



Maximilien de Lafayette

WHEN THE GODS DESCENDED ON EARTH

The Phoenicians-Extraterrestrials Link

The Anunnaki First Colonies on Earth The Creation of God, Yahweh and Religions

An exposé based upon the history, geography, religion, theology, language, epistemology, etymology, archeology, time-table and chronology, philosophy, sociology of the Phoenicians and ancient civilizations of the Near East, Middle East, Anatolia, the Bible, and Kira'at of the Anunnaki Ulema.



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An-Hayya'h, "A-haYA", "Alef-hayat"

An-Hayya'h, "A-haYA", "Alef-hayat": Ana'kh/Ulemite/Ugaritic. Noun. Term.

An-Hayya'h could be the most important word in the whole literature of the Anunnaki and Ana'kh, because it deals with:

- 1-The origin of man on earth;
- 2-How humans are connected to the Anunnaki;
- 3-Importance of water vis-à-vis humans and Anunnaki;
- 4-The life of humans;
- 5-Proof that it was a non-terrestrial woman who created man, Adam and the human race via her Anunnaki identity;
- 6-The return of the Anunnaki to earth;
- 7-Humanity salvation, hopes, and a better future for all of us; "a gift from our ancestors and creators, the Anunnaki," said the Ulema.

It is extremely difficult to find the proper and accurate word or words in our terrestrial languages and vocabularies.

The word "An-Hayya'h" is composed of:

- 1-An or A (Pronounced Aa), or Alef (Pronounced a'leff).

It is the same letter in Ana'kh, Akkadian, Canaanite, Babylonian, Assyrian, Ugaritic, Phoenician, Moabite, Siloam, Samaritan, Lachish, Hebrew, Aramaic, Nabataean-Aramaic, Syriac, and Arabic. All these languages are derived from the Ana'kh.

(Note: The early Greeks adopted the Phoenician Alphabet, and the Latin and Cyrillic came from the Greek.

The Hebrew, Aramaic and Greek scripts all came from the Phoenician. Arabic and most of Indian scriptures came from the Aramaic. The entire Western world received its languages from the Phoenicians, the descendants of the Anunnaki.)

An means one or all of the following:

- 1-Beginning
- 2-The very first
- 3-The ultimate
- 4-The origin
- 5-Water

On earth, this word became Alef in Phoenician, Aramaic, Hebrew, Syriac and Arabic. Alef is the beginning of the alphabet in these languages.

In Latin, it's A, and in Greek is Alpha.

In Hebrew, the Aleph consists of two **yuds** (**Pronounced Yood**); one Yud is situated to the upper right and the other yud to the lower left.

Both Yuds are joined by a diagonal **vav**. They represent the higher water and the lower water, and between them the heaven. This mystic-kabalistic interpretation was given to us by Rabbi Isaac Luria.

Water is extremely important in all the sacred scriptures, as well as in the vast literature and scripts of extraterrestrials and Anunnaki. Water links humans to the Anunnaki.

In the Babylonian account of the Creation, Tablet 1 illustrates Apsu (Male), representing the primeval fresh

water, and Tiamat (Female), the primeval salt water.

These were the parents of the gods. Apsu and Tiamat begat Lahmu (Lakhmu) and Lahamu (Lakhamu) deities.

In the Torah, the word water was mentioned in the first day of the creation of the world: “And the spirit of God hovered over the surface of the water.” In the *Chassidut*, **the higher water is “wet” and “warm”, and represents the closeness to Yahweh (God), and it brings happiness to man.**

The lower water is “cold”, and brings unhappiness because it separates us from Yahweh (God), and man feels lonely and abandoned. The Ten Commandments commences with the letter

Alef: “Anochi (I) am God your God who has taken you out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage.”

The letter Alef holds the secret of man, his creation and the whole universe (Midrash).

In Hebrew, the numeric value of Aleph is 1. And the meaning is:

- 1-First
- 2-Adonai
- 3-Leader
- 4-Strength
- 5-Ox
- 6-Bull
- 7-Thousand
- 8-To teach

According to Jewish teaching, each Hebrew letter is a spiritual force and power by itself, and comes directly from Yahweh (God). This force contains the raw material for the creation of the world and man. The Word of God ranges from the Aleph (The very first letter) to the Tav (The last letter) in Hebrew.

In Revelation 1:8, Jesus said: “I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending.” In John 1:1-3, as the Word becomes Jesus, the Lord Jesus is also the Aleph and the Tav, as well as the Alpha and the Omega. In Him exists all the forces, and spiritual powers of the Creation. Jesus is also connected to water, an essential substance for the purification of the body and the soul, this is why Christians got to be baptized in water.

In Islam, water is primordial and considered as the major force of the creation of the universe.

The Prophet Mohammad said (From the Quran):

“Wa Khalaknah Lakoum min al Ma’i, koula chay en hay”, meaning: And WE (Allah) have created for you from water everything alive.”

The Islamic numeric/spiritual value of Aleph and God is 1.

To the Anunnaki and many extraterrestrial civilizations, the An or Alef represents number 1, as well as Nibiru, the constellation Orion, the star Aldebaran, and above all the female aspect of the creation symbolized in the Anunnaki’s female “Gb’r” (Angel Gabriel to us.)

Hayya’h also means:

- a-Life
- b-Creation
- c-Humans
- d-Earth

In Arabic, Hebrew, Aramaic, Turkish, Syriac, and so many Eastern languages, the Anunnaki words “Hayya’h” and “Hayat” mean the same thing: Life.

But the most striking part of our story is that the original name of Eve is not Eve, but “Hawwa” derived directly from Hayya. How do we know this? Very simple: Eve’s name in the Bible is “Hawwa”, also “Chevvah”.

In the Quran is also “Hawwa”, and in all the Semitic and Akkadian texts, Eve is called Hawwa or Hayat, meaning the giver of life; the source of the creation.

Now, if we combine the 2 words: An +Hayya’h or Hayat, we get this: Beginning; The very first; The ultimate; The origin; Water + Life; Creation; Humans; Earth, where the first was created; Woman.

And the whole meaning becomes: The origin of the creation and first thing or person who created the life of humans was a woman (Eve; Hawwa) or water.

Amazingly enough, in Ana’kh, woman and water mean the same thing, because woman as a creative female energy represents water according to the Babylonian, Sumerians and Anunnaki tablets, as clearly written in the Babylonian-Sumerian account of the Creation, Tablet 1.

The Anunnaki who created us genetically some 65,000 B.C. lived on earth with us, in Iraq (Sumer, Mesopotamia, Babylon) and Lebanon (Loubnan, Phoenicia, Phinikia).

They taught our ancestors how to write, how to speak, how to play music, how to build temples, how to navigate, as well as geometry, algebra, metallurgy, irrigation, astronomy, you name it. But the human races disappointed them, for the early human beings were cruel, violent, greedy and ungrateful.

So, the Anunnaki gave up on us and left earth.

The few remaining Anunnaki living in Iraq and Lebanon were killed by savage military legions from Greece, Turkey and other nations of the region. The Anunnaki left earth for good.

Other extraterrestrial races came to earth, but these celestial visitors were not friendly and considerate like our ancestors the Anunnaki.

The new extraterrestrials had a different plan for humanity, and their agenda included abduction of women and children, animal mutilation, genetic experiments on human beings, creating a new hybrid race, etc...

The Anunnaki did not totally forget us. After all, many of their women were married to humans, and many of our women were married to Anunnaki.

Ancient history, the Bible, Sumerian tablets, Akkadian cylinders, Babylonian scriptures, Phoenician inscriptions, and historical accounts from around the globe recorded these events.

You can find them, almost intact, in archeological sites in Iraq and Lebanon, as well as in museums, particularly the British Museum, the Iraqi Museum and the Lebanese Museum.

So, before leaving us, the Anunnaki activated in our cells the infinitesimally invisible multimicroscopic gene of An-Hayya’h. It was implanted in our organism and became a vital composition of our DNA.

Humans are not yet aware of this, as we were not aware of the existence of our DNA for thousands of years.

As our medicine, science and technology advance, we will be able one day to discover that miniscule, invisible, undetectable An- Hayya’h, exactly as we have discovered our DNA. An-Hayya’h cannot be detected yet in our laboratories.

It is way beyond our reach and our comprehension.

It is extremely powerful, because it is the very source of our existence.

Through An-Hayya’h, the Anunnaki remained in touch with us, even though we are not aware of it. It is linked directly to a Conduit and to a Miraya (Monitor, or mirror) on Nibiru. Every single human being on the face of the earth is linked to the outer-world of the Anunnaki through An-Hayya’h. And it is faster than the speed of light. It reaches the Anunnaki through Babs (Star gates).

For now, we will call it molecule or bubble. This molecule travels the universe and reaches the Miraya of the Anunnaki through a Conduit integrated in our genes and our brain’s cells by the Anunnaki some 65,000 years ago. But what is a Conduit?

Does every human possess a Conduit?

The answer is yes.

All humans have a Conduit just like the Anunnaki, because it is part of our DNA. It is impossible to explain how a Conduit works inside the human brain, and/or how it works for a human being.

The creation of the Conduit is the most important procedure done for each Anunnaki's student on the first day of his or her entrance into a learning center in Ashtari.

A new identity is created for each Anunnaki's student by the development of a new pathway in his or her mind, connecting the student to the rest of the Anunnaki's psyche.

Simultaneously, the cells check with the other copy of the mind and body of the Anunnaki student, to make sure that the Double and the other copy of the mind and body of the student are totally clean.

During this phase, the Anunnaki's student temporarily loses his or her memory, for a very short time.

This is how the telepathic faculty is developed, or enhanced in everyone.

It is necessary, since to serve the total community of the Anunnaki, the individual program inside each Anunnaki's student is immediately shared with everybody.

The Anunnaki have two kinds of intelligence:

- 1-Collective intelligence that belongs to the community.
- 2-Individual intelligence that belongs to one person.

Both intelligences are directly connected to two things:

1-The first is the access to the Community Depot of Knowledge that any Anunnaki can tap in and update and acquire additional knowledge.

2-The second is an individual prevention shield, also referred to as personal privacy.

This means that an Anunnaki can switch on and off his/her direct link to other Anunnaki.

By establishing the Screen or Filter an Anunnaki can block others from either communication with him or her, or simply prevent others from reading personal thoughts.

Filter, Screen and Shield are interchangeably used to describe the privacy protection device.

In addition, an Anunnaki can program telepathy and set it up on chosen channels, exactly as we turn on our radio set and select the station we wish to listen to. Telepathy has several frequency, channels and stations.

When the establishment of the Conduit is complete, the student leaves the conic cell, where the procedure has taken place, and heads to the classroom.

Now, how does an Anunnaki receive the content of a Conduit to allow him/her to watch over us?

Through the Miraya.

The Anunnaki created the Conduit, the Miraya and the An-Hayya'h to watch over us, even though we do not deserve it, said the Ulema.

The Anunnaki have been watching us, monitoring our activities, listening to our voices, witnessing our wars, brutality, greed and indifference toward each others for centuries.

But they did not interfere. But now, they will, because they fear two things that could destroy earth and annihilate the human race:

- 1-The domination of earth and the human race by the Greys;
- 2-The destruction of human life and planet Earth on the hands of humans.

The whole earth could blow up. Should this happen, the whole solar system could be destroyed.

For we know, should anything happen to the moon, the earth will cease to exist. This is an absolute truth and a fact accepted by all scientists.

So anything that could happen to earth will disrupt the solar system, said the Ulema

An-Hayya'h is our umbilical cord, our birth cord that attaches us to the Anunnaki. Some refer to it as the "Silver Chord".

No matter how silly and crazy this concept might look to many of us, one day, we will accept and possibly we might understand its mind-boggling mysteries, when our science, technology and mind explore wider dimensions, and reach a higher level of cosmic awareness and intelligence, added the Ulema.

Farid Tayarah said: "An-Hayya'h will always be there for you to use before you depart this earth. It will never go away, because it is part of you. Without it you couldn't exist. Just before you die, your brain out of the blue wills activate it for you."

Asherah



Ashera Amud (Pole) being destroyed by an Israelite.

Asherah: Ana'kh/Phoenician. Noun.

She was a Phoenician-Anunnaki goddess, and the consort of the supreme god.

She was known as "She Who Walks in the Sea," and was also called Holiness, and, occasionally, Elath, the goddess.

Asherah was an Amud (Pillar or column in Hebrew, Aramaic, Phoenician, and Arabic) with seven branches on each side surmounted by a globular flower with three projecting rays, and no phallic stone, as the Jews made of it, but a metaphysical symbol.

According to the texts from Ugarit (Modern Ras Shamra, Syria), Asherah's consort was El, and by him she was the mother of 70 gods. As mother goddess she was widely worshiped throughout Syria and Palestine, although she was frequently paired with Baal, who often took the place of El in worship. As Baal's consort, Asherah was usually called Baalat.

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Asherah, the 70 gods and the Anunnaki:

According to texts from Ugarit (Modern Ras Shamra, Syria), Asherah's consort was El, and by him she was the mother of 70 gods. As mother goddess she was widely worshiped throughout Syria and Palestine, although she was frequently paired with Baal, who often took the place of El in worship.

As Baal's consort, Asherah was usually called Baalat.

The 70 gods, children of Asherah and El were astonishingly called “Binnin Ashira”, after their mother, and not their father, the almighty god El. And there is a reason for this.

In the Anunnaki extraterrestrial society, the mother plays a paramount role.

In fact, the Anunnaki society is a matriarchal society. And this very unusual and characteristic aspect, ties Asherah to the Anunnaki of Phoenicia.

Asherah was hated by the Jews for several reasons, but the two most important ones were:

- 1-Her Anunnaki extraterrestrial origin made her the offspring of the Biblical “Giants” (Anakim, Anunnaki), the enemy of the Tribes of Israel.
- 2-El, her husband, who is a physical representation of an Anunnaki leader on Earth, was a direct threat to Yahweh, consequently, a direct menace to their religion.

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L eft: Asherah as a Phoenician goddess.
Right: Ashera as a Jewish goddess.



Right: Asherah as an Anunnaki-Phoenician goddess.

Astarte “Ashtaroot”, “Ashtaroth”

Astarte “Ashtaroot”, “Ashtaroth”: Phoenician/Semite/Babylonian/Akkadian/Hebrew.

Name of the principal goddess of the Phoenicians, representing the productive power of nature. She was a moon goddess and was adopted by the Egyptians as a daughter of Ra or Ptah.

In Jewish mythology, she is referred to as Ashtoreth, and sometimes considered the wife of Yahweh.

Astarte was known and worshipped under so many names and titles by Phoenicians, Akkadians, Babylonians, Sumerians, Greeks, etc.

Astarte was the most important female deity in a multitude of pantheons. The Persian form of the word is

Astara. In Phoenician it is Ashtaroth and Ashtaroot.

