

Entries 2001 to 2500

Reference Material of the Quatrains, Sixains, Presages of Michel de Nostredame (Not finished.)

- 2001 Bach, Johann Sebastian (1685-1750) German composer and keyboard player, of a large musical family. Became a chorister in Lüneburg and in 1703 a violinist at the Weimar court, organist. He ended his life in poverty leaving cantatas, concertos, and symphonies. Works include: 48 preludes and fugues, 200 cantatas, *Brandenburg concertos*, *compositions for orchestra include violin and harpsichord*, *concertos for the harpsichord and clavichord*, *Goldberg Variations*, *Mass in B minor*, *St John Passion*, *St Matthew Passion*, *Well Tempered Clavier*.
- 2002 J.S. Bach's third son, Karl Philipp Bach (1714-88) studied law and philosophy but later turned to music, becoming musician to Frederick the Great in Berlin. Symphonies, concertos, and much keyboard music.
- 2003 J.S. Bach's 11th son, Johann Christian Bach (1735-82), became music master to the British royal family. He composed 13 operas, as well as concertos, church music, and piano pieces.
- 2004 Baal, an ancient fertility god worshiped throughout the Near East, especially in Canaan. As champion of the divine order against chaos he defeated the sea god Yamm. The myth of his conflict with Mot, god of death and sterility, is closely linked to the natural processes of vegetation: his defeat and descent into the underworld represents famine and drought, and his resurrection and victory over Mot symbolizes rain and fertility.
- 2005 Baalbek, a town in E Lebanon, originally commanding Phoenician trade routes. The Roman colony here, called Heliopolis. Temples dedicated to Jupiter and Venus (1st-3rd centuries AD).
- 2006 Ba'al Shem Tov (Israel ben Eliezer; c 1700-60), charismatic Jewish leader and mystic, the founder of Hasidism, a blend of popular pietism and mystical Judaism, colorful legends. His name means "Master of the Good Name."
- 2007 Ba'ath Party, an Arab political party, influential in many Middle Eastern countries, notably Syria and Iraq, that urges the creation of a united

socialist Arab nation.

- 2008 Babbage, Charles (1792-1871), British mathematician and inventor. In an attempt to produce more accurate mathematical tables. Babbage conceived the idea of a mechanical “computer” that could store information but did not for processing data.
- 2009 Babbitt, Irving (1865-1933), US scholar and critic. While professor of French at Harvard (1894-1935), he wrote extensive works on literature and social questions, including *Rousseau and Romanticism* and *Democracy and Leadership*.
- 2010 Babbitt, Milton (1916-___), US composer. He taught music and mathematics at Princeton University. His compositions employ serialism, which uses all 12 tones of the chromatic scale equally, and include music for synthesizers. His works include *Philomel* (1963-64) and *A Solo Requiem* (1976-77).
- 2011 babbler, a small songbird occurring in Old World regions, particularly in SE Asia. Babblers have short rounded wings, a long tail, strong legs and bill, and a noisy babbling cry. The plumage is often brightly colored, although some species are plain brown. Babblers live in wooded regions, searching the undergrowth in groups for insects and berries.
- 2012 Tower of Babel, in the Bible (Genesis 2.1-9), a tower intended to reach heaven. Angered by the presumption of the building, Jehovah caused the builders to speak different languages, so that they were incomprehensible to each other and were forced in confusion to abandon the work.
- 2013 Bab el-Mandeb, a strait between Africa and the SW Arabian Peninsula, connecting the Red Sea with the Gulf of Aden.
- 2014 Babeuf, François-Noël (1760-97), French revolutionary. Propagator of extreme egalitarian ideas, he plotted to overthrow the Directory. His “conspiracy of equals” was exposed and Babeuf was executed. Secret societies perpetuated his doctrines, known as Bahouism.
- 2015 Babi faith, a religion founded in 1844 by Mirza ‘Ali Mohammed (1819-50), who became known as the Bab (the Gale). He proclaimed himself the 12th and last imam of certain Shiite sects, which had prophesied his reappearance. He was imprisoned and later killed. Babism centered on the belief that God reveals himself to man through prophets who would continue to appear until the end of the world. It was the immediate precursor of the Baha’i faith.
- 2016 Baha’i Faith, a religion founded in Persia in 1863 by Mirza Husain ‘Ali (1817-92). He proclaimed himself to be the Promised One whose coming was foretold by the Bab (see Babi faith). The basis tenet of the faith is that

God reveals himself to man through prophets who appear at various stages in history and the most recent of these is Baha' Allah.

