

Notes On Zechariah Sitchin's 12th Planet



Annotated By
Raymond Towers

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To get to the bottom of matters, you have to go to the source. In this case, we're talking about the beginning of human civilization, including scientific progress, government and religion. Wouldn't you like to know how it all began? Researcher Zechariah Sitchin did. He went all the way back to the Sumerian Tablets, which are estimated to be 5,000 years old and contain the earliest form of written language. There is a lot of controversy over Sitchin's research and extrapolation, enough that most critics often attack the messenger instead of the message, and when they do refer to Sitchin's controversial conclusions, it is always with misdirection to prevent you from reading this man's books and judging the content for yourself.

I encourage you to read the book with an open mind, as I did, and to jot down notes for the parts you find most salient. Personally, I like to take a ton of notes, as reference material for forming my opinions, to counter any challenges from those who would deny the truth of things, and potentially for future use as a foundation for a fiction novel. You will come to see that there is enough material here to create an entire series of novels. In any case, I found Sitchin's 12th Planet to be an incredibly fascinating read.

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Introduction

I finally got around to reading the book *The 12th Planet*, first published by Zechariah Sitchin in 1976. This book focuses on the possibility that technologically superior beings from another world, the Anunnaki, arrived on Earth some time ago to mine gold, and out of necessity they created us, human beings, to do the mining for them. I’ve been tracing various world religions and theologies back one at a time, finding their common threads and seeing what other researchers have to say about them. I’ve also done a good amount of research into Ancient Sumeria and the Anunnaki already, but I’ve never gone straight to the most referred to source, Sitchin’s material, until now.

Here is the reason why. When I dive into a new subject, I dive in deep. I will read a tremendous amount of material and write a copious amount of notes so I can properly absorb and digest it. The notes I’ve written for this book are over 40 pages long. I do this because I usually write fiction based on whatever I’m researching, and the notes help me to memorize and summarize the sorts of topics that might later end up as part of my plot. I’ve done this sort of research already for adventure books based on Colonial America, Medieval England and India, Canaan and Scandinavia, to name a few.

One thing I did notice about people discussing Sitchin’s theories is how polarized they’ve become. Either they completely agree with the material, or they are completely against it, with very few neutral voices in the center of a lot of hot debating. I did not like how many detractors claimed Sitchin was wrong, and they gave a minor detail showing how he was wrong, but they never went into the material in a substantial way and they never spoke about the bigger picture. I felt like the most vehement critics were trying their best to dissuade the general public from reading Sitchin’s books and making their own decisions. **DON’T READ THIS!** was my impression from the critics.

I was already at the point where I can confidently say and prove to the open-minded reader that nearly everything from the Big Three Abrahamic world religions: Christianity, Islam and Judaism, first originated in Ancient Hindu India. I’m not floating down this river without a paddle, in other words, as I began reading this first book of *The Earth Chronicles* series. It was up

to Sitchin to convince me that everything originated in Sumeria, and it was up to me to see if I could find holes or discrepancies based on my previous research into other cultures, histories and mythologies.

The arguments against Sitchin's work were the same sort of hyperbole and personal attacks we see in other controversial topics, such as Chemtrails, Flat Earth Theory and the Fake Moon Landing. Sitchin doesn't know what he's talking about, critics say. He made things up as he went along. He tried too hard to correlate his theories with Bible stories. He was an undercover Jesuit and / or Zionist, blah, blah, blah...

I don't know, but when I hear the gatekeepers barking their loudest, that's usually a topic I feel I should check out. I did take a lot of notes, in case I want to write a novel or two later down the road based on this material, and I focused more on the historical and mythological aspects and less on the emotional or technical side, because that's just the way my mind works. These are simply notes, for the most part, as there are several other books in the series I will try to get to. I should hold back on any thorough analysis until I read a couple more, at least, but I will give a short conclusion at the end.

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Notes On Sitchin's Timeline

(Based on Zechariah Sitchin's book The 12th Planet. I wrote Sitchin's name at the end of each entry in case I begin a new historical timeline that will include the findings of other alternative historians.)

1799 CE - Napoleon's officers find the Rosetta Stone, dating back to 2196 BCE, the stone gives dates for Egyptian dynasties going as far back as 5100 BCE, two thousand years before the rise of Greece (Sitchin)

1,300 BCE - the Dorian invasion of Greece and the Israelite invasion of Canaan after the Exodus happened at around the same time (Sitchin)

1,400 - 2,700 BCE - Minoan civilization flourishes on Isle of Crete (Sitchin)

1,600 BCE - Hittites reach Babylon (Sitchin)

1,900 BCE - Assyria and Babylon first emerge (Sitchin)

1,900 BCE - Amorite chieftains establish an independent Assyria (Sitchin)

1,900 BCE - Hammurabi creates the first official code of laws in Babylon (Sitchin)

2,000 BCE - Ur falls to Elamite invaders (Sitchin)

2,900 BCE - Inanna attempts to seduce Gilgamesh, ruler of Uruk (Sitchin)

3,500 BCE - humanity regresses, pottery becomes simpler, stone utensils become predominant (Sitchin)

3,500 BCE - use of petroleum-based fuels begins in Sumeria (Sitchin)

3,800 BCE - textile and clothing industries begin in Mesopotamia (Sitchin)

4,000 BCE - Teshub, son of Anu, battles Ulli-Kummi, son of Kumarbi, just before the emergence of Sumeria (Sitchin)

5,000 BCE - clay and pottery objects are superb, fantastic (Sitchin)

7,500 BCE - New Stone Age / Neolithic begins with appearance of pottery (Sitchin)
9,500 BCE - humanity domesticates the dog, sheep and other animals (Sitchin)
11,000 BCE - a new version of 'thinking' Man appears and immediately begins farming, the Stone Age / Paleolithic ends, the Middle Stone Age / Mesolithic begins (Sitchin)
11,000 - 27,000 BCE - Cro-Magnon population dwindles and almost vanishes from the Near East region (Sitchin)
35,000 BCE - Homo Sapiens / Cro-Magnon people appear, they roam freely, wear animal-skin clothing and build stone homes, they live in the Near East, most prominently in Iran and Iraq (Sitchin)
100,000 BCE - Neanderthal man appears, their tools are 'indistinguishable' from Advanced Australopithecus (Sitchin)
285,000 BCE - another race of Homo Sapiens appears from Swanscombe, Steinheim and Montmaria, similar to Cro-Magnon but upsetting archaeological assumptions (Sitchin)
500,000 BCE - Early humanity appears in Asia (Sitchin)
1,000,000 BCE - first appearance of Homo Erectus (Sitchin)
2,000,000 BCE - Advanced Australopithecus appears in Africa (Sitchin)
11,000,000 BCE - first ape-man with Homo genus appears (Sitchin)
14,000,000 BCE - manlike hominids appear in East Africa (Sitchin)
25,000,000 BCE - earliest date of Humanity's ape ancestors (Sitchin)

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12th Planet Main Body Of Notes

Part 1 - Mesopotamia

Sitchin's description of Cro-Magnon people: *For millions of years, Man's tools had been simply stones of useful shapes. Cro-Magnon Man, however, made specialized tools and weapons of wood and bones. He was no longer a "naked ape," for he used skins for clothing. His society was organized; he lived in clans with a patriarchal hegemony. His cave drawings bespeak artistry and depth of feeling; his drawings and sculptures evidence some form of "religion," apparent in the worship of a Mother Goddess, who was sometimes depicted with the sign of the Moon's crescent. He buried his dead, and must therefore have had some philosophies regarding life, death, and perhaps even an afterlife.*

Account of Cro-Magnon findings: *One of these caves, Shanidar, is located in the northeastern part of the semiarid of civilization. Nowadays, fierce Kurdish tribesmen seek shelter in the area's caves for themselves and their flocks during the cold winter months. So it was, one wintry night 44,000 years ago, when a family of seven (one of whom was a baby) sought shelter in the cave of Shanidar.*

Their remains—they were evidently crushed to death by a rockfall—were discovered in 1957 by a startled Ralph Solecki, who went to the area in search of evidence of early Man. What he found was more than he expected. As layer upon layer of debris was removed, it became apparent that the cave preserved a clear record of Man's habitation in the area from about 100,000 to some 13,000 years ago.

The variety of agriculture: *Employing sophisticated methods of radiocarbon dating and plant genetics, many scholars from various fields of science concur in the conclusion that Man's first farming venture was the cultivation of wheat and barley, probably through the domestication of a wild variety of emmer. Assuming that, somehow, Man did undergo a gradual process of teaching himself how to domesticate, grow, and farm a wild plant, the scholars remain baffled by the profusion of other plants and cereals basic to human survival and advancement that kept coming out of the Near East. These included, in rapid succession, millet, rye, and spelt, among the edible cereals; flax, which provided fibers and edible oil; and a variety of fruit-bearing shrubs and trees.*

Usage of stone: *The name is appropriate only if one considers Man's principal raw material which continued to be stone. His dwellings in the mountainous areas were still built of stone; his communities were protected by stone walls; his first agricultural implement—the sickle—was made of stone. He honored or protected his dead by covering and adorning their graves with stones; and he used stone to make images of the supreme beings, or "gods," whose benign intervention he sought. One such image, found in northern Israel and dated to the ninth millennium B.C., shows the carved head of a "god" shielded by a striped helmet and wearing*

some kind of "goggles."

My notes: The reference to a stone image of a god wearing goggles is especially interesting. I'll have to go into my old research notes for specifics, but similar small statues of figures wearing sunglasses or goggles have been found in Indian and Mayan or pre-Mayan digs.

Western man believes his civilization originated from Rome and Greece, but the Greeks say they drew from earlier sources such as Egypt. The Rosetta Stone proves the existence of great dynasties as far back as 5000 BCE, when Greece first ascended circa 2400 - 2500 BCE. However, while Greece was certainly influenced by Egypt, pre-Hellenic cultures such as the Minoans of Crete and the Mycenaeans of the Aegean Sea show influence not from Egypt, but from Syria and Anatolia.

Professor Cyrus H. Gordon shows that early Minoan was a Semitic language. In Minoan script called Linear A, the name of the island Crete is spelled Ke-re-ta. The Hebrew word Ke-re-et means 'walled city.' Further, the Hellenic alphabet originally came from the Near East through the Phoenician Kadmus. That's where our modern English alphabet first came from.

Sitchin makes a good point that I've wondered about. Alexander the Macedonian defeated the Persians in 2331 BCE. The kings of the Persians were named Cyrus, Darius and Xerxes. Scholars believe these names are Indo-European and Aryan ('lordly'). These people appeared from around the Caspian Sea about 4,000 BCE and spread west toward Asian Minor, east toward India, and south toward the Biblical 'lands of the Medes and Parsees.' My question is this, if the Israelites were the singularly 'chosen' people of god, why did they accept the assistance of supposed enemies such as Nebuchadnezzar from Babylon and a couple of Egyptian Pharaohs? In this case, we're talking about King Cyrus, who was 'anointed' by Yahweh. Cyrus built the Temple in Jerusalem and called Yahweh 'god of heaven.'

Sitchin gives insight into this when he writes that Cyrus and other Persian kings called themselves Achaemenids. This is not an Aryan word but a Hebrew title meaning 'Wise Man,' giving more evidence to the idea that the Persians were also partly Semitic. Scholars ignore the similarities between the Hebrew deity Yahweh and the Persian deity Achaemenids, or 'Wise Lord.' Achaemenids is depicted as hovering in the sky within a 'winged globe.' For comparison, see the images of Ahura-Mazda in Persian Zoroastrianism and the Egyptian winged scarab representing Ra, both of which show a similar disc and wings. It was later proven that inscriptions from Mesopotamia were Semitic and from a sister language to Hebrew.

Description of Assyrian capital: *This capital of the Assyrian king had as its center a magnificent royal palace whose walls were lined with sculptured bas-reliefs, which, if placed end to end, would stretch for over a mile. Commanding the city and the royal compound was a step pyramid called a ziggurat; it served as a "stairway to Heaven" for the gods.*

The layout of the city and the sculptures depicted a way of life on a grand scale. The palaces, temples, houses, stables, warehouses, walls, gates, columns, decorations, statues, artworks, towers, ramparts, terraces, gardens—all were completed in just five years. According to Georges Contenau (La Vie Quotidienne a Babylone et en Assyrie), "the imagination reels before the potential strength of an empire which could accomplish so much in such a short space of time," some 3,000 years ago.



Ruins of the ancient capital of Assur / Ashur.

Austen H. Layard started excavations at a site that turned out to be the Biblical Nineveh. Nineveh was the capital of Assyria during its last three rulers: Sennacherib, Esarhaddon and Ashurbanipal.



Artist rendition of Nineveh.

Now in the fourteenth year of King Hezekiah, Sennacherib king of Assyria came up against all the fortified cities of Judah and took them. (II Kings 18:13)

More evidence of Biblical and Mesopotamian accordance: *The mounds where Nineveh was built by Sennacherib and Ashurbanipal revealed palaces, temples, and works of art that surpassed those of Sargon. The area where the remains of Esarhaddon's palaces are believed to lie cannot be excavated, for it is now the site of a Muslim mosque erected over the purported*

burial place of the prophet Jonah, who was swallowed by a whale when he refused to bring Yahweh's message to Nineveh.

Layard had read in ancient Greek records that an officer in Alexander's army saw a "place of pyramids and remains of an ancient city"—a city that was already buried in Alexander's time! Layard dug it up, too, and it turned out to be Nimrud, Assyria's military center. It was there that Shalmaneser II set up an obelisk to record his military expeditions and conquests. Now on exhibit at the British Museum, the obelisk lists, among the kings who were made to pay tribute, "Jehu, son of Omri, king of Israel."



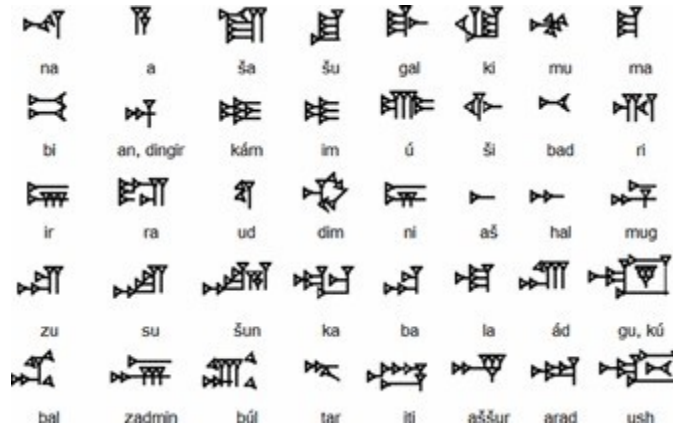
Nimrud, named after the Biblical Nimrod, grandson of Noah. ISIS militants destroyed part of this ancient city in 2015.

About Assyrian and Babylonia cultural parallels: *Though they were rivals throughout their history, one would be hard put to find any significant differences between Assyria and Babylonia in cultural or material matters. Even though Assyria called its chief deity Ashur ("all-seeing") and Babylonia hailed Marduk ("son of the pure mound"), the pantheons were otherwise virtually alike.*

Many of the world's museums count among their prize exhibits the ceremonial gates, winged bulls, bas-reliefs, chariots, tools, utensils, jewelry, statues, and other objects made of every conceivable material that have been dug out of the mounds of Assyria and Babylonia. But the true treasures of these kingdoms were their written records: thousands upon thousands of inscriptions in the cuneiform script, including cosmological tales, epic poems, histories of kings, temple records, commercial contracts, marriage and divorce records, astronomical tables, astrological forecasts, mathematical formulas, geographic lists, grammar and vocabulary school texts, and, not least of all, texts dealing with the names, genealogies, epithets, deeds, powers, and duties of the gods.

The common language that formed the cultural, historical, and religious bond between Assyria and Babylonia was Akkadian. It was the first known Semitic language, akin to but predating Hebrew, Aramaic, Phoenician, and Canaanite. The Assyrians and Babylonians laid no claim to having invented the language or its script; indeed, many of their tablets bore the

postscript that they had been copied from earlier originals.



Akkadian script.

Origins of Akkadian language: *The ruins of Mesopotamia have provided conclusive evidence that once upon a time there indeed existed a kingdom by the name of Akkad, established by a much earlier ruler, who called himself a sharrukin ("righteous ruler"). He claimed in his inscriptions that his empire stretched, by the grace of his god Enlil, from the Lower Sea (the Persian Gulf) to the Upper Sea (believed to be the Mediterranean). He boasted that "at the wharf of Akkad, he made moor ships" from many distant lands.*

So, what can we tie together so far? We have a number of Semitic languages that developed at around the same time Hebrew did. One of these languages came before Hebrew, and that was Akkadian. Note that the ruler of Akkadia ruled by the grace of his god Enlil, and there you have a connection between Enlil and the Biblical Yahweh. You did catch the cultural similarities between Akkadia, Assyria, Babylon and Persia, right? Now it makes more sense how Babylon's Nebuchadnezzar and Persia's Cyrus were understood to believe in the same god the Bible's Hebrews did.

Akkad has been discovered and we learn that its first ruler was Sargon of Akkad, who had the title King of Akkad, King of Kish. Before he became king of Akkad, Sargon was called a 'counselor to the rulers of Kish.' This has caused scholars to wonder if there really was a place called Kish.