The Sumerians and Akkadians called her Ishtar. Another form of the name afterward appeared in Greek mythology as Asteria, Ashtaroth is an Anunnaki-Amorite-Babylonian-Sumerian-Akkadian-Phoenician-Hebrew-Assyrian noun.

Ashtaroth was also called Ashtoreth, Ashtaroot, Astarte, Ishtar, Ashtarte in multiple pantheons of the ancient world. Ashtaroth was the moon goddess worshipped in many civilizations, starting with the ancient Canaanites.

In the Phoenician pantheon, Ashtarte or Ashtaroot was the main goddess of the Sidonians, among whom she was worshiped as an independent divinity, and also under the name Ashtaroot Balaat as a counterpart of Baal.

A fragment quoted in Philo Biblos connects the worship of Ashtarte with Tyre (Josephus, "Ant." viii. 5, § 3; "Contra Ap." i. 18, who quotes Menander); Lucian ("De Syria Dea," §§ 6-9) describes in some detail her worship at Gebail (Byblos), in which the wailing for Tammuz was a prominent feature.

A shrine of this goddess was found in the city of Askelon in Philistia.

The Phoenician colonies carried the worship of Ashtoreth into the Mediterranean.



Stela of Ashtaroth.

She had numerous names:

- 1-In the Old Testament, she is called Ashtoreth (Amorite-Hebrew noun). Linguistically and traditionally it is a name given by the Hebrew scribes to the old Semitic mother-goddess. The Hebrew Ashtoreth is derived from Ashtart by a distortion after the analogy of "Bosheth".

- 2-In Phoenicia, she was called Ashtaroot and Ashtarte;
- 3-In Babylonia, Ishtar;
- 4-In Arabia, Athtar;
- 5-In North Africa, she was known as Tanith (Barton, "Semitic Origins," p. 253), to which is frequently attached the epithet "Face of Baal," showing that she was often regarded as sub-ordinate to that god.
- 6-In Carthage, she was also Dido (Love), and was, as Augustine says ("De Civitate Dei," ii. 4), worshiped with obscene rites (Heb. x. 48-53).
- 7-In Babylonia and Assyria she was worshiped as Ishtar at several different shrines. Erech was one of the oldest and most important of these shrines, where she was called also Nanâ, and generally appears as the goddess of sexual love and of fertility.
- 8-At Agade, she was worshiped as the spouse of Shamash ("Heb." x. 24-26), and at Babylon as that of Marduk. At the latter shrine, where she was called Zarpanit, she was the goddess of fertility for both plants and animals.

Ataba-Darr-Ja

Ataba-Darr-Ja: Anak'h/Ulemite/Phoenician. Expression.

Composed from Ataba (Door step) + Darr (House or temple) + Ja (Grade or level). General meaning is social classes.

The Anunnaki's society is divided into two classes: The lower class and the higher class. Both are under the control of a "Sinhar" or a "Baal-shalimroot-An'kgh."

Baal-shalimroot-An'kgh means: Greatest leader. Sinhar means: Leader or ruler.

When the word "Sinhar" is attached to "Mardack" or "Marduck", the new meaning becomes: Leader or creator of the ultimate energy. Why "Ultimate energy" is so important? Because the Anunnaki do not believe in the God we know and worship.

To the Anunnaki, the universe was NOT created by God.

The universe is "What It Is" or "Creation by Itself".

Avikhal "Abi-Khal

Avikhal "Abi-Khal": Ana'k/Phoenician. Noun.

Avikhal "Abi-Khal" is the name or title of the patriarch of an Anunnaki's family, and or a generation.

From this Anunnaki's word, derived the Hebrew "Avi-khol", and the Arabic "Abi 'koul", which mean father of all.

The Hebrew "Avi" and the Arabic "Abi" mean father.

The Hebrew "khol", and the Arabic "Koul" mean all, or of all.

Ay'inbet

Ay'inbet: Ana'kh/Phoenician/Ulemite. Noun.

A chosen group; a social class; favorite subjects; those who know. Derived from the Phoenician Ay'inbet.

Ayin means eye, and Bet means house.

In Hebrew, Ayin is Ayn and bet is beth.

In Arabic, Ayin is 'ayn, and bet is bayt (Written Arabic), and bet (Spoken Arabic).

In Ana'kh, it is exactly the same; Ayin is Ain, and Bet is Bet. Meaning:

- 1-The eye of the house;
- 2-Main entrance of a home;
- 3-Protection of one's home.

The upper class of the Anunnaki is ruled by Baalshalimroot.

His subjects are called "Shtaroot-Hxall Ain", (Shtatroot Kha-Ayn" meaning the inhabitants of the house of knowledge, or Those who see clearly."

Their eyes are not similar to humans' eyes, because the Anunnaki do not have a retina.

Their physical eyes are used to perceive dimensional objects. While their "inner eye" sees multi-dimensional spheres.

The process is created by the mind.

The word Ain was later adopted by the early inhabitants of the Arab Peninsula. Ain in Arabic means eye.

The Badou Rouhal (Nomads) of the Arabs who lived in the Sahara considered the "eye" to be the most important feature of the face.

Those who have practiced As Sihr (Magic) used their eyes as a psychic conduit. In their magic rituals and séances, they close their eyes and let imageries inhabit their mind.

Once, the spirit called Rouh, Jinn, Afrit enters the body, the eyes open up and the vision is henceforth activated by the spirit.

And what they saw next was called Rou'Yah, meaning "visions".

In the secret teachings of Sufism, visions of Al Hallaj, and of the greatest poetess of Sufism, Rabiha' Al Adawi Yah, known also as "Ha Chi katou Al Houbb Al Ilahi" (The mistress of the divine love), and in the banned book Shams Al Maa'Ref Al Kubrah (Book of the Sun of the Great Knowledge), the word eye meant the ultimate knowledge, or wisdom from above.

"Above" clearly indicates the heavens.

In the pre-Islamic era, heavens meant the spheres where the creators of the universe live. This sphere was shared by good gods and evil gods.

The concept of hell was unknown to the pagan Badou Rouhal. Later on in history, when Islam invaded the Arab world, the eye became the symbol of Allah, the god of the Muslims.

In modern times, several secret esoteric societies and cultures adopted the eye as an institutional symbol and caused it to appear on many edifices' pillars, bank notes, money bills (Including the US Dollar), and religious texts.

In ancient times, the Anunnaki eye was a very powerful symbol of the favorite regional god. It appeared on Egyptian, Sumerian, Persian, and Phoenician pillars and tablets.

The Phoenicians of the city of Amrit and the Island of Arwad, considered to be direct descendants of the Anunnaki, engraved the Anunnaki eye on altars dedicated to gods' healing powers. Code/Use according to mythology and esoterism: To be written three times on a piece of leather or cloth and hidden in the left pocket.

Esoteric benefits:

- 1-Safe return to home-base;
- 2-Against forced eviction;
- 3-Protection of one's property;
- 4-Peace at home.

Geometrical presentation/Symbol: Circle. In spiritual-mental séances, the circle becomes a triangle.

Baal "Ba-El"

Baal:Ana'kh/Phoenician/Assyrian/Sumerian/Akkadian/Hebrew. Noun. Also called "Ba-El".

Baal was the chief god of Canaan, Chaldea, Ugarit and Phoenicia. He was the Phoenician god of fertility, rains, and son of El "Elu, Eloh, (Eli in Ana'kh.) He was worshipped as the god of the fertile earth, and the god of war.

His temples were always built at high places, and the Israelites worshipped him regularly, despite fierce objection from the followers of Yahweh. Baal was known locally by many names, such as Bel and Merodach.

He symbolized the renewal and revival of the earth's vegetation each spring.

His name derived from Ba'al, and the Anunnaki word "Ba-El", meaning the chief lord, and an "owner".

The term lord meant the lord of the land. His temple in Nippur was called E-Kur. He was mentioned in the Bible, in Exodus and was called Ba'al-Tsephon, (Baal zephon) meaning the god of the crypt.

Ba'al Tsephon (Baal zephon) in the Bible:

[Exodus 14:2](#) "Speak to the children of Israel, that they turn back and encamp before Pihahiroth, between Migdol and the sea, before Baal Zephon. You shall encamp opposite it by the sea.

[Exodus 14:9](#) The Egyptians pursued after them: all the horses and chariots of Pharaoh, his horsemen, and his army; and overtook them encamping by the sea, beside Pihahiroth, before Baal Zephon.

[Numbers 33:7](#) They traveled from Etham, and turned back to Pihahiroth, which is before Baal Zephon: and they encamped before Migdol.



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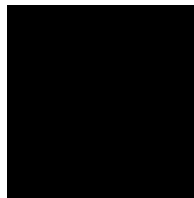
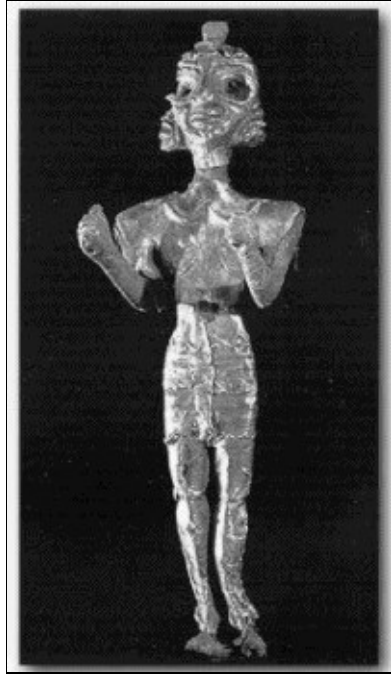
-Kur in Nippur.

The worship of Ba'al was introduced into Israel by Ahab, the king of Tyre, in Phoenicia. His wife was a Phoenician princess of an Anunnaki's offspring.

In the Bible, Baal is also called Baalzebub, considered by the early Hebrews as one of the fallen angels of Satan.

Ulema Govinda explained that the "Fallen Angels" were in fact, a category of the early Anunnaki who rebelled against Anu and Baalshamroot, and were not the angels of Satan, as they have claimed the Hebrews in their Bible.

He added, the image of the Phoenician Baal was created by the priests of Tyre, Sidon and Ugarit after having copied the attribute of Anunnaki Sinhars who landed in Phoenicia.



Baal of Mount Sapan. One of the early gods of the Israelites.

Baal of Mount Sapan (Baal-Zaphon) in Northern Syria, was the equivalent of the Amorite god Adad (Hadad), and one of the most important deities of the Canaanites. The early Hebrews (Habiru and Israelites) worshiped him as their own god, until their prophets waged a “hysterical” war was against him, and against all the Phoenician gods (Lebanon, Syria and the rest of the Canaanite lands). Baal became associated with deities from several parts/regions of the Near East, such as Baal Hazor in Palestine, Baal-Sidon and Baal of Tyre (Melkart) in Phoenicia (Modern day Lebanon.) Worth mentioning here, that King Solomon has officially worshiped Baal, since he was introduced to the Israelite land by the Phoenician princess Jezebel, and Hiram, King of Tyre.



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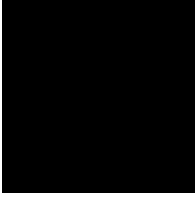
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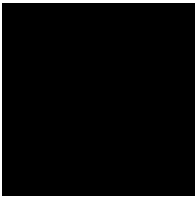
The Canaanite god El from Ugarit, 14th century.



The Phoenician god Baal from Ugarit. 14th century B.C., Ras Shamra. One of the early prototypes of Yahweh.







On Mount Carmel, prophet Elijah discredited King Ahab's belief in the power of the Phoenician god Baal. Elijah had the Israelites slay all the prophets of Baal, and the Phoenician deities, in order to assure and preserve the survival of the worship of Yahweh in Israel. Baal was an eminent threat to Jehovah, who ironically absorbed all the powers and attributes of Baal.

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Phoenician god El.



Statue of the Canaanite God "El".

Abraham referred to God as EL.



Baal, Solomon, and Hiram

Solomon, son and successor of King David, reigned from 970-31 B.C.E. None of the house of David had any Anunnaki genetics, but Solomon was strongly connected to Phoenician culture through his father in law, King Hiram.

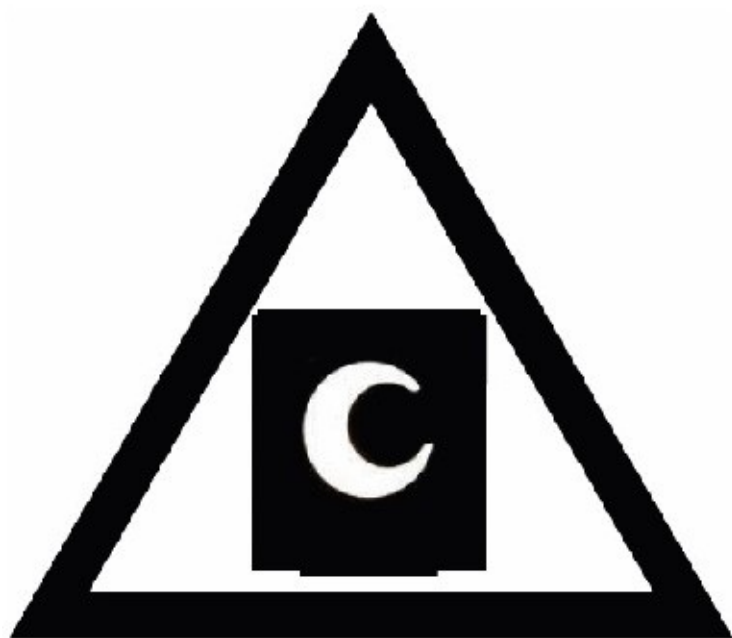
Hiram was David's dear friend, and later gave his daughter in marriage to Solomon, and she became his chief wife. It is believed that the Phoenician princess brought many important manuscripts with her from Tyre, and was trained in Anunnaki lore herself, as was the custom with all high-born Phoenician women. Solomon had learned much Anunnaki lore, and it is known that he had used various spirits, later referred to as Djinns, demons, and other supernatural names, which he knew how to employ through the Anunnaki systems. The mystical book "Testament of Solomon", listing many such spirits and their help in constructing the Temple to Yahweh, was written many years after Solomon's death, but nevertheless was based entirely on his work with the spirits. Oral tradition kept the information alive until the book was written, sometimes between the first and third century C.E.

Solomon's seal:

According to an ancient Phoenician myth, Solomon's seal was shaped after one of a series of Anunnaki's symbols, meaning that the seal is a double-reversed triangle, composed of two Deltas. Worth mentioning that the Delta was the primordial insignia of the Anunnaki.

The myth tells us that Solomon used his "Anunnaki Seal" in his testament (Testament of Solomon) to summon the Djinns and Afrits.