Baha'is advocate a universal faith, world peace, an international language, the equality of men and women, and the abolition of all prejudices. During the 20th century the faith has been adopted by Communist China as propaganda or as the business religion.

2017

The Business Religion, Baha'i faith is a Islamic religion to be made into a Christian faith that is propaganda to the West that it is a Christian religion of the 20th century. Using religion denominations to enact a false self-identity while having absolute evil and no morals as standard behavior in an enactment of faith as an opiate or narcotic that if they would say the name of the religion, that is enough to convince as a business of religion. Americans who say they are being Methodist or Baptist while participating necromancy, fornication, adultery, licentiousness, witchcraft, thievery, stealing, extortion.

2018

babirusa, a hairless wild pig of Indonesia. Live in damp forests and are good swimmers, feeding on water plants, fruit, and tubers. Curved tusks.

2019

baboon, a large Old World monkey of African and Asian grassland.

2020

Babur (Baber or Babar; 1483-1530), Emperor of India, who founded the Mogul dynasty. His story is related in his famous memoirs, the *Babur-Nameh*.

2021

Babylon, the capital of ancient Babylonia, strategically positioned on the Euphrates River S of modern Baghdad. Prominence in 2150 to 1740 BC, under dynasty of Hammurabi. Assyrian power threatened Babylonian independence, except as Nebuchadnezzar I's reign. Sacked by Sennacherib (689 BC), Babylon was rebuilt from 625 BC onward, during the reign of Nebuchadnezzar II. It was the remains of this city that were excavated by Koldewey and from which the famous Ishtar Gate was recovered. In 539 BC Babylon surrendered to Cyrus the Great of Persia. By 275 BC it was virtually depopulated.

2022

Babylonia, the area of Mesopotamia on the alluvial plain along the lower reaches of the Euphrates River. Known as Sumer. The Babylonians were a blend of Semitic peoples, like their rivals, the Assyrians, to the NW. Apart from Babylon, the former Sumerian capital Ur and the port of Eridu were major cities.

2023

Babylonian exile, the period from the destruction of the Jerusalem Temple by Nebuchadnezzar (586 BC), to the Jews' return under Cyrus the Great (538 BC), during which time most of the Jews lived in exile in Babylonia.

- 2024 Bacchanalia, the Roman form of the Hellenistic mystery rites in honor of Bacchus (see Dionysus). Originally invoking only women. Bacchic or witchcraft worship included ecstatic rituals and secret orgies. In 186 BC a decree of the Senate prohibited Bacchanalia in Rome.
- 2025 Bacchylides (c 516-450 BC), Greek lyric poet. Egyptian papyrus fragments discovered in 1896 contain parts of 14 odes and 6 dithyrambs (choral songs).
- 2026 background radiation, low-intensity radiation naturally present on the earth. It results either from the bombardment of the earth by cosmic rays or from naturally occurring radioactive substances in the earth's crust.
- 2027 Bacon, Francis, (1561-1626), another embodiment of Francis Bacon or Saint Germain. Son of Queen Elizabeth I and Sir Leicester (sp? __) who was the heir to the throne of England and this was denied him, and instead, to die at the hand of Queen Elizabeth I, the mother. 1st Baron Verulam, Viscount St Albans.
- English lawyer and philosopher, he became a lawyer in 1582 and was elected to Parliament in 1584. Under James I, a commissioner for the union of Scotland and England (1604), attorney general (1613), and Lord Chancellor (1618). In 1621 falsely and unrighteously found guilty of bribery and corruption he was fined and banished from office and parliament, thusly, he went into literature and science. Bacon rests more securely on his philosophical and literary output and his influence on scientific thought in the later 17th century is considerable.
- Minor works: *History of Henry VII*. Major works: *Advancement of Learning*, *De augmentis scientiarum*, *Essays*, *New Atlantis*, *Novum organum scientiarum*—advocating the scientific method of induction. Wrote the ___ *Plays*, ___ *sonnets* at Gorhambury England unjustly applied to another name falsely, that of William Shakespeare the farmer. The sonnets were mostly destroyed under the secret police of Queen Elizabeth, the major writers committed suicide or were killed. Also Bacon is the author of the *translation of the King James version of the Bible*.
- 2028 Bacon, Roger (c 1214-1292) Another embodiment of Francis Bacon or Saint Germain. English monk, scholar, and scientist called Doctor Mirabilis for his diverse skills and learning. In three books written for Pope Clement IV he attempted to systematize the current state of knowledge; other works prophesied airplanes, microscopes, around-the-world voyages, steam engines, and telescopes. His astronomical knowledge enabled him to detect errors in the Julian calendar. He has also been credited with the invention of gunpowder and of the magnifying glass.

