

The origins of pagan idolatry:

From: "[Chronological Framework of Ancient History. Part 3](#)" ARJ

AP-21: Reign of Semiramis I: 2036–1994 B.C.

Many scholars before us have identified this woman as the person behind the myths of the goddesses Ishtar, Astarte, Inanna, Hathor, and Isis. There is one person who appears in the king lists of early Egypt in the same chronological position, with exactly the same length and years of reign. That is Uonephes, the Greek transliteration of the name of Uadji, or Djet, the "husband" of Queen **Merneith**.

In the chronology of Uruk, the same position as the reign of Semiramis is held by Dumuzi. The fertility myth of Inanna and Tammuz/Dumuzi says that Dumuzi died and was taken to Hades. But Inanna made a deal with the god of the underworld to let Tammuz come out for six months if she remained in his place. This was used to explain summer and winter. Inanna, or Ishtar, came out of the underworld at the start of spring, bringing the trees to life. She went back into the underworld in autumn, and Tammuz came out. Consequently, no one ever saw Inanna and Tammuz at the same time.

Strange as it sounds, we suspect that the woman Semiramis, after the death of Ninus/Nimrod, dressed as a man and took the throne as Dumuzi in Uruk and Uadji/Uonephes in Egypt, both of which were male names. Six months of the year she dressed as a man and sat on the throne, as Justin described, and for six months she dressed as herself. Thus, in Egypt there are two tombs, one for the man Uadji, and one for his wife **Merneith**. But, as Justin related, this was merely a ruse to allow her to hold a man's office.

This bizarre practice became tradition followed by later women who became rulers of Egypt. The next six female pharaohs, including Hatshepsut and Cleopatra, all dressed as men and wore a fake beard while sitting on the throne.

Fox News: [Lifestyle, 10/16/23](#)

Scientists have discovered sealed jars of wine from 5,000 years ago in an Egyptian queen's tomb.

The find, one of the oldest ever, was among the "grave goods" for Queen **Meret-Neith** in Abydos, from 3,000 BC, according to SWNS, the British news service.

The University of Vienna researchers say she was the most powerful woman in the period and possibly the first female pharaoh of Ancient Egypt.

Comment: note that Meret-Neith is very close to Merneith. Likely this is the same person. Also, it is possible that this woman was Naamah, the daughter of Lamech before the flood who was potentially the wife of Ham, and thus the grandmother of Nimrod.

From: "[The Ark Landing, the Migration, and the Early Settling of Noah's Sons. Part 1](#)" ARJ

It is likely that as the ice period began to develop after the Flood, the mountains would have become less hospitable for some, and so they would have moved down into the plain. Such was the early action of the sons of Shem. But it appears that not too long after this, Cush and his sons followed, settling first in lower Mesopotamia near the Euphrates. Hallo and Simpson (1971, 44) have Enmerkar (Nimrod), son of Meskiagkasher (Cush), first settling in Kulab across the river from Eanna. He is referred to as "Lord of Kulab." It appears that with the joining of Eanna and Kulab, we then have the beginning of Uruk (Erech). Uruk was first known as Eanna, the 'house of An,' 'An' being the 'God of Heaven.' Enmerkar claims to have 'brought Inanna down from the mountains,' (Kramer 1963, 270) to make An his female consort, so introducing the fertility rites into the early post-Flood world. So, it appears, began the ritual of the priestess representing the god and the beginning of temple prostitution under the concept of a "holy marriage." This clearly is one of the historic events Paul referred to in Romans 1:21–23: "When they knew God, they glorified Him not as God, neither were thankful; but became vain in their imaginations and their foolish heart was darkened. Professing themselves to be wise, they became fools, and changed the glory of the incorruptible God into an image made like corruptible man . . ." (KJV).

In fact, it appears that this act became identified with Enmerkar (Nimrod) and his wife/sister, for he is later referred to as Bel (the Babylonian form of Baal—later identified as Marduk) and Inanna as the Semitic Ishtar, biblically called Ashtaroth, the consort of Baal. This myth spread across the known world after the dispersion so that Enmerkar, and perhaps to some extent Cush also, became involved in introducing the first idolatry after the Flood. Inanna is known later in Assyria and Babylonia as Ishtar (Semitic form), Astarte by the Syrians, Ashtaroth to Israel, Isis to the Egyptians, Durga to the Dravidians, and Aphrodite to the Greeks. And so the idolatrous cult spread around the world at the dispersion as a result of Nimrod's actions. Cush (father of the dark Sudanese) and Nimrod (Semitic meaning 'leopard') can be seen in the biblical pun, "Can the Cushite [Ethiopian of the KJV] change his skin, or a leopard his spots?" (CSB). This pun teaches that rebellious, sinful man is incapable of saving himself.