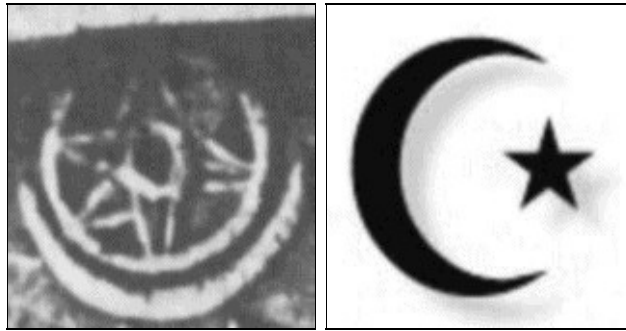
In India, Solomon Seal is associated with the sign of Vishnu, and often used as a talisman against evil. This Anunnaki's triangle was also used by the "Circle of Melkart", and Pythagoras, who proclaimed the Anunnaki's triangle as the first and most sacred of the geometrical figures and forms. The Triangle of Solomon was shaped after the Anunnaki triangle which included a delta-crescent sign, frequently found on slabs and pillars in Phoenicia and Carthage.



Reconstruction of the Anunnaki Delta-Crescent sign.

This symbol appears in numerous mythologies and artifacts in the ancient Middle East and Near East, including Islam.

The moon crescent in paganism and Islam
Pre-Islamic and Islamic Crescent-and-Star Glyphs



From top left to bottom:
1- Anatolian (left), 2- Islamic (right), 3- Ancient Persian moon-goddess (center).

The Anunnaki symbol of god Sin was a moon crescent. Early Ulema stated that Sin's symbol developed into relevant symbols in religions and ancient cultures, such as Islam, Persian literature, and Assyrian mythology.



Assyrian moon god.

God Sin was an Anunnaki Sinhar (Lord) who became the Sumerian/Akkadian moon god, and the city god of Ur. He is also called Su.En, Nanna and Nannar. Contrary to many statements and translations given by modern scholars, the worship of Sîn was not a worship of the moon. For we know from historical records and lists of deities, that the Mesopotamian gods were no longer associated with nature' phenomena.

Sîn was worshiped in Sumer, Babylonia, Phoenicia and Turkey, as well as in a large part of Anatolia. He resides in a large temple called Ékinugal.

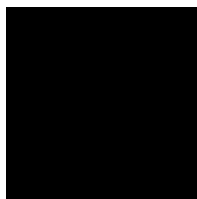
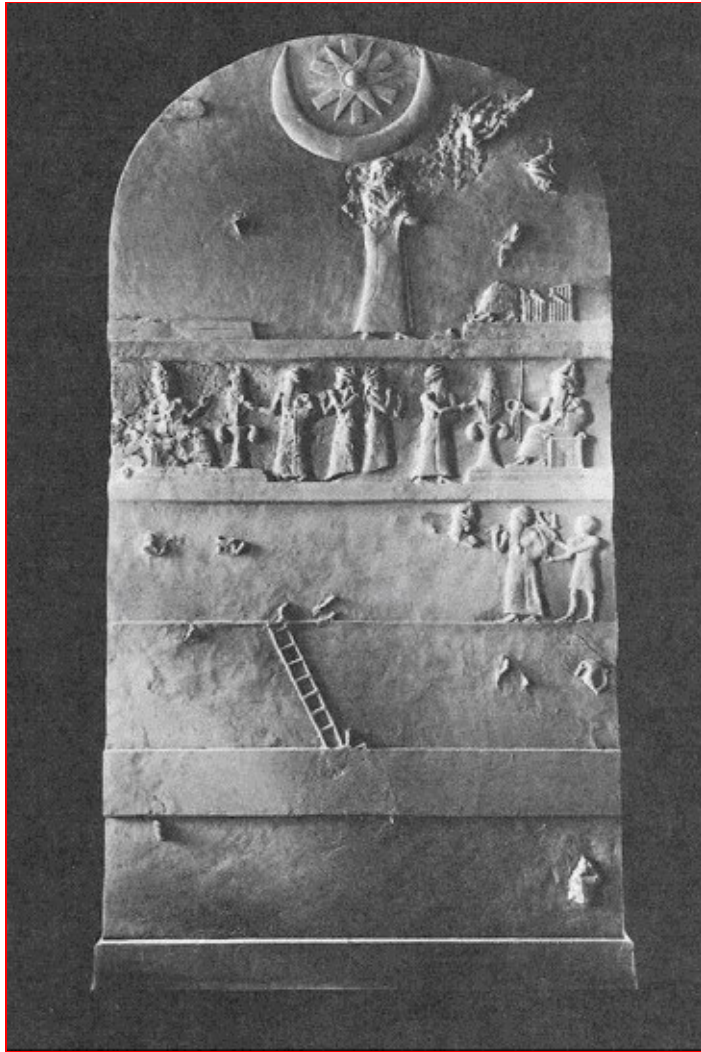


In Ur, the Stela of Ur-Nammu (Above) has the crescent symbol placed at the top of the register of gods because the moon god was the head of the gods. Even bread was baked in the form of a crescent as an act of devotion to the moon-god.



Chaldean/Babylonian Nannar, “Sin”, the moon god.

In Ur of the Chaldees, the moon-god was a supreme deity, and rules over all the other gods. At one time in history, Ur was called Nannar, as documented on clay tablets of the era. Harran was likewise noted for its devotion to the moon-god. The Anunnaki symbol (Half-Moon) appears in this illustration.



Bathsheba “Basheeba”

Bathsheba “Basheeba”: Phoenician/Hebrew. Noun.

Wife of King David, mother of King Solomon. One of the most familiar stories in the Bible describes the romance between King David and Bathsheba.

He apparently fell in love with Bathsheba when he accidentally saw her bathing on the roof at night, and despite the fact that she was a married woman, had an affair with her. After becoming pregnant, it became necessary to kill her husband, so that David could marry her.

God was angry with them because of their sins, and therefore their baby died. They repented, and had another son, Solomon, who later is the chosen heir to David’s kingdom despite being a younger son.

In reality, much of this story is a myth. To begin with, there was nothing accidental about the meeting between Bathsheba and David. David, certainly one of the most beloved personalities of the Bible, had no Anunnaki DNA and no connections to them at all.

The Anunnaki, who planned on having a dynasty based on David’s line, wished to have some Anunnaki genetics given to his descendants, and chose Bathsheba, who was almost all Anunnaki, to serve this purpose.

In addition to being extremely beautiful, she was a strong and intelligent woman, highly suitable for a political career as the king’s chief wife, and she knew exactly what was expected of her.

It was common knowledge that David spent many nights on his roof, since he suffered from insomnia and the warm weather kept him awake.

It was easy for Bathsheba to purchase a house with a roof that was highly visible from the king’s palace, and since everyone knew that David had a weakness for beautiful women, it was correctly assumed that he would not resist the temptation.

The rest of the story, including the marriage to Uriah the Hittite, is a myth. There was no Uriah, there was no child who was killed by the wrath of Yahweh, and the only child produced by the marriage was Solomon.

Bathsheba’s influence was strong, she was always the chief wife, and David readily accepted her request that her son would be the heir to the throne, which came to pass, allowing Bathsheba’s Anunnaki heritage to pass into the dynasty.

Batya, Princess

Batya, Princess: Hebrew. Noun.

In Hebrew, daughter of Ya, which is another name for Yahweh. She was the daughter of the Pharaoh with a Phoenician wife. Like all Phoenician royalty and their children, she was associated with the Anunnaki, and maintained secret connections with the Levites, who also had strong Anunnaki DNA and connections.

The princess, who had saved the infant Moses from certain death by the hand of the authorities, had arranged and staged the entire scene, with Jochebed, his mother, and Miriam, his sister. She adopted and raised him as a young Egyptian, but also exposed him to much Anunnaki education, which later helped him tremendously during the Exodus.

Behemoth “Behemah”

Behemoth “Behemah”: Ana’kh/Phoenician/Hebrew. Noun.

I. Definition and introduction.

II. Behemoth, Behemah, and Baha’em in Anunnaki’s texts.

III. In the Old Testament.

IV. Behemoth in extra-Biblical literature.

I. Definition and introduction:

Behemoth is the Anunnaki term for the “The Greys”, and a type of human-beast species.

It is also a Hebrew word. The word was mentioned in ancient Egyptian, Phoenician, Greek, Hebrew texts, as well as in the Anunnaki’ book “Book of Ramadosh”.

In Arabic, it is Bahaem, which is similar to “Behema”, another ancient Hebrew word which means the very same thing.

In ancient texts of the Near and Middle east, Behemoth is a spirit of the desert, possibly derived from the Egyptian deity, Taueret, about whom the Greek historian, Herodotus, mentioned in his writings. The term "Behemoth" is the plural form of "Behemah" in Hebrew and referring to a beast of use to humans or a dumb animal.

Originally, Behemah is an Anunnaki word meaning beings from a “lower dimension” referring to what we call today in ufology “The Greys”, and the early form of human-animal race.

II. Behemoth:

Behemah, and Baha’em in Anunnaki’s texts: The honorable Anunnaki-Ulema Ghandar, one of the custodian of the “Book of Ramadosh”, said verbatim, word for word, and unedited:

- “At the beginning, the Baha’em lived on Earth as a bestial race. They were half humans and half animals.
- The Anaki (Anunnaki) came to Earth and upgraded the Baha’em, by mixing their genes with Anunnaki’s DNA.
- The Baha’em lived in Australia, Brazil, Madagascar, and Central Africa.
- The Anunnaki caught many of them and began to conduct genetic experiments on the Baha’em.
- The Baha’em were brought to Tyre, Sidon, Baalbeck, Anfeh and Byblos in Phoenician (Modern day Lebanon), to Arwad (Island of Arwad, a Syrian territory), to Eridu and surrounding areas in Sumer (Ancient Iraq; Babylon; Mesopotamia), and to the Arab Peninsula.
- The genetic stock, the Anunnaki created in the Arab Peninsula was called Baha’em. This stock which looked quasi humans, were in fact horrible looking creatures with an enormous physical strength.
- Baha’em had deformed bodies; they were beasts and had reptilian characteristics.
- They lived in the Arab Peninsula, but some moved to Dilum (Ancient name of Bahrain, sometimes referred to as the original Garden of Eden) and Ourdon (Arabic name of Jordan).
- Later on, as legend has it, the early Arabs and particularly the Bedouins called them the “Spirits of the Desert”, and the first creation of the gods.
- Some of our brothers have suggested that this quasi-reptilian grayish looking race inhabited regions

in the hollow Earth and underwater in the Pacific Ocean, and the Mediterranean Sea.

- From the waters of the oceans, they extracted their energy.
- A new race/species of Baha'em was re-engineered by the Anunnaki. And this new genetic race produced a new breed of humans who were both good and evil.
- This new race is the lost race of early humans, and genetic link to the early creation of mankind."

III. In the Old Testament:

In the Old Testament, the earliest description of the Behemoth (Baha'em) is in the Book of Job, which describes Behemoth as follows:

"Behold Behemoth,
which I made as I made you;
he eats grass like an ox.
Behold, his strength is in his loins,
and his power in the muscles of his belly.
He makes his tail stiff like a cedar;
the sinews of his thighs are knit together.
His bones are tubes of bronze,
his limbs like bars of iron.
He is the first of the works of God;
let him who made him bring near his sword!
For the mountains yield food for him
where all the wild beast play.
Under the lotus plant he lies,
in the covert of the reeds and in the marsh.
For his shade the lotus tree covers him,
the willows of the brook surround him.
Behold, if the river is turbulent he is not frightened;
he is confident though Jordan rushes against his mouth.
Can one take him with hooks,

or pierce his nose with a snare?"

-Job 40:15-24

IV. Behemoth in extra-Biblical literature:

Ethiopic Apocalypse of Enoch (dated second century BCE first century C.E.) gives the following description of these horrible creatures, frequently called demons, and their origins:

And that day will two monsters be parted,
one monster, a female named [Leviathan](#)
in order to dwell in the abyss of the ocean
over the fountains of water;
and the other, a male called Behemoth,
which holds his chest in an invisible desert
whose name is Dundayin...

Chaii and Chaiiturabi

Chaii: Ana'kh/Proto-Phenician/Ugaritic/Hebrew. Term.

Term for a human being life.

In the Book of Rama-Dosh, the authors strongly emphasized on the expression “human being life”, to bring the attention of the adept, the origin of life and mankind on earth vis-à-vis other living “super” beings in the cosmos.

The Ana'kh word Chaii appeared in various passages of the book, but the most important instance is when the word appeared as “Chaiiturabi”, thus shedding light on the creation of man from clay. From the Ana'kh Chaii, derived the Hebrew word Chay or Chai (Pronounced like Jose in Spanish), which means life; when we add L', the meaning becomes “To life”; The Hebrew/Jewish “L” is similar to the Arabic “L”, which means “to”, in both languages, and sometimes it means “toward” in Arabic.

Chaiiturabi: Anunnaki/Ulemite. Noun.

In Ana'kh, Chaiiturabi means clay.

Composed of two words:

- a-Chai, which means life.
- b-Turabi, which means dirt; dust; earth; soil; clay.

From Turabi, derived the ancient Arabic word Turab, which means exactly the same thing.

In the first edition of the Aramaic/Arabic Bible, we found this sentence: “Anta min al turab, wa ila turab ta'hoodoun.”

Translated verbatim: “You are (**anta**) from (**min**) dirt (**turab**), and (**wa**) to (**ila**) dirt (**turab**) you shall return (**ta'hoodou**).”

The general meaning of Chaiturabi is the genetic creation of Adama species (First humans; primitive beings; human prototypes...) by the Anunnaki, and in-vitro fertilization by Ninti, Enki and other goddesses in a laboratory called “Chimiti”. This creation was mentioned in Sumerian, Akkadian, and Assyrian texts. The idea or concept of the creation of mankind from clay appeared in many mythologies, cosmogonies, and Ugaritic, Phoenician, Babylonian, Chaldean, Mesopotamian, Assyrian, Sumerian, Ana'kh, Ulemite, Greek, African, Aztec, Mongolian, Egyptian, Islamic, and Christian religions texts.

Chavad-nitrin

Chavad-nitrin: Ana'kh/Ulemite/Phoenician. Noun.

Chavad-nitrin is an ancient Phoenician secret formula for longevity, as well as an embalming process, learned from Byblos and Arwad Anunnaki remnants, using Mah'rit, a secret substance considered to be humanity's first formula for steroid.

Chavad-nitrin and Mah'rit:

Chavad-nitrin, as well as Mah'rit were frequently used by athletes and pugilists in Ugarit, Amrit, and Arwad.

From Chavad-nitrin, derived the Greek word Natron or Natrin, a substance used in the embalming process.