And Cush begot Nimrod; he began to be a mighty one on the earth... And the beginning of his kingdom was Babel and Erech, and Accad, and Calneh, in the land of Shinar. (Genesis 10: 8,10)



Ruins of Akkad.

Other scholars have made this connection before that the Biblical person Cush first populated a land called Kish. This means that the Biblical Nimrod was actually Sargon of Akkad. Further, the Biblical Erech was shown to be Uruk in Sargon's time. The Ur of the Bible matches up with Ur of Sargon, which is the birthplace of the patriarch Abraham.



Artist rendition of Uruk / Erech.

After more digging, it was discovered that Akkadian evolved from an earlier language. This led archeologists to discover Sumer / Sumeria, also called Simmer, and in the Bible Shinar. Without the research done into ancient Assyria and Babylonia, according to Sitchin we would still not be able to decipher Sumerian even today.

French archeologists excavated the site of Lagash in 1877. Their ruler was titled En.Si, or 'righteous ruler.' Their dynasty began in 2900 BCE, and lasted for 650 years. The names, genealogies and lengths of rulership for forty-three ensis are recorded without interruption. The ruler Eannatum left an inscription on clay brick clearly stating rulers could only assume the

throne with the permission of the gods.



Ruins of Lagash.

Description of temple and fortress: *Eannatum's successor, Entemena, wrote of building a temple and adorning it with gold and silver, planting gardens, enlarging brick-lined wells. He boasted of building a fortress with watchtowers and facilities for docking ships.*

Gudea was a ruler who had a large number of statues of himself made, showing him in a votive stance, praying to his god Ningirsu. Gudea acquired a large number of building materials: His many inscriptions reveal that, in the search for exquisite building materials, he obtained gold from Africa and Anatolia, silver from the Taurus Mountains, cedars from Lebanon, other rare woods from Ararat, copper from the Zagros range, diorite from Egypt, carnelian from Ethiopia, and other materials from lands as yet unidentified by scholars.

Sitchin compares this to the god of the Bible interacting with key characters. The Lord provided Moses with detailed instructions on how to build a 'residence.' The Lord gave King Solomon wisdom on how to build the First Temple in Jerusalem. Ezekiel was shown detailed plans for the Second Temple. Un-Nammu, ruler of Ur, was given a measuring rod and rolled string by the Lord, for when he was assigned to build a temple. (For reference, note that other historical figures, such as Saul / Paul in the New Testament, Ahkenaten from Egypt, and even Joseph Smith, founder of the Mormons, also claimed similar visitations from deities and angelic figures.)

The gods tell Gudea to build a temple: *Twelve hundred years before Moses, Gudea made the same claim. The instructions, he recorded in one very long inscription, were given to him in a vision. "A man that shone like the heaven," by whose side stood "a divine bird," "commanded me to build his temple." This "man," who "from the crown on his head was obviously a god," was later identified as the god Ningirsu. With him was a goddess who "held the tablet of her favorable star of the heavens"; her other hand "held a holy stylus," with which she indicated to Gudea "the favorable planet." A third man, also a god, held in his hand a tablet of precious stone; "the plan*

of a temple it contained." One of Gudea's statues shows him seated, with this tablet on his knees; on the tablet the divine drawing can clearly be seen.



Ningirsu with and without beard, wearing similar wrap-around robe.

Simply building one of these large temples and ziggurats may have spurred the advancement of the sciences: mathematics, construction methods, materials gathering, logistics, etc. Sumerians also printed by using movable type in the form of rubber stamps, and a rotary press from cylinder seals. Sumerian mathematics revolved around base number ten multiplied by celestial number 6. We still use this today in the 360 degree circle and the foot with its twelve inches.

Sumerians invented reinforced clay bricks by mixing them with chopped reeds or straws, and kilns for firing bricks. Mesopotamia also gave us the working of copper with other metals, resulting in bronze and beginning the Bronze Age. The first form of money was the silver shekel, or 'weighed ingot.'

Mesopotamia lacked metal ores, but they had plenty of fuel for kilns, resulting in ores being imported from afar. These fuels included bitumen and asphalts, petroleum products that naturally seep up to the surface. Mesopotamia dominated in this area from the earliest times (circa 3500 BCE) until the Roman era began. Sumerians also used petroleum products for building roads, waterproofing, caulking, painting, cementing, molding and even medicine.

To keep things simple for myself, I'm going to add notes pertaining to specific areas of the book. For example, descriptions of Sumerian medicines and healing techniques begin on page 37. This is interesting stuff, including removing cataracts, brain surgery, enemas and the serpent on the tree medical symbol we are still using today.

The textile and clothing industries commenced in Mesopotamia circa 3800 BCE. This is covered in the book beginning on page 39. Sumerian clothing was apparently very valuable:

And Achan answered Joshua and said, "Indeed I have sinned against the LORD God of

Israel, and thus and thus have I done: When I saw among the spoils a goodly Babylonian garment and two hundred shekels of silver and a wedge of gold of fifty shekels weight, then I coveted them and took them; and behold, they are hid in the earth in the midst of my tent and the silver under it." - Joshua 7:20,21, with the name Babylon originally reading Shinar or Sumeria

And Joshua, and all Israel with him, took Achan the son of Zerah, and the silver and the garment and the wedge of gold, and his sons and his daughters, and his oxen and his asses and his sheep, and his tent and all that he had; and they brought them unto the Valley of Achor. And Joshua said, "Why hast thou troubled us? The LORD shall trouble thee this day." And all Israel stoned him with stones, and burned them with fire after they had stoned them with stones. - Joshua 7:24,25 Ah, those Abrahamic gods of love, peace and tolerance. Lesson: don't screw with the mandates of Yahweh / Enlil!

The basic Sumerian garment was called Tug, probably later becoming the Roman Toga. Tug.Tu.She was a garment worn 'strapped around.' Sumerians showed a variety of clothing, and also diversity in hairstyles, headdresses and jewelry.

Sumerian agriculture is discussed starting on page 40. Sumerians ate onions, lentils, beans, cucumbers, cabbage and lettuce. They made bread, porridge, pastries, cakes and biscuits. Barley was fermented into beer. Wine was made from grapes and date palms. Milk was obtained from sheep, goats and cows. It was used for drinking, cooking and made into yogurt, butter, cream and cheeses. Fish, mutton and pig were common. Geese and ducks were reserved for the tables of the gods.

Mesopotamian cuisine: *The ancient texts leave no doubt that the haute cuisine of ancient Mesopotamia developed in the temples and in the service of the gods. One text prescribed the offering to the gods of "loaves of barley bread ... loaves of emmer bread; a paste of honey and cream; dates, pastry ... beer, wine, milk ... cedar sap, cream." Roasted meat was offered with libations of "prime beer, wine, and milk." A specific cut of a bull was prepared according to a strict recipe, calling for "fine flour ... made to a dough in water, prime beer, and wine," and mixed with animal fats, "aromatic ingredients made from hearts of plants," nuts, malt, and spices. Instructions for "the daily sacrifice to the gods of the city of Uruk" called for the serving of five different beverages with the meals, and specified what "the millers in the kitchen" and "the chef working at the kneading trough" should do.*

Transportation over water by using ships and by using wheeled vehicles is described beginning on page 41. Education begins on page 43.

This is an interesting annotation from page 44: Apparently, Erech / Uruk was having trouble with Kish. Envoys from Kish arrived in Erech, hoping for a peaceful, diplomatic solution to the strife. The ruler of Erech at the time was Gilgamesh, whom historians assure us was a mythical figure. Erech's Assembly of Elders wanted negotiations, but Gilgamesh went to rile up the younger Assembly of Fighting Men, who voted for war. The fascinating bit is that Erech seems to have had a form of bicameral congress. Law is discussed starting on page 45.

Hammurabi of Babylon is usually credited with creating the first code of laws. However, figures before Hammurabi's time had already done this. A Sumerian ruler in Eshnunna set

maximum prices for food and wagon, boat rentals, among other things. Earlier than this, Lipit-Ishtar of Isin enacted a code of 38 laws dealing with real estate, slaves, servants, marriage and inheritance. Lipit-Ishtar, the same as Hammurabi, explained he was acting on the instructions of the 'great gods.' Before this, Umammu, ruler of Ur around 2350 BCE, under the authority of the god Nannar, sought to punish 'the grabbers of the citizens' oxen, sheep and donkeys' so 'the orphan shall not fall prey to the wealthy, the widow shall not fall prey to the powerful, the man of one shekel shall not fall prey to the man of 60 shekels.' Umammu also standardized weights and measures. Even as far back as 2600 BCE, institutional reforms were necessary, showing the Sumerian legal system was already in use, mentioning abuses of power and price-gouging by monopolies.

In the Sumerian justice system, three or four judges made up a court. One was a 'royal' judge, while the others were drawn from a panel of 36 men. The Sumerians were concerned with justice, believing the gods appointed rulers or kings to assure justice in the land. This contrasts with Babylonian law that focused on rules and regulations. Also, Hebrews were similarly governed by judges, during the period when they didn't even have kings. Hebrew kings were judged for doing the 'righteous' thing, as seen in how King Solomon dealt with disputes in the Bible.

The Jewish New Year marked a 10-year period where a man's deeds are weighed and evaluated to determine their fate for the coming year. The Sumerians believed their deity Nanshe judged Mankind every year in the same way.

Sumerian music is discussed starting on page 48.

Greek music, evolving into all Western music that came after, first originated in Mesopotamia. Sumeria was the source for Western music's structure and harmonic composition.

Archeological findings: After excavating at Lagash, the archaeologist's spade uncovered Nippur, the onetime religious center of Sumer and Akkad. Of the 30,000 texts found there, many remain unstudied to this day. At Shuruppak, schoolhouses dating to the third millennium B.C. were found. At Ur, scholars found magnificent vases, jewelry, weapons, chariots, helmets made of gold, silver, copper, and bronze, the remains of a weaving factory, court records—and a towering ziggurat whose ruins still dominate the landscape. At Eshnunna and Adab the archaeologists found temples and artful statues from pre-Sargonic times. Umma produced inscriptions speaking of early empires. At Kish monumental buildings and a ziggurat from at least 3000 B.C. were unearthed.

Uruk (Erech) took the archaeologists back into the fourth millennium B.C. There they found the first colored pottery baked in a kiln, and evidence of the first use of a potter's wheel. A pavement of limestone blocks is the oldest stone construction found to date. At Uruk the archaeologists also found the first ziggurat—a vast man-made mound, on top of which stood a white temple and a red temple. The world's first inscribed texts were also found there, as well as the first cylinder seals.

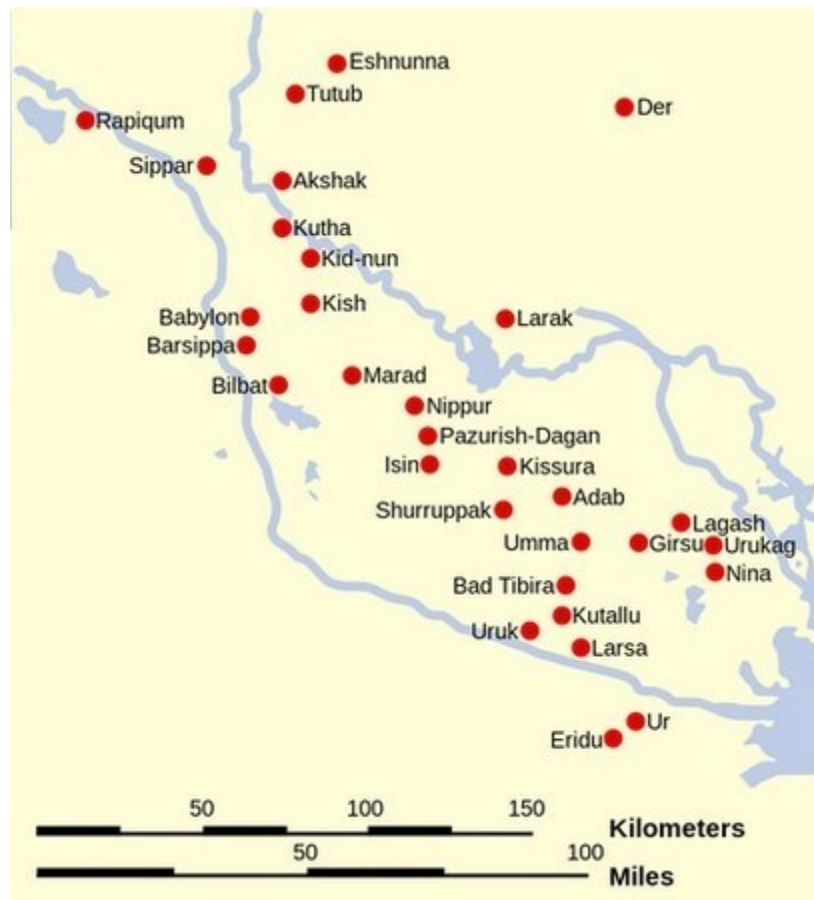
In 1919, H. R. Hall came upon ancient ruins at a village now called El-Ubaid. The site gave its name to what scholars now consider the first phase of the great Sumerian civilization. Sumerian cities of that period—ranging from northern Mesopotamia to the southern Zagros foothills—produced the first use of clay bricks, plastered walls, mosaic decorations, cemeteries

with brick-lined graves, painted and decorated ceramic wares with geometric designs, copper mirrors, beads of imported turquoise, paint for eyelids, copper-headed "tomahawks," cloth, houses, and, above all, monumental temple buildings.

Farther south, the archaeologists found Eridu - the first Sumerian city, according to ancient texts. As the excavators dug deeper, they came upon a temple dedicated to Enki, Sumer's God of Knowledge, which appeared to have been built and rebuilt many times over. The strata clearly led the scholars back to the beginnings of Sumerian civilization: 2500 B.C., 2800 B.C., 3000 B.C., 3500 B.C.

Then the spades came upon the foundations of the first temple dedicated to Enki. Below that, there was virgin soil-nothing had been built before. The time was circa 3800 B.C. That is when civilization began.

Map showing the location of Sumerian cities found on page 52. (Sumerian City Map below from Wikipedia Commons.)



Part 2 – Greece, India And The Near East

An overview of the Greek pantheon of gods begins on page 54. First there was Chaos, according to the Greeks. Gaea / Earth and Uranus / the heavens appeared. They brought forth 12 Titans, six male and six female. Cronus became the principal figure, rising to supremacy after castrating his father Uranus. Cronus went on to imprison and banish his siblings. His mother Gaea cursed him into suffering the same fate as his father; his own sons would dethrone him.

Cronus consorted with his sister Rhea, who bore him 3 sons and 3 daughters: sons Hades, Poseidon, Zeus, daughters Hestia, Demeter, Hera. Zeus went on to overthrow Cronus. For years, battles took place between the gods and monstrous beings. The decisive battle was between Zeus and Typhon, a serpent-like deity. The final battle took place at Mount Casius, near the boundary between Egypt and Arabia, possibly on the Sinai Peninsular. This intrigues me; the idea that ancient peoples knew where and when these supposedly ‘mythological’ battles took place. When the war was won, Zeus took the skies, Hades was given the Lower World and Poseidon was given mastery of the seas.



Zeus versus Typhon, circa 535 BCE.

The domain of Hades was somewhere ‘far below,’ not signifying Hell as we might think today. His territory encompassed marshlands, desolate areas and lands watered by mighty rivers. Hades was ‘unseen,’ aloof, forbidding, stern, not moved by prayer or sacrifice. Poseidon held a trident and ruled the seas. He was also master of metallurgy and sculpting, and a magician or conjurer. Zeus was considered strict with humanity, at one time scheming to annihilate us. Poseidon was considered a friend of humanity who would go to great lengths to gain the praise of mortals.

Genealogies of the gods: (I did copy and paste a lot of this, as most Greek and Roman mythologies don’t have such a good condensed version.) *The male and female deities fathered by Zeus were mothered by different goddesses. Consorting at first with a goddess named Metis, Zeus*

had born to him a daughter, the great goddess Athena. She was in charge of common sense and handiwork, and was thus the Goddess of Wisdom. But as the only major deity to have stayed with Zeus during his combat with Typhon (all the other gods had fled), Athena acquired martial qualities and was also the Goddess of War. She was the "perfect maiden" and became no one's wife; but some tales link her frequently with her uncle Poseidon, and though his official consort was the goddess who was the Lady of the Labyrinth from the island of Crete, his niece Athena was his mistress.

Zeus then consorted with other goddesses, but their children did not qualify for the Olympian Circle. When Zeus got around to the serious business of producing a male heir, he turned to one of his own sisters. The eldest was Hestia. She was, by all accounts, a recluse—perhaps too old or too sick to be the object of matrimonial activities—and Zeus needed little excuse to turn his attentions to Demeter, the middle sister, the Goddess of Fruitfulness. But, instead of a son, she bore him a daughter, Persephone, who became wife to her uncle Hades and shared his dominion over the Lower World.

Disappointed that no son was born, Zeus turned to other goddesses for comfort and love. Of Harmonia he had nine daughters. Then Leto bore him a daughter and a son, Artemis and Apollo, who were at once drawn into the group of major deities.

