

The Journal of the

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Moorish Paradigm

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Book 5

Shepherd Kings of Egypt



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Preface

I'm happy to be writing and publishing the "Journal" once again. The Journal of the Moorish Paradigm will now be published monthly. It has been a while since the last issue, but it has all been for good cause. Now more than ever I realize the great value and potential of this journal. In this journal we cover many areas not discussed anywhere else in periodicals read by our people. The Journal of the Moorish Paradigm is written specifically for our people. Though there are Europeans and others who read and love the journal, they realize by the language of it that it is targeted to our people. The Journal of the Moorish Paradigm is of us, about us and for us.

At this point, I have decided to dedicate the rest of my life to the writing and publishing of this journal. I have come to the realization that this journal, and it's spin-offs are my life calling. Whenever I am working on it and doing researching for it, the divine presence envelopes me, and grants me dreams, visions and insights of value for our people. I also realize that the full value of many of the things written in this journal may not be realized by this generation, but will be of incalculable value to future generations. I have barely begun to publish all of the information and insights I have been blessed with, but that is exactly what the purpose of this "Journal" is.

I plan to increase the circulation of the journal with the help of you the reading audience. The journal is a valuable tool in teaching others at your job, in the streets, family etc.. If you are interested in selling it (40% discount) , write us or e-mail us at the addresses below. Since we are dealing with a very select market, we would rather you sell it, as opposed to the large, well known bookstores. Once our circulation reaches 1,000 per month (a modest figure), we will greatly improve the journal. We also plan to initiate many spin-offs from the "Journal".

To do this we will need your support, and we have no doubts that you will support us as you have in the past. Spread the word about the "Journal". Show and teach others using your journals. Ask local stores if they would be interested in selling it. Invite us to your community to do a pictorial overhead slide presentation /

lecture. Tell your local radio stations, public access cable shows, and talk shows to do a show about our hidden and suppressed Moorish History and Science.

We are now setting the **Journal of the Moorish Paradigm** for nationwide and international distribution. Any individual, store, vendor, organization, website, business, etc., interested in sell the Journal of the Moorish Paradigm can receive up to a 40% discount on the **Journal of the Moorish Paradigm**, books, DVDs, video tape, etc. Simply contact Bro. Hakim Bey at:

We want to thank all of the Brothers and Sisters who have assisted my throughout the years.

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Peace

**The Moorish Civilization and the Dominions of Amexem
Part 1: The Hyksos. Moorish history beginning with the cataclysms of 1500 BC.**

At this point in the ongoing Journal of the Moorish Paradigm, we would like to take a deeper and more detailed look at the Moorish Empire, so that all Moors will have a deeply rooted knowledge and understanding of who we are, and where we come from. This is of utmost importance. Until we are firmly rooted in who we are and from whence we came, we will not be able to move forward. Our future rests upon a proper understanding of the past. Some people may say; 'who cares about the past, what are we going to do now'. Others say "all I want to know about is law and legal issues". Those who have understanding realize that today's current events, and also law is based upon what has happened in the past. Thus unless our heritage is fully known and understood, our future progress will be shaky at best.

The aspect of our Moorish history I will get into in this issue regarding the "Hyksos" or "Shepherd Kings", is of prime importance. This aspect of our history has been a mystery and a source of confusion among many history scholars, past and present. The question that has caused such great confusion is; who were the people known as the Hyksos, who were said to of have invaded Egypt in approximately 1500 BC? The answer to this question holds an important key as to who we are. Noble Drew Ali revealed the answer, but because he did not mention the "Hyksos" by name, nobody thought to look at who the "Hyksos" were and how does it relate specifically to us as Moors.

"The industrious acts of the Moslems of northwest and southwest Africa. These are the Moabites, Hamathites, Canaanites, who were driven out of the land of Canaan, by Joshua and received permission from the Pharaohs of Egypt to settle in that portion of Egypt. In later years they formed themselves kingdoms. These kingdoms are called this day Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, etc.."

"The Holy Koran of the MSTA, p.3

In 1500 BC, as mentioned in Issue #1 of the Journal of the

Moorish Paradigm, there were a series of world-wide cataclysms. The reason we know that they were world-wide is due to the geological and historical records from around the world. Although this evidence exists and is plainly visible, the man who must be given the credit for putting it all together in these times must go to a man by the name of Immanuel Velikovsky (more on him in later issues). He has shown in his book "Earth in Upheaval", that all over the world there are geological proofs of this series of world-wide cataclysms that took place in 1500 BC.

In Immanuel Velikovsky's book "Ages in Chaos" he gets into the historical records showing the political, economic and social consequences of these cataclysms of 1500 BC. Of prime importance to us at the moment is the important connection he makes showing that the people who invaded Egypt known as the Hyksos were a people who left Arabia and the regions to the east of the Red Sea as a result of these said cataclysms. They were referred to in the Bible, as well as, by Moslem historians as Amalekites. These same people were referred to by the Egyptian as "Amu", also known as "Hyksos" or "Shepherd Kings".