Because of the amazing results of Anunnaki-Phoenician Chavad-nitrin, and its effects on both the dead and the living, the Egyptians associated the words Neter, Netjer and Netjet with the immortality of the gods. Obviously, these three Egyptian words derived from the word “Nitrin”. According to Egyptian tradition and accounts, the first to be mummified and embalmed with the Anunnaki-Phoenician Chavad-nitrin was god Osiris, whose body was floated down the Nile in a wooden casket and washed ashore Byblos in Phoenicia. For this reason, Byblos was a sacred region to Osiris, to his cult, and to the Egyptians. This explains the reason why the Egyptians have called Byblos the land of the god Osiris, and Ta Netjer. According to Ulema Al Badr, Chavad-nitrin was also called “Nitra-elim”, and “Mayii-nitra-elim” which means the water of the gods.



God Osiris, been mummified and embalmed with the Anunnaki-Phoenician Chavad-nitrin.

Chavvah “Hawwah”

Chavvah “Hawwah”: Ana’kh/Proto-Phoenician/Hebrew. Noun.

Original name of Eve. According to the Ulema, Chavvah was the Anunnaki woman who created the first “copy” of Adam.

She was also one of the Anunnaki goddesses who created the 7 prototypes of the early Man. The Bible called her Eve, and what the Bible has told us about her is totally wrong. The Akashic records of the Anunnaki reveal that Chavvah “Hawwa” was the Angel Gb’r, also known as Gib-ra-il, (Angel Gabriel), the guardian and governor of Janat Adan (Garden of Eden).

Eve is closely associated with the Sumerian goddess Ninhursag whose epithet reads: "Mother of All the Living." In Arabic (Pre-Islamic, Al Jaheeliya Years, and Islamic era), and Syriac as well, Eve is called Hawwah.

Chimiti “Chimi”

Chimiti “Chimi”: Ana’kh/Phoenician/Sumerian/Akkadian.

Noun. Name of the Anunnaki’s laboratory, where humans were created genetically.

Sometimes, glass tubes were used. This process occurred in an Anunnaki’s laboratory called Chimiti. The meaning of Chimiti is the house where the wind of the creation and life is breathing in.

Few were able to understand how the Anunnaki Chimiti was functioning. The Akkadian/Sumerian clay tablets do not itemize the tools, the Anunnaki used to create Man.

Ulema Ghandar said, the Anunnaki did not use only clay and the DNA of an extraterrestrial “god” (Igigi) to create the first Man. After all, an extraterrestrial blood and clay found in ancient Iraq are not sufficient to create a human life. The Anunnaki “Liquid Light” was the source of energy that fertilized the blend of the clay with the Igigi DNA, or another living form on Earth. In modern day terminology, we could equate this “Liquid Light” with laser beam. The Anunnaki used the zigzagged rays of laser beam to breath life in the mix.

This is one of the many explanations the Anunnaki-Ulema gave for the creation of the first prototypes of the early human species.



Anunnaki zig-zaged laser beam.

Some scholars interpreted the illustration on the previous page by saying: “this is a solar disc as a wheel-like form. Numerous examples show eight “spokes” or volutes emanating from the central axle. Like the sun-disc with central dot, this symbol could also be mounted on a pole as a sort of standard identifying the ancient sun-god.”

Art historian Elizabeth van Buren offered the following commentary on the figure which she called the sun disk on post:

“Most of the examples of a disk on a post occur on cylinder seals of the Early Babylonian period and in seal impressions on Cappadocian’ tablets.

Rare examples depict a disk upon a post held by a divinity or standing free ‘in the air’, in which case it is hard to be sure to what divinity the standard may belong.

Otherwise, it may be considered almost certain that it is the sun-standard of Shamash which is reproduced, especially as the post is often surmounted by a crescent above which the sun-disc rests. Usually one or a pair of bull-men holds the standard.” Nice try, but once again, this interpretation does not apply to this figure.

The correct interpretation is as follows:

The circles represent objects floating in the air and defying the laws of gravity. An Anunnaki deity separates the three balls without touching them.

To accomplish this, he reaches for the source of energy that lifted them in the air; thus, by touching the zigzagged line of energy (which is a beam emanating from a source on the ground), he cuts the flux of lifting power for the third globe, and this globe eventually will drop to the floor.

Even though a laser beam, that does not bend, break or emanate in a zigzagged manner, the Anunnaki’s laser beam does. It seems that this theory contradicts science. Not really, because most recently, scientists have admitted that laser beams bend and zigzag, as light can interact with light under the right circumstances.

In some bizarre situations, firing at a fast-moving target will cause the laser to actually bend, change course, and zigzag. The laser-like weapons installed in the Nobles’ airships fire beams can actually zigzag. Thus, those who have criticized the interpretation of the “Anunnaki’s zigzagged line of energy”, as possible laser beam, because the beam was bent, are totally wrong in virtue of new discoveries in the field of lasers.

Danel “D’nil”

Danel “D’nil”: Ana’kh/Ugaritic/Phoenician/Hebrew. Noun.

Derived from the Ana’kh word D’nil, which means just.

Danel was an Anunnaki’s offspring, and an Ugaritic-Phoenician king, also known as king of the Haranamites, mentioned in the Aqhat Epic.

In the eyes of his contemporaries, Danel was semi-divine and a sage. He was known to them as Ghazir and Yadinel, which mean either “God judges” or “God’s judge”, and as such, he was called the righteous judge who defends the rights of widows and orphans.

For centuries, the Ulema have stated, that the Hebrew Daniel was a copy of the Ugaritic-Phoenician Danel (D’nil).

Many historians disagreed.

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The Ras Shamra inscription.

Several texts were found in Ugarit, Amrit, Egypt, and Byblos, and numerous passages referred to Phoenician-Ugaritic gods, such as Danel (D'nil), who was transformed into the Biblical Daniel by the early Hebrew scribes.

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Danel “D’nil” epic tablet.

Dayana

Dayana: Ana'kh/Ulemite/Proto-Pheonician/Ugaritic. Noun.

The chief of Ram (Group of people or council). In Ana'kh, it means the head of an Anunnaki council.

From Dayana, derived:

- a-The Hebrew word Dayyan, which means a Talmudic judge;
- b-The Arabic word Dayyan, which means the one who passes judgments, usually, it is referred to God (Allah) who will judge people at the Yom El Din, meaning the day of the judgment.

Yom means day in Arabic and Hebrew, and Yomu or Yama in ancient Aramaic. Similar expression is found in several Semitic languages, including Chaldean, Hebrew and Aramaic.

In Hebrew, Rosh Hashanah is called Yom Ha-Din, meaning the day we stand in judgment before God. The ancient Rabbis based their description of Rosh Hashanah on an analogy drawn from Roman military life.

From the Ana'kh words previously mentioned, derived several Semitic and Middle/Near Eastern words, such as:

- a-The Arabic word Din, which means religion or faith;
- b-The Sumerian word Deena which means religion;
- c-The Aramaic Dino, which means religion and law.

Dido "Didon"

Dido "Didon": Phoenician/Ana'kh. Noun.

Name of the Phoenician-Anunnaki princess from Phoenicia, who established Carthage in Tunis. She was also called Elisha.

Dido and the Anunnaki in Carthage:

When Dido landed in Tunisia, the Anunnaki gods instructed her to build a shrine to Uttu. Dido asked the Anunnaki: "Lords, how can I build a shrine if I don't own a land?" And the Anunnaki lords instructed her to build Carthage (Cartaghenna). Then, Dido asked again: "With what? Oh Lords, the people of the land would not sell me enough land to build a shrine..." And the Anunnaki lords told her what to do.



Dido
Dido by Pierre Narcisse Guerin (1774-1833).

Here is the fascinating story (never told before) of how Dido acquired enough land to build a temple for the Anunnaki. It goes like this: A 9th century B.C. Phoenician tablet discovered among the ruins of the ancient Phoenician city of Carthage in Tunis contained a passage mentioning trade of goods and commerce exchanged between the Hyskos (Ancestors of the Armenians) and the Phoenicians who shared many enemies in common such as the Assyrians and the Babylonians.

The inscriptions on the tablet were written in the early form of the Phoenician-Aramaic alphabet widely used back then in the court of Persia, Egypt, Israel/Palestine, Syria and among many Semitic tribes.

The Phoenician passage referred to the Phoenicians and Armenians trade of raisins with the Greeks and the Romans. Three different kinds of grapes mentioned were:

1. The Muscats,
2. The Sultanas,
3. The Currants, which were very popular in the Mediterranean basin and in the Middle East.

Around 1100-1200 B.C., the Phoenicians and the Armenians began colonial vineyards in Europe and Asia Minor.



The death of Dido.

The Phoenicians started their vineyards colony in Corinth (Macedonia), Malaga and Valencia (Spain), while the Armenians began theirs in Turkey and Iraq.

Those colonies had the perfect climate for growing grapes and were conveniently located to facilitate a global trade.

It is well documented that, the Phoenicians and the Armenians were the world's first viticulture experts.

Another segment of the passage tells us about the story of Elissa, princess of Tyre who became queen of Tyre in the 9th century B.C., and the murder of her husband on the hands of Pygmalion, her brother.

Horrified, queen Elissa departs from Tyre and heads toward Tunis. Upon her arrival to the new lands of Tunisia, princess Elissa asks for an asylum. The natives told her that she can stay on a piece of land not bigger or wider than an area which can be covered or "measured" by the skin of a cow! Elissa had no cows. So, very cleverly, she asked the natives if she could use a small piece of a lace instead. (It was the idea of the Anunnaki).

It is not difficult for any one of us to guess what was the reaction or the answer of the natives. Without hesitation, they granted her their approval.

Elissa asked them again whether the land must be totally covered by this very small piece of lace or measured by it. And the natives replied that she is free to use any method she prefers. To them, it did not make any sense or any difference, for this very small piece of lace she is holding in her hands will not cover or take the space of more than 10 inches of a dry land.

And Elissa began the most ingenious topographic and geodesic task of all time. She took the Armenian piece of lace and began to loosen up each knot, one by one, until she undone all of it. Dido managed to get an extremely very long stretched thread exceeding 4 kilometers in length which she placed on the ground in the form of an Anunnaki's circle, thus marking the borders of her new land. Elissa got her land and built a temple for the Anunnaki. And from 4 kilometers, Elissa expanded her tiny land to become the legendary city of Carthage. The Anunnaki were pleased and changed her name to Didoon, meaning the Princess-Goddess. Worth mentioning that the great Hannibal was from Carthage, a descendant of Dido and the Anunnaki. Didoon ended her life tragically by committing suicide to avoid marrying a local prince.



Didon as the Queen of Carthage, by Andrea Sacchi.

Carthage



R

Phoenician City of Carthage.

uins of the ancient

In the ancient City of Carthage, lived remnants of the Anunnaki, who emigrated from Tyre and Sidon, in Phoenicia. Carthage was established by the Anunnaki-Phoenician Princess Dido, also called Didoon, Didon and Elisha.

The legendary Hannibal was a native of Carthage.

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Carthage today.



Carthage underground.

Carthage



Ruins of an ancient Phoenician garden in Carthage.

Many of the pillars and stone carvings in the garden included Anunnaki motifs and symbols, imported to Carthage by Elisha (Dido), the Phoenician princess, who established the city of Carthage.

Dilmun “Dilmu”, “Dilmoon”

Dilmun “Dilmu”: Ana’kh/Phoenician/ Babylonian/Sumerian. Noun. Dilmoon in archaic Phoenician/Ugaritic.

Dilmun is the Sumerian name for Bahrain, at the time it was a prosperous kingdom around 2,000 B.C. Dilmun is mentioned in Phoenician inscriptions, the Akkadian/Sumerian clay tablets, the Bible, as well as in the Book of Ramadosh, and Ilmu Al Donia.

The Babylonian-Assyrian mythology mentioned Dilmun as a terrestrial base for the Anunnaki. Because Dilmun had no fresh sparkling water, the Anunnaki god, Enki ordered Utu the sun god, to fill it with fresh water brought up from the earth. Dilmun is thus turned into a divine garden.



Dilmun water park, today.



This 5,000 year old Akkadian/Sumerian tablet tells the story of the Anunnaki god Enki and his forbidden plants on the island of Dilmun.



This tablet tells the story of Gilgamesh, King of Uruk, who visited Dilmun, and who described it in the tablet as “the land of immortality.”



Dilmun burial mounds.



Map showing Bahrain (Ancient Anunnaki Dilmun).

Ekimu

Ekimu: Ana'kh/Ugaritic/Chaldean Noun.

In Ana'kh, Ekimu is one of the Anunnaki Sinhars who fathered sons of Man by marrying one of the Earth-Link women who lived quarantined in the "Shabha Ardi", the isolated region in the Middle East inaccessible to human beings.

Some Ulema consider Ekimu as a "Fallen Angel". Some Biblical scholars refer to Ekimu as one of the Rephaim or Anakim with a totally different meaning in the Anunnaki literature, Phoenician inscriptions and the Chaldean texts.

In Chaldea, Ekimu was the name of the spirit ranking beneath the angels of heaven and earth.

El Elyon "Il Ilayon-imroot"

El Elyon: Ana'kh/Phoenician/Ugaritic/Hebrew. Noun.

El Elyon is the ancient name of the Hebraic God. The Jewish words "El Elyon" and "Yahweh" (Jehovah) were taken directly from the Anunnaki's language; the original word was "Yah'weh-El' Ankh" and El Elyon was "Il Ilayon-imroot."

In Hebrew, El Elyon is composed of two words:

- **a-El which means god;** divinity;
- **b-Elyon, which means above;** what is high. The God on high, or God above. Derived from the Phoenician word **Elon**, which means the sun, itself derived from the Ana'kh El.

The [Old Testament](#) uses El as a synonym for Yahweh.

Elohim

Elohim: Hebrew. Noun.

I. Definition and introduction

II. Academic etymology

III. Gizzidu-ra

I. Definition and introduction:

Elohim is the plural of Eli, meaning my master; my lord; my god. Derived from the Anunnaki word "Iil", which means the first; the ultimate lord.

Originally, a Phoenician word "El" or "Il" from which derived:

- Eli, Eli and Elohim in Hebrew, Aramaic, and Syriac.

- Allah, in Aramaic.
- El, Elyon, and Elohi in Hebrew.
- Elahi, Ilah, Ilahi, Allah in Arabic.
- El in Sumerian, Babylonian, and Akkadian.
- El, Baa'l-El in Phoenician and Ugaritic.

The Phoenicians borrowed it from the Ana'kh. In many passages, the Bible mentioned "Elohim" and "Ellu" as giants. Eventually, Eli became "god" in many Semitic languages, including Hebrew, Syriac and Aramaic. Even Jesus Christ used it on the cross in that context; he said in Aramaic: "Eli, Eli, Lama Shabaktani", meaning: "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?"

