

Chapter 1 : Forty Centuries: Israel, Part 4: Caesarea and Megiddo

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It was the place where Pontius Pilate governed, where Peter converted the Roman, Cornelius, and where Paul was imprisoned for a few years before being sent to Rome. A photo of the harbour Herod built here as well as the remnants of his palace complex in the foreground and the hippodrome where chariot races were staged the large empty spot with the shore on its left and the seating on the right. On the right are the remnants: A piece of the mosaic floor from what archaeologists think was the Judgement hall next to the Palace. If so, this is where Paul would have stood in his hearing before the governor. Suzy getting ready to dip her hands into the Mediterranean: Some vestiges of the mosaic floor and marble from the Roman baths: This was the amount of sediment washed up on the beach over the centuries. Can you imagine having to clear all that to get to the ruins underneath?? From Caesarea, we turned inland bound for the Sea of Galilee which is in the northeastern part of Israel. Along the way, we stopped at Megiddo, one of the most disputed pieces of land in the world. Archaeologists have uncovered 25 different layers in har hill in Hebrew Megiddo, each representing how it was destroyed and rebuilt. John in the book of Revelation even refers to har Megiddo, translated as Armageddon, as the gathering place for the final battleground of the Apocalypse. Egyptians, Assyrians, and Israelites all left their mark here and it was difficult to see where one layer ended and another began! Megiddo looks out on the Valley of Jezreel. The hill in the center of the photo is Mount Tabor, where some think the Transfiguration took place. We drove between these two hills on our way to the Sea of Galilee region, our destination for the next few days. We stayed in the village of Amirim. Amirim is a moshav, a cooperative community sort of like a kibbutz with the main difference being the farms and homes are privately owned. Our apartment had a balcony which looked out on to the Sea of Galilee, so this was our view upon arriving that evening

Chapter 2 : African History - All Empires

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Like sentinels the pyramids have been mute witnesses to history as it unfolded over more than four millennia. Before the Egyptian caliphs pillaged the exterior casing stones for building purposes in about A. Joseph, Mary, and the young child Jesus. More importantly, the work of Robert Menzies, Joseph Seiss, Piazza Smyth, and John and Morton Edgar opened the door to understanding the biblical message of the pyramid. The Great Sphinx and Solar Boat also have a story to tell as we shall see. Likewise everything on the plateau depends upon the Great Pyramid, the focus of attention on a kind of theatrical stage. Some scholars suggest a true pyramid is most likely a solar symbol. The Great Pyramid is a nearly perfect pyramid and a fitting solar symbol. Nevertheless, a point of greater importance is that the plateau illustrates the history of man, i. The prophetic meaning of Isaiah Each hemisphere contains an equal area of landmass Consider the evidence that provides a link to the focal point of the plateau, the Great Pyramid. Imagine you are a witness to its construction in B. Of all these building blocks, only the top stone seems an apparent misfit. How fitting then is the example that Jesus was, in a symbolic sense, this very stone, the stone the builders rejected: Because of its design, a pyramid has one unique corner compared to the other four. The apostles Peter and Paul, and our Lord himself, seem to allude to the Great Pyramid in Egypt for by no coincidence the Great Pyramid, according to historical record, has been, and still remains, devoid of its top stone. But as the Bible suggests, Jesus will one day take his rightful position: Unto you therefore which believe he is precious: Jesus is the pattern to which the entire structure must conform: Faithful Christians must be conformed to his likeness if they are to be a part of the temple, dwelling place, or house of God. The second pyramid is both naturally, as well as symbolically, a [crude] copy of it. The prophet Zechariah, in what would otherwise be an unsolvable riddle, alludes to this: Even as our Lord is the rightful heir and will one day be recognized as the head, typified by Zerubbabel, of a righteous kingdom, it is also true that God has permitted Satan to establish a kingdom of his own, a distorted copy or counterfeit of the true and perfect original pattern. Mountains represent kingdoms in Scripture see Job 9: Satan from the very beginning has desired to rule and have a dominion even as does the heavenly Father: Another proof that the second pyramid is a false copy of the Great Pyramid is the rather famous as well as conspicuous Great Sphinx. It is directly associated with the second pyramid by a causeway a pavement similar to a roadway connecting the second pyramid to a lower valley temple next to the Sphinx. The Sphinx is a most peculiar structure; it is formed from a natural outcrop of limestone rock, feet long and some sixty-six feet high from ground level. The Scriptures clearly identify the Adversary as not only the god of this world 2 Corinthians 4: Satan is a master at copying. Thus we conclude that Satan has masterminded a counterfeit kingdom in the second pyramid and Sphinx complete with disciples who follow his deceptive practices: Noah, like his son Ham, migrated to Egypt and was joined much later by Shem. We do have evidence within the plateau that is suggestive of this cataclysmic event and its importance not only to this biblical family but also to humankind. The boat, and another that remains in situ, was originally contained in a rectangular rock pit, covered by eighty-one sixteen-ton limestone blocks. Over the course of more than sixteen years, it was carefully removed and reassembled like a complicated puzzle into a fully fashioned boat measuring over feet long with a displacement of about forty tons. According to Egyptian mythology such a boat would provide transport for the pharaoh and his entourage across the River Styx to the safe harbor of the afterlife. But more importantly, according to biblical reckoning, this boat would serve as a reminder that Noah and his family were carried from what otherwise would have been certain death to a new life, a new beginning. After the flood which destroyed everyone else, Noah and his family regenerated the human race.