"(Amu, or Omayya) was a designation for an Amalekite man. The Amu, or the Hyksos, were the Amalekites."

"Ages In Chaos", by Immanuel Velikovsky, p.94

"The Moabites from the land of Moab who received permission from the Pharaohs of Egypt to settle and inhabit North-West Africa; they were the founders and are the true possessors of the present Moroccan Empire. With their Canaanite, Hittite and Amorite brethren who sojourned from the land of Canaan seeking new homes.

Their dominion and inhabitation extended from North-East and South-West Africa across the great Atlantis even unto the present North, South and Central America and also Mexico and the Atlantis Islands; before the great earthquake, which caused the great Atlantic Ocean."

"Holy Koran of the MSTA", by Noble Drew Ali, p.73

I will set out to prove that these are the same people referred to by Noble Drew Ali as; Moabites, Canaanites, Hamathites, Hit-

tites, Amorites, etc. [see right]. Noble Drew Ali says that they were given permission to settle Egypt and the lands to the west of Egypt (North and West Africa, also North, South and Central America).

"Abulfeda (1273-1331), in his history of pre-Islamic Arabia, wrote: There were Egyptian Pharaohs of Amalekite descent."

"Ages In Chaos", by Immanuel Velikovsky, p.94

The Pharaohs who gave permission to settle these lands were the Hyksos / Amalekite Pharaohs, and the people who they were giving permission to settle were their own relatives.

This is what accounts for the mysterious disappearance of the Cushites in large numbers from Arabia, Syria, Jerusalem, Mesopotamia, Elam, etc.. They left these lands in large numbers and traveled west and mixed with their Hamitic brothers and sisters who were already in those lands. We are the results of this mass migration and inter-mixture.

"The key of civilization was and is in the hands of the Asiatic nations. The Moorish, who were the ancient Moabites, and the founders of the Holy City of Mecca."

"Holy Koran of the MSTA", by Noble Drew Ali, p.56

"The Amalekites supported the Canaanites; this explains the reversal in the progress of the Israelite penetration into Canaan and their occasional status as vassals. The Amalekites ruled over vast territories and their colonial politics allied themselves with kindred nations. This is the ground for the Hebrew tradition that the Amalekites posed as Moabites, Canaanites, and other peoples, and in these disguises carried on war against the Israelites. The Midianites were close kin of the Amalekites, related since the days when the one people occupied Mecca and the other lived in Medina; together they often invaded the land of Israel just before the harvest."

"Ages In Chaos", by Immanuel Velikovsky, p.73

Let us now see why Noble Drew Ali said that we were the

‘AMALIK (or **‘AMĀLIKA**) the Amalekites of the Bible. Muslim historians differ as to the genealogy of ‘Amālīk; according to some he was descended from Lud, according to others from Arpachsad, while others consider him a Hamite. The ‘Amālīk are generally considered to be the remains of one of the most ancient Arab tribes, of the same descent as Tasm, Djadis and Thamūd. The Arabs say that after the confusion of tongues, God Himself taught the ‘Amālīk the Arabic language. The great antiquity attributed to them has led the Arabs to identify them with other biblical peoples. According to them, the Canaanites and the Philistines, (hence also Goliath, or Djālat), were ‘Amālīk, as were also the Pharaohs of Egypt; Hijāz was moreover inhabited by this people, and it was against the ‘Amālīk of Vāghrib that Moses sent a body of Israelites with the orders to exterminate them (cp. Exodus, XVII, 8 *et seq.*

“founders of the Holy City of Mecca.” Here is the definition of [Left] Amalek (Amalik) from the “Encyclopedia of Islam” Notice that Amalek is considered (by the Arabs themselves) to have been representative of the oldest nation and peoples of Arabia. Also notice that they are sometimes considered to be descended from Ham

and sometimes from Shem. We ave already discussed in Issue #4 how the children of Ham and Shem are often confused. This is due to the fact that the children of Shem are a branch of the Children of Ham. The reason for the separation would seem to be the result of the biblical compilers and some agenda of theirs which we will examine deeper in later issues. Also notice that the Amalekites were the first people to speak the illustrious language of Arabic, and that they were said to have been taught Arabic by God himself. This is not an honor of small import since one of the greatest claims to fame of the later Moorish-Islamic Empire was the beauty and grace of the Arabic language. In most of the Arabian histories, it says that the Amalekites were the original founders and keepers of Mecca which was a sacred site among the Cushites [Left]. The Cushites often sent delegations there to pray in times of crisis.

"The Amalekites ruled in Mecca and from their central position on the great peninsula dominated other Arabian tribes. All parts of Arabia Felix, Arabia Petraea, and Arabia Deserta alike were within reach of their bows, And then came the upheaval...."The Amalekite conquerors came from Arabia, but apparently they had Hamitic blood in their veins." ... "Abulfeda, an Arab scholar of the thirteenth century wrote: "Shem [son of Noah] had several sons, among them Laud, to whom were born Pharis, Djordjan, Tasm, and Amalek," thus ascribing to these tribes a primeval existence."