Apollo, as firstborn son of Zeus, was one of the greatest gods of the Hellenic pantheon, feared by men and gods alike. He was the interpreter to mortals of the will of his father Zeus, and thus the authority in matters of religious law and temple worship. Representing moral and divine laws, he stood for purification and perfection, both spiritual and physical.

Zeus's second son, born of the goddess Maia, was Hermes, patron of shepherds, guardian of the flocks and herds. Less important and powerful than his brother Apollo, he was closer to human affairs; any stroke of good luck was attributed to him. As Giver of Good Things, he was the deity in charge of commerce, patron of merchants and travelers. But his main role in myth and epic was as herald of Zeus, Messenger of the Gods.

Impelled by certain dynastic traditions, Zeus still required a son by one of his sisters—and he turned to the youngest, Hera. Marrying her in the rites of a Sacred Marriage, Zeus proclaimed her Queen of the Gods, the Mother Goddess. Their marriage was blessed by a son, Ares, and two daughters, but rocked by constant infidelities on the part of Zeus, as well as a rumored infidelity on the part of Hera, which cast doubt on the true parentage of another son, Hephaestus.

Ares was at once incorporated into the Olympian Circle of twelve major gods and was made Zeus's chief lieutenant, a God of War. He was depicted as the Spirit of Carnage; yet he was far from being invincible—fighting at the battle of Troy, on the side of the Trojans, he suffered a wound which only Zeus could heal.

Hephaestus, on the other hand, had to fight his way into the Olympian summit. He was a God of Creativity; to him was attributed the fire of the forge and the art of metallurgy. He was a divine artificer, maker of both practical and magical objects for men and gods. The legends say that he was born lame and was therefore cast away in anger by his mother Hera. Another and more believable version has it that it was Zeus who banished Hephaestus—because of the doubt regarding his parentage—but Hephaestus used his magically creative powers to force Zeus to give him a seat among the Great Gods.

The legends also relate that Hephaestus once made an invisible net that would close over his wife's bed if it were warmed by an intruding lover. He may have needed such protection, for his wife and consort was Aphrodite, Goddess of Love and Beauty. It was only natural that many tales of love affairs would build up around her; in many of these the seducer was Ares, brother of Hephaestus. (One of the offspring of that illicit love affair was Eros, the God of Love.)

Aphrodite was included in the Olympian Circle of Twelve, and the circumstances of her inclusion shed light on our subject. She was neither a sister of Zeus nor his daughter, yet she could not be ignored. She had come from the Asian shores of the Mediterranean facing Greece (according to the Greek poet Hesiod, she arrived by way of Cyprus); and, claiming great antiquity, she ascribed her origin to the genitals of Uranus. She was thus genealogically one generation ahead of Zeus, being (so to say) a sister of his father, and the embodiment of the castrated Forefather of the Gods.

Aphrodite, then, had to be included among the Olympian gods. But their total number, twelve, apparently could not be exceeded. The solution was ingenious: Add one by dropping one. Since Hades was given domain over the Lower World and did not remain among the Great Gods on Mount Olympus, a vacancy was created, admirably handy for seating Aphrodite in the exclusive Circle of Twelve.

It also appears that the number twelve was a requirement that worked both ways: There could be no more than twelve Olympians, but no fewer than twelve, either. This becomes evident through the circumstances that led to the inclusion of Dionysus in the Olympian Circle. He was a son of Zeus, born when Zeus impregnated his own daughter, Semele. Dionysus, who had to be hidden from Hera's wrath, was sent to far-off lands (reaching even India), introducing vine growing and wine making wherever he went. In the meantime, a vacancy became available on Olympus. Hestia, the oldest sister of Zeus, weaker and older, was dropped entirely from the Circle of Twelve. Dionysus then returned to Greece and was allowed to fill the vacancy. Once again, there were twelve Olympians.

The Latin names of the Great Gods, given them when the Romans adopted the Greek pantheon, clarify their astral associations: Gaea was Earth; Hermes, Mercury; Aphrodite, Venus; Ares, Mars; Cronus, Saturn; and Zeus, Jupiter. Continuing the Greek tradition, the Romans envisaged Jupiter as a thundering god whose weapon was the lightning bolt; like the Greeks, the Romans associated him with the bull.

The foundations for the Greek civilization were laid on the island of Crete. The Minoan culture flourished from 2700 BCE to 1400 BCE. (That's a long time! Compare that to people who say Rome was the greatest civilization in history because it lasted for one thousand years.) In Greek mythology, the Minotaur was the offspring of Pasiphae, the wife of King Minos, and a bull. Archeology confirms the Minoans worshiped the bull and an unidentified star or planet depicted by a cross symbol. Speculation is that the Minoans really worshiped the Celestial Bull, or the constellation Taurus, commemorating events that took place during Sol's spring equinox of around 4,000 BCE.

By tradition, Zeus arrived on Greece via Crete, fleeing after he kidnapped Europa, the beautiful daughter of the king of Tyre in Phoenicia. Corroborating this idea, the earliest Minoan script was shown to be a Semitic dialect from the shores of the Eastern Mediterranean. The

Greeks never claimed the Olympian gods came to them directly from the heavens. Zeus came from across the Mediterranean. Aphrodite came by sea from the Near East, via Cyprus. Poseidon brought the horse with him from Asia Minor. Athena brought the olive from the Biblical lands. Therefore, the Greek pantheon originated in the Near East.



Modern Crete.

Discussion of Hinduism begins on page 60. Hinduism considers the Vedas to be written by the gods and not of human origin. They were written in pre-Sanskrit. Scholars have noted similarities between the Hindu and Greek pantheons.

Hindu mythology: In primeval times, the Rishis ("primeval flowing ones") "flowed" celestially, possessed of irresistible powers. Of them, seven were the Great Progenitors. The gods Rahu ("demon") and Ketu ("disconnected") were once a single celestial body that sought to join the gods without permission; but the God of Storms hurled his flaming weapon at him, cutting him into two parts—Rahu, the "Dragon's Head," which unceasingly traverses the heavens in search of vengeance, and Ketu, the "Dragon's Tail." Mar-Ishi, the progenitor of the Solar Dynasty, gave birth to Kash-Yapa ("he who is the throne"). The Vedas describe him as having been quite prolific; but the dynastic succession was continued only through his ten children by Prit-Hivi ("heavenly mother").

As dynastic head, Kash-Yapa was also chief of the devas ("shining ones") and bore the title Dyaus-Pitar ("shining father"). Together with his consort and ten children, the divine family made up the twelve Adityas, gods who were each assigned a sign of the zodiac and a celestial body. Kash-Yapa's celestial body was "the shining star"; Prit-Hivi represented Earth. Then there were the gods whose celestial counterparts included the Sun, the Moon, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, and Saturn.

In time, the leadership of the pantheon of twelve passed to Varuna, the God of the Heavenly Expanse. He was omnipresent and all-seeing...

His reign also came sooner or later to an end. Indra, the god who slew the celestial "Dragon," claimed the throne by slaying his father. He was the new Lord of the Skies and God of Storms. Lightning and thunder were his weapons, and his epithet was Lord of Hosts. He had, however, to share dominion with his two brothers. One was Vivashvat, who was the progenitor of

Manu, the first Man. The other was Agni ("igniter"), who brought fire down to Earth from the heavens, so that Mankind could use it industrially.



Indra, god of lightning and thunder who slew the Celestial Dragon.

The similarities between the Vedic and Greek pantheons are obvious. The tales concerning the principal deities, as well as the verses dealing with a multitude of other lesser deities—sons, wives, daughters, mistresses—are clearly duplicates (or originals?) of the Greek tales. There is no doubt that Dyaus came to mean Zeus; Dyaus—Pitar, Jupiter; Varuna, Uranus; and so on. And, in both instances, the Circle of the Great Gods always stood at twelve, no matter what changes took place in the divine succession.

Scholars believe that sometime in the second millennium B.C. a people speaking an Indo-European language, and centered in northern Iran or the Caucasus area, embarked on great migrations. One group went southeast, to India. The Hindus called them Aryans ("noble men"). They brought with them the Vedas as oral tales, circa 1,500 B.C. Another wave of this Indo-European migration went westward, to Europe. Some circled the Black Sea and arrived in Europe via the steppes of Russia. But the main route by which these people and their traditions and religion reached Greece was the shortest one: Asia Minor. Some of the most ancient Greek cities, in fact, lie not on the Greek mainland but at the western tip of Asia Minor.

The region in question might be Anatolia, a location the Bible tells us was inhabited by the Hittites. Excavation work in that region has unearthed Hittite cities, palaces, royal treasures, tombs, temples, religious objects, tools, weapons, and artwork. At the site of Yazilikaya, an open-air gallery depicts the Hittite gods in procession. They are arranged in companies of twelve. The Hittite king stands under the emblem of a Winged Disk. As we've seen previously, the Great Gods on Earth were associated with 12 celestial bodies. The great or olden gods were originally of the heavens, with their divine symbol looking like a pair of eye goggles.

The Hittites also worshiped the bull. Their god Teshub or Taru (bull) is depicted as god of thunder and lightning, mounted on a bull. The mythological story behind Teshub consolidating his supremacy has him ‘Slaying The Dragon,’ or the god Yanka. Teshub is unable to beat Yanka at first. He appeals to the other gods for help, but none come to give him assistance save for one goddess. Yanka is defeated when his adversaries get him drunk at a party, strangely enough. Yanka means ‘serpent.’ For parallels we have the myth of Saint George defeating the Dragon, and Zeus battling a serpent god. Also, note how a goddess assists Teshub against Yanka, the dragon, the way Athena assisted Zeus against the serpent-like Typhon.



Teshub, a god of thunder and lightning who slays the Dragon. Seeing a pattern yet?

The Hittite epic tale Kingship In Heaven refers to 12 mighty olden gods who were both from heaven and Earth.

A poignant tale, from page 68:

*Formerly, in the olden days, Alalu was king in Heaven;
He, Alalu, was seated on the throne.
Mighty Anu, the first among the gods, stood before him,
Bowed at his feet, set the drinking cup in his hand.
For nine counted periods, Alalu was king in Heaven.
In the ninth period, Anu gave battle against Alalu.
Alalu was defeated, he fled before Anu—
He descended to the dark-hued Earth.
Down to the dark-hued Earth he went;
On the throne sat Anu.*

In short, Alalu was deposed from his throne in the heavens. He fled to dark-hued Earth after Anu defeated him. Later, Kumarbi, possibly Anu's own brother, defeated Anu. This predates the account of Uranus defeated by Cronus, and Cronus defeated by Zeus by one thousand years. Remember how Zeus castrated his defeated father Cronus:

*For nine counted periods Anu was king in Heaven;
In the ninth period, Anu had to do battle with Kumarbi.
Anu slipped out of Kumarbi's hold and fled—
Flee did Anu, rising up to the sky.
After him Kumarbi rushed, seized him by his feet;
He pulled him down from the skies.
He bit his loins; and the "Manhood" of Anu
with the insides of Kumarbi combined, fused as bronze.*

Anu escapes to the heavens, leaving Kumarbi in control of Earth. Meanwhile, Anu's 'manhood' produces several deities inside of Kumarbi. Kumarbi is forced to release them and one of these was Teshub, the chief Hittite deity. Remember that in Greek mythology, Zeus forced Cronus to vomit up his brothers and sisters.

Anu hid out in Kummiya, a 'heavenly abode.' The victorious Kumarbi heard that Anu had an heir, and decided to raise his own rival to the God of Storms. Kumarbi went to the abode of the Lady of the Great Mountain. He took her five times, and ten times. The Lady of the Great Mountain bore a son named Ulli-Kummi (suppressor of Kummiya, where Teshub lived). This was shaping up to be a tremendous battle between the son of Anu and the son of Kumarbi. Sitchin speculates that it might have taken place circa 4000 BCE, just before the emergence of Sumeria.

The battle appears to be inconclusive. At one point, Teshub's wife Hebat attempts suicide over the conflict. Finally, the olden gods Enlil and Ea (Enki) are called upon to produce the 'old tablets with the words of destiny,' possibly rules regarding divine succession. This tact doesn't work either. Enlil encourages another battle and brings out the big guns:

*Open ye the ancient storehouses
Of the fathers and the forefathers!
Bring forth the Olden Copper lance
With which Heaven was separated from Earth;
And let them sever the feet of Ulli-kummi.*

All of these names from the Hittite pantheon are Sumerian. Some of the locations named were Sumerian sites. In other words, the Hittites worshiped Sumerian gods. Many Hittite words were derived from or duplicates of Sumerian.

Details on the Hurrians begin on page 71. Notable details include how the Hurrians were also known as the Hurri and possibly the Har or Harri. These last two sound a lot like Ary or Aryan, and in fact many of their gods were invoked by their Vedic Aryan names. Their kings had Indo-European names and their military and cavalry terms also came from Indo-European

origins. Researcher B. Hrozný called the Hurrians the ‘oldest Hindus.’ Aryan origins, Hittite worship and Hurrian sources are encapsulated in the following prayer from a Hittite woman for the life of her sick husband. The prayer is addressed to Hebat, wife of Teshub:

*Oh goddess of the Rising Disc of Arynna,
My Lady, Mistress of the Hatti Lands,
Queen of Heaven and Earth....
In the Hatti country, thy name is
"Goddess of the Rising Disc of Arynna";
But in the land that thou madest,
In the Cedar Land,
Thou bearest the name "Hebat."*

Hurrians may have managed the garment industry for Sumeria. The renowned merchants of Ur were probably Hurrians.

During the 13th century BCE, under pressure from the Israelites thrust out from Egypt to Canaan, the Hurrians retreated to the northeast portion of their kingdom. They established their capital near Lake Van, calling their kingdom Ugartu (also Ararat). They worshiped a pantheon headed by Tesheba / Teshub, depicting him as a vigorous god wearing a horned cap and standing on his symbol the bull. They called their main shrine Bitanu Chosue of Anu.



Artist rendition of Ugarit.

Discussion on the Canaanites begins on page 74. Very little was known about the Canaanites until the discovery of the ancient city of Ugarit. It lies on the Syrian coast on what is today called Ras Shamra. Canaanite language is called West Semitic, a branch that includes early Akkadian and present-day Hebrew. People who can read modern Hebrew can follow Canaanite descriptions. The script is the same as Israelite Hebrew.

The Canaanite pantheon is headed by the supreme deity El, meaning lofty deity. His title was Ab Adam, or ‘father of man.’ His epithets included the Kindly and the Merciful. El alone could

bestow kingship. Canaanites depicted El as a sage, elder deity who stayed away from human affairs. His abode was at the headwaters of the Tigris and Euphrates. He would sit on his throne, receive emissaries and contemplate the problems and disputes other gods brought before him. On a Palestinian stela, the elderly deity sitting on a throne is given a beverage by a younger deity, wears a conical headdress with horns, in a scene dominated by the symbol of a winged star. Most scholars believe the figure on the stela represents El.



Thunder gods El and son Baal from Ugarit, Canaan.

Another of El's epithets is Tor, meaning bull, signifying his sexual prowess and his role as Father of the Gods. (Remember the philandering Zeus?) In the Canaanite poem Birth of the Gracious Gods, El is placed at the seashore, probably naked, where two women were charmed by the size of his penis. While a bird is roasting nearby, El has sex with both women and gives birth to Shahr (dawn) and Shalem (dusk).

I could not find the full text of the Canaanite poem, but I did find a website that constructed a pagan fertility ritual based on it. It's at the following link:

<http://www.oocities.org/soho/lofts/2938/ShShrit.html>

El's principal son was Baal, which is both a personal name and a general term for Lord. El and Baal were both storm gods, gods of thunder and lightning. Baal was also called Hadad (sharp one). His weapons were the battle axe and lightning spear, his cult animal was a bull (like El's), and he wore a conical headdress adorned with a pair of horns (like El).

Baal was called Elyon (supreme), or heir apparent. For that title, he had to struggle with his brothers Yam (prince of the sea) and Mot (the smiter). In a Canaanite poem, a Master Craftsman (Master Mason?) is ordered by El to erect a palace for Yam. This is to be the mark of Yam's rise

to power. Yam expects Baal to surrender to him. El and the other gods accept this. With the help of two divine weapons, Baal defeats Yam. Next, Mot comes along to challenge Baal. Baal was vanquished at first. His sister Anat refused to accept this and 'seized Mot... with a blade she cleaved him.' The death of Mot led to the resurrection of Baal. Most scholars interpret this as allegory for the changing seasons, while Sitchin believes the poem relates true events over how the sons of the chief deity fought among themselves. Anat stood by her brother Baal during his life and death struggle with Mot, just as Athena stood by Zeus when he battled Typhon. Anat had the epithet 'the Maiden Anat,' as Athena was called 'the perfect maiden.' Athena had many affairs, and so did Anat, even with her brother Baal:

He seizes and holds her womb. . . .
She seizes and holds his "stones." . . .
The maiden Anat . . . is made to conceive and bear.

More parallels between the Canaanite and Greek pantheons:

Canaanite - Greek

Ashera - Hera

Astarte - Aphrodite (also Biblical Ashtoreth)

Athtar (Astarte's consort) - Ares (Aphrodite's brother)

According to Sitchin, the Biblical word Ham means hot, which might ruffle the feathers of many who believe Ham stands for dark-skinned or black. Hamitic peoples were 'brothers of the Egyptians,' and again, this might perturb those who assume the early Egyptians were Nubians. Several researchers have challenged this idea. They claim the early Pharaohs were not dark-skinned, but potentially could have been the ancestors of the modern Irish people. Arguments can be made both ways, so let me defer that discussion for another time.