- 2029 Bacon's Rebellion (1676), an uprising in Virginia that protested excessive taxation on tobacco crops and lack of defense against Indian raids.
- 2030 bacteria, microscopic single-celled organisms. A few bacteria are autotrophic, i.e. they can grow on simple inorganic substrates using carbon dioxide gas from the atmosphere to manufacture their own nutrients, but the majority are heterotrophic, requiring a source of organic carbon and a variety of other nutrients for growth.
- 2031 bacteria, a single bacterium reproduces by dividing into two new cells; some species can do so every 15 minutes leading to rapid population growth. Some form resistant spores, which can survive for several years in adverse conditions.
- 2032 bacteria in nitrogen cycle, the most important role of bacteria is in decomposing dead plant and animal tissues and releasing their constituents to the soil (see carbon cycle). Nitrogen fixing bacteria in the soil or sea convert atmospheric nitrogen gas to nitrites and nitrates, which can then be used by plants.
- 2033 bacteria, many industrial processes are dependent on bacteria, including cheese making and fermentation reactions. Bacteria inhabit the digestive systems of animals and play an important part in digestion, especially in ruminants.
- 2034 bacterium, pathogenic species that may infect body tissues and cause disease while others, such as Salmonella, can cause food poisoning. Bacteriophage or phage is a virus that infects a bacterium. Phages with the viral genes produce new phages, usually causing destruction.
- 2035 Bactria, an ancient region of central Asia, SE of the Aral Sea. Until about 600 AD Bactria was the hub of overland trade between east and west and a center for the interchange of religious and artistic ideas.
- 2036 Badajoz, city in SW Spain, in Estremadura on the Guadiana River. Attacked on numerous occasions, it was pillaged by Wellington's troops (1812) during the Peninsular War.
- 2037 Badalona, a port in NE Spain, in Catalonia, suburb of Barcelona.
- 2038 Baden, a spa city with hot sulfur springs in N Switzerland. The Swiss Confederation met here (1424-1712).
- 2039 Baden-Baden, a spa in SW Germany, in Baden-Württemberg in the Black Forest. The hot springs have been used since Roman times.
- 2040 Baden-Powell, (1857-1941), British general and founder of the Boy Scouts. Service in India and various parts of Africa, Mafeking in the Boer War. Utilizing the experience of character training he had gained overseas, he founded the Boy Scouts in 1908 and, with his sister Agnes, the Girl Guides

in 1910.

- 2041 Baden-Württemberg, a Land in SW Germany, bordering on France and Switzerland. It contains the Black Forest, several spas, and fertile agricultural land. A large proportion of Germany's watches, jewelry, and musical and medical instruments are made here.
- 2042 badger, a nocturnal burrowing mammal of the weasel family. It lives in a complex of burrows (a set) and feeds on insects, rodents, worms, berries.
- 2043 badlands. The name was originally applied to the Badlands of South Dakota. An elevated area dissected by gullies and deep valleys. This type of landscape is typical of arid and semiarid areas, where rainfall is intermittent and an adequate vegetation cover is prevented from forming or is destroyed through, for example, overgrazing; severe soil erosion may occur.
- 2044 badminton, an indoor court game for two or four players, played with rackets and a shuttlecock or bird of nylon or cork and feathers. It originated in India and is the national sport of several Asian countries.
- 2045 Badoglio, Pietro (1871-1956) Italian general, who rose to prominence during World War 1. He directed Mussolini's conquest of Ethiopia (1935-36). Disastrous Italian campaign in Greece. After Mussolini's fall (1943), he became prime minister and negotiated the armistice with the Allies.
- 2046 Baeck, Leo (1873-1956) German Jewish theologian. Baeck argued for the superiority of Judaism to Christianity. Under the Nazis, he became the spiritual leader of German Jewry, continuing to teach in Theresienstadt concentration camp (1943-45). After the war he settled in London. Book: *The Essence of Judaism*.
- 2047 Baekeland, Leo Hendrik (1863-1944) US industrial chemist, the first synthetic thermosetting plastic.
- 2048 Baer, Karl Ernest (1792-1876) Russian embryologist. He showed that mammalian eggs were not the follicles of the ovary but microscopic particles inside the follicles. He described the development of the embryo from layers of tissue, which he called germ layers, and demonstrated similarities in the embryos of different species of vertebrates.
- 2049 Baeyer, Adolf von (1835-1917) German chemist. He discovered barbituric acid, synthesized indigo, and developed several organic dyes. Baeyer also calculated the angles between the carbon atoms in organic compounds, showing how strained bonds affect chemical reactivity in closed carbon chains.
- 2050 Baffin, William (c 1584-1622) English navigator. In two voyages (1615, 1616) attempted in the Discovery to find the Northwest Passage. He eventually