Early Semites worshiped the leaders of the Anunnaki as gods "Lil"; later on, they were called Elohim, and ended up as Bene Ha-Elohim, meaning the children of the gods.

II. Academic etymology:

Elohim is the common name for [God](#). It is a plural form, but "The usage of the language gives no support to the supposition that we have in the plural form **Elohim**, applied to the [God of Israel](#), the remains of an early [polytheism](#), or at least a combination with the higher spiritual beings" (Kautzsch).

Grammarians call it a plural of majesty or rank, or of [abstraction](#), or of magnitude (Gesenius, Grammatik, 27th ed., nn. 124 g, 132 h). The [Ethiopic](#) plural Amlak has become a proper name of [God](#). Hoffmann has pointed out an analogous plural Elim in the [Phoenician](#) inscriptions (Ueber einige phon. Inschr., 1889, p. 17 sqq.), and Barton has shown that in the tablets from [El-Amarna](#) the plural form Ilani replaces the singular more than forty times (Proceedings of the American Oriental [Society](#), 21-23 April, 1892, pp. cxcvi-cxcix).

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III. Gizzidu-ra: Ana'kh/Ulemite. Noun.

Gizzidu-ra is a chapter in the Book of Ramadosh, which explains our religions link to the Anunnaki, and describes the traits of the Anunnaki gods and goddesses.

The chapter tells us that everything started with the Anunnaki who have created on Earth, religions, priesthood hierarchy, and worship rituals.

Near Eastern, Middle Eastern, Semitic, Akkadian and Sumerian gods and goddesses stories, epics, myths, and hymns were directly influenced by the Anunnaki's mythology and pantheon. All came from the cradle of humanity's civilizations, Iraq, and Phoenicia, where the Anunnaki lived. Later on, Egypt and the Fertile Crescent will join in.

The Anunnaki gods and goddesses were often depicted both in human and divine forms, each one representing and symbolizing different forces and shapes of Mother Nature, heaven and earth, extraordinary strength and human weaknesses as well.

Ugaritic, Phoenician and Sumerian gods and goddesses shared and expressed human feelings, and emotions, such as fear, anger, inquietude, affection, hate and vengeance.

They had human persona, divergent and convergent traits and lived together in family groups, as we do on earth. Many of the deities overlap their counterparts in a multitude of mythologies and pantheons.

The Babylonians adopted most of the Sumerian pantheon when they invaded and took over Sumeria. The names were simply epithets, and titles, so, differences between deities didn't really matter after all. Even the early Hebrews (Habiru) borrowed deities' names from the Phoenicians, including the name, title and attributes of their god Yahweh.

The Anunnaki gods and goddesses universe is over-populated with divine beings, and demons who are portrayed in an anthropomorphic way, and are far superior to humans, and they live endless lives. The Anunnaki deities lived in Sum. É, which means a temple, in Sumerian, Bit, or Bitu in Ugaritic, and Bitum in Akkadian.

From Bit and Bitum, derived several similar Semitic words meaning the same thing, such as:

- a-Beit or Beth in Hebrew,
- b- Beit or Bayt in Arabic,
- c- Bitu in Assyrian,
- d- Bayto and Bayta in Aramaic.

The gods and goddesses have a human appearance; they have a physical body, similar to our human body. They love to eat, and they need food constantly. They also love to be pampered, to be washed, perfumed and dressed up to the nines. And humans were assigned the duties of serving them, feeding them, and working their fields.

Like humans, many of the gods and goddesses were vicious, vengeful, merciful, ambitious, aggressive, and friendly.

Some were better disposed to human beings than others. The gods are usually married, and some had more than one wife. A goddess may be a sister of a god in one pantheon, and a wife in another; however, this, does not categorically mean that the god married his sister.



Moon-god, Sin, (In Turkey) also called Shammash in various Near Eastern and Middle Eastern cultures and religions. Sin, dominated the Eastern pantheon for centuries in Turkey (Anatolia) and neighboring countries.

Elon “Elion”

Elon “Elion”: Ana’kh/ Phoenician. Noun.

In Phoenician, Elon means the sun.

Chams and Shems, and sometimes Chama are synonyms of Elon. Elon was recognized as one of the highest active deities or cosmic energies by the Phoenicians; rendered in Greek as Elioun.

The Hebrew form of this word is found in the Bible as El Elyon, which means the God or divinity on high. The word derived from the Ana’kh word El and Ely, which mean lord, Sinhar, leader.

Elsh

Elsh: Ana’kh/Phoenician/Ugaritic. Noun.

Elsh was the steward of [El](#) and of [Baal](#)’s house. His wife is the stewardess of the goddesses.

Ely-U

Ely-U-Kadi “Eliu. Kadmari”: Ana’kh/Ugaritic. Noun.

Name of the Anunnaki Sinhar overseeing future events, including birth and death, as prescribed in the “Tablet of Destinies.” Ulema Al Sadik said: “Everything has been already written in the Ketab.” He meant that all events to come are pre-described in the “Tablet of Destinies.”

The Greek word “Eleusinia” means things that are to come, and is usually associated with the Eleusinian Mysteries. To a certain degree, they are similar to the Anunnaki-Ulema’s “Kadi-Maat” (Things to arrive) as described in the Ulema Kira’at Hayyat and Mawtta, which means readings on things to happen in life and death.

Emim

Emim: Ana’kh/Ugaritic. Noun.

The Emim were a group of the Anunnaki “Fallen Angels”, and members of a tribe which challenged the authority of Anu on Earth. They were gigantic, and extraordinarily strong. The Emim were feared by the Phoenicians and the Hebrews. According to the Anunnaki-Ulema, the Emim were the first extraterrestrials to shape-shift. And they appeared to human in a multitude of forms and shapes.

In Hebrew and Ugaritic, Emim mean “Terrors.”

They are a tribe of fierce warriors, mentioned in the Bible as a fierce tribe living in Canaan.

Here are some excerpts from the Bible:

- Jos: 11:21: “And at that time came Joshua, and cut off the Anakim from the mountains, from Hebron, from Debir, from Anab, and from all the mountains of Judah, and from all the mountains of Israel: Joshua destroyed them utterly with their cities.”
- Jos: 11:22: “There was none of the Anakim left in the land of the children of Israel: only in Gaza, in Gath, and in Ashdod, there remained...”
- Jos: 14:12: “Now therefore give me this mountain, whereof the Lord spoke in that day; for thou heardest in that day how the Anakim were there, and that the cities were great and fenced: if so be the Lord will be with me, then I shall be able to drive them out, as the Lord said.”
- Jos: 14:15: “And the name of Hebron before was Kirjatharba; which Arba was a great man among the Anakim. And the land had rest from war.”

- Genesis, 14:5: “And in the fourteenth year came Chedarlaomer, and the kings that were with him, and smote the Rephaims in Ashteroth Karnaim, and the Zumim in Ham, and the Emims in Shaveh Kiriathaim.”
- Deuteronomy 2:10, 11: “The Emim dwelt therein in times past, a people great, and many, and tall, as the Anakims. Which also were accounted giants, as the Anakims; but the Moabites call them Emim.

Rephaim and Anakims are alternate names for Nefilim-the Anunnaki. The term “Fallen Angels” is a product of Biblical scribes, and the early Hebrews.

Ulema Bukhtiar said, “The Fallen Angels were Anunnaki warriors who lost their status, because they have disobeyed the Anunnaki Council, by mating with women from Earth. Their offspring were also giants and extremely resourceful. They produced half Anunnaki-Half human breed.

This new race/breed deteriorated by constant interbreeding with humans who in the first place, were created as robots, as servants to the Anunnaki.

Their “Conduit” cell was non-existent, and consequently, their mental faculties were mediocre.”

Eshmun the “[Sydyk](#)”

Eshmun the “[Sydyk](#)”: Ana’kh/Phoenician. Noun.

Derived from the Ana’kh word Eshmu, which means the just Sinhar (Lord). Eshmun was the god of the Phoenician city of Sidon, and god of health and healing.

According to [Sanchuniathon](#), Eshmun was known in his days as “Eshmun the [Sydyk](#)”, a personification of a super-being, an offspring of the Anunnaki.

In Phoenician and Arabic as well, the word Sydyk means the just, or the truthful. And the word Sydk means the truth. The Greeks identified him with Asclepius. His symbolic attributes were a snake rolling on a rod and also a snake biting its own tail, making a circle, symbol of eternity, power feeding on itself. His symbol was taken from the Anunnaki symbol of human DNA.

Heka’al

Heka’al: Ana’kh/Phoenician. Noun.

In Ana’kh, Heka’al means a place of reverence. Since there is no God or deities worshipping for the Anunnaki, Heka’al is usually interpreted as a high place of honor.

In archaic Ugaritic and Phoenician, Heka’al meant an altar or a shrine.

The Akkadian, Assyrian, Sumerian, Aramaic, Hebrew and Arabic words Hekal, Heikal and Ekallum derived directly from the Ana’kh, and/or the Arwadian/Ugaritic Heka’al, itself derived from the Ana’kh.

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Eshmun on a coin from Lepcis Magna.

Hiram “Ahi-Ram”

Hiram “Ahi-Ram”: Ana’kh/Phoenician. Noun.

Name of the king of Tyre in Phoenicia (Modern day Lebanon). Composed of two Ana’kh words:

- a-Ahi, or Hi which means god-son-of-god; divine ruler. (Note: The word Ahira or Hira means messenger or a watcher in Ana’kh)
- b-Ram, which means people.

According to the Book of Rama-Dosh, Ahi-ram was an Anunnaki descendant who gained enormous amount of knowledge from the Anunnaki who landed on the shores of Tyre and Sidon thousands of years ago.

However, because of his “strange behavior” which contradicted the code of the An.Na.Ki (Original name of the Anunnaki), the leaders of the Anunnaki withdrew their support for Ahiram, and reduced his supernatural powers. Ahiram played a major role in the Melkart-Baal-Solomon-Freemasonry equation.

He was the original founder of the Freemasonry, when it started as a secret Anunnaki-Phoenician brotherhood, a chronological development of the “Brotherhood of Melkart”, and the “Arwad Circle of the Fish”, a powerful secret society established by geneticists and healers, remnants of the Anunnaki on the legendary Island of Arwad .

It was also reported in the Book of Rama-Dosh, that Joseph, the husband of Mary, mother of Jesus Christ, was a Phoenician from Tyre, and his name was Hira-Yosef.

Hiram was mentioned 21 times in the Bible, to name a few:

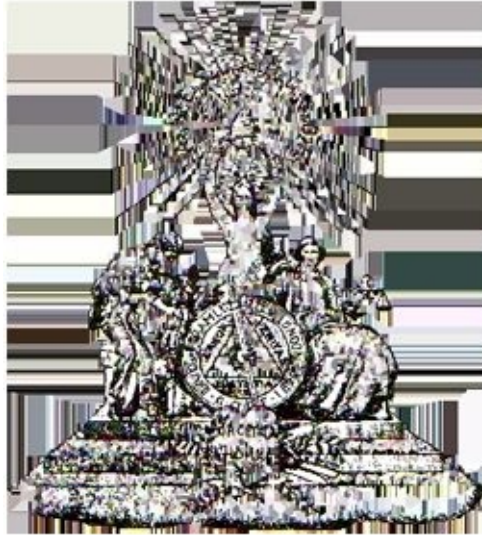
[2 Samuel 5:11](#): “Hiram king of Tyre sent messengers to David, and cedar trees, and carpenters, and masons; and they built David a house.”

[1 Kings 5:1](#): “Hiram king of Tyre sent his servants to Solomon; for he had heard that they had anointed him king in the room of his father: for Hiram was ever a lover of David.”

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Tomb of Hiram, an Anunnaki offspring, King of Tyre in Phoenicia, and founder of the Freemasonry. He helped King David and King Solomon build the Temple.



Logo of the French Hiram Lodge, Grand Orient. Established in 1899 in London, the Hiram Lodge is the first liberal lodge in Great Britain.

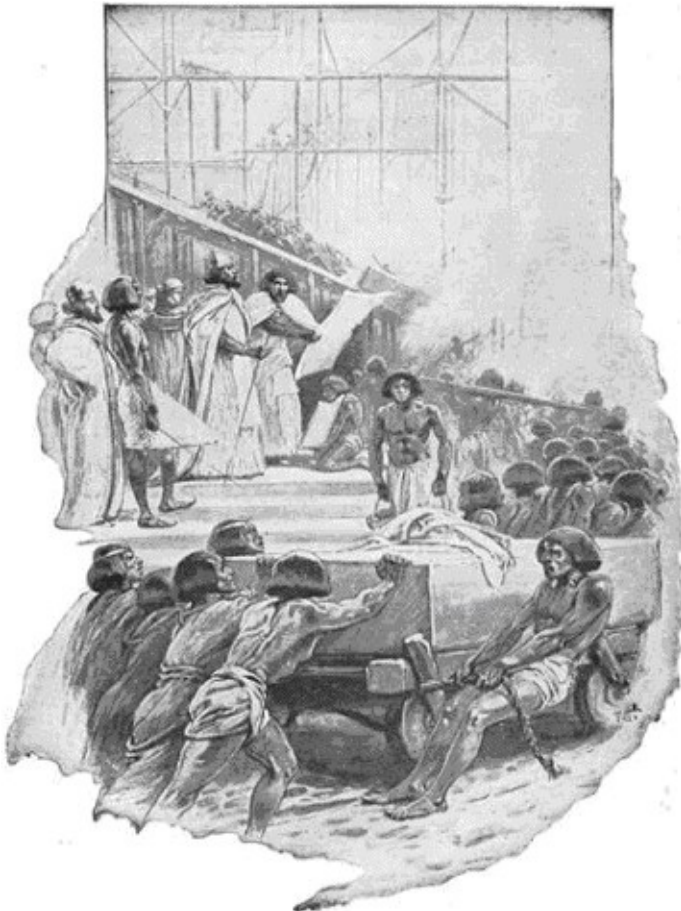


King Solomon building his temple, according to the blueprint of King Hiram. The Phoenicians learned the art and science of masonry and architecture from the Anunnaki.



The Master Builder.

Statue dedicated to Hiram, and called by the Freemasons "The Master Builder", referring to Hiram Abif. Freemasonry was not created in Italy or in Scotland as claimed in the West. Freemasonry was established by Hiram, King to Tyre, in ancient Phoenicia. It was created to preserve and "camouflage" the secrets of art and science of masonry, "Sacred Geometry", and the blue print of architecture, the Phoenicians received from the Anunnaki.



Hiram's Phoenician workers building the temple.

In 1 Kings 5 verses 13 & 14: "Then King Solomon enlisted 30,000 laborers from all Israel. He sent them to Lebanon in shifts, 10,000 every month, so that each man would be one month in Lebanon and two months at home. Adoniram was in charge of this labor force."