Discussion on Egyptian mythology begins on page 79. The number 60 governed Egyptian affairs. Celestial matters were subject to the divine number 12. The heavens were divided into three parts of twelve celestial bodies each. The after-world was divided into twelve parts. Day and night were divided into 12 hours. Each division was paralleled by 'companies' of gods, consisting of 12 gods each.

Ra (creator) presided over an Assembly of Gods numbering 12. He brought forth Geb (Earth) and Nut (Sky). He caused plants to grow, the creeping creatures and finally created Man. Ra's manifestation was Aten, the Celestial Disc or Winged Globe.

The first rulers of Egypt were the gods, and the first god to rule was Ra. He divided his kingdom, giving Lower Egypt to Osiris and Upper Egypt to Seth. Seth schemed to overthrow Osiris, eventually drowning his brother. Isis, sister and wife of Osiris, retrieved her mutilated husband and resurrected him. Afterwards, Osiris went through 'the secret gates' and joined Ra on his celestial path. The place of Osiris on the Egyptian throne was taken over by his son Horus. Horus is depicted as a winged and horned deity.

Ra was the loftiest god in the heavens, but on Earth he was the son of Ptah (developer). Egyptians believed Ptah rose the land of Egypt from the floodwaters by building dikes at the point where the Nile rises. Ptah did not originate in Egypt; he came from elsewhere. He

established Egypt as well as ‘the mountain and the far foreign land.’ All olden gods came by boat from the south. Prehistoric rock drawings show the olden gods wearing horned headdresses and arriving to Egypt by boat.

The only sea route approaching Egypt from the south is the Red Sea. The Egyptian name for this sea is Sea of Ur. In Hieroglyphs, the sign for Ur means ‘the far foreign (land) in the east.’ It may have referred to Sumerian Ur that lies in that direction.



Egyptian Osiris and Set. Note the green skin on Osiris.

The Egyptian word for ‘divine being’ or ‘god’ is NTR. This means ‘one who watches.’ The name Shumer means the land of the ‘ones who watch.’ Civilization did not begin with Egypt, but with Sumeria a thousand and a half years before. Egypt drew its culture, architecture, technology, art of writing and more from Sumeria. Egyptian gods also originated in Sumeria.

The Hittites to the north, the Hurrians to the northeast, the Egyptians to the south and the Canaanites all drew their cosmogony, deities and legendary tales from elsewhere. Their direct contacts with the Sumerian source were the Amorites.

The discussion on the Amorites begins on page 82. The land of the Amorites lay between Mesopotamia and the Mediterranean lands of western Asia. The Amorite name comes from the Akkadian Amurru and the Sumerian Martu (westerners). They were treated as related people who dwelled in western Sumeria and Akkad.

In the 1930s, archeologists found the capital city of the Amorites, known as Mari. The location is a bend in the Euphrates the Syrian border cuts across today. The city was constantly rebuilt between 3000 and 2000 BCE, with foundations dating centuries earlier. The earliest remains contain temples to Sumerian gods Inanna, Ninhursag and Enlil.

About the Mari palace: *The palace of Mari alone occupied some five acres and included a throne room painted with most striking murals, three hundred various rooms, scribal chambers,*

and (most important to the historian) well over twenty thousand tablets in the cuneiform script, dealing with the economy, trade, politics, and social life of those times, with state and military matters, and, of course, with the religion of the land and its people. One of the wall paintings at the great palace of Mari depicts the investiture of the king Zimri-Lim by the goddess Inanna (whom the Amorites called Ishtar).

The chief Amorite god was the weather or storm god Adad, equivalent to Canaanite Baal or Hadad. His symbol was forked lightning. In Canaanite, Baal is often called Son Of Dagon. Similarly, Mari texts speak of an older deity named Dagan, or Lord of Abundance, who, like El, is a retired deity. Other members of the pantheon include the Moon god Yerah (Canaanite) or Sin (Akkadian) or Nannar (Sumerian) and the Sun god Shamash. Mari was a bridge between the people of the eastern Mediterranean and the earlier Mesopotamian sources.



Artist rendition of Amorite capital Mari, in Syria.

Part 3 – Sumeria And The Bible

In-depth study of Sumeria begins on page 85. Note that some gods never set foot on Earth, such as Apsu, Tiamat, Anshar and Kishar. Sitchin interprets these to be celestial bodies in our solar system. The ‘olden gods’ came to Earth from the heavens. An or Anu was the Great Father and King of the Gods. An stands for 4 different ideas:

An = Star = Heavens = God

From 4,000 BCE to the time of Christ, an eight-pointed star symbol before a name meant that person was a god. Anu lived in the heavens, in a palace whose portals were guarded by the Tree of Truth and the Tree of Life.



The eight-pointed star of Sumeria.

Mortals were allowed to enter Anu’s palace on rare occasions, such as when the man Adapa was so loyal to Ea (Enki) that Ea arranged for him to go there. Adapa was offered the ‘Bread of Life,’ but he refused to eat it, thinking Anu had poisoned it. He returned to Earth as an anointed priest but remained mortal. The Old Testament has similar stories with Enoch and Elijah.



Preceding page: supreme god Anu. Note the winged disk.

On occasion, Anu came to Earth. The temple of Anu was called E.Anna (house of An). A description of this temple, found in Uruk / Erech: *It was, according to Sumerian texts, "the hallowed E-Anna, the pure sanctuary." Traditions maintained that the Great Gods themselves "had fashioned its parts." "Its cornice was like copper," "its great wall touching the clouds—a lofty dwelling place"; "it was the House whose charm was irresistible, whose allure was unending." And the texts also made clear the temple's purpose, for they called it "the House for descending from Heaven."*

Great fanfare and ritual took place when Anu came in for a visit. The insignia of Anu were the tiara (divine headdress), the scepter (for power) and the staff (a symbol of guidance provided by a shepherd.)



Ur-Nammu stands before Enlil.

The second most powerful deity was En.Lil (lord of the air-space), a prototype of the later storm gods that headed the pantheons of the ancient world. Enlil was born in Heaven but came to Earth early on. When the gods assembled in the Heavenly Abode, Enlil presided over the meetings with his father. When the gods met on Earth, they assembled at Enlil's court in Nippur. Enlil's temple was called E.Kur (house which is like a mountain, pyramid?). Sumerian gods revered Enlil as much as Sumerian people did. Note that one of Enlil's epithets was the 'shepherd.' Sumerian psalm to Enlil:

*Lord who knows the destiny of The Land,
trustworthy in his calling;
Enlil who knows the destiny of Sumer,
trustworthy in his calling;
Father Enlil,
Lord of all the lands;
Father Enlil,
Lord of the Rightful Command;
Father Enlil,
Shepherd of the Black-Headed Ones....
From the Mountain of Sunrise
to the Mountain of Sunset,
There is no other Lord in the land;
you alone are King.*

When Enlil was in a good mood, he would bestow favors upon humanity, such as farming with the plow and pickaxe. When he was in a foul mood, he would send obliterating storms against offending cities and sought the destruction of humanity at the time of the Deluge. Enlil chose kings to rule over humanity, but they were really servants entrusted with administering the divine laws of justice. Even Hammurabi of Babylon, whose god was Marduk, acknowledged that Anu and Enlil ‘named him to promote the welfare of the people.’



Enki, who warned Noah... I mean Utnapishtim, about the Great Flood.

The third great god of Sumeria was another son of Anu named E.A or En.Ki. Like Enlil, he too was a god of Heaven and Earth, having originated in the heavens before coming here. Enki was a master engineer, planning and supervising the construction of canals, the diking of rivers and the draining of marshlands. He loved sailing, especially in the marshlands. That is where he

built his great house in the city Ha.A.Ki (place of water fishes), also known as E.Ri.Du (home of going afar). When the three Great Gods divided the realms among them, Enki was given the rulership of the Apsu (the deep), and called Lord of the Saltwaters. He built ships that sailed to far lands, from which precious metals and semi-precious stones were brought to Sumeria.

In his autobiography, Enki describes how he filled the Tigris River with fresh, life-giving waters. He appointed a god to supervise the construction of canals, to make the Tigris and Euphrates navigable, and he unclogged the marshlands, filled them up with fish and making them a haven for birds of all kinds, and caused reeds for useful building materials to grow there. He also credited himself with bringing to Earth the arts of brick-making, construction of dwellings and cities, metallurgy and more.

Enki was the deity who enabled the Mesopotamian 'Noah' to build an ark and escape disaster. Also, Enki guided Adapa to the abode of Anu, when the other gods were determined to withhold eternal life from humanity. However, Enki may not have been on humanity's side. It seems his defiance was aimed mostly at frustrating decisions or plans made by his brother Enlil. Much of this resentment may have come about because Enki, not Enlil, was the firstborn. Enki was entitled to be the heir apparent to his father Anu.

At some point, Enki stopped struggling for the divine throne. He put his efforts into making a son of his, and not a son of Enlil, as the third generation successor. He sought to achieve this with the aid of his sister Nin.Hur.Sag (lady of the mountain-head). Scholars have wondered why Biblical figures Abraham and Isaac advertised the fact that their wives were also their sisters, especially in light of the prohibitions against incest. Legal documents at Mari and Nuzi make it clear that a man could marry his half-sister. A son born to such a wife was considered more of the pure seed and the legal heir whether or not he was firstborn. In his quest for a male heir, Enki impregnates Ninhursag, who gives birth to a daughter. He impregnates his daughter, who gives birth to another girl, and he impregnates his granddaughter as well with the same result.



Ninhursag, the goddess who created humanity.

By the way, Ninhursag was the chief nurse in charge of medical facilities. She is credited with first creating humanity in her role as Nin.Ti (lady-life). Ninhursag was spoken of as the Mother Goddess. Her nickname was Mammu, forerunner to our Mom or Mamma, and her symbol was the cutter used to cut the umbilical cord after birth.

Ironically enough, it is Enlil who impregnates Ninhursag and produces a male heir. His name is Nin.Ur.Ta (lord who completes the foundation). His spouse is Ba.U, also a nurse or doctor, with the epithet 'lady who the dead brings back to life.'

The battle between Ninurta and Zu begins on page 101. This description of the battle reads similar to less-detailed accounts in the Vedas and Chinese mythology: *The various versions of the epic then provide thrilling descriptions of the battle that ensued. Ninurta shot "arrows" at Zu, but "the arrows could not approach Zu's body ... while he bore the Tablet of Destinies of the gods in his hand." The launched "weapons were stopped in the midst" of their flight. As the inconclusive battle wore on, Ea advised Ninurta to add a til-lum to his weapons, and shoot it into the "pinions," or small cog-wheels, of Zu's "wings." Following this advice, and shouting "Wing to wing," Ninurta shot the til-lum at Zu's pinions. Thus hit, the pinions began to scatter, and the "wings" of Zu fell in a swirl. Zu was vanquished, and the Tablets of Destiny returned to Enlil.*



Ninurta battles a seven-headed dragon. On a seashell, circa 2700 BCE.

Regarding the weapon used to defeat Zu: Til (Sumerian) = Til-lum (Assyrian) = Till (Hebrew, meaning missile)

Zu could possibly be Mar.Duk (son of the pure mound). Marduk was Enki's firstborn by his wife Dam.Ki.Na. After failing to achieve a son by his sister, Enki may have relied on Marduk to ascend to the throne. Corroborating this, the ancient Near East was seized with great social and military upheavals circa 2000 BCE. This was the time when Marduk was in Babylon and also the national god of Sumeria and Akkad. Marduk was named King of the Gods, replacing Enlil and requiring other gods to pledge allegiance and come to reside in Babylon. Later, history was rewritten and texts altered to give Marduk prominence over Anu, Enlil and Ninurta.

Sitchin goes on to speculate that Zu may have been Nanna (or Nan.Nar, the bright one). His Akkadian / Semitic name is Sin. Being firstborn of Enlil, Nanna was granted sovereignty over Ur (*the city*). His temple was called E.Gish.Nu.Gal (house of the seed of the throne). Ur became

prosperous under Nanna's rule, a supplier of sheep, cattle and grains. The Lamentation over the Destruction of Ur gives us an impression of what Ur was like before its demise:

*In the granaries of Nanna there was no grain.
The evening meals of the gods were suppressed;
in their great dining halls, wine and honey ended....
In his temple's lofty oven, oxen and sheep are not prepared;
The hum has ceased at Nanna's great Place of Shackles:
that house where commands for the ox were shouted—
its silence is overwhelming....
Its grinding mortar and pestle lie inert....
The offering boats carried no offerings....
Did not bring offering bread to Enlil in Nippur.
Ur's river is empty, no barge moves on it....
No foot trods its banks; long grasses grow there.*

In a second lamentation, Nannar pleads with Anu and Enlil to spare Ur. The reason for Anu and Enlil's anger is not given, but makes sense if Nannar was Zu. His other name of Sin derives from Su.En, another way of pronouncing Zu.En. Nannar and wife Ningal fled to Haran. Noteworthy to mention that when the clan of Abraham left Ur, led by his father Terah, they also stayed for many years in Haran. Inscriptions found reveal that Nannar-Sin was disgusted or despairing enough that he left Earth and went up to Heaven.

In 555 BCE, a high priestess of Nannar-Sin, born during the reign of Ashurbanipal, appeals to the god. Nannar-Sin's powers over his adversaries will be restored if he helps the priestess' son Nabunaid become ruler of Sumeria and Akkad. Nabunaid commanded the Babylonian armies at the time, and was named by his fellow officers to the throne. According to the inscriptions, on the first day of his appearance, Nannar-Sin, using the weapon of Anu, touched with a beam of light the skies and crushed the enemies down below. Nabunaid kept his mother's promise. He declared Nannar-Sin to be the supreme god and rebuilt the god's temple (E.Hul.Hul, house of great joy).

Nannar-Sin grasped the power of the offices of Enlil, Ea / Enki and Anu in his hand, defeating the usurper Marduk and assuming the title of Divine Crescent to establish his reputation as the Moon God. (This is where the comparisons to Allah come in.)

Nannar-Sin returned from Heaven. We don't know when or where this happened. Sitchin offers a Biblical parallel. In the fields outside of Haran, Jacob was on his way to Canaan to find himself a bride. He saw 'a ladder set up on the earth and its top reaching heavenward, and there the angels of the Lord ascending and descending on it.' (Genesis 28:12)

At the same time Nabunaid restored the temples of Nannar-Sin, he restored temples and worship of Nannar's twin children In.Anna (Anu's lady) and Utu (the shining one). Unlike Enki and Enlil, Inanna and Utu were siblings that got along with each other. They were born during the time when only the gods walked the Earth. Utu's city was Sippar, one of the first cities the gods established in Sumeria. Utu became associated with law and justice. From a wisdom tablet on how to please Utu:

*Unto your opponent do no evil;
Your evildoer recompense with good.
Unto your enemy, let justice be done....
Let not your heart be induced to do evil....
To the one begging for alms–
give food to eat, give wine to drink....
Be helpful; do good.*



The twins, Utu – Shamash and Inanna.

Utu was also considered protector of travelers. Most epithets referred to his brilliance. He was called Babbar (shining one). Utu, who ‘sheds a wide light,’ who ‘lights up Heaven and Earth.’ Utu identifies with the Mesopotamian and Canaanite sun god Shamash.

The many names of Inanna: Venus (Rome), Aphrodite (Greece), Astarte / Ashtoreth (Canaan, Hebrews), Ishtar / Eshdar (Assyria, Babylonia, Hittites), Inanna / Innin / Ninnin (Akkadia, Sumeria). Inanna’s epithets included Goddess of Warfare and Goddess of Love. She was great-granddaughter to Anu. At first, Inanna was assigned to rule over Aratta, but after some political maneuvering, she managed to move to Uruk / Erech, and could have been a commuting goddess. She occupied Anu’s temple in Uruk, as Anu rarely set foot on Earth.

Inanna next set her sights on Enki at Eridu, where she got the drunken god to reveal to her ‘divine formulas’ pertaining to supreme lordship, kingship, priestly functions, weapons, legal procedures, scribeship, woodworking, knowledge of musical instruments and temple prostitution. By the time Enki realized what she’d done, Inanna had sped back to Uruk in her ‘Boat of Heaven.’ Circa 2900 BCE, Inanna, who was married, tried to seduce Gilgamesh, the ruler of Uruk.

As a warlord, Inanna commanded Assyrian kings into war, advised them when to attack, sometimes marched at the head of the armies, appeared before the troops, and promised the Assyrian kings long life and success.

Inanna went on to marry Du.Mu.Zi, a son of Enki. Many ancient texts deal with the loves and quarrels of the two. Dumuzi reportedly was caught celebrating her absence once. Inanna went on to arrange the capture of her husband and his kidnapping into the Lower World, ruled by her sister E.Resh.Ki.Gal and her consort Ner.Gal. Some of the most celebrated Sumerian and Akkadian texts deal with the journey of Inanna / Ishtar to the Lower World in search of her banished lover.