Chapter 3 : The Giza Plateau in Egypt

Centuries, Down, Forty, Heights, Look, Pyramids, Us Quotes to Explore The best and most beautiful things in the world cannot be seen or even touched - they must be felt with the heart.

I finally ran out of excuses to not do this final entry. Wendi has been great doing all the work on this over the past year so I guess the least I could do was one entry. All the goodbyes are finally over and now it is just a matter of heading to the airport and that painful flight back across the pond. Overall it has been a very good year but I am more than ready to rejoin the U. Army even if it means spending a few months at Ft. Rucker trying to avoid injuring myself by falling asleep in class. I have included a few last photos from my goodbyes at both at Beni Suef and Kom Oshiem. I had to include at least one picture of our compound out at Kom Oshiem. We have one gardener out there that does an amazing job - he works out there for hours every day and it shows. He took over soon after I arrived and I am so glad he was there. It would have been a very different year without his support. This is LTC Khalid who is in charge of all the flight engineers and crew chiefs. It was great to work with him because as with Aziz he was a hard worker and really cared about being a professional in his job. He was the one person I would spend hours discussing everything from politics to religion to family and be able to share ideas without offending anyone. The problem with both these guys is that I fear the system will burn them out within a couple of years - they are both too motivated. There was an incident a few months ago involving a camera on base and one of the contractors so I figured I was way too close to going home to risk any run ins with Egyptian security. The guys hanging out in the bar before my going away at Beni Suef. What a great place to stay for a year. Brian giving my farewell speech. He is the test pilot that is taking over from me and he is also an instructor pilot so he gets twice the fun. It was great to actually work with another test pilot even for a couple of months. I decided to leave off with two pictures of food since that is what often seemed to be our focus at Beni Suef. Here I am enjoying my last hamburger and hot dog with Tony and below is my farewell cake. It has been quite an experience. Thanks for following along with us and we look forward to seeing most of you in the next few months. Take care and God bless.

Chapter 4 : La septieme merveille du monde | WordReference Forums

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Prelude[edit] In July Napoleon was marching from Alexandria toward Cairo after invading and capturing the former. He met the forces of the ruling Mamluks nine miles 15 kilometres from the Pyramids and only four miles six kilometres from Cairo. The Mamluk forces were commanded by two Georgian mamluks, Murad Bey and Ibrahim Bey , and had powerful and highly developed cavalry. This fight was known as The Battle of Chobrakit. Napoleon realized that the only Egyptian troops of any worth on the battlefield were the cavalry. He exhorted his troops, saying, "Forward! Remember that from those monuments yonder 40 centuries look down upon you. A map of the battle. In addition, Desaix sent a small detachment to occupy the nearby village of Biktıl, just to the west. Murad anchored his right flank on the Nile at the village of Embabeh, which was fortified and held with infantry and some ancient cannons. His Mamluk cavalry deployed on the desert flank. Ibrahim, with a second army, watched helplessly from the east bank of the Nile, unable to intervene. The divisional squares of Desaix, Reynier and Dugua held firm and repelled the horsemen with point-blank musket and artillery fire. This was also a failure. Breaking into the village, the French routed the garrison. Trapped against the river, many of the Mamluks and infantry tried to swim to safety, and hundreds drowned. Napoleon reported a loss of 29 killed and wounded. Murad escaped to Upper Egypt , where he carried on an active guerilla campaign before being run to earth by Desaix in late Aftermath[edit] Upon the news of the defeat of their legendary cavalry, the waiting Mamluk armies in Cairo dispersed to Syria to reorganize. The Battle of the Pyramids signalled the beginning of the end of seven centuries of Mamluk rule in Egypt.