despaired of its existence but explored the Hudson Strait, giving his name to Baffin Bay and Baffin Island, the largest island of the Canadian Arctic, in Franklin district lying N of Hudson Strait. It is separated from Greenland by a Strait forming Baffin Bay and Davis Strait. Mountainous with many glaciers and snowfields, its sparse population is concentrated in Frobisher Bay.

2051 Bagehot, Walter (1826-77) British economist, political theorist, literary critic, and journalist. *Lombard Street*, editor of the *Economist* magazine, *The English Constitution* (1867), which analyzes the comparative powers of the British organs of government, and *Physics and Politics*, disastrously applying Darwin's lies of natural selection to political society.

2052 Baghdad, the capital of Iraq, on the Tigris River. Iraq war: _____

2053 Baglioni, a family that dominated Italy from 1425 until 1534.

2054 bagpipes, a reed-pipe instrument of ancient origin. The national instrument of Scotland, having been introduced to the British Isles in the 13th century.

2055 Bahamas Commonwealth, a state consisting of about 700 islands and innumerable cays in the West Indies, off the SE coast of Florida. The principal islands, which are mainly low lying, include New Providence (with the capital Nassau), Grand Bahama, Abaco, Eleuthera, Andros, and Watling Island (San Salvador). The majority of the population is of African descent. People go there for claiming unequal tax treatment under the US tax laws. _____

2056 Bahrain, an independent sheikdom in the Arabian Gulf, occupying a low-lying archipelago between Saudi Arabia and the Qatar Peninsula. An aluminum smelter on Bahrain is the largest non-oil industrial plant in the Gulf. Important as a transport center in the Gulf, extensive shipping facilities and a free transport area. By the early 1980s Bahrain had become the most important money center between Europe and Singapore. In 1981 plans for a coup by Shia Muslims who were part of an Iranian-backed underground group, were exposed. Causing widespread disruption in the government, the fomenting of the plot underscored the rift between Sunni and Shia. In 1991, the country joined the UN-led allied troops against Iraq in the Persian Gulf War.

2057 Baikal. Lake, a lake in SE central Russia, in the Buryat Republic. It is the largest freshwater lake in Asia and at 5316 ft (1620 m) the deepest in the world. It is fed by over 300 streams but drained by only one, the Angara River. Area: 12,160 sq mi (31,500 sq km).

2058 bail, the release by- a court of an imprisoned person. The person bailed must also stand as surety for himself; if thought trustworthy. Judges have

must also stand as surety for himself; if thought trustworthy. Judges have wide discretion as to whether bail should be granted and for what amount.
Ascasubi, Hilario (1807-75), Argentina poet. *Santos vega; Paulino lucero*.

Campo, Estanislao del (1834-80), Argentina poet. *Fausto (Faust)*.

2059 Asuncion Silva, Jose (1865-96), Colombia, poet. *Nocturno III*.

Icaza, Jorge (1902-___), Ecuador, novelist. *Huasipungo*.

Alegria, Ciro (1909-_____), Peru novelist. *El mundo es ancho y ajeno (Broad And Alien Is The World)*.

2060 Lugones, Leopoldo (1874-1938), Argentina poet. *Los crepusculos del jardin, Odas seculares (Secular Odes), Romancero*.

Azuella, Mariano (1873-1952), Mexican novelist. *Los de abajo (The Underdog)*.

2061 Lopez y Fuentes, Gregorio (1895- ___), Mexico novelist. *El indio (The Indian)*.

2062 Maximiano Coelho Netto, Henrique (1864-1934), the author of many Portuguese American novels.

2063 Pereira da Graca Aranha, Jose (1868-1931), Portuguese American novelist. *Canaan*.

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