Marduk, who defeated Tiamat.

The three most prominent sons of Enki were Marduk, who eventually became the supreme god, Nergal, who became ruler of the Lower World, and Dumuzi who married Inanna.

The most prominent sons of Enlil were Ninurta, who was Enlil's legal successor, Nannar-Sin, firstborn by Enlil's official spouse Ninlil, and Ish.Kur (mountainous, far mountain land), who was also called Adad (beloved).

The numbering system used to rank the 12 supreme gods, with the evens being males and the odds being females:

- 60—Anu
- 55—Antu
- 50—Enlil
- 45—Ninlil
- 40—Ea/Enki
- 35—Ninki
- 30—Nanna/Sin
- 25—Ningal
- 20—Utu/Shamash
- 15—Inanna/Ishtar
- 10—Ishkur/Adad
- 5—Ninhursag

The seven objects Inanna put on herself before she flew in the boat of heaven:

1. The SHU.GAR.RA she put on her head.
2. "Measuring pendants," on her ears.
3. Chains of small blue stones, around her neck.
4. Twin "stones," on her shoulders.
5. A golden cylinder, in her hands.
6. Straps, clasping her breast.
7. The PALA garment, clothed around her body.

Discussion of Old Testament 'angels' or malachim begins on page 125. Sitchin describes them as divine airmen. Jacob watched them going up a sky ladder. They addressed Hagar from the sky and they destroyed Sodom and Gomorrah. Abraham and Lot recognized them right away after seeing them. At Sodom, two angels, or 'men,' were about to be lynched until they 'smote the people at the entrance of the house with blindness.' Another angel appeared to Gideon, giving him a divine sign by touching a rock with his baton, causing fire to jump out of the rock.

A wall sculpture of Inanna / Ishtar at her temple in Ashur shows her wearing a tight-fitting helmet with earphones, and wearing distinct goggles that were part of the helmet. Clay figurines from Sumeria show malachim holding wand-like weapons. One figure shows the face through a helmet visor. Another wears the divine conical headdress and a uniform studded with circular objects. One hoard of figurines was found at Tell Brak, a prehistoric site on the Khabur River. Millennia later, Ezekiel saw the divine chariot on that same riverbank. The seven special objects or attire was called the ME. It could be used to travel between locations on Earth, and also to travel into space.



Jacob's Ladder, or Gateway To Heaven.

The Biblical patriarch Jacob thought he was looking at the Gateway to Heaven: The Old Testament informs us that Jacob, spending the night in a field outside of Haran, saw "a ladder set up on Earth and its top reaching heavenwards," on which "angels of the Lord" were busily going up and down. The Lord himself stood at the top of the ladder.

Sitchin speculates that a craft appeared, hovered for a while and disappeared. In that same

idea, Biblical Elijah 'went up into Heaven by a whirlwind.' Elijah's journey was prearranged. He was told to go to Beth-El (the lord's house) on a specific day. His disciples had already heard the rumor that he was about to be taken.



Ezekiel's vision.

Ezekiel's vision: *What Ezekiel saw was a Manlike being, surrounded by brilliance and brightness, sitting on a throne that rested on a metal "firmament" within the chariot. The vehicle itself, which could move whichever way upon wheels-within-wheels and rise off the ground vertically, was described by the prophet as a glowing whirlwind.*

(Josef F. Blumrich of NASA has the impression of a helicopter with a cabin resting on 4 posts, each post equipped with rotary wings. I'd like to mention the shape of a modern drone.)



Two millennia earlier, Sumerian ruler Gudea commemorated the temple to the god Ninurta, when a man appeared who shone like Heaven. By the helmet on his head, he showed he was a god. Ninurta and two divine companions appeared standing beside Ninurta's divine black wind

bird. The temple was constructed to provide a special enclosure for the 'bird.' Two divine weapons guarded the bird, the 'supreme hunter' and the 'supreme killer.' They emitted beams of light and death-dealing rays.

The 'bird' flashed light and / or fire. Gudea stated it flashed upon the raised bricks. Urukagina, ruler in Lagash, said 'the Mu that lights up as a fire.' Lu-Utua, ruler in Umma, constructed a place for a Mu, 'which in a fire comes forth' for the god Utu. (Bright light and fire also mark the ascent of Indian vimana.)

From Babylonian King Nebuchadnezzar II: *I raised the head of the boat ID.GE.UL the Chariot of Marduk's princeliness; The boat ZAG.MU.KU, whose approach is observed, the supreme traveler between Heaven and Earth, in the midst of the pavilion I enclosed, screening off its sides.*

Id.Ge.Ul = high to heaven, bright at night

Zag.Mu.Ku = the bright Mu which is for afar



alamy - G5WG99

Coin showing the Great Temple of Ishtar.

The Mu is an oval-topped, conical object. An ancient coin from Byblos (Biblical Gebal) depicts the Great Temple of Ishtar. It shows the main temple with columned gateway and an inner courtyard hidden / protected by a high wall. In the sacred area, we see crossbeam construction resembling that of the Eiffel Tower, and on that platform the secured, protected object that can only be Mu.

Mu's primary meaning is 'that which rises straight.' Nuances include heights, fire, command and counted period. It is clear that Mu is equivalent to Inanna's Boat of Heaven:

Lady of Heaven:

*She puts on the Garment of Heaven;
She valiantly ascends towards Heaven.
Over all the peopled lands she flies in her MU.
Lady, who in her MU to the heights of Heaven joyfully wings.
Over all the resting places she flies in her MU.*

Hittite glyphs show cruising missiles against starry heavens, rockets mounted on launch pads and a god inside a radiating chamber. A seal from Gezer, ancient Canaan, shows a rocket with wings or fins, reachable by a ladder. Many seals depict a god or two within their sacred ovals. For the purposes of veneration, ancient people set up imitations of the god within his divine 'sky chamber.' Stone pillars shaped to simulate the oval vehicle were erected at selected sites, with the god carved into the stone to indicate he was within the object. Kings and rulers carved their own images on stelae as a way to associate themselves with the Eternal Abode, as a way to being remembered the way the gods were remembered. (For comparison, see the sarcophagus lid showing Mayan ruler Lord Pacal in what many believe is a spaceship.)

The Sumerians called the stone stelae Na.Ru (stones that rise). The Akkadians, Babylonians and Assyrians called them naru (objects that give off light). The Amurru called them nuras (fiery objects, Hebrew ner still means a pillar that emits light, or today's candle). The Hurrians and Hittites called the stone stelae hu-u-ashi (fire bird of stone). In the Bible, Isaiah conveyed to the people the Lord's promise of a yad and a shem, with yad meaning hand and shem meaning name. The shem, however, was in earlier times a memorial with an oval top. In ancient Egypt, the devout made pilgrimages to the temple at Heliopolis to worship the ben-ben, a pyramidion-shaped object in which the gods had arrived on Earth.

Biblical translators persist in using 'name' for shem. G. M. Redslob conducted a study in which he pointed out that shem and shamaim (heaven) stem from the root word shamah (that which is high-ward). When King David made a shem to mark his victory against the Aramaeans, he didn't make a name but a monument pointing skyward.

Compare the following:

And David became famous after he returned from striking down eighteen thousand Edomites in the Valley of Salt. - 2 Samuel 8:13 (New International Version)

And David made himself a name when he returned from killing eighteen thousand Syrians in the Valley of Salt. - 2 Samuel 8:13 (New King James Version)

Bible Gateway tells us that 'name' comes from shem. Most Hebrew sources use Aram, for Arameans, instead of Edomites or Syrians. This is how most modern Bible translations end up twisting the details around and losing context.

https://biblehub.com/lexicon/2_samuel/8-13.htm

The realization that Mu or Shem doesn't mean name but sky vehicle opens the way to understanding many ancient tales, including the Bible story of the Tower of Babel. In Genesis, chapter 11, humans tried to raise up a Shem. After the Deluge, people journeyed from the east, found a plain in the land of Shinar and settled there. Shinar is Sumeria, in the plain between two rivers in southern Mesopotamia. The people already knew about brick-making and building high-

rise constructions.

They said: *Let us build us a city, and a tower whose top shall reach the heavens; and let us make us a shem, lest we be scattered upon the face of the Earth.*

God didn't like this idea: *And the Lord came down, to see the city and the tower which the Children of Adam had erected.*

And he said: *"Behold, all are as one people with one language, and this is just the beginning of their undertakings; Now, anything which they shall scheme to do shall no longer be impossible for them."*

God conspires with others: *"Come, let us go down, and there confound their language; So that they may not understand each other's speech." And the Lord scattered them from there upon the face of the whole Earth, and they ceased to build the city. Therefore was its name called Babel for there did the Lord mingle the Earth's tongue.*

From the Babylonian Epic Of Creation: *Construct the Gateway of the Gods.... Let its brickwork be fashioned. Its shem shall be in the designated place.*

Babili means 'Gateway of the Gods.' Does Babili equate with Babel or Babylon? According to the Babylonian historian-priest Berossus, it does. He reported that the first inhabitants... *"undertook to raise a tower whose top should reach the sky. The tower was overturned by the gods and heavy winds, and the gods introduced a diversity of tongues among men, who till that time had all spoken the same language."*



Victory stela of Namar-Sin. Note two stars in the sky.

George Smith, in *The Chaldean Account Of Genesis*, found in the writings of Greek historian Hestaeus a report of the people who escaped the Deluge coming to Senaar in Babylon, but were driven away by a diversity of tongues. Alexander Polyhistor wrote that all men formerly spoke the same language. They undertook to erect a large, lofty tower so they might 'climb up to

heaven.' The chief god confounded their design by sending a whirlwind. Each tribe was given a different language. Sitchin gives two examples of Sumerian seals, in his interpretation showing gods fighting over a conical object in one, and in the second humans marching upward toward a large, conical object, while a god stands beside it watching with bow and lance. Bottom line: gods are meant to have shems, not people.

According to the Bible, two mortals were worthy enough to visit Heaven: Enoch and Elijah, but there was a third. This was the ruler of Tyre in Ezekiel chapter 28:

Thou art molded by a plan, full of wisdom, perfect in beauty. Thou hast been in Eden, the garden of God; every precious stone was thy thicket.... Thou art an anointed Cherub, protected; and I have placed thee in the sacred mountain; as a god werest thou, moving within the Fiery Stones.

Sumerian texts also speak of several men who were privileged to ascend to the heavens. Adapa was even provided with a shem to get up there. When he arrived, Anu demanded to know who had given it to him.

The Epic of Gilgamesh is brought up on page 145. Gilgamesh was two-thirds god and one-third human. He didn't want to die a mortal death, and he set out to find the man who survived the Deluge. This is the Mesopotamian Noah, named Utna-Pishtim, who escaped death and was taken to the Heavenly Abode with his spouse. Gilgamesh was determined to obtain from his ancestor the secret of eternal life.

Gilgamesh traveled to the Land of Tilmun, where he could raise a shem for himself. As expected, current translations use the word 'name' where the Sumerian Mu or the Akkadian Shumu appear in the texts. Substituting the word 'sky vehicle' will allow the true meaning of the text to come through: *The ruler Gilgamesh toward the Land of Tilmun set his mind. He says to his companion Enkidu: "O Enkidu ... I would enter the Land, set up my shem. In the places where the shem's were raised up I would raise my shem."*

The elders of Uruk and the gods warned Gilgamesh not to do this unless he asked permission from Utu / Shamash first: *Let me enter the Land, Let me set up my shem. In the places where the shem's are raised up, let me raise my shem. ... Bring me to the landing place at.... Establish over me thy protection!*

A break in the tablet leaves us ignorant regarding the location of 'the landing place.' Gilgamesh and his companion Enkidu reach its outskirts. It is a restricted zone protected by awesome guards. Tired, the two friends rest overnight. Gilgamesh dreams of the ground toppling and a man appearing who was the fairest in the land. The man pulled Gilgamesh out from under the ground and gave him water to drink. Gilgamesh falls asleep a second time, and again he is woken by a dream: *In the middle of the watch his sleep was ended. He started up, saying to his friend: "My friend, didst thou call me? Why am I awake? Didst thou not touch me? Why am I startled? Did not some god go by? Why is my flesh numb?"*

That last sentence strikes me as very odd; the remark about Gilgamesh's flesh going numb. It

reminds me of the buzzing or vibrating sensation others feel just before they go into the astral plane, when people have Out of Body Experiences. I don't want to go too far off the subject, but a few years ago, I woke up in the middle of the night feeling as if my body was vibrating with electricity. I felt another person's 'spirit' floating above me, only a few inches away from me, and at the time I thought I knew who this person was. My question is; could the gods be found in another dimension that can be accessed through sleep, or through some specialized chamber that necessitates wearing something like a space suit, that can shift a person's body from physical to something else?

Gilgamesh goes on to have yet another disconcerting dream: *The vision that I saw was wholly awesome! The heavens shrieked, the earth boomed; Daylight failed, darkness came. Lightning flashed, a flame shot up. The clouds swelled, it rained death! Then the glow vanished; the fire went out. And all that had fallen had turned to ashes.*

Sitchin likens this to watching a rocket ship leaving a launch pad. Gilgamesh appeals to Utu / Shamash for protection and support. He reaches the mountain of Mashu, where he can see Utu 'rise up to the vault of Heaven.' This place is near where the shems are raised, apparently cut into the mountain and fiercely guarded. Gilgamesh describes the guards: *Their terror is awesome, their glance is death. Their shimmering spotlight sweeps the mountains. They watch over Shamash, as he ascends and descends.*

Sitchin describes robot-like guards who can sweep an area with spotlights and emit death rays. He compares this to Genesis in the Bible, where the revolving sword is placed at the entrance to the Garden of Eden. Gilgamesh explains his divine lineage and is allowed to pass. For a time, he finds himself in darkness. He travels 12 beru (a unit of time or distance) before it grows bright again.

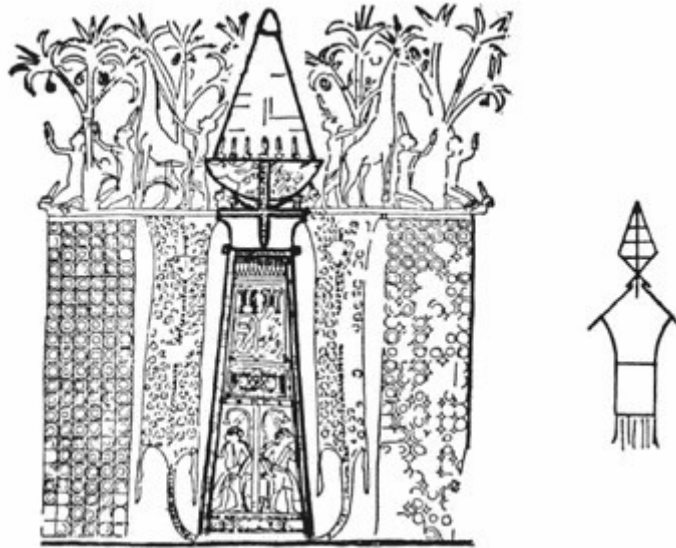
(I don't know, but after studying the Egyptian and Tibetan Books of the Dead, the Tablets of Thoth and a number of other esoteric volumes, I still see a lot of similarities to descriptions of traveling through the astral plane.)

Gilgamesh arrives at a magnificent garden where the fruits and trees are carved from semiprecious stones. He finds Utnapishtim, who tells him that man cannot escape his mortal fate. Utnapishtim sends him off on another quest to find the Plant of Youth. We don't have a representation of what Gilgamesh saw in the garden, but we do have a drawing from an Egyptian governor. This shows a far land with a rocket's capsule above the ground in a place where date trees grow. The main shaft of the rocket is stored under the ground, in a man-made silo constructed of tubular segments decorated with leopard skins. The rocket-head, or capsule, is the Egyptian ben-ben, or the Sumerian Mu. It can easily hold one or two operators or passengers.

Til.Mun = land of the missiles

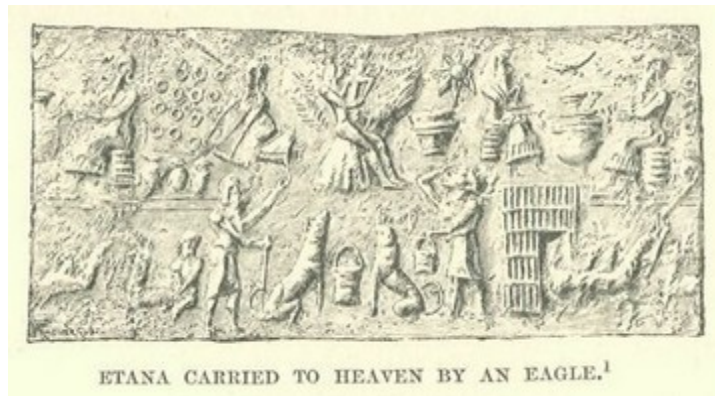
Shamash = esh means fire, shem means sky vehicle

That would make Utu / Shamash 'he of the fiery rocket ships.'



What was ancient Egypt trying to show us here?