Chapter 5 : Egypt - Heritage Tours

Napoleon Quote: From the heights of these pyramids, forty centuries look down on us. Napoleon Bonaparte, then a general of the French Republic, led a Revolutionary French Army into the desert lands of Egypt, to battle the Mamelukes and the Ottomans (and the British showed up as well), and won a great victory in the shadows of the ancient Egyptian Pyramids in the summer of

See Article History Alternative Title: His victory was attributed to the implementation of his one significant tactical innovation , the massive divisional square. Bonaparte, then a general and key military adviser for the French Revolutionary government Directory , had proposed the invasion of Egypt in early The plan was quickly approved. Napoleon set sail for Egypt on May 19, , with approximately ships and 30, men. The invaders landed near Alexandria, on July 1, only narrowly missing British Adm. Horatio Nelson , who had been searching the area for them just days earlier. The French easily took possession of the weakly defended city the next day. They had left Alexandria, at that point sparsely populated, with only a paltry garrison, leaving the citizens to defend themselves. The column that he followed had been deployed four days earlier on the most direct route, through the desert. Charles Dugua via a longer but less arduous path. The latter column was to rendezvous with a portion of the fleet on the Nile at Rosetta and from there proceed to Ramanieh, where they would rejoin Napoleon. The conditions prompted a number of soldiers to commit suicide , and many succumbed to dehydration. Those who survived arrived at Ramanieh on July 10; the column under Dugua joined them a day later. Arrayed in five squaresâ€”one for each divisionâ€”over 2 miles 3 km , the French defeated the disorganized opponent; some observers speculated that Bonaparte prolonged the battle to get a sense of what awaited him and his men at Cairo. Though historical accounts place the size of the Egyptian force at close to 40, and Bonaparte himself reported an even larger opponent, modern analysis suggests that there were probably half that many or fewer. The perceived total was likely skewed by the presence of noncombatant attendants and servants. At 2 am on July 21, the French began the hour march to meet their foe, entrenched in front of Embabeh. Each was six ranks of infantry deep on all sides and protected cavalry and transport in their centres. As the centre held against the charge, the right and left flanks continued forward, forming a crescent shape and nearly surrounding the remaining Egyptian forces, a motley array of mercenaries and peasants. The French then stormed the Egyptian camp and dispersed their army, driving many into the Nile to drown. After the battle, additional large numbers of disorganized Egyptian infantry were killed, captured, or dispersed. Up to 6, Egyptians are thought to have perished in the conflict, which was over in a span of several hours. French casualties were limited to several hundred injured or dead. By July 27 Napoleon had treated with the remaining Egyptian leaders and moved into Cairo. Less than a week later, however, his fleet would be decimated by Nelson in the Battle of the Nile. Learn More in these related Britannica articles:

Chapter 6 : MustGo on Instagram: "From the heights of these pyramids, forty centuries look down on you"

"From the height of these pyramids forty centuries look down on you." To his troops in Egypt. Four hostile newspapers are more to be feared than a thousand.

