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Aliens and Reptilian Gods in the Quran

THEY WORKED HARD FOR THE MONEY

The Egyptian hieroglyphic for neter (god) is a mining pick axe. The images of the underworld (Tuat, Gehanna, Jahannum) as a hot, tortuous place beneath the earth is rooted in the thousands of years the Jinn (Anunnaki) gods spent in the mines digging for gold. The "underworld" appears to be both a specific and general name for important gold-bearing places lower in latitude than Sumer and Egypt. The Underworld might also refer to Antarctica, which, as evidenced by the Piri Reis maps, was once green land not covered by the glacial sheet of ice.

The Abzu of Enki was in Southern Africa where evidence of advanced, technological civilizations remains and where gold mining operations occurred at least 100,000 years ago. There were large Anunnaki gold mining operations also in South America where, according to Sitchin, Tehuti (Thoth/Ningishzidda) set up shop after being kicked out of Egypt by Marduk/Ra. In the Americas Tehuti was called Quetzalcoatl, the Feathered Serpent. The Anannuki had to work hard at mining and other planetary construction projects which they didn't enjoy one bit. Some modern writers, among them Egyptian Moustafa Gadella, posit that King Solomon was really Egyptian Pharaoh Amenhotep III and that King

Scholars take great pains to try to match "known" (actually, assumed) dates with alleged Biblical events. The problem is two-fold. First, no-one really knows the dates when any of the known events occurred such as the reigns of Pharaohs, the various famines, wars or deaths. That is because those cultures didn't use 1521 BC as their dating system and scholars have failed to unearth the ancient dating system. Farther back in time the ancients may have counted in sars, not years, and Sitchin says a sar is equivalent to 3,600 earth years. Secondly, Christianized scholars are locked into a 6,000 year paradigm because a Catholic priest claimed to have calculated the creation of Adam back to a day in September 4000 BC. So they try to squeeze all of human history into very narrow dates. Instead of a paltry 6,000 years, the Sumerian Kings List covers 241,200 years of civilization before the Flood. Persian culture – far more ancient than Hebrew civilization - claims ten kings named Sulayman. In all likelihood, the Biblical Sulayman was derived from them.

Many Biblical angels and characters were taken out of the African Canaanites' religion. But instead of using the Canaanite history as their research base, many researchers use the bible, the Talmud and Haggadah. If used at all, these should be supplementary texts. The Old Testament was put together by Ezra and his subordinates after the Jewish Exile in Babylon. Just as later messianic Jews used "Babylon" as a

David was Twtmosis III (Twtmos-is). Outside of Semitic religious texts, no evidence exists of any kings in Palestine names David or Solomon. If they existed, surrounded as they are by Syria, Egypt, Babylon, Persian and Arabia, one would expect to find treaties or records of war or trade with them. No such evidence has been found. Either they are fictional characters or they existed in a different time and/or place than we imagine. Readers may be surprised to know that there is no independent, non-semetic religious evidence for many events and people in Bible and Quran including: Jesus, Moses, the Exodus, David, Solomon or Abraham. They point out that Sulayman (Solomon) means peace and that the hotep part of Amenhotep means peace. The root letters of Dawud (David) are DWD which are, etymologically, the same as the Kamitic (ancient Egyptian) TWT, the main part of Twtmosis. Gadalla also shows that there is no record or corroboration for any of David's campaigns, but there is ample evidence for Amenhotep making those campaigns. An event like the alleged Exodus - where the "leader of the free world" (Pharaoh) was supposedly drowned to death - would be thoroughly recorded by Egyptians, Syrians, Babylonians, Iranians and just about everyone else. Yet no civilization corroborates the semitic story of a mass Hebrew exodus from Egypt. Something like the parting of the Red Sea would've gotten people's attention.

code word for Rome (see Revelation), earlier Jews used "Egypt" as a code for the nation they felt was oppressing them, Babylon. In Babylon the Jews lost much of their culture, religion, language and texts. Ten whole tribes disappeared. Upon their release from captivity they had to re-create their scriptures based upon competing stories (Eloahist and Yahvist), fragments of history, and no real knowledge of the former language. The Bible compilers, in some cases, just mashed together the two sects' traditions which is why there are two opposing creation stories in Genesis. In Genesis chapter 1 "male and female" are created by the Elohim. But in the very next chapter "there was no man to till the ground" so Yahweh has to make one, cut his rib out and makes a wife who gets tempted by a snake. The bible should not be used as an authoritative historical source of information. It can, however, supplement other research.

To be continued

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