The Sumerian kings list informs us that the 13th ruler of Kish was Etana (the one who to Heaven ascended). Etana was tasked with bringing security and prosperity to humanity. He could not father a son to continue his dynasty. The only remedy was a Plant of Birth that Etana could obtain only by fetching it from the heavens. The same as Gilgamesh, Etana had to ask permission from Shamash: *O Lord, may it issue from thy mouth! Grant thou me the Plant of Birth! Show me the Plant of Birth! Remove my handicap! Produce for me a shem!*



Shamash told Etana of an eagle that would take him to the desired heavenly place. The god told Etana where the eagle was, and informed the eagle of the intended mission. Etana tried to raise the eagle from the pit twice and failed. On the third try he succeeded, and he was soon aloft and rising fast. Etana describes the ascent: *When he had borne him aloft one beru, the Eagle says to him, to Etana: "See, my friend, how the land appears! Peer at the sea at the sides of the Mountain House: The land has indeed become a mere hill, the wide sea is just like a tub."*

In one version of the story, Etana makes it up to visit Anu in Heaven. In another, he chickens out when he can no longer see the Earth behind him.



NASA eagle patch, Apollo 11.

By coincidence, NASA astronauts named their lunar landing module ‘eagle,’ as in ‘the eagle has landed.’ The eagle was even displayed on the official mission patches. An Assyrian seal engraving from 1500 BCE shows two eagle-men saluting a shem. Eagle-men are also shown flanking the Tree of Life, or holding the Fruit of Life in one hand and the Water of Life in the other. Utu / Shamash was the god in charge of the landing place of the shems and Eagles. He was sometimes shown wearing an eagle’s costume. It begs the question; what was NASA really up to during those missions?



Eagles saluting shem.

Regarding the Nephilim, the Bible tells us they were ‘men of re-known.’ Sitchin gives us the alternate ‘men of the shem,’ in which shem signifies flying vehicles or space ships. Many of us know that the sons of god were ‘cast down to Earth,’ which neatly falls into context when considering space travel. Otherwise, how did the Nephilim arrive? Did Yahweh ‘throw’ them?

The members of Anu’s royal court: his consort Antu and six concubines, 80 offspring (14 by Antu), one Prime Minister, 3 Commanders in charge of Mus (rocket ships), 2 Commanders of weapons, 2 Great Masters of Written Knowledge, 1 Minister of the Purse, 2 Chief Justices, 2

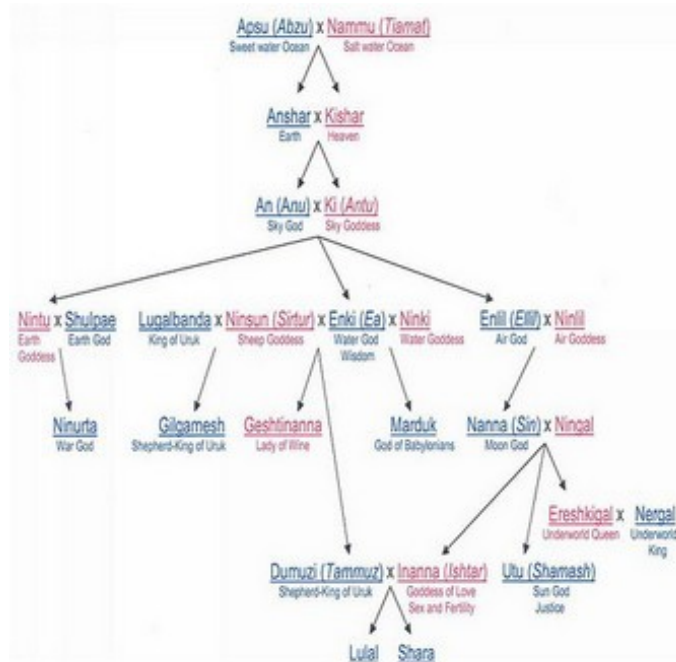
‘who with sound impress,’ and 2 Chief Scribes with 5 Assistant Scribes. When Enlil enters Anu’s throne room, he sits on the right. Enki sits on the left.

Shamash in his official Eagle uniform wears watch-like objects on each wrist, held in place by metal clasps. The objects represented rosettes, a circular cluster of petals radiating from a central point. Most scholars accept this as symbolism of a sun encircled by 12 satellites. (Curiously, I’ve been researching Mud Flood Theory and Tartaria. In many of the old super-structures, we see large circles st over the tops of tall doorways. Originally, these were designed as rosettes. We can see this in old drawings and paintings, and also in a few super-structures that still survive. After Tartaria was ‘erased’ from history, the rosettes were typically replaced with large clocks.)

More evidence of shems:



Sumerian Genealogy Chart



Part 4 – The Stars And Humanity

Following are the Greek names for the seven days of the week. For corroboration, I've added the day names in Spanish, as they evolved from the original Latin:

Object - Greek name - Spanish name - English name

Sun - Sol - Domingo - Sunday

Moon - Luna - Lunes - Monday

Mars - Mardi - Martes - Tuesday

Mercury - Mercredi - Miercoles - Wednesday

Jupiter - Jeudi - Jueves - Thursday

Venus - Vendredi - Viernes - Friday

Saturn - Saturn - Sabado - Saturday

Copernicus researched and reconstructed earlier Greek ideas. Ptolemy, for one, theorized about a Flat Earth. Before Ptolemy, Aristarchus of Samos, circa 300 BCE, thought the motions of the heavenly bodies could be better explained if the Sun was assumed to be the center of the solar system. In 200 BCE, Hipparchus discussed what is now called the precession of the equinoxes, a phenomenon that can only be explained in terms of 'spherical astronomy.' More curious, precession from a zodiac constellation takes 2,160 years. Where did Hipparchus obtain his information? In 400 BCE, Eudoxus of Cnidus designed a celestial sphere, a copy of which was set up in Rome as a statue of Atlas supporting the world. The designs on the sphere represent zodiacal constellations.

Hipparchus and Eudoxus lived in Asia Minor and may have had contact with the Hittites. If they visited the Hittite capital, they could have viewed the divine procession carved on the rocks, showing among the marching gods two bull-men holding up a globe. Did this sight inspire Eudoxus to sculpt Atlas and the celestial sphere?

Hipparchus confirmed that his studies were based on knowledge from Babylonian astronomers of Erech, Borsippa and Babylon. Geminus of Rhodes named the Chaldeans (ancient Babylonians) as the discoverers of the exact motions of the Moon. Diodorus Siculus in the 1st century BCE confirmed the exactness of Mesopotamian astronomy when he stated the Chaldeans named the planets... 'in the center of their system was the Sun, the greatest light, of which the planets were offspring.'

Abraham, who came out of 'Ur of the Chaldeans,' was told by God to gaze at the stars when future Hebrew generations were discussed. Joseph compared himself and his brothers to twelve celestial bodies. Jacob associated his twelve descendants with the 12 constellations. Psalms and Job refer to zodiacal constellations and star groups such as the Pleiades. All of this took place before the days of ancient Greece.

R. C. Thompson made these observations after studying hundreds of texts from the 1st millennium BCE: *When the Moon in its calculated time is not seen, there will be an invasion of a mighty city. When a comet reaches the path of the Sun, field-flow will be diminished; an uproar will happen twice. When Jupiter goes with Venus, the prayers of the land will reach the heart of*

the gods. If the Sun stands in the station of the Moon, the king of the land will be secure on the throne.

Ephemerides are tables that list and predict the future positions of celestial bodies. Professor George Sarton found that two methods were used, a later version in Babylon and an earlier one from Uruk. Unexpectedly, the earlier version was more sophisticated and accurate than the later one. The later version was influenced by Greece and Rome, while the earlier one followed the prescribed formulas of Sumeria. Adding to this, Professor O. Neugebauer found that the ephemerides were not based on observations made by Babylonian astronomers. They were calculated from fixed arithmetical schemes... *which were not to be interfered with by the astronomers who used them.*

Mesopotamian astronomers also knew about planetary retrogrades. This phenomenon is related to orbits around the Sun, and very long periods of observation are required to grasp and track it. Someone knew about retrogrades before Babylon, Assyria, Egypt, Greece and Rome.

All later calendars were based on the Sumerian calendar, developed in Nippur, the seat of Enlil. Sumerians had a word, Dub, for the 360-degree 'circumference of the world.' They could measure the rising and setting of celestial bodies. They obtained zenith points, traced meridians and latitude lines.

The word 'zodiac' was acquired from the Greek zodiakos kyklos (animal circle). The Sumerians called the 12 zodiac constellations Ul.He (shiny herd). Sumerian zodiac signs:

Sumerian sign - description - modern equivalent

1. Gu.An.Na - heavenly bull - Taurus
2. Mash.Tab.Ba - twins - Gemini
3. Gir - pincers or tongs - Crab / Cancer
4. Ur.Gula - lion - Leo
5. Ab.Sin - her father was Sin - the Maiden, Virgo
6. Zi.Ba.An.Na - heavenly fate - Libra
7. Gir.Tab - which claws and cuts - Scorpio
8. Pa.Bil - defender - the Archer, Sagittarius
9. Suhur.Mash - goat-fish - Capricorn
10. Gu - lord of the waters - the Water Bearer, Aquarius
11. Sim.Mah - fishes - Pisces
12. Ku.Mal - field dweller - the Ram, Aries

Before the telescope, European astronomers accepted Ptolemy's recognition of only 19 constellations. By 1925, 28 constellations were recognized. Sumerians recognized, identified, grouped, named and listed *all* the constellations of the northern skies.

The Sumerian New Year began on the spring equinox.

The zodiac could date back to 4000 BCE. This could be the year that Sumeria first emerged. Some measurements weren't even needed by the Sumerians, such as where the planet's equator lies, giving more credence that they received their knowledge from an outside source. Also, the Sumerians measured the distances between stars in three different ways: measuring the weight of

escaping water, measuring the distance in degrees between celestial bodies and an absolute measurement where a celestial 'beru' was 10,692 meters wide. The distance in the skies between the 26 stars added up to 655,200 beru. Who needed to know all that, the Sumerians or the Nephilim? Keeping this in mind, can we assume the Nephilim didn't know about Uranus, Neptune and Pluto?

Sitchin puts forward the idea that the 12th planet is the Nephilim planet.

The cosmogony according to the Enuma Elish: two primeval celestial bodies gave birth to a series of celestial 'gods.' As the number of celestial beings increased, they made great noise and commotion. The Primeval Father sought to take strong measures to discipline the young gods, but they ganged up on him and robbed him of his creative powers. The Primeval Mother sought to take revenge. The god who led the revolt had a suggestion: Let his young son join the Assembly of the Gods, so that he might fight single-handed against the Primeval Mother. In the Babylonian version, the young god was Marduk. He faced the Primeval Mother, defeated her and split her in two. One part became Heaven; the other became Earth.

Marduk fixed order in the heavens, giving each celestial god a permanent position. On Earth, he produced mountains, seas and rivers, established seasons and vegetation, and created humanity. Duplicating the Heavenly Abode, Babylon and its towering temple were built on Earth. Gods and mortals were given assignments, commandments and rituals to follow. Marduk was proclaimed the supreme deity. In earlier versions of this tale, Anu, Enlil or Ninurta were the heroes or supreme deities.

Further study into this tale shows us that only three bodies exist at the start: Ap.Su (one who exists from the beginning), Mum.Mu (one who was born) and Tiamat (maiden of life). Sitchin's interpretation is that Apsu is the sun, Mummu is the planet Mercury and Tiamat is the Primeval Mother, an unknown or destroyed planet. At the end of the Epic Of Creation, there was a solar system made up of the Sun and 9 planets:

Sun - Apsu - one who existed from the beginning
Mercury - Mummu - counselor and emissary of Apsu
Venus - Lahamu - lady of battles
Mars - Lahmu - deity of war
? - Tiamat - maiden who gave life
Jupiter - Kishar - foremost of firm lands
Saturn - Ahshar - foremost of the heavens
Pluto - Gaga - counselor and emissary of Anshar
Uranus - Anu - he of the heavens
Neptune - Nudimmud / Ea - artful creator

As the Enuma Elish continues, the planets get too close to each other and enter erratic orbits, upsetting Apsu (sun) and Tiamat. Ea (Neptune) exerted some spell or force that calmed Apsu and Mummu. Ea robbed Apsu of his creative role by pulling off Apsu's tiara and removing his cloak of aura. Apsu was vanquished. Mummu (Mercury) was bound and left lifeless by his master's side.

A new god enters the picture: Marduk. He was pulled in or attracted by Ea / Enki / Neptune.

Electrical discharges, awesome flashes, stirred up as Marduk passed by the ten gods / planets. Neptune's gravitational pull caused Marduk to bulge as if it had a second head. As Marduk neared Anu / Uranus, chunks of matter began tearing away, becoming Marduk's four satellites. The satellites were thrust into a fast orbit around Marduk, swirling as a whirlwind.

Marduk was pulled toward the center of the solar system, towards Tiamat. Marduk disturbed Tiamat and the inner planets: Mars, Venus, Mercury. Pieces of Tiamat began tearing away, creating eleven 'monsters.' They were crowned with halos, giving them the appearance of gods / planets. Tiamat's chief satellite was named Kingu. Tiamat becomes a raging storm that the other gods / planets are unable to stop. Marduk takes on the task of stopping Tiamat. When this happens, Gaga, the satellite of Anshar / Saturn, was loosened and became the future Pluto.

The celestial battle begins between Marduk and Tiamat. Marduk brings forth three of his satellites: Evil Wind, Whirlwind and Matchless Wind. The planets did not collide. It was Marduk's satellites that smashed into Tiamat. They created in her body a wide cleavage, into which Marduk shot an arrow of divine lighting. This discharge left Tiamat lifeless. Marduk swept away Tiamat's satellites, save for Kingu, and sent them off on unusual orbits where they became comets. The orbits of other celestial bodies were also affected.

The next time around, Marduk hits Tiamat, splitting the planet in two, severing her upper part, or skull. Marduk's satellite called North Wind crashed into the separated half. The blow carried this part of Tiamat to a new orbit, where it became Earth. On Marduk's next orbit, it broke Tiamat's lower part to pieces. Marduk 'bent Tiamat's tail to form the Great Band as a bracelet.' In other words, the asteroid belt was created. The satellite Kingu becomes Earth's moon.

This also explains why Earth's continents are concentrated on one side of the planet, and a deep cavity, the Pacific Ocean, exists on the opposite side. There is Bible evidence to corroborate this. Isaiah recalled when the Lord *'carved the Haughty One, made spin the watery monster, dried up the waters of Tehom-Raba.* Job recalled how his Lord smote *'the assistants of the Haughty One'* and *'his Wind the Hammered Bracelet measured out.'* *'His hand the twisting dragon did extinguish.'*

Tehom = watery deep

Tehom-Raba = great Tiamat

Earth became the reincarnated Tiamat. Kingu became Sesh.Ki (celestial god who protects Earth). In unflattering Sumerian terms, Tiamat's satellite started out as Kin.Gu (great emissary) and ended up as Dug.Ga.E (pot of lead).

We know that Marduk's name was inserted into the cosmogony when that god gained prominence in Babylon. Before that, the name Nibiru was used, meaning Planet of the Crossing. Nibiru is depicted as a Winged Globe. Nibiru's cuneiform sign was the cross, which later became the letter Tav that resembles the Christian Cross.

Page 224 shows several interpretations of the Winged Globe.

The return of Nibiru is thought to bring about the beginning of a new era. Rains, floods and earthquakes will announce its proximity to Earth. Isaiah's warning:

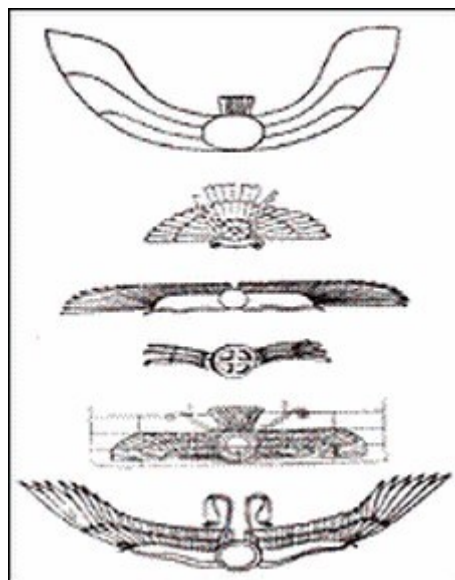
Like the noise of a multitude in the mountains, a tumultuous noise like of a great many people, of kingdoms of nations gathered together; it is the Lord of Hosts, commanding a Host to battle. From a far away land they come, from the end-point of the Heaven do the Lord and his Weapons of wrath come to destroy the whole Earth....

Therefore will I agitate the Heaven and Earth shall be shaken out of its place when the Lord of Hosts shall be crossing, the day of his burning wrath.

Further, mountains will melt... valleys shall be cleft. Amos predicted: *It shall come to pass on that Day, sayeth the Lord God, that I will cause the Sun to go down at noon and I will darken the Earth in the midst of daytime.*

More from Zechariah: *And it shall come to pass on that Day there shall be no light— uncommonly shall it freeze. And there shall be one day, known to the Lord, which shall be neither day nor night, when at eve-time there shall be light.*

Adding the words of Joel: *The Sun and Moon shall be darkened, the stars shall withdraw their radiance. The Sun shall be turned into darkness, and the Moon shall be as red blood.*



Planet Nibiru as a winged globe or disc. Note that putting a deity in the center of the disc, like the Sumerians, Egyptians and Zoroastrians did, signifies the deity is coming from elsewhere.