It was 3 p. Now it was the turn of the French. France was the most powerful country on mainland Europe in , its supremacy challenged only by Britain. It is amazing, however, that the French republic could field an army at all. Internal chaos had resulted from the overthrow of the French monarchy, which began with the storming of the Bastille on July 14, , and eventually led to the guillotining of King Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette in . During that period, French troops were more noteworthy for their revolutionary zeal and nationalist fervor than for discipline or efficiency. That would begin to change under Bonaparte. The officer ranks of the French army were reduced as members of the nobility fled, and a young officer willing to give lip service to the revolution and the republic could rise rapidly by winning battles. As an artillery captain, Bonaparte won a battle at Toulon in . As commanding general of the Army of Italy between March and October , his brilliant tactical and strategic use of the central position won a campaign against Austrian and Papal forces in northern Italy and gained him international attention. It was Bonaparte himself who then requested the exotic assignment to Egypt. Egypt was part of the Ottoman empire, but Bonaparte reasoned that the Turks would not protest a French takeover, since the Mamelukes, a warrior caste, were essentially ruling Egypt and were only sporadically sending minimal revenue to the sultan. Brought into Egypt during the 13th century from the Caucasus region, the warrior-slaves gradually gained influence and eventually overthrew their masters to become the ruling class. When the Ottoman empire had expanded into Egypt in , the Mamelukes officially lost their autonomy. In reality, however, the masses of Egypt in were jointly ruled by Ibrahim Bey, a former slave of European descent, from Alexandria and by Murad Bey from Cairo. Paying limited deference to Istanbul, the two beys and their warriors taxed the people mercilessly, levied duties on all goods entering or leaving Egypt and lived in luxurious palaces, served by dozensâ€”even hundredsâ€”of slaves. He also addressed the Egyptian people, promising to liberate them from their tyrannical oppressors. By mid-May , Bonaparte had assembled a combined force of some 36, soldiers and 17, sailors, as well as a corps of scientists. Once at sea, the convoys rendezvoused, and on June 9 they reached Malta. John, Bonaparte laid siege to Valetta on June 11 and seized control of the entire island in 24 hours. A British flotilla patrolling the waters off Toulon, including 14 ships of the line, had been scattered by a gale just 24 hours before Bonaparte and the bulk of his expedition had departed on May . Once he returned to sea, the British commander, Rear Adm. Nelson came within a few miles of the French on the foggy night of June . In the early morning hours of July 2, the French came ashore a few miles west of Alexandria in a heavy swell that drowned 19 of them. Ibrahim Bey lost at least of his men before abandoning the city and retiring to the east bank of the Nile. On July 3, Bonaparte sent about a quarter of his army up the coast, establishing garrisons in Alexandria, Aboukir and Rosetta, at the mouth of the Nile. The remaining 25, soldiers embarked on a rapid mile trek toward Cairo, with General Louis Antoine Desaix leading the vanguard. Marching in the sweltering desert heat without adequate food or water, some of the troops committed suicide to escape the hellish conditions. Stragglers, including female camp followers, were captured, beaten and raped by Bedouins. Resuming his march up the Nile on the 13th, Bonaparte encountered a Mameluke force of 3, or 4, cavalymen, supported by about 10, men on foot, near the village of Shubra Khit. Forming into squares, the French infantry defeated their attackers, then pressed on for Cairo. At about 2 p. There, Murad Bey awaited him. At that point, if the Mamelukes had concentrated all their forces on the east bank of the Nile, the French would have had the difficult task of crossing it to give battle. But instead of letting Bonaparte come to him, Murad Bey chose to confront the general on the west bank. After giving his troops just one hour to rest, Bonaparte was ready to proceed into battle at 3 p. In front of the French force, about a mile away, were about 4, to 6, mounted Mamelukes, supported by 40 cannons and a small but professional Turkish contingent, mainly tough Albanian troops. To the right of the cavalymen, closer to the Nile, were some 15, fellaheenâ€”peasant levies armed mostly with clubs, who were essentially an ineffectual mob. Bonaparte later said that the enemy forces