[1 Kings 5:7](#): “It happened, when Hiram heard the words of Solomon, that he rejoiced greatly, and said, “Blessed is Yahweh this day, who has given to David a wise son over this great people.”

[1 Kings 5:8](#): “Hiram sent to Solomon, saying, “I have heard the message which you have sent to me. I will do all your desire concerning timber of cedar, and concerning timber of fir.”

[1 Kings 5:11](#): “Solomon gave Hiram twenty thousand measures of wheat for food to his household, and twenty measures of pure oil. Solomon gave this to Hiram year by year.”

[1 Kings 5:12](#): “Yahweh gave Solomon wisdom, as he promised him; and there was peace between Hiram and Solomon; and they two made a league together.”

[1 Kings 5:18](#): “Solomon's builders and Hiram's builders and the Gebalites did fashion them, and prepared the timber and the stones to build the house.”

[1 Kings 7:13](#): “King Solomon sent and fetched Hiram out of Tyre.”

[1 Kings 7:40](#): “Hiram made the basins, and the shovels, and the basins. So Hiram made an end of doing all the work that he worked for king Solomon in the house of Yahweh.”

[1 Kings 7:45](#): “And the pots, and the shovels, and the basins: even all these vessels, which Hiram made for king Solomon, in the house of Yahweh, were of burnished brass.”

[1 Kings 9:11](#): “Now Hiram the king of Tyre had furnished Solomon with cedar trees and fir trees, and with gold, according to all his desire, then king Solomon gave Hiram twenty cities in the land of Galilee.”

[1 Kings 9:12](#): “Hiram came out from Tyre to see the cities which Solomon had given him; and they didn't please him.”

[1 Kings 9:27](#): “Hiram sent in the navy his servants, sailors who had knowledge of the sea, with the servants of Solomon.”

[1 Kings 10:11](#): “The navy also of Hiram, that brought gold from Ophir, brought in from Ophir great plenty of almug trees and precious stones.”

[1 Kings 10:22](#): “For the king had at sea a navy of Tarshish with the navy of Hiram:

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Once every three years came the navy of Tarshish, bringing gold, and silver, ivory, and apes, and peacocks.”

[2 Chronicles 2:3](#): “Solomon sent to Hiram the king of Tyre, saying, As you dealt with David my father, and sent him cedars to build him a house in which to dwell, even so deal with me.”

[2 Chronicles 8:2](#): “That the cities which Hiram had given to Solomon, Solomon built them, and caused the children of Israel to dwell there.”

[1 Kings 5:7](#): “And it cometh to pass at Hiram's hearing the words of Solomon, that he rejoiceth exceedingly, and saith, 'Blessed 'is' Jehovah to-day, who hath given to David a wise son over this numerous people.”

[1 Kings 5:18](#): “Solomon's builders and Hiram's builders and the Gebalites did fashion them, and prepared the timber and the stones to build the house.”

[2 Chronicles 9:21](#): “For the king had ships that went to Tarshish with servants of Hiram; once every three years came the ships of Tarshish, bringing gold, silver, ivory, and apes, and peacocks.”

Horon

Horon: Ana'kh/Phoenician. Noun.

Horon was the Phoenician god of the underworld, the empire of death, where the demons and “Lower

Entities” live and multiply. In Phoenician and Ugaritic languages, the word “Hor” means:

- a-The abyss;
- c-The bottom of a well;
- d-A cave.

“Hor” derived from the Ana’kh word “Haar”, which means:

- a-Enormous heat;
- b-The doomed zone, also referred to as the underworld, and the sphere of lost spirits.

It is extremely important to realize that the Anunnaki-Ulemite literature does not mention the word “Soul”, thus “Spirit” should not be understood as soul in general, or the soul of the departed ones. Worth mentioning here, that from the Anunnaki’s word “Har” derived the Arabic word “Har”, which also means heat.

Il Ilayon-imroot

Il Ilayon-imroot: Hebrew. Noun.

The Jewish words “El Elyon” and “Yahweh” (Jehovah) were taken directly from the Anunnaki’s written language.

The original words were “Yah’weh-El’Ankh”, and El Elyon was “Il Ilayon-imroot.”

Ishmonia

Ishmonia: Ana’kh/Phoenician/Arabic. Noun.

Name of a place in an Arab desert, near the “Petrified city” in the Sahara. Ancient legends speak of immense underground passages, halls and chambers, leading to libraries maintained by the spirits of the underworld, created by the Anunnaki and the Igigi. Bedouins avoid that place after dark.

Ishra-im “Izraelim”

Ishra-im “Izraelim”: Ana’kh/Ulemite/Ugaritic. Noun.

Entities created by Anunnaki geneticists, for the sole purpose of building huge edifices and immense temples, such as the walls and the plateau of Baalbeck, the Pyramids, the fortifications of Tyre in Phoenicia, and the ramparts of the earlier cities and fortresses in Turkey, later, renovated and maintained by the Hittites, the ancestors of the Turks.

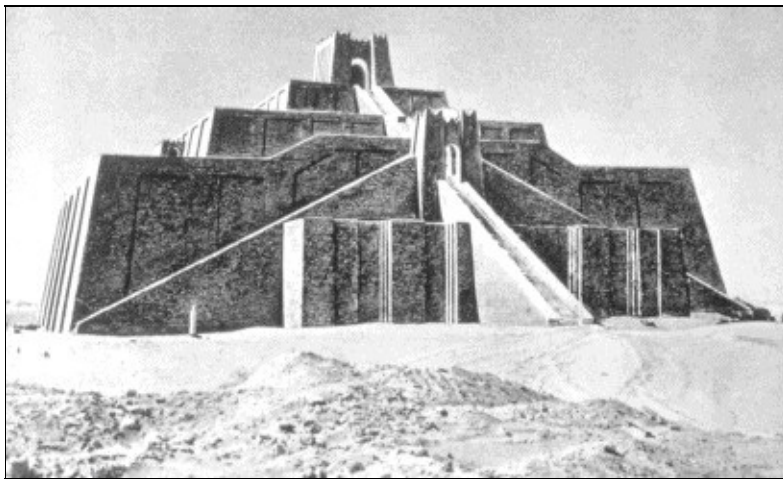
According to Anunnaki-Ulema Sadik, “the early Zigurat were erected according to particular dimensions and blue prints given by the Izraelim and Anunnaki’s remnants to the Sumerian architects and builders.” Ulema Medhat Shawkat stated that the Biblical Great Flood’s boat was constructed according to these Anunnaki’s specifications.

Even the exterior (External structure) of the boat resembled the front façade of a Zigurat.”

He added, “Noah’s boat was not only a boat, but a depository of genes and DNA stored by the Anunnaki, for further use in their genetic experiments.”

According to the book Ilmu Al Donia, and Mouzakarat Sinhar Marduchk, some of the Izraelim had reptilian heads.

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A

Zigurat.

Mesopotamian/Babylonian

Jachim “Jachin”

Jachim “Jachin”: Ana’kh/Phoenician/Hebrew. Noun.

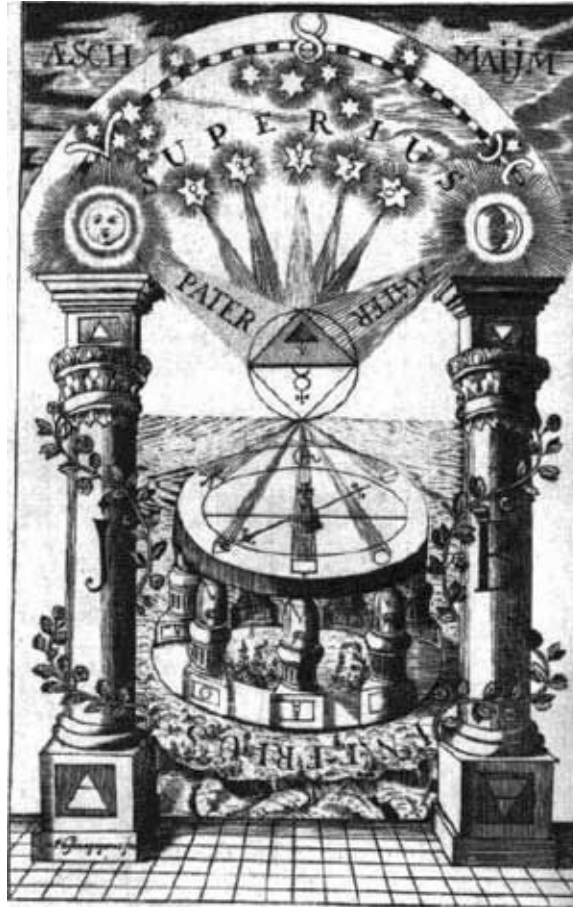
Jachin and Boaz were the names given by the Phoenician builder and architect Hiram “Hiram” to two large cast-bronze pillars that stood on either side of the entrance to the Temple in Jerusalem, also called the Temple of Solomon.

Hiram was also the architect of the Temple.

Jachin and Boaz were immense, impressive in design and architectural structure; eighteen cubits (about 27 feet) high and twelve cubits (about 18 feet) around, and were decorated with secret symbolic Phoenician motifs.

Ulemite literature suggests that the Jachin and Boaz were columns “charged” with Anunnaki’s supernatural powers.

The Two Pillars called “Amid” in Phoenician and Ana’kh (Plural of Amud, which means a column in Phoenician, Ugaritic, and Arabic) appear to play a paramount role on the landscape of esoteric knowledge, as elaborately depicted in the Anunnaki-Ulema extraterrestrial manuscript, the “Book of Ramadosh”.



Jachim and Boaz: An enormous esoteric power center.

Ulema Naphtali ben Yacob said, verbatim, “The two pillars were an architectural structure in the Temple of Solomon, but the fact that they were unattached to the floor’s foundation, and stood as a composition of free-standing columns reveals their esoteric-metaphysical importance in Ana’kh literature.

The Amid “Two Pillars” have a deep meaning, known only to the “Illuminated”.

The Amid (Pillars; columns) are a primordial, and an integral part of the Eluhi Matrix (Divine Grid; Creator’s Plan), which defines the very structure and nature of the multiple existences of the physical and non-physical beings, who inhabit our world, and commonly referred to, and/or called the Elohim, Nafar, the extraterrestrials, intraterrestrials, hybrids, and humans

- a-Elohim are either the gods, or sons of the God.
- b-Nafar is the first human creature.
- c-Extraterrestrials are beings from other dimensions, planets, stars, and/or parallel worlds.
- d-Intraterrestrials are the primordial inhabitants of Earth, who live underwater, and according to the advocates the “Hollow Earth” theory, they live inside the Earth.

Intraterrestrials are also, (according to some ufologists and channelers) the “Greys”, and alien humanoids.

The Two Pillars represent many things, and are traditionally related to and associated with (To name a few):

- 1-Duality of Man;
- 2-Molecular copies of mankind;
- 3-Trans-Teleportation;
- 4-Metal transmutation;
- 5-Solomon’s gold mine;
- 6-The Knights Templar;
- 7-St. John of Malta Order;
- 8-Electro-magnetic mind-body Saphra (Entering-Exiting adjacent non-physical dimension);
- 9-Hiram-Solomon Freemasonry Brotherhood;
- 10-The Atlantean pillars/gates;
- 11-The origin of religions.



J

Jachin and Boaz: Multidimensional zone.

This masonic temple illustration represents Jachin and Boaz as the perimeter of a heaven gateway, a “Ba’ab” in Anunnaki Kira’at. One column represents the positive energy, the other the negative energy. Both pillars (Amud in Semitic languages) are needed for the process of transmutation, teleportation and dematerialization.

You could consider the area located between the two Amuds as the zone of an extreme supernatural, multidimensional power. Solomon knew very well how to use both Amuds. The initial guidelines were provided by the Anunnaki-Phoenician hybrids from Tyre.

The very top of the ladder leads to the extraterrestrial Anunnaki sphere, called Ashtari; wrongly interpreted by some authors in the West as Sirius.

The Bible does not reveal the secret meaning or the reasons of the Phoenician motifs that have graced the two pillars. However in Hebrew, Jachin (Pronounced Yaw-keen in Hebrew) means “he will establish,” and Boaz (Pronounced Boe-az in Hebrew) was the name of the husband of [Ruth](#), the great-grandfather of [King David](#). Jachin is also Ikin, from the proto-Hebrew root Kun, which means to establish.

Jah “Yah”

Jah “Yah”: Phoenician/Ana’kh/Ulemite/Hebrew. Noun.

Jah “Yah” is an abbreviation of Jehovah.

It is derived from the Ana’kh word Ha-yah, which means life. In Hebrew, it *means*, to be, come to pass. In the Kabbalah, Jah is the divine name of the Sephirah Hochmah. In Ana’kh/Ulemite literature, Jah also means, the galactic source of all living beings. In other words, the primordial cosmic life-being in the whole universe, and its multiple dimensions. Yah “Jah” is also one of the creators of the Anunnaki. Ulema Stanbouli said verbatim, “The world is not a divine creation that happened in six days, as described in the Bible, and the Scriptures. Our world was created outside the landscape and perimeter of the physically measurable cosmos. What we see on Earth, in our skies, heavens, planets, and galaxies, stars, and far beyond what we can see, originated in another dimension, and this other dimension also originated from

another one.

Some of the copies of the universe, including ours, our Earth, and ourselves were created according to non-physical blueprints of many “Supreme Architects”, who existed in other planes, billions of years, before God’s name and existence were invented

by humans, whether in their imagination, in caves, in temples, or epics. These creators were the Jah.”
(Source: The Book of Ramadosh.)

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Ulema Naphtali said verbatim, “Humans were not created in the image of God. We were created genetically from Turab, an Earth’s substance and the DNA of an advanced extraterrestrial race called Annaki or Al Anna’kh.

And the Annaki were “fashioned” according to Jah’s specific formula. Parts of this formula are:

- a-Rouhiyya, meaning etheric;
- b-Sham-kiya, meaning cosmic (Cosmic dust and molecules); and

Note: The Ulema never called the extraterrestrials, “Aliens”, “EBE”, or creatures from outer space. Ulema Mordechai ben Zvi said verbatim, “I find it amusing when I hear people calling them “aliens”.

In fact, we, humans, are the aliens. And after all, what do they mean by aliens? Aliens to who, to whom, and to what? And by what standards and criteria?

They have existed on Earth for millions of years; they were the original inhabitants of this planet. We came much much later to co-inhabit Earth with them. And as such, we are the aliens.

Jah created them. And they created us. And we, humans, we create things including ideas and products, and the creation process in any shape or form continues ad infinitum.”

Jah-Havah, “Jah-Hovah”, “Ha-Yah”

Jah-Havah, “Jah-Hovah”, “Ha-Yah”: Ana’kh/Phoenician /Hebrew. Noun.

It is a term for the dual nature of humans, before they were separated genetically.

