

1. Record Nr.	UNISA996390399103316
Autore	Smet Henrich <1537-1614.>
Titolo	Prosodia Henr. Smetii, Rub. F. Aleda, Alostani, Flandri, Medicinæ Doctoris, promptissima,quæ syllabarum positione & dipthongis carentium, quantitates sola veterum poetarum autoritate, adductis exemplis, demonstrat. Ab autore reformata, locisque innumeris emendata, & quarta sui parte adaucta [[electronic resource]]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Londini, : pro Societate Stationariorum, ann Dom. 1662
Edizione	[Editio prioribus multo correctior, atque ab innumeris mendis, ac erroribus repurgata. Cum appendice aliquot vocum ab ecclesiasticis poetis aliter usurpatarum.]
Descrizione fisica	[32], 544 p
Soggetti	Latin language - Vocabulary Latin language
Lingua di pubblicazione	Latino
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Reproduction of original in the University of Illinois (Urbana-Champaign Campus). Library.
Sommario/riassunto	eebo-0167

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910153628003321
Autore	Editors Charles River
Titolo	Megiddo : The history of the famous archaeological site and prophesized battle of armageddon. / / Charles River Editors
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Solon, : Charles River Editors, 2016
ISBN	1-5094-2184-X
Edizione	[Unabridged.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (1 audio file) : digital
Classificazione	HIS002000HIS022000HIS026000
Altri autori (Persone)	FluxmanColin
Soggetti	Nonfiction History
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Audiolibro
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Unabridged.
Sommario/riassunto	<p>There are not many corners in the world that have seen as many people, civilizations, and armies as Tel Megiddo. Located in the western Jezreel Valley, it once laid upon the Via Maris, an ancient international trade route that connected ancient Egypt to the kingdoms and empires of Palestine, Syria, Anatolia, and Mesopotamia. It is because of this road that Megiddo saw so much carnage and bloodshed throughout its history. Many groups have coveted Tel Megiddo because of its strategic location guarding the entrance/exit of the Aruna Pass, now known as the Musmus Pass. Such groups ranged from the Canaanites, Egyptian, Israelites, Philistines and many others; including more recent states and empires, like the Ottomans, Napoleon's French empire, and modern Israel. Megiddo's occupational history, or ages of intensive human occupation, began during the Neolithic Age (c. late-fifth millennium B. C.E.) and ended in the Iron Age (c. late-seventh century B.C.E.). But, according to the New Testament, everyone's stories will end with the coming of Armageddon, otherwise known as Tel Megiddo. The history of the archaeological site and the Jezreel Valley is filled with many firsts and many lasts. Perhaps its wide plains were the location of the first recorded battle. It most certainly was the location of the first recorded chariot battle in history when the Pharaoh of Egypt, Thutmosis III of the Eighteenth Dynasty, attacked his former vassals, the Canaanites, after</p>

their kings formed a coalition with the Mesopotamian kings during the 15th century B.C.E. Such occurrences of violence and warfare have been common ordeals in the Jezreel Valley, and depending on who partook varied from guerilla-warfare to open-air fighting. The history in the Jezreel Valley had been so repetitively violent that the British General Edmund Allenby replicated, almost exactly, the tactic used by Thutmosis III nearly 3400 years before him when he too attacked Megiddo in 1918. It is perhaps due to the many battles that the ancient scribes bestowed the image of Armageddon upon Megiddo. After all, the Hebrew words Har Megiddo, simply means the "Mount of Megiddo." But despite the bloody history of the mound, and its valley, Megiddo's location was eventually lost to history and only was rediscovered relatively recently. Megiddo: The History of the Famous Archaeological Site and Prophesized Battle of Armageddon looks at the history of the site, its ruins, and its importance throughout the centuries.

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