Mesopotamian texts depict plowmen looking up as the Twelfth Planet is visible in the skies. The 12th planet is described as having a lot of water and a lot of vegetation.

Sitchin makes a good point, when he states the people of Nibiru had a lot of astronomical data regarding the solar system, thanks to Nibiru's long path around the sun. (page 239)

Enlil was charged with watching over the seventh planet, Earth. Earth is the seventh planet

from the point of view of someone approaching from outside the solar system.

Placement - English name - Sumerian name - epithet

First seven celestial bodies starting with the farthest away from Sol - Ub with seven parts, also Shu, 'the entirety' and Shu.Nu, the Seven who in 'Supreme Part' rest

First - Pluto - Shu.Pa - supervisor of the Shu

Second - Neptune - Iru - loop, Hum.Ba - swampland vegetation

Third - Uranus - Kakkab Shanamma - planet which is the double, or En.Ti.Mash.Sig - planet of bright greenish life

Fourth - Saturn - Tar.Gallu - the great destroyer, or Kak.Si.Di - weapon of righteousness, or Si.Mutu - he who for justice kills

Fifth - Jupiter - Barharu - bright one, or Sag.Me.Gar - great one, where the space suits are fastened, or Sib.Zi.An.Na - true guide in the heavens, where the ME suits were put on?

Sixth - Mars - Utu.Ka.Gab.A - light established at the gate of the waters, or Shelibbu - one near the center of the solar system

Seventh - Earth - Shu.Gi - right resting place of Shu, land at the conclusion of Shu, or shibu - the seventh

Eighth - Venus

Ninth - Mercury

Tenth - Sol

Big Ice Ages on Earth:

Early glaciation - started 600,000 years ago

First warming / interglacial period - 550,000 years ago

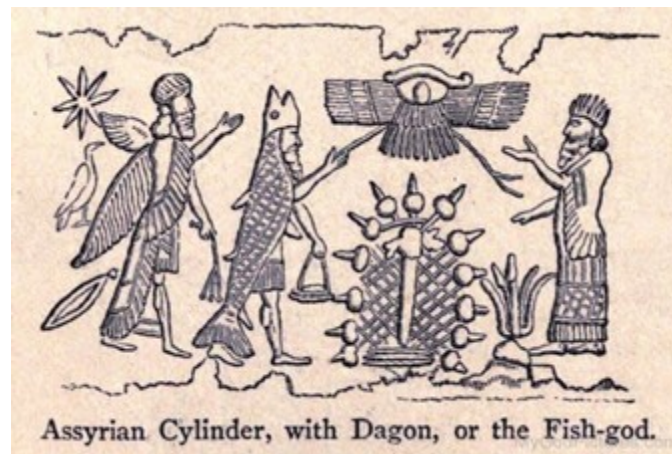
Second glacial period - 480,000 to 430,000 years ago

Sitchin estimates the coastlines were 600 to 700 feet lower than they are today. This figure is probably very conservative when taking into account research done by Graham Hancock and others. The Nephilim concentrated their attention on three major rivers: the Nile, the Indus and the Tigris-Euphrates. Of those three locations, Sitchin assumes the Nephilim used petroleum as much as we do. The Tigris-Euphrates was the easiest place to find it, where bitumen, tars, pitches and asphalts bubble or flow up to the surface naturally. Sumerians had names for all nine bitumen substances: petroleum, crude oils, native asphalts, rock asphalts, tars, pyrogenic asphalts, mastics, waxes and pitches. Egypt had only two. Sanskrit had three.

The Bible describes God's abode on Earth as a place of temperate climate, warm yet breezy and a place of good soil. Some scholars place Eden on the northern end of Mesopotamia, while others place it at the south, at the head of the Persian Gulf. The name 'Eden' is Mesopotamian, stemming from the Akkadian edinu, meaning 'plain.' The word Din means righteous, so E.Din would have meant 'home of the righteous ones.' The Nephilim had a spaceport, but in case of an emergency, they could have used the Indian Ocean to the south or the Mediterranean to the west. They also needed a good bay or gulf for launching long sea voyages.

Initially, the craft of the Nephilim were termed 'celestial boats.' The landings might have been described as the appearances of submarines from the sea, with 'fish-men' emerging and

coming ashore. In fact, texts mention the Ab.Gal who navigated in ships dressed as fish. Ishtar sought out the ‘great gallu’ (chief navigator) who had gone away in a ‘sunken boat.’ Oannes (the Being Endowed With Reason), who appeared from the Erythrean Sea, looked like a fish. He had a human head under the fish’s head, and feet like a man under the fish tail. Three Greek historians reported that fish-men appeared periodically from the Erythrean Sea, what we now call the Arabian Sea on the western part of the Indian Ocean. Recall that this occurred during the second glacial period, when most of Earth was still frozen over, so they had to land hundreds of miles away from where they later established their cities. (References to Dagon / Oannes are also found in Canaanite and Chinese mythology. The Pope’s funny pointed hat is derived from the headgear of Dagon / Oannes.)



Assyrian Cylinder, with Dagon, or the Fish-god.

Note the winged globe and eight-pointed star.

The first city was E.Ri.Du (house in faraway built). In modern day, ordu means encampment. The settled Earth is called Erde (German), Erda (High German), Jordh (Icelandic), Jord (Danish), Airtha (Gothic), Erthe (Middle English), Aratha or Ereds (Aramaic), Erd or Ertz (Kurdish) and Eretz (Hebrew), to become Earth to us. At Eridu, the Nephilim established Earth Station 1, a lonely outpost on a half-frozen planet.

- First Nephilim cities - name of god in charge
- Eridu - Nudimmud (he who made things)
- Bad-Tibira - Nugig
- Larak - Pabilsag
- Sippar - Utu
- Shurupak - Sud

Enki (lord of firm ground) / Ea (whose house is water) said ‘here we settle.’ Eridu was always his seat of power and center of worship. The city was built on ground raised artificially above the waters of the marshlands:

The lord of the watery-deep, the king Enki ... built his house.... In Eridu he built the House of the Water Bank.... The king Enki ... has built a house: Eridu, like a mountain, he raised up from the earth; in a good place he had built it.

The first concerns of the Nephilim were the shallow lakes and watery marshes. They cleaned the small rivers, dredged the beds of streams and tributaries for better flow, drained the marshes, obtained cleaner water and implemented controlled irrigation. They filled in some land and raised dikes as well. From the poem Enki And The Land's Order:

*He marked the marshland, placed in it carp and ...-fish;
He marked the cane thicket, placed in it ...-reeds and green-reeds.
Enbilulu, the Inspector of Canals, he placed in charge of the marshlands.
Him who set net so no fish escapes, whose trap no ... escapes,
whose snare no bird escapes, ... the son of ... a god who loves fish
Enki placed in charge of fish and birds.
Enkimdu, the one of the ditch and dike, Enki placed in charge of ditch and dike.
Him whose ... mold directs,
Kulla, the brick-maker of the Land, Enki placed in charge of mold and brick.*

Enki enjoyed sailing his boat Ma.Gur (boat to turn about in) in the marshlands.

Eight shars of time passed (28,800 years) before the second commander / settlement chief was named. He was A.Lal.Gar (he who in rain-time brought rest).

There is confusion as to why Enki is associated with more than one zodiac sign, until we take into account this enormous amount of time. Enki would have landed on Earth during the Age of Pisces, stayed through the Age of Aquarius (25,920 years), until the Age of Capricorn began.

While Enki did all the building, there was no doubt that Enlil was in charge on the 12th Planet. As soon as Anu and Enlil made the decision to proceed with the mission, Enlil came to Earth. Larsa was built by En.Ki.Du.Nu (Enki digs deep). When Enlil took charge on Earth, he was nicknamed Alim (Ram), coinciding with the zodiac constellation Aries. Establishing Larsa allowed for the logistics of bringing more manpower, tools and equipment to Earth, and valuable cargo shipped back to the 12th Planet. Landing in water was no longer feasible, so Enlil established a Mission Control Center at Larsa. The city became the planning headquarters for future missions.

The landing site was called Nippur, or Nibru.Ki (Earth's crossing). Enlil stayed in Larsa for 6 shars (21,600 years) while Nippur was under construction. Enlil was at first associated with the Ram (Aries), but later with the Bull (Taurus), when Nippur was established. Technology at Nippur:

A devotional poem composed as a "Hymn to Enlil, the All-Beneficent" and glorifying Enlil, his consort Ninlil, his city Nippur, and its "lofty house," the E.KUR, tells us much about Nippur. For one thing, Enlil had at his disposal there some highly sophisticated instruments: a "lifted 'eye' which scans the land," and a "lifted beam which searches the heart of all the land." Nippur,

the poem tells us, was protected by awesome weapons: "Its sight is awesome fear, dread"; from "its outside, no mighty god can approach." Its "arm" was a "vast net," and in its midst there crouched a "fast-stepping bird," a "bird" whose "hand" the wicked and the evil could not escape. Was the place protected by some death ray, by an electronic power field? Was there in its center a helicopter pad, a "bird" so swift no one could outrun its reach?

At the center of Nippur stood Enlil's new headquarters, Ki.Ur (place of Earth's root). This was the communications center of Mission Control, where the Anunnaki on Earth spoke with the Igi.Gi (they who turn and see) in orbiting spacecraft.

At this center, the ancient text goes on to say, stood a "heavenward tall pillar reaching to the sky." This extremely tall "pillar," firmly planted on the ground "as a platform that cannot be overturned," was used by Enlil to "pronounce his word" heavenward. This is a simple description of a broadcasting tower.

The Dir.Ga (dark, crown-like chamber) was the place where star charts were kept, where predictions were made, where the ME were received and transmitted. Recall the tale of Zu, who snatched away Enlil's Tablet of Destinies. This suspended the issuance of commands, the chamber lost its brilliance and silence prevailed.

Most scholars think the name En.Lil means lord of the wind, based on the idea that ancient people personified the elements of nature. Another interpretation could be that Lil means an utterance or spoken command.

Bad-Tibira was established as an industrial center. Enlil installed his son Nannar-Sin in command, or Nu.Gig (he of the night sky). This is possibly the birthplace of the twins Inanna / Ishtar and Utu / Shamash, associating Nannar with the constellation Gemini. Shamash was assigned the constellation Gir (rocket, crab's claw, Cancer) while his sister Ishtar got the Lion (Leo). Enlil and Enki's sister was not neglected. She was put in charge of Shuruppak, the Nephilim medical center. Her constellation was The Maid (Virgo). The last of the seven Cities of the Gods was Larak, where Enlil put his son Ninurta in command. Ninurta was called Pa.Bil.Sag (great protector), similar to what Sagittarius was called.

Mount Aratat was chosen as a good landmark for ships to guide with when coming in for a landing at Sippar.

The original Cities of the Gods were destroyed by the later Deluge. It was the duty of Mesopotamian kings to rebuild the sacred precincts in exactly the same spots and according to the original plans. When Gudea in the third millennium BCE rebuilt the sacred precinct, an accompanying god gave him the architectural plans drawn on stone tablets, and a goddess who traveled between Heaven and Earth showed him a celestial map and instructed him on the astronomical alignments. More high-tech at the sacred precinct at Lagash:

In addition to the "divine black bird," the god's "terrible eye" ("the great beam that subdues the world to its power") and the "world controller" (whose sound could "reverberate all over") were installed in the sacred precinct. Finally, when the structure was complete, the "emblem of Utu" was raised upon it, facing "toward the rising place of Utu"—toward the spaceport at

Sippar. All these beaming objects were important to the spaceport's operation, for Utu himself "came forth joyfully" to inspect the installations when completed.



Sumerian seals show pack animals carrying boxlike 'divine objects.' Sitchin compares them to the Biblical Ark of the Covenant. The chest was made of wood, overlaid with gold both inside and outside, two conductors insulated by wood in between. A kapporeth (covering?) of gold was placed above the chest and held up by two cherubim of solid gold. From the Book of Exodus; 'And I will address thee from above the Kapporeth, from between the two Cherubim.' Touching the Ark caused one Israelite to be killed instantly, as if by high voltage electricity.

Ziggurat and temple measurements begin on page 284. Note that Babylon rests near the 33rd latitude at 32.5 degrees North. Sitchin speculates that the sides of the ziggurats made for good landing markers incoming ships could follow. Tracing back the origin of the word ziggurate: zukiratu (Akkadian, Babylonian, meaning tube of divine spirit). Esh (Sumerian, supreme, most high, and in Akkadian, Hebrew, fire). In other words, it is unlikely the ziggurats were built only to study the positions of the stars. Instead, the true function of these structures was to connect the gods in Heaven with the gods on Earth.

After Enlil arrived on Earth, Earth Command was transferred out of Enki's hands. His name was changed from 'Lord Earth' to 'Lord Waters.' Anu was to stay in heaven to rule over the 12th Planet. Enlil was to command the lands and Enki was put in charge of the Apsu (watery deep). Enlil represented the Greek Zeus and Enki was the prototype of Poseidon, god of the oceans. Enlil's domain was also referred to as the Upper World, and Enki's as the Lower World.

Assuming subterranean waters or the Greek Hades, scholars have translated the domain as Unterwelt (underworld) or Totenwelt (world of the dead). This comes from the story in Inanna / Ishtar going to the Lower World to seek out her missing lover Dumuzi, or in Biblical / Canaanite texts, her lover Tammuz. Sumerian and Akkadian texts present a different picture. Inanna went to the Lower World to visit her sister Ereshkigal, who was mistress of the place. Inanna went there neither dead nor against her will. She went alive and uninvited, forcing her way in by threatening the gatekeeper:

If thou openest not the gate so that I cannot enter, I will smash the door, I will shorter the bolt, I will smash the doorpost, I will move the doors. (She's pissed!)

After having read the account of Ereshkigal (granddaughter of Enlil) and Nergal (son of Enki) meeting and getting married in the Lower World, I have to wonder if the many depictions of an 'underworld of the dead' were misunderstandings or simply people wanting a lurid tale and weaving it out of the basic narrative. (Pages 289, 290) If Lower World really meant Southern Hemisphere, Sitchin suggests the location was South Africa. Sumerian seals do show ostrich and zebra, and people wearing leopard skins.

We know Ab.Zu or Apsu means watery deep. The syllables can be switched without changing the meaning of the word, so Ab.Zu is the same as Zu.Ab. As it happens, za-ab in Semitic languages means precious metal, and in Hebrew and its sister languages it means gold. This changes Enki from being in charge of the watery deep to being in charge of exploiting Earth's minerals. Further, Greek Abyssos (abyss) came from the Akkadian apsu, also meaning deep hole in the ground. Also, in Akkadian apsu was the same as nikbu, which means a deep, man-made cutting or drilling into the ground. The Tablet of Wisdom entrusted to Nergal and Ereshkigal was in fact a Table of Mining, having to do with the mining operations of the Nephilim.

Special cargo ships called Ma.Rug Ur.Nu Ab.Zu (ship for ores of the Lower World) took metal ores from Southeastern Africa to Mesopotamia. The ores were taken to Bad-Tibira (foundation for metalworking). Sitchin suggests that the Biblical land of Ophir, which was rich in gold, was found in South Africa. (Others have speculated it was in Mesoamerica.) Prehistoric mining and human remains had been found dating back to between 2000 BCE to nearly 7700 BCE. On the slopes of Lion Peak, a 5-ton slab of hematite was removed from blocking a cavern. Inside the cavern, charcoal remains of mining dated to 20,000 to 26,000 BCE. One charcoal sample was dated at 41,250 BCE.

South African scientists probed mining sites in Swaziland, finding twigs, leaves, grass and feathers (ancient bedding). They found notched bones for counting at the 35,000 BCE level, and other artifacts at 50,000 BCE.

The Nephilim came for gold, silver and copper. Platinum is also abundant in South Africa. They may have sought out radioactive minerals such as uranium and cobalt (blue stones that cause ill). Enki was officially in charge, but those who actually did the hard labor were the lesser members of the landing party, the Anunnaki.

Assigned to Anu, to heed his instructions, Three hundred in the heavens he stationed as a guard; the ways of Earth to define from the Heaven; And on Earth, Six hundred he made reside. After he all their instructions had ordered, to the Anunnaki of Heaven and of Earth he allotted their assignments.

The three hundred are the Anunnaki of Heaven, or Igeegee / Igigi. Their task was to stay aboard larger spacecraft to launch and receive shuttles from Earth. The Anunnaki of Earth numbered at six hundred. Fifty Anunnaki possibly landed at any one time.

The first intention might have been to filter gold from the ocean. Later, the gods were

depicted on their hands and knees sifting through soil. The seven Greater Gods were making the lesser gods suffer the work. Babylonian and Assyrian texts disclose that young and old men were sentenced to hard labor in the mines of the Lower Worlds, doomed never to return to their homeland.

The Anunnaki rebellion is described on page 305. Enlil was angry, demanding either the execution of the officer who led the mutiny or threatening to quit his post. Anu sided with the mutineers. Enki first offered to create a lulu, a primitive worker to take the load away from the gods' shoulders.

