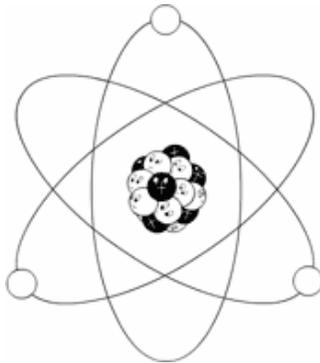


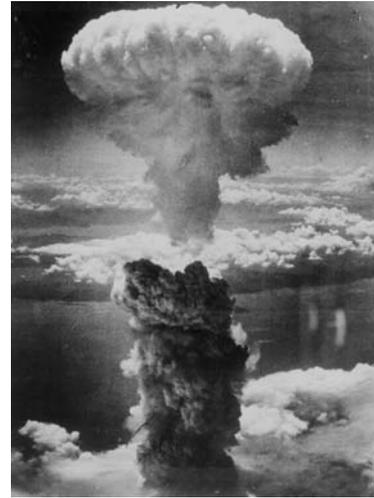
#150 The Hammer of the Whole Earth – Daniel 2:38 Babylon, and the U-238 Hiroshima Atomic Bomb of the *Second* Babylon



There is a *second* part to understanding that the Hiroshima atomic bomb of August 6, 1945, was a part of the beginning of the identification of the United States of America as Babylon the Great of Revelation 18. The *first* part was the latter day(s) fulfillment of Jeremiah 51:20 and 51:21, which we just discussed in Unsealing #149. Following is the *second* part of the understanding, in this Unsealing #150 . . .

Nothing in history symbolizes America becoming the superpower of the world more than the August 6 and August 9, 1945, Hiroshima and Nagasaki atomic bombs. Uranium has an atomic weight of 238. It was Uranium 238 that gave America its great power, because Uranium 235 was separated from Uranium 238 to make the *Hiroshima* atomic bomb, nicknamed “Little Boy.”

Key Understanding: Uranium 238 and the second Babylon. Nebuchadnezzar’s Babylon is seen in Daniel 2:38. The Lord ordained that Uranium, with an atomic weight of 238, would give America its great power, because America is the Second Babylon, or Babylon the Great.



August 6, 1945, Hiroshima atomic bomb. It was Uranium 238 that gave America its power.

Daniel 2:36-40: The Interpretation of Nebuchadnezzar’s Dream, with emphasis on 2:38

2:36 *This is the dream; and we will tell the interpretation thereof before the king.*

2:37 *Thou, O KING [Nebuchadnezzar], art a king of kings: for the God of heaven hath given thee a kingdom, power, and strength, and glory.*

2:38 *And wheresoever the children of men dwell, the beasts of the field and the fowls of the heaven hath he given into thine hand, and hath made thee ruler over them all. THOU [Babylon] ART THIS HEAD OF GOLD.*



2:39 *And after thee shall arise ANOTHER KINGDOM INFERIOR TO THEE [Media-Persia], and another THIRD KINGDOM OF BRASS [Alexander the Great’s Greece], which shall bear rule over all the earth.*

2:40 *And THE FOURTH KINGDOM [Roman Empire] SHALL BE STRONG AS IRON: forasmuch as iron breaketh in pieces and subdueth all things: and as iron that breaketh all these, shall it break in pieces and bruise.*

Periodic Table of the Elements

	1																	18														
1	H 1.008																	He 4.003														
2	Li 6.941	Be 9.012											B 10.81	C 12.01	N 14.01	O 16.00	F 19.00	Ne 20.18														
3	Na 22.99	Mg 24.31											Al 26.98	Si 28.09	P 30.97	S 32.07	Cl 35.45	Ar 39.95														
4	K 39.10	Ca 40.08	Sc 44.96	Ti 47.88	V 50.94	Cr 52.00	Mn 54.94	Fe 55.85	Co 58.93	Ni 58.69	Cu 63.55	Zn 65.39	Ga 69.72	Ge 72.61	As 74.92	Se 78.96	Br 79.90	Kr 83.80														
5	Rb 85.47	Sr 87.62	Y 88.91	Zr 91.22	Nb 92.91	Mo 95.94	Tc 98.91	Ru 101.1	Rh 102.9	Pd 106.4	Ag 107.9	Cd 112.4	In 114.8	Sn 118.7	Sb 121.8	Te 127.6	I 126.9	Xe 131.3														
6	Cs 132.9	Ba 137.3	La 138.9	Ce 140.1	Pr 140.9	Nd 144.2	Pm 144.9	Sm 150.4	Eu 152.0	Gd 157.3	Tb 158.9	Dy 162.5	Ho 164.9	Er 167.3	Tm 168.9	Yb 173.0	Lu 175.0	Hf 178.5	Ta 180.9	W 183.8	Re 186.2	Os 190.2	Ir 192.2	Pt 195.1	Au 197.0	Hg 200.6	Tl 204.4	Pb 207.2	Bi 209.0	Po 209.0	At 210.0	Rn 222.0
7	Fr 223.0	Ra 226.0	Ac 227.0	Th 232.0	Pa 231.0	U 238.0	Np 237.0	Pu 244.1	Am 243.1	Cm 247.1	Bk 247.1	Cf 251.1	Es 252.0	Fm 257.1	Md 258.1	No 259.1	Uuo 293	Uuq 289	Uup 289	Uuq 289	Uuh 289	Uus 289	Uuo 293									

Here is #150–Doc 1, another periodic table of elements. The atomic number of uranium (U) is 92, and its atomic weight is 238.

[Click here](#) for #150–Doc 1

[Click here](#) for the Original Source of #150–Doc 1

U-238

Uranium (symbol U) was discovered by Martin Heinrich Klaproth in 1789. Although known for more than a century and a half, uranium found few uses until it provided the basis for releasing nuclear energy by man. As found in nature, uranium contains three isotopes – U-238 (99.27%), U-235 (00.72%), and U-234 (00.0006%).

U-235

Natural uranium itself cannot be used as an explosive, but atomic scientists discovered that one form of the uranium atom, the isotope U-235, could be used (through atom-splitting, or fission) to produce a “chain reaction,” or atomic explosion. This meant that U-235 first had to be separated from U-238 before it could be used to create an atomic bomb. Clinton Engineer Works, near Clinton, Tennessee – later known as Oak Ridge – was built for the purpose of separating the fissionable U-235 from U-238 in sufficient quantities to produce a nuclear bomb.

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