assembled on the west bank alone numbered 78, roughly three times the size of his force. Each rider was armed with a musket, a pair of pistols, several javelins of sharpened palm branch, whatever battle axes, maces and daggers he could attach to himself or his saddle, and a short, curved sword made of black Damascus steel. Riding into battle, a Mameluke could discharge his musket, fire his pistols—dropping them to the ground for his attendants to pick up—and then select an edged weapon as he approached the enemy. Since a Mameluke saw battle as his moment of glory, he carried with him valuable earthly possessions. Jewels, gold and silver coins were attached or hidden in his layers of bright silk vests and baggy silk trousers, which were covered with a full-length, long-sleeved, loose-fitting tunic called a caftan. A turban completed his ensemble. The Mamelukes knew one tactic—a cavalry charge. Napoleon had seen that tactic at Shubra Khit and devised a way to counter it. Placing his troops in square divisions—which may actually have been rectangular rather than perfectly square—he was able to withstand the charging hordes of Mamelukes from any direction. Each square consisted of ranks of infantry from six to 10 men deep. Napoleon positioned his five divisions in an oblique line from the Nile. The key to French success was their discipline. If any soldiers were to break and run, they would be cut down by the Mamelukes—and they would expose the other sides of the square to a two-sided attack. The French artillery fired into the charging horde, but the infantrymen held their fire until the Mamelukes were nearly upon them. The number of corpses surrounding our square soon was considerable, and the clothes of the dead and wounded Mamelukes were burning like tinder. The blazing wads of our muskets penetrated at the same time as our bullets through their rich uniforms, which were embroidered with gold and silver and floated as lightly as gauze. At times during the furious onslaught, some Mamelukes would penetrate the square, only to be finished off with bayonets and rifle butts. A detachment of cavalry and grenadiers, sent by Desaix into the village on the French right, climbed onto the flat roofs of the houses and began firing on the Mamelukes. On the opposite shore, the Mamelukes not engaged in the battle screamed their encouragement. Their cheering may only have encouraged the Mamelukes on the west bank to continue their suicidal charges. While the Mamelukes continued to charge and retreat, a curious encounter took place. Like two medieval knights on a field of honor, they faced each other and closed the distance. Soldiers raced out of the square to finish off the Mameluke with their rifle butts. Desvernois was richly rewarded. The French came under fire from cannons hidden in the village. But the cannons, which were mounted on fixed carriages that prevented them from traversing the field of battle, proved ineffective in stopping the attack. Murad Bey, though wounded in the face, managed to flee with a part of his cavalry toward Gizeh before the trap could close. With their escape routes blocked, the other Mamelukes and their fellaheen plunged into the Nile in an effort to reach their forces on the opposite shore. Perhaps 1, drowned and hundreds more were shot. Some warriors were reportedly clubbed with oars by French boatmen trying to check their escape. According to some accounts, Ibrahim Bey had contemplated crossing the Nile to help his Mameluke brethren, but a dust storm came up, blocking his view of the fighting. In any case, while Murad Bey fled south, Ibrahim Bey and his forces abandoned Cairo during the night and fled to the east. The next morning, July 22, , the sheiks and imams were willing to surrender the city. Sending deputations ahead of him, Bonaparte did not enter Cairo until July . An estimated 2, or so Mamelukes died at Embabeh, along with several thousand fellaheen. The chief surgeon of the army, Dominique Larrey, believed the number of wounded was . The battle had lasted only an hour or two. The Mamelukes who died on land were searched for plunder by French soldiers. In the days that followed, the French also fished bodies from the Nile, often finding as many as to gold pieces on a corpse. In spite of his brutal disregard for the comfort of his troops in the field, Bonaparte was a generous commander when his troops occupied Cairo. Entertainment was arranged, along with trips to the pyramids. Soldiers enjoyed a great deal of freedom to intermingle with the population. He abandoned his army, which remained in Egypt for two more years after his departure. Egyptology would become a respected field of study, and the secrets of the pyramids and the society that built them would be revealed. The Rosetta stone, discovered by a Frenchman in , would be deciphered by another Frenchman in , unlocking the written language of the ancient Egyptians. For more great articles be sure to subscribe to Military History magazine today!

Chapter 7 : Giza, home of the Great Pyramids of Egypt near Cairo

'Soldiers, forty centuries look down upon you,' General Napoleon Bonaparte told his staff. It was 3 p.m. on July 21, , and he was referring to the Pyramids, standing tall and clear some 10 miles away, west of the Nile on the flat Egyptian landscape.

Great Britain dominated the seas and enjoyed unbridled success in overseas trade. France was still at war with Great Britain, and Bonaparte hoped to disrupt British trade routes to India and establish French domination in the exotic east. He eluded a British fleet, captured the port of Malta, and on July 1, , landed with 35, soldiers in Egypt. Bonaparte finds himself in a country of legends, myths, and a great history. But it was really madness on his part because all of the military calculations at the time held that it was impossible for a European army to conquer the East. It is completely absurd. The Egyptian expedition is probably the craziest expedition in the history of France. Remarkable for their courage, pride, and cruelty, the Mamelukes waited fearlessly for the French armies. The Mamelukes were brought up with fierce principles of courage and chivalry. Fear was not part of their tradition. The Mamelukes are beautiful, magnificent their horses rearing, plunging. Napoleon himself recognizes their courage. The Mamelukes charge the cannons with their sabers and their horses with arms from the Middle Ages. It was a meeting between the Europe of the future and the Egypt of the past. Napoleon just organized his army into five gigantic squares. These are men kneeling and standing and firing so you got a continual rolling fire. The Mamelukes rode around the squares and were shot at by that square and by this square. The French lost thirty men, the Mamelukes lost probably five or six thousand. The Battle of the Pyramids was over in an hour. Three days later, Bonaparte led his army into Cairo. Bonaparte and 35, soldiers were trapped in Egypt. The only link that he had with France were his ships, his fleet of war ships. You can imagine what a disaster this was. He was forced to stay in Egypt and live with the Egyptians, to find his bread and water in Egypt, and even the ammunition for his weapons in Egypt. Cut off from France, Bonaparte remained undaunted. Installed in a palace in Cairo, he imagined himself an eastern potentate, following in the footsteps of Alexander the Great.

Chapter 8 : Pyramids (Civ6) | Civilization Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

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Chapter 9 : Napoleonic Wars: Battle of the Pyramids | HistoryNet

The Egyptian Campaign, For centuries the Egyptians had been part of the Turkish Empire, ruled by the fiercest warriors in the Middle East – the Mamelukes. forty centuries look.