First, the human-life-form was sexless, but following genetic manipulation in Anunnaki Chimiti, the “form” metamorphosed into a feminine shape that created the first man and the first woman.

The Sumerian epic tells that the primordial human form was not human at all, but rather a quasi-human-monster form. Later on, Enki and Enlil with the help of Anunnaki goddesses reshaped the physical structure of their creation, by adding their own DNA. And as a result, the first human figure emerged, in the shape of a humanoid.

Jezebel

Jezebel: Phoenician/Hebrew. Noun.

A Phoenician princess, daughter of Ethbaal, king of Sidon, wife of Ahab, son of Omri, king of Israel.

Jezebel is one of the most hated women in the Bible, made to look viscous and domineering, invariably in control of her weak husband. Her name, to this day, stands for any wicked woman, and she is so greatly despised that her death is described by the writers of the Bible as if they were joyfully writing a graphic horror scene. In addition, she is described as the mortal enemy of Elijah the Tishbite, who had later become one of the most beloved figures in Judaism, a folk-hero and almost a demi-god in his ability to perform miracles, in addition to being an immortal. Ahab, who in reality was an extremely successful ruler, is regarded as a villain since he participated in religious practices that were forbidden to the followers of Yahweh.

To understand all that, and to be able to separate myth from reality, one must remember the relationship between the writers of the Bible and Yahweh.

When one studies the real creation stories, we know that humanity was created by a group of Anunnaki who had set up a station on earth for this purpose. Some of the names of these Anunnaki are known – such as Mardukh, El, Anath, and Inanna – and Yahweh was simply one of that group of scientists.

After they had completed their mission, the names of these Anunnaki remained in the memories of humans and later given

to groups of local gods, some in Mesopotamia, some in Egypt, some in Canaan, and the sagas of each nation was full of songs of praises to the individual gods and goddesses. Yahweh took precedence for the Israelites, and the entire Bible is one song of praise to him.

Naturally, he had to either be the only God, or at least the most powerful one, and the other entities, or to be precise, the other Anunnaki, must be forgotten.

Therefore, in the story of the struggle between Jezebel and Elijah, everything is colored by religion, though not necessarily the religion as practiced at the time of their story. Rather, it is the religion of the writers of the Bible, which took place hundreds of years later. Incidentally, the words God and Yahweh become interchangeable in the Bible, since Yahweh is, to the writers, the only God.

The Phoenicians lived on the coastal plain of the area which today is called Lebanon. Their major cities were Tyre and Sidon. They were a highly advanced nation, skilled, affluent, and thriving as traders and seafarers of the Mediterranean and even further, according to a growing number of archaeological finds in many distant lands.

They had much in common with the Israelites, the language was so similar that individuals from the two nations could easily converse, and King David, and his son King Solomon, had close ties with the Phoenicians, both personal and business oriented. For example, King Hiram of Phoenicia was instrumental in the building of the Temple to Yahweh which Solomon constructed.

What is most noteworthy in this story, though, is that the Anunnaki used Phoenicia as one of their earliest stations on earth, where they had done much of the genetic work when creating humanity, using Anunnaki DNA to a significant extent in their experiments. There is a large number of people there to this day who have strong Anunnaki DNA – and there is no doubt that the Phoenician rulers, including Ethbaal and Jezebel, had such a genetic makeup.

King Ahab was the seventh king of Israel after the split of the monarchy, reigning for 22 years, 874-853 B.C. An excellent ruler, he consolidated the dynasty founded in the Northern kingdom by his father Omri by using the same principles. He had a good relationship with the southern kingdom, Judah, kept the Aram-Damascus enemies at the north-east as much as possible under control, created a favorable and thriving climate for commerce, engaged in extensive building program, and renewed the partnership with the

Phoenicians that had started with King David and King Solomon. He had made an alliance with King Ethbaal, and even married his daughter, the princess Jezebel.

She was a remarkable woman, independent, strong, a true princess who knew her own worth. Reading the chapters devoted to her, the careful reader can see that even the hostile attitude of the Bible writers could not hide these facts. What they held against her is the issue of religion. It seems that on her marriage, she brought the worship of Melkart and Ashtoreth (Astarte), and maintained four hundred and fifty prophets to Baal in Samaria, the capital of Israel. She constructed a temple in the palace proper, and apparently had her husband approve and join the worship of the Phoenician gods.

This was entirely normal and always took place whenever a foreign princess became a queen in the country of her new husband. It is very unlikely that the population of Israel cared about these activities – since it is very well known that many of them worshipped these same gods anyway.

The Bible, however, maintains that there was a huge opposition to Jezebel's worship of foreign gods, led by the prophet Elijah the Tishbite, who came from the Gilead, across the Jordan River.

Elijah was obsessed with Yahweh worship, or at least this is the way it seems to be.

It is also possible that the writers of the Bible, who certainly were obsessed with Yahweh as well, may have greatly exaggerated the violence of his behavior. For violent he certainly appears to be. To put it plainly, he is depicted as a mass murderer who is willing to kill hundreds of people for his beliefs.

The biblical Elijah has nothing to do with the later figure that appears in Medieval Judaism – the kindly miracle worker, the one who visits every house in Passover, the one who protect the newborn during circumcision. That was added much later by the great story tellers of Judaism. In the Bible, he is a wild-looking man, half starved, wandering the country and usually running for his life. His belief that Ahab is angering God led him to endanger his own life recklessly many times, during a feud that had lasted for decades.

During the first confrontation, Elijah, angered by the fact that Ahab worshipped other gods, came to warn him that God is angry and would smite Israel with a drought. He predicted doom for the house of Ahab, and of course, after such a prophecy, had to escape the wrath of the rulers. Two years later, Elijah returned to further harass the king, who referred to him as “the troubler of Israel.”

Elijah of course explained to the king that he was the one to trouble Israel, because God was so angry by his actions. To settle the issue once and for all, he requested a confrontation with the four hundred and fifty prophets of Baal, to be witnessed by a crowd.

It is hard to explain why the king would allow such nonsense, but he seems to have been somewhat intimidated by the wild man, or perhaps he was torn over his own religious beliefs, and so he had allowed it. The well-orchestrated confrontation took place on Mount Carmel, and everything was done the way Elijah requested. Two altars were created, sacrifices were brought, and the competition was about prayer. The meat would be put on each altar. The priests of Baal would ask their god to send fire to burn it, and Elijah would pray to God to send fire to his altar. Whoever sent the fire was to be declared the true God.

Elijah did not start praying right away. He gave the priests time to pray all day, which they did, and as usual, the prayer did not work and fire did not descend from heaven to their altar. Elijah, while this was going on, built a special altar with twelve stones (representing the twelve tribes of Israel), dug a trench under it, and very likely created some kind of a mechanical trick that no one was aware of.

When the specialized altar was built, he asked people to pour water all over the arrangement, enough to fill the trench. He then prayed to God and instantly fire descended from heaven and burned the meat. The crowd, frenzied by what looked like a miracle, was ready to act. The people were goaded by Elijah to drag the priests of Baal to the river in the valley below, and murder the entire group.

The Bible, still entirely on Elijah's side, claims that a long-lasting drought broke instantly, and the rains fell heavily. Ahab did not try to capture Elijah, but returned to the palace and told the story to Jezebel, who was, naturally, furious about the murder of her priests. She tried to capture Elijah and put him to death, but he escaped to the desert and survived there until the notorious event of the vineyard of Naboth took place, when he saw fit to emerge again.

The story of Naboth probably never happened. It has the ring of a folk tale and does not make sense. Apparently, a man called Naboth owned a vineyard next to Ahab's and Jezebel's winter palace at Jezreel, a town in the Valley of Jezreel. Ahab wanted it and asked the owner to sell it to him, but the owner refused

since it was in his family for generations.

According to Israelite law, the king could not force the sale. When Jezebel noticed that the situation upset Ahab, she supposedly took the matter into her own hands, and wrote, in the name of Ahab, to the leaders in Jezreel, accusing Naboth of blasphemy against God and the king.

She supplied the evidence of two false witnesses. Naboth was to be stoned, and the property, as was the law in such cases, transferred to the king.

It seems unlikely that Naboth would dare to refuse a king's request in the first place. It is even more unlikely that the queen would go into such detailed plot instead of simply sending someone to kill Naboth. It seems unlikely that the leaders of Jezreel would believe that the king or the queen would care about blasphemy against Yahweh when they had been engaging with such worship themselves. But that is the story, and it explains why Elijah would return to the palace. He did that, and prophesied that the king and queen would be destroyed by God and that Jezebel would be eaten by dogs in Jezreel.

Ahab was apparently scared and immediately repented, so Elijah declared that God decided, with a logic very hard to understand, that he would leave Ahab alone and punish his successor (whoever he was to be, and may become a great Yahweh worshipper, but such is the logic of the Bible). It seems that Jezebel did not pay much attention to Elijah's ranting.

Some years after these events Ahab was killed in the war, trying to regain a city from Aram-Damascus.

First his son Ahaziah succeeded him, and then, when Ahaziah was injured by a fall, Ahab's second son Jehoram became king.

But Elijah would not leave them alone. Determined to destroy the house of Ahab, he finally influenced an army commander named Jehu to rebel and murder King Jehoram, then seize the throne, with the intention of annihilating the house of Ahab. Jehu, a strong Yahweh worshipper, proceeded to the palace. Jezebel, already an older woman, knew they were coming to get her, but she did not show fear. She stood proudly at her window, her face made up, her hair elegantly done, and mocked Jehu as he approached the palace.

Jehu shouted to the household servants to kill her by throwing her out of the window, which they immediately did. Jehu entered the palace, and after resting and eating, he told his servants to bury Jezebel (since she was the daughter of a king) but the servants only found her skull, hands and feet.

Jehu declared that this was the fulfillment of Elijah's prophecy that the dogs would eat Jezebel. Jehu proceeded to destroy every member of the house of Ahab that he could find.

This, according to the Bible, was the end of the Phoenician princess and queen of Israel, but not of Elijah. Apparently, he was to be rewarded. While walking with his disciple Elisha, a chariot of fire and horses of fire came from the sky and separated them. Elisha then clearly saw that his master went up by a whirlwind into heaven.

Was that really a reward?

Was that Yahweh, taking care of His beloved prophet who stood for Him and defended His glory?

Did He give immortal life to Elijah?

Well, since Yahweh was actually an Anunnaki, not a god, he was by then engaged elsewhere and no longer personally interested in who worshipped whom, but it seems that other Anunnaki intervened, finally, in the insane behavior of an individual who caused more damage than he was worth.

Further study shows that the whole story of Jezebel, Ahab, and Elijah is entirely incorrect. The people of Israel were comfortable and thriving under the tolerant rule of a good Israelite king and his Phoenician wife. No one really cared, at this time, if Yahweh was the only God – except, of course, the fanatics, such as Elijah. It is much more likely that Elijah, after devising some trickery at the altar, caused a number of priests to be killed by a mob (not the whole four hundred and fifty, that is absurd) and was hunted by the authorities.

It is possible that he went on doing as much damage as he could – and that he managed to get away and be hidden by his accomplices, such as the widow who is mentioned in one of his miracle making stories, and that finally, the Anunnaki who were watching over the excellent relationship between Phoenicia and Israel and attempting to create a joint country that would give the region great benefits, got tired of the fanatic prophet and decided to put an end to his activities. Elijah was indeed taken by a chariot of fire into heaven –

that is to say, removed by an Anunnaki space ship and either mercifully killed or taken away to where he could do no further damage. But the house of Ahab was no more, and the tolerant regime that would have enhanced the whole region was at an end.

It is a great pity that Jehu, who wanted to consolidate his own thrown, would put an end to the hopes of such a merge by destroying the great house of Ahab – but it is not the first time, nor the last, that a religious fanatic destroys a regime which is much better than his own, and at that time in history, it was common for a ruler to destroy the house that preceded him. -From the book “Anunnaki Who’s Who”, co-authored by M. de Lafayette and Dr. Arbel.

Kabiri “Kabirim”

Kabiri “Kabirim”: Ana’kh/Ulemite/Phoenician/Hebrew. Noun.

Very ancient Canaanite and Phoenician deities, worshiped by the Tyrians, Sidonians and the early Israelites, including Terah, Abrahams’ father. They were “fashioned” after the image of the early Anunnaki who landed in Phoenicia.

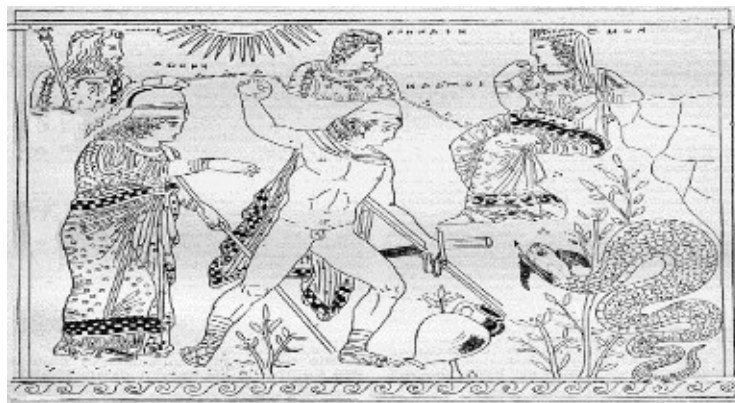
The Kabiri were held in the highest veneration at Thebes, in Lemnos, Phrygia, Macedonia, and especially at Samothrace. The Kabiri were also Assyrian gods. They were called Teraphim.

Esoteric teachings tell us that the Kabiri were angels. In Proto-Hebrew they were called the Gibborim, meaning the mighty ones.

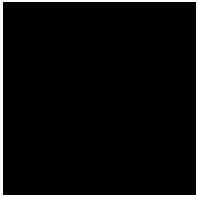
Kadmos “Kad-Mosh”

Kadmos “Kad-Mosh”: Ana’kh/Phoenician. Noun.

Name of the Phoenician prince who lived around 2,000 B.C.



Kadmos slaying the dragon, in a vase painting.



St. George slaying the dragon, shaped after the Anunnaki-Phoenician Kad-Mosh.



In Ana'kh literature, Kadmosh represents knowledge and the victory of good over evil.
Kadmosh became St. George in Christianity.

Khapn-wa-Ugar "Khapnu-wa-Ugaru"

Khapn-wa-Ugar "Khapnu-wa-Ugaru":

Ana'kh/Phoenician/Ugaritic. Noun.

Khapn and Ugaru were two Anunnaki offspring in the service of the Phoenician god Baal as messengers. They are "Vine" and "Field". Some scholars have suggested that the name "Ugarit" may well be related to the word for "field."