Mami, the Mother of the Gods, was tasked with creating the new workers, with the help of Enki. They would be called Man, lulu (primitive), lulu amelu (primitive worker) and awilum (laborer). In the Bible, God is called Lord, Sovereign, King, Ruler and Master. The term translated as 'worship' was in fact *avod* (Hebrew abad means to work or serve, while worship is Sagd or Sagad, BibleHub).

The moment Man was created, he was put to work in the Garden of Eden.

The Adam = adama = created from Earth's soil = Earthling

If the Anunnaki toiled for forty periods before the creation of humans, and if each period is a shar, 144,000 Earth years passed before the mutiny. If the Nephilim first landed 450,000 years ago, the creation of man took place about 300,000 years ago. The Bible tells us the Elohim (plural) created Man in their image. The Sumerian writings tell us the proto-human already existed. "Bind upon it," Enki said. "The image of the gods."

Sumerian description of Homo Erectus:

When Mankind was created, They knew not the eating of bread, Knew not the dressing in garments; Ate plants with their mouth like sheep; Drank water from a ditch.

A description of the modified Enkidu from the Epic of Gilgamesh:

Shaggy with hair is his whole body, he is endowed with head-hair like a woman.... He knows neither people nor land; Garbed he is like one of the green fields; With gazelles he feeds on grass; With the wild beasts he jostles at the watering place; With the teeming creatures in the water his heart delights.

Berosus wrote of the deity Belus (lord) / Deus (god) bringing forth hideous beings:

Men appeared with two wings, some with four and two faces. They had one body but two heads, the one of a man, the other of a woman. They were likewise in their several organs both male and female.

Other human figures were to be seen with the legs and horns of goats. Some had horses' feet; others had the limbs of a horse behind, but in front were fashioned like men, resembling hippocentaurs. Bulls likewise bred there with the heads of men; and dogs with fourfold bodies, and the tails of fishes. Also horses with the heads of dogs; men too and other animals with the heads and bodies of horses and the tails of fishes. In short, there were creatures with the limbs of every species of animals....

Sitchin continues: *Mischievously, then, according to this text—but probably unavoidably, as part of a trial-and-error process—Ninhursag produced a Man who could not hold back his urine, a woman who could not bear children, a being who had neither male nor female organs. All in all, six deformed or deficient humans were brought forth by Ninhursag. Enki was held responsible for the imperfect creation of a man with diseased eyes, trembling hands, a sick liver, a failing heart; a second one with sicknesses attendant upon old age; and so on.*

Lulu = one who has been mixed

Enki's wife Ninti created the first human Man by giving birth to him. This was the first Adam, a combination of Anunnaki sperm and Homo Erectus ovum placed in Ninti. To create duplicate humans, a similar prepared 'clay' was placed into the wombs of 14 goddesses, giving the result of 7 males and 7 females. Gilgamesh's partner Enkidu may have been produced in the same way much later. (Note the equal number of males and females, suggesting the manipulation of sex chromosomes.)

Sitchin makes a detestable, but also fascinating, venture by suggesting that Homo Erectus had sex with wild animals. The true reason Adam and Eve were kicked out of the Garden of Eden had to do with the idea that the new humans had figured out this was the wrong thing to do and ungodly in the eyes of the Anunnaki.

He corroborates this with the Epic of Gilgamesh, where Enkidu is out 'with' the wild animals until a human woman is appointed to seduce him toward civilized people. I've read the Epic before and had trouble visualizing a hairy wild man suddenly becoming tame after having sex with a prostitute, but it makes more sense now if I see it from the point of view of Enkidu being a Homo Erectus (Bigfoot?) sort of creature. I'm not saying I fully accept Sitchin's premise, but at least he is trying to piece things together that most scholars avoid because of the racy, bestiality implications.

The God of the Garden of Eden and the Serpent in the garden could stand for Enlil and Enki, respectively.

Serpent = Nahash = NASH = to decipher, to find out

The land outside the Garden of Eden was difficult to work. Humans moved away from civilized society and to their wilder, baser animalistic sides. The final straw took place when the gods began taking human consorts. That's when 'deity' decided to wipe humans from the face of the Earth.

Discussion on the Deluge / Great Flood begins on page 350. The Bible contains an edited version of earlier Mesopotamian texts. The Biblical Noah is derived from Ziusudra (Sumerian) and Utnapishtim (Akkadian). This person was later taken up to the Heavenly Abode until Gilgamesh went there while seeking immortality.

In Utnapishtim's version of the Deluge, the gods voted on the destruction of humanity. Enki searched out Utnapishtim, ruler of Shuruppak, to warn him. Enki told Utnapishtim to build a boat and gather the seed of all living things. Utnapishtim's plan was to sail to the Lower World. (Another name for Utnapishtim is Atra-Hasis, also from the Akkadian.)

Enlil's first plan was to exterminate humanity with pestilence and sickness. These included: aches, dizziness, chills, fever, disease, sickness, plague and pestilence (radiation poisoning?). Enki stepped in to prevent the extermination. Enlil tried a second time through famine, cutting off humanity from even the fish in the sea. Utnapishtim went to Enki for help. At first, Enki was reluctant to go against the vote of the gods. He wavered, finally, when he told Utnapistim to have the people rebel against the gods. (This is 2021, the time of the Covid panic, which many believe is a constructed epidemic. Notice how Enlil used biological warfare against humanity, and how Covid has been compared to a bio-weapon by several prominent doctors and scientists.)

When this rebellion took place, Enlil ordered a meeting of the elders and accused Enki of subterfuge. At first, Enki lied and shifted the blame for feeding humanity on others. When Enlil didn't believe him, Enki laughed in his face (duping delight?). This made Enlil angry enough to try another tactic to exterminate humanity. This time, he would withhold information about a great flood that was forecast for the future. The gods swore they would not tell humanity of this 'Killing Flood.' Enki refused at first, but he was forced to go along with the decision of Anu, Enlil and Ninhursag.

Enki deceived Enlil because he'd sworn not to tell humans about the upcoming catastrophe. Instead, he told a reed wall, while Atra-Hasis was standing behind it. Atra-Hasis stated he didn't know how to build a boat. Enki as a Serpent God gave him plans to build, not an ark like in Noah's story, but a submarine. The boat was roofed over and below with tough pitch. It had no decks and no openings. It was to be like an Apsu boat.

Ulili = Apsu* boat (Sumerian) = oleleth = submarine (Hebrew)

* Recall that Apsu means 'the deep.'

Atra-Hasis / Utnapishtim was told to wait for the sign of a 'rain of eruptions.' This sign would be the signal for him to enter his boat and escape the Deluge. Shamash was in charge of the spaceport at Sippar. When the Nephilim boarded their ships and left Earth to avoid the Deluge, their launches were seen 112 miles away at Shuruppak.

Ninhursag, the Mother Goddess who created the first Man, grieved for the dead humans. The gods were ordered to return to the Heavenly Abode, but many had grown attached to Earth and wanted to stay or come back. They debated whether or not they would do this.

It is possible that, during the Deluge, Enki instructed the submarine's navigator to head toward the familiar landmark of Mt. Ararat.

Historian Berosus adds a few details to the account. The god Cronus warned Sisithros (Atra-Hasis backwards, Sitchin says) that a flood was coming, and to conceal every available writing in Shamash's city of Sippar. When Sisithros was taken to the Heavenly Abode, he explained that the rest of the people in the ark / submarine were in Armenia, and would make their way back to Babylon on foot. Mt. Ararat is found in Armenia.

Enlil was angry at first, when he saw that humans had survived the Great Flood. He got over it, apparently, as he made his peace with the remnants of humanity and took Atra-Hasis up the abode of the gods.

Recent Ice Ages according to mainstream science:

75,000 years ago - Ice Age begins

40,000 y.a. - Earth goes through mini warming

38,000 y.a. - harsher, colder, drier period begins

13,000 y.a. - (11,000 BCE, a key period according to many researchers) Ice Age ends, present mild climate begins

The ten pre-Diluvial Bible patriarchs from Adam to Noah might parallel the ten pre-Diluvial rulers of the Sumerian kings lists in some way. The last two Sumerian kings, Ziusudra / Utnapishtim and his father Ubar-Tutu, were described as men, not gods. This parallels Noah and his father Lamech. In the Sumerian lists, the two reigned a combined 64,800 years until the Deluge took place. The last Ice Age from 75,000 to 13,000 years ago lasted 62,000 years, fitting in perfectly with the estimated reign of 64,800.

The extremely harsh conditions in the Atra-Hasis account lasted 7 shars, or 25,200 years. Scientists have evidence of an extremely harsh period from 38,000 to 13,000 years ago, a span of 25,000 years, which again fits in with the Sumerian figures. The last Ice Age might have ended when Antarctic ice sheets broke free and slipped into the water, creating massive tidal waves that raised ocean levels by 60 feet.

Atra-Hasis describes the Deluge:

The Moon disappeared.... The appearance of the weather changed; The rains roared in the clouds.... The winds became savage... the Deluge set out, its might came upon the people like a battle; One person did not see another, they were not recognizable in the destruction. The Deluge bellowed like a bull; The winds whinnied like a wild ass. The darkness was dense; The Sun could not be seen.

Gilgamesh describes the Deluge, even pointing out it came from the south:

With the glow of dawn a black cloud arose from the horizon; inside it the god of storms thundered.... Everything that had been bright turned to blackness.... For one day the south storm blew, gathering speed as it blew, submerging the mountains.... Six days and six nights blows the wind as the South Storm sweeps the land. When the seventh day arrived, the Deluge of the South Storm subsided.

What triggered the end of the Ice Age? Sitchin suggests it was the passing of the 12th Planet. From a Sumerian / Akkadian description:

His (meaning the 12th Planet) weapon is the Deluge; God whose Weapon brings death to the wicked. Supreme, Supreme, Anointed ... Who like the Sun, the lands crosses; The Sun, his god, he frightens.

The arrival of the 12th Planet is corroborated. The inscription tells us it passed Jupiter and neared Earth 'at Akiti time,' when the Mesopotamian New Year began. By the second month it

was closest to Mars. From the second month to the month Addar (the 12th month), it loosed the Deluge upon Earth. The Bible states 'the fountains of the great deep burst open' on the 17th day of the 2nd month. The ark came to rest on Ararat on the 7th month. Dry land was visible on the 10th month, and the Deluge was over in the 12th month. On the 1st day of the 1st month, Noah opened the ark's hatch.

Zodiac Ages:

2100 AD to 60 BC—Age of Pisces

60 BC to 2220 BC—Age of Aries

2220 BC to 4380 BC—Age of Taurus

4380 BC to 6540 BC—Age of Gemini

6540 BC to 8700 BC—Age of Cancer

8700 BC to 10,860 BC—Age of the Lion

Sitchin's Timeline:

Years Ago - Event

445,000 - The Nefilim, led by Enki, arrive on Earth from the Twelfth Planet. Eridu—Earth Station I—is established in southern Mesopotamia.

430,000 - The great ice sheets begin to recede. A hospitable climate in the Near East.

415,000 - Enki moves inland, establishes Larsa.

400,000 - The great interglacial period spreads globally. Enlil arrives on Earth, establishes Nippur as Mission Control Center. Enki establishes sea routes to southern Africa, organizes gold-mining operations.

360,000 - The Nefilim establish Bad-Tibira as their metallurgical center for smelting and refining. Sippar, the spaceport, and other cities of the gods are built.

300,000 - The Anunnaki mutiny. Man—the "Primitive Worker"—is fashioned by Enki and Ninhursag.

250,000 - "Early Homo sapiens" multiply, spread to other continents.

200,000 - Life on Earth regresses during new glacial period.

100,000 - Climate warms again. The sons of the gods take the daughters of Man as wives.

77,000 - Ubartutu/Lamech, a human of divine parentage, assumes the reign in Shuruppak under the patronage of Ninhursag.

75,000 - The "accursation of Earth"—a new ice age—begins. Regressive types of Man roam Earth.

49,000 - The reign of Ziusudra ("Noah"), a "faithful servant" of Enki, begins.

38,000 - The harsh climatic period of the "seven passings" begins to decimate Mankind. Europe's Neanderthal Man disappears; only Cro-Magnon Man (based in the Near East) survives. Enlil, disenchanted with Mankind, seeks its demise.

13,000 - The Nephilim, aware of the impending tidal wave that will be triggered by the nearing Twelfth Planet, vow to let Mankind perish. The Deluge sweeps over Earth, abruptly ending the ice age.

When the Anunnaki returned to Earth, they started rebuilding right away by re-establishing agriculture. Also, they wanted to distance themselves from humanity by a layer, and instituted kings who would rule in their stead. The tiara or crown on the head, and the scepter or shepherd's crook (staff) in hand became symbols of righteousness and justice. The three regions where the descendants of Atra-Hasis went were the Nile Valley, Lower Mesopotamia and the Indus Valley.

In 1852, Charles Foster showed that all languages stemmed from one primeval source - Sumerian. Similarly, pictographs had not only similar meanings, but also the same multiple meanings and phonetic sounds, suggesting a common origin.

The Nephilim continued to bicker among themselves, passing their rivalries on to their offspring. In time, the gods became disunited overlords who guarded their territories, industries or professions. Ancient kings claimed they went to war, conquered new lands and subjugated distant peoples 'on the command of my god.'

Final note: The sources list at the end of Sitchin's book is 5 pages long.

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Conclusion

After finishing my analysis of this book, I am surprised that so many things mesh well with my personal views. I'm talking about subjects that run parallel to Sitchin's 12th Planet theories, such as other researchers' ideas of a rogue planet coming into our solar system to cause disruptions, with strange, exotic names such as The Destroyer (Kolbrin Bible), Hercolobus (Carlos Ferrada), Marduk (Babylon) and Wormwood (Christian Bible), to the present day Planet X / Nibiru speculation. That's just one example of many, many I happen to already agree with. I came across some surprises, too.

The biggest surprise for me was the notion that there was never a Hades or Hell in the ancient world; this came about due to a mis-translation of Enki's Lower World (South Africa, or the Southern Hemisphere). Another surprise was finding out how 'human' the Anunnaki gods were, as in their emotions and reactions. Sitchin makes me wonder if the gods are only a half-step higher than normal people like us, possibly only technologically advanced 'mortals' that have mastered space travel and the aging process. Just look at all the jealousies, infighting, backstabbing and incest going on from the supposed 'gods.' Is it any wonder why our world is as screwed up as it is?

Some critics argue that Sitchin was inventing things on the fly, but I didn't find that to be the case. He lists five pages of good, credible sources at the end of the book. Sitchin properly gives credit to other authors, citing their specific ideas and findings, and providing many book titles for further research. He does make some jumps from point A and B to point C, but some of that can't be helped because historical knowledge has been lost, or tablets were found broken and we simply don't know their entire contents. Sitchin was pushing the narrative forward by making bold personal conclusions. Apparently, this shakes the Deniers so much they immediately go on the defensive to debunk him.

The other big criticism was that Sitchin tried too hard to conform to Christianity and Judaism. Yes, I did see a lot of this throughout the book, but again, you can't blame a person for sticking to what they are most familiar with. If Sitchin had been born in India, for example, and he was religious, he might have a natural bias towards Hinduism or Islam. There are many instances where Sitchin shows how the Bible took Sumerian tales and re-branded them as genuine Christianity / Judaism, yet he is still compelled to prop those religions up because he was part of them. Once the reader understands that, he or she can move on and continue reading the book. It does not mean you should put his book down, or never pick it up in the first place.

Sitchin can't be right about everything; nobody can. But he does bring many new and re-imagined pieces to the table. That's a lot more than the perennial Deniers are doing by keeping their holds on the old paradigms of heavenly / godly domination and human subservience, where the clergy gets to tell us what 'god' really said or really meant. Even if Sitchin is only 60 to 70% correct in his assumptions, that's still a world away from the limited, biased, self-serving history the Deniers are giving us. There are many topics in the 12th Planet that a good researcher can verify through other sources.

I could go a little further into the implications of the 12th Planet coming by again, especially in light of the massive world changes and government cover-ups going on today. Remember that Enlil (Yahweh) knew Nibiru's passing was going to cause great and violent changes on Earth, but he didn't want to tell humans about it so he could get rid of them. He even swore the other Anunnaki higher gods into a pact of secrecy. A lot of people think we're coming to such an End Of The World event in the present, and the world governments aren't addressing any of it, not the hurried push for vaccines, the Chemtrails, the loss of crops, the many natural disasters or the tons of meteors that might hit Earth every other week, it seems. I'll save that speculation for another article.

Suffice to say that Sitchin puts together a compelling argument with excellent foundations and plausible, forward-reaching suppositions, regarding how humanity was first created and what our 'gods' are really like.

Download Sitchin's 12th Planet book on Archive.org:

<https://archive.org/details/B-001-000-340/page/n3>

<https://archive.org/search.php?query=creator%3A%22Sitchin%2C+Zecharia%22>

About The Author

Raymond Towers is a 53 year old author from San Diego. A lifelong reader and aspiring writer, Raymond dedicated himself to pursuing a career in writing in September of 2010. Since that time, he has created over one hundred works of fiction, articles on writing and role-playing supplements. This includes writing over fifty novellas, novels or short story collections in the genres of dark fantasy, horror, science fiction and true paranormal events. Raymond's current project is a novel series with ambitions to combine multiple genres together, including ancient history and future science fiction.

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