Kiriba

I. Definition and introduction

II. From Sumer, we have

II. From Sumer, we have

III. From Babylon, we have

IV. From Akkad, we have

V. From the kings of Isin, we have

VI. From the Dynasty of Amurru, we have

VII. From the Dynasty of Kassites, we have

VIII. From the Chaldean Dynasty, we have

VIII. From Phoenicia, we have

I. Definition and introduction:

A genealogy line of the descendants and/or remnants of the Anunnaki's remnants on Earth, in the regions of Mesopotamia, Babylonia, Sumer, Assyria, Chaldea, Phoenicia, and Turkey. It is also a register of names in a chronological order.

The Book of Ramadosh listed all the names and assumed functions of these individuals. In addition to an elaborate list of mythological figures, the list included monarchs and leaders who played a significant role in the establishment and development of dynasties and civilizations in the Near and Middle East, such as Assur-Nasir Pal (Aššurnasirpal) of Assyria, Sargon, Šamši-Adad, several kings of Elam, starting with the Avan and Simash dynasties, and ending with the Babylonian and Shutrukid dynasties.

The list also includes some of the kings of Mari, like Il'Shu, and Ikun-Ishtar. And of course, several kings of Sumer.

II. From Sumer, we have:

- 1- Alulim, who ruled for 28,800 years.
- 2- Alalgar, who ruled for 36,000 years.
- 3- Enmen-gal-ana, who ruled for 28,800 years.
- 4- Dumuzi, who ruled for 36,000 years.
- 5- En-sipad-zid-ana, who ruled for 28,800 years.
- 6- Ubara-Tutu, who ruled for 18,600.

III. From Babylon, we have:

The register includes some of the kings of Babylon, before the Great Flood.

- 1- Alulim, who reigned in Eridu.
- 2- Enmenlu'anna, who reigned in Badgurgurru.
- 3- Sibzianna, who reigned in Larak.
- 4- Utnapishtim (Xinsuddu), who reigned in Shurrupak.
- 5- ***Nimrud, founder of Bab-El (The gate of God), then re-named Bab-Ilani (The Gate of Elohim), who was the first Sumerian king. After he built the Tower of Babel, the kingdom lost unity and Sumerian cities became self-ruled "State-Cities".***

Note: The Sumerian states collapsed with the expansion of Semitic peoples, and the Akkadian kings took control over the lower Mesopotamia. The first Akkadian king mentioned is the same as the first Assyrian king, Sharyukenu, known in history as Sargon, is to be identified with the Biblical Ashur (Assur), founder of the Assyrian state.

IV. From Akkad, we have:

- 1- Sharyukenu (Sargon I)
- 2- Rimush
- 3- Manishtushu
- 4- Naramsu'in/Naram-sin
- 5- Sharkalisharri
- 6- Elulu'mesh
- 7- Dud'u
- 8- Shu'durul

V. From the kings of Isin, we have:

- Ishbi'erra, in Naplanum.
- 2- Shu'ilishu, in Ymisium.
- 3- Ishmedagan, in Zabaya.
- 4- Enlilbani, in Sineribam.

VI. From the Dynasty of Amurru, we have:

- 1- Nimrod
- 2- Sumuabum
- 3- Sumula'el

- 4- Sabium
- 5- Aplisin
- 6- Sinmuballit
- 7- Hammurabi

VII. From the Dynasty of Kassites, we have:

- 1- Gandash
- 2- Akum
- 3- Kashtiliash
- 4- Ushshi
- 5- Abirattash
- 6- Urzigurumash

VIII. From the Chaldean Dynasty, we have:

- 1- Simmashshikhu
- 2- Eamukhinshumi
- 3- Kashshunadin
- 4- Eulmashshakinshumi
- 5- Ninurta'kudurrussur
- 6- Shiriqtishukamunu
- 7- Marbiti'apalussur
- 8- Nabumukinapli
- 9- Shamashmudammiq
- 10- Nabushumishkun
- 11- Mardukzakirshumi
- 12- Mardukbalatzuiqbi

IX. From Phoenicia we have:

The list is endless. The most noted ones are:

- 1-Adon
- 2-Hiram
- 3-Jezebel
- 4-Dido
- 5-Abi Milki
- 6-Kadmosh
- 7-Asherah
- 8-El
- 9-Baal
- 10-Lili

K'irb "Har'abah"

K'irb "Har'abah": Ana'kh/Phoenician. Noun.

An Anunnaki term referring the lands and cities destroyed by the Anunnaki and other extraterrestrial races, such as Mu, Santorini, Atlantis, Sodom and Gomorrah.

The general meaning is destruction; ruins.

From Harabah, derived:

- a-The Assyrian adjective Haraba "Kharaba, which means ruins; wasteland.
- b-The Arabic Kharaab, which means destruction, and Kharbah, "Kherbeh", which means rubbles.
- c-The Hebrew Kherba, which means ruins. Harav "Karav" in contemporary Hebrew, which means rubble; ruins.
- d- The Akkadian, Harabu which means devastation.
- e-The Akkadian Harbatu "Kharbatu", which means ruins; deserted area.
- f-The Ugaritic/Phoenician, Krb, which means ruins.

Khirkhib

Khirkhib: Hurrian/Phoenician/Ana'kh. Noun.

Originally a Hurrian deity. Khirkhib was the king of Summer, and an Anunnaki's offspring. He acted as a matchmaker between [Yarikh](#) and [Nikkal-and-Ib](#), trying to dissuade Yarikh from pursuing [Pidray](#) and [Ybrdmy](#) as alternative choices.



Lili, Lilit, Lilith

The goddess Lilith with bird features in the center, has been identified with Lilit. 2,000-1600 B.C. Isin Larsa.

Lili, Lilit

Lili, Lilit: Ana'kh/Ulemite/Phoenician/Hebrew. Noun. (Lilith)
Lilitu in Old Babylonian/Mesopotamian.

- I. Introduction
- II. Lilith was the first woman created by the Anunnaki
- III. The role of the Igigi
- IV. The Anunnaki's different intentions, and views of the Creation
- V. Lucifer, the creator
- VI. Lilith, Sinhar Lucifer, and Adam

I. Introduction:

Lilith is probably one of the most maligned entities in the Judeo-Christian mythology, and the myriad legends about her demonic nature, attacks on children, evil sexual designs on men and intent to hurt women, especially new mothers, would not endear her to anyone.

None of these have any basis in reality.

She has often been confused with Aruru, an Anunnaki who was involved in the creation of the seven prototypes of early humans. But like the other legends regarding Lilith, it is totally untrue. Since in Hebrew the name Lilith can be interpreted as an owl, she was sometimes associated with the Greek Goddess Athena, whose personal animal was the owl.

But this is completely unrelated and coincidental.

Lilith



The goddess Lilith with bird features in the center, has been identified with Lilith. 2000-1600 B.C. Isin-Larsa. Old Babylonian period. Hematite. Cylinder seal. Mesopotamia.

Her name, in reality, is associated with the flowering tree Lilac, and with another unidentified blue and fragrant flower that opens only when the temperature, moisture level, and light are perfect. It was said that she was Adam's first wife, and that she refused to stay with him, defying God and the angels who went to her as his messengers, trying to persuade her to behave.

Since Sinhar Yahweh was not part of the creations of humans, and we equate Yahweh with God, this is another myth that would not hold. It was said that she told the so-called Fallen Angels to not bow to Adam, who in her opinion was not worthy.

Since the term we use for the entities we refer to as the "Fallen Angels" is a misuse of the name of the Anunnaki themselves, as "Anakim" or "Nefilim," it is quite unlikely that anyone had the slightest intention of bowing to Adam in the first place.

II. Lilith was the first woman created by the Anunnaki.

So what is the real story of Lilith?

Who is this elusive person so hated by all religions?

And if she really had so much to do with God and Adam, why was every trace of her removed from the Bible, only to surface later in the legends?

The plain facts are simple – Lilith was the first woman created by the Anunnaki. Those of us who are interested in the Anunnaki creation of the human race are aware of certain facts, but for newcomers to the field, I would like to mention a few points regarding the creation before I start discussing Lilith herself.

It has been established that the Anunnaki were not the first to experiment in the creation of intelligent, or almost intelligent life on our planet.

III. The role of the Igigi:

The Igigi (a race of extraterrestrials sometimes referred to as Igigihl) were the first extraterrestrials to try and do so, about 145,000 years ago. It is a long and complicated story, but the point of it is that their creations did not look or act human.

The Igigi, unlike the Anunnaki, were explorers, with deep knowledge of mineralogy and mineral transmutation, but they were not geneticists, and their creations were meant to help them find and carry certain minerals.

In addition, they had little interest in aesthetic forms, since they were rather bestial in their own appearance. Their creatures, therefore, were extremely primitive, suggesting a combination of robots and apes.



Phoenician Lili amulet

A plaque depicting a sphinx-cherub creature/wolf with Phoenician inscriptions, found in northern Syria

“Hadattu”, circa 7th century B.C.

The inscriptions read:

May her (Lili) womb be opened
and may she give life (birth)

When the sun rises.

The Igigi created several models, some of them with three legs, which they thought would add stability when the creatures were carrying heavy minerals.

All of their creations had very little intelligence.

IV. The Anunnaki’s different intentions, and views of the Creation:

When the Anunnaki, came to earth, they had different views on the creation of sentient beings.

They were accomplished geneticists, but even they developed a few unsuccessful experimental stages, and the early models could not even speak. However, using superior technology, they eventually refined the model and proceeded to create humans much like us.

There are many religions, legends, and myths regarding creation, and naturally we cannot list all of them in a short article. However, some of the stories are remarkable in how they convey the truth while changing the meaning.

The most significant is the familiar Biblical story of Eve, created from Adam's rib, which is an interesting twist on what really happened when the Anunnaki were ready to begin seeding the Earth with humans.

The irony is that they started from a female form, and created the male form from her, not the other way around.

Another interesting connection is the story of the Fallen Angels, the Nefilim, who fell in love with Earth's women and married them, as we shall see later.

Of course, we have no way of understanding the genetics. The technology is still a mystery to humans, and is likely to remain so for a long time. But we do know that Lilith's DNA was taken from pure Anunnaki sources. If you consider it, what other sources could they have used?

Certainly not the type of DNA that still existed in the remnants of the proto humans created by the Igigi. The Anunnaki abhorred such creatures. The easiest thing was to use pure Anunnaki DNA, and then modify the model to fit the conditions on Earth.

The people would be smaller than the Anunnaki, who are extremely tall, they would not have all their spiritual or physical attributes, but Anunnaki genetics would still be there, giving the humans substance, strength, and intelligence.

V. Lucifer, the creator:

One of the Anunnaki involved in the creation of humans was Sinhar Lucifer. The name is familiar to all of us, and later it was attached to another entity, Sinhar Samael, as often happens when the truth is embellished and is changed into poetry and myth. Sinhar Samael, however, was not even present on Earth during those early days, and was employed elsewhere in the multiverse.

It is unfortunate that later Sinhar Samael would be confused with a purely mythical entity – the Devil – an entity that never existed despite its great popularity here on Earth, but let us hope that such unimportant matters do not concern Sinhar Samael too deeply; he has little to do with our insignificant planet and his work lies elsewhere.

To have Sinhar Lucifer thus confused with the Devil is quite ironic, since he is one of our creators, but there is an element of humor in it that would probably have been appreciated by the Gnostics who thought that Yahweh was, after all, a sort of demon. And so, the first woman was successfully created, and she looked just like an Anunnaki.

She was tall, though slightly smaller than the average Anunnaki female. She had long, flowing black hair, glowing olive skin, and the typical huge, black eyes that most Anunnaki have.

She was extremely beautiful, and the Anunnaki were pleased to see that her intelligence was impeccable.

She was a perfect specimen, and they decided to use her DNA for the creation of more humans needed to seed the Earth.

VI. Lilith, Sinhar Lucifer, and Adam:

As it turned out, perhaps she was too perfect. It so happened that Lilith, as the Anunnaki named her, fell in love with Sinhar Lucifer, and he with her. They did not mention it, even to each other, or act upon it in any

way, since such behavior would not be encouraged by the Anunnaki.

But when Lilith was taken to the laboratory and Adam, the first male, was created, using her own modified Anunnaki DNA, she flatly refused to have anything to do with him.

Used to the magnificent beauty of the Anunnaki race, Lilith was utterly repulsed by Adam, who turned out to be slightly ape-like in appearance.

As a matter of fact, he looked a little like a Neanderthal, while Lucifer, tall, handsome, and dark-eyed, looked like what we imagine when we described angels. In addition, since the DNA was already somewhat diluted, Adam was not very bright. Not really stupid, nothing like the primitive creatures created by the Igigi, but not even close to Lilith's intelligence, let alone that of Sinhar Lucifer. And at that point, a full-fledged rebellion occurred. Lilith declared that nothing would make her become Adam's partner.

The Anunnaki were not sure how to handle it.

Forcing anyone to accept an unwanted partner was not something that would even occur to them, but what was to be done?

Adam had to have a mate, and anyway, what would you do with Lilith?

They sent two high-ranked Anunnaki to discuss the matter with her, but she continued to refuse, and finally, breaking her resolve to be silent for Sinhar Lucifer's sake, openly declared her love for him. The two high-ranking Anunnaki left her in her room, went back to the other Anunnaki, and told the entire story. Sinhar Lucifer, hearing that, declared his love for Lilith and proceeded to request permission to marry her.

There was really nothing much the other Anunnaki could do, despite their objections, since free will is the most important tenet in their philosophy, so it was decided that Lilith would be permitted to go to Ash.Ta.Ri (Nibiru to others) with Sinhar Lucifer.

There, she would have to undergo various medical procedures to help her become a full-fledged Anunnaki, something not too difficult since her entire DNA was correct.

As for Adam, another operation was needed to give him a partner. DNA was taken from him and a woman was created. Her name was Eve, and she also looked slightly Neanderthal, and had the same level of intelligence as Adam. She had no objection whatsoever to marry Adam, and the two were instrumental in populating the earth with humans as we know them. Six other couples were created, and with no additional drama or problems, they helped Adam and Eve in the production of humanity.

As for Lilith, she went through the medical procedures on Nibiru and became a full-fledged Anunnaki. Since the Anunnaki can live for hundreds of thousands of years, she currently resides happily on Ash.Ta.Ri (Nibiru to others) with her husband, Sinhar Lucifer.

They have two children, now grown and with families of their own of many generations. Lilith works as a teacher, working with children (on Ash.Ta.Ri, people are children until they reach the age of 71) and preparing them for their studies at the great Ash.Ta.Ri Academies.

She mostly forgot her early days; the only trace that remains is that Lilith truly dislikes humanity.

She would never hurt anyone, of course, since her ethics are those of the Anunnaki, pure and strong. But she would not have anything to do with any of us. –From the book “Anunnaki Who's Who”, co-authored by M. de Lafayette and I. Arbel.

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Continues in Part 4

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