“Ages In Chaos”, by Immanuel Velikovsky, p.73

Also notice [Below] that they were associated with other Hamitic peoples such as the Canaanites, Midianites and Moabites. It would seem that the term Amalekite was a "catch-all" term used to denote a confederacy of Hamites, Canaanites, Moabites, all headed by the Cushite Arabians (Amalekites proper), and the Hittites (Khita). This again goes to show that the so-called Amalekite "Hyksos" were the same people referred to by Noble Drew Ali in the previous statements. Also, the connection with the Canaanites (Phoenicians) and Philistines shows that there was a "maritime" component to the confederacy known as the

THAMŪD, the name of one of those old Arabian peoples, which like the ʿĀd, Iram (Aram), Wibār (Jobaritae?) had disappeared some time before the coming of the Prophet. A series of older references, not of Arabian origin, confirm the historical existence of the name and people of **Thāmūd**. Thus the inscription of Sargon of the year 715 B. C. mentions the Tamud among the people of eastern and central Arabia subjected by the Assyrians. We also find the Thamudaei, Thamudenes mentioned in Aristo, Ptolemy, and Pliny.

Amalekites.

"Encyclopedia of Islam", 1911

Amalik or Amalek is also connected with the other ancient nations of Arabia such as the Thamud referred to in the Holy Quran. The ancient people of Thamud were said to be giants. This was often said about the Hamites and Cushites by later peo-

Hejâz, where their habitations cut out of the rocks, mentioned in the Korân,⁸ are still to be seen, and also the crack of the rock whence the camel issued, which, as an eye witness⁹ hath declared, is sixty cubits wide. These houses of the Thamudites being of the ordinary proportion, are used as an argument to convince those of a mistake, who make this people to have been of a gigantic stature.¹

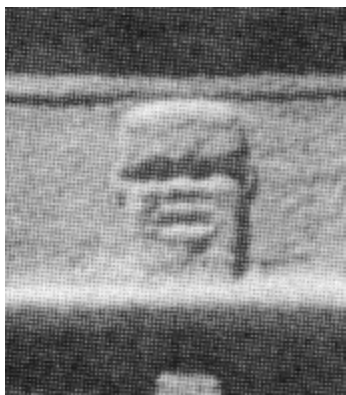
ples. This was due to the massive megalithic structures, temples, pyramids, etc., that were built all over the world by our ancestors.

"The
ran",
George
p.7

Ko-
trans.
Sale



Mada'in Salah, N.W. Arabia



(Above) Mada'in Salah

When later people seen what we had built, they theorized that we must of have been giants. In more ways then one, we were "giants". The Cushite Arabians carved monuments directly in the rock in many places throughout Arabia. Here we see a rock carved monument with what looks like an Olmec head. The features show beyond a shadow of a doubt that he was one of our ancestors. This was built by the ancient Cushites of Arabia who built many megalithic structures throughout Arabia. It is beginning to become clear that the Cush that begot Nimrod was the Cush located in Arabia.

We will take a deeper look at the Cushite / Hamite Empire located in Arabia, Sumer, India, Canaan, Asia Minor, the Aegean, and Mediterranean in the later issues. For now, let us understand that the Amalekite confederacy, known as the Hyksos was made up of all of the above nations (Canaanites, Moabites, etc.). The so-called Hyksos invasion of Egypt was part of a much greater series of mass migrations and re-distributions of peoples and nations in the wake of the cataclysms of 1500 BC.

"Sheba and Saba were either one or two cities of the Cushites or Ethiopians, and Pliny says, that the Sabeans extended from the Red Sea to the Persian Gulf, thus giving them the whole of Arabia; one part of which, it is well known, is called from its fertility of soil and salubrity of climate, Felix, or The Happy."

"The Anacalypsis", by Godfrey Higgins, p.53

"Lenormant in his painstaking researches found that Cushites were the first inhabitants of Arabia and were known in the national traditions as Adites. These descended from Ad, a grandson of Ham. His sons were Shedid and Shedad. To them was attributed the Shepherd invasion of Egypt. It was recorded in the traditions that one of them built a palace of superb columns surrounded by a magnificent garden. He tried to imitate the celestial paradise, and God took him away. The Adites were

The tribe of Amalek were descended from Amalek the son of Eliphaz the son of Esau,⁸ though some of the oriental authors say Amalek was the son of Ham the son of Noah,⁹ and others the son of Azd the son of Sem.¹ The posterity of this person rendered themselves very powerful,² and before the time of Joseph, conquered the lower Egypt under their king Walid, the first who took the name of Pharaoh, as the eastern writers tell us;³ seeming by these Amalekites to mean the same people which the Egyptian histories call Phœnician shepherds.⁴ But after they had possessed the throne of Egypt for some descents, they were expelled by the natives, and at length totally destroyed by the Israelites.⁵

depicted as men of gigantic stature."

The Wonderful Ethiopians, by Drusilla D. Houston, p.130

Regarding the Cushites of Arabia, known as the Amalekites, there were other branches of these Cushites in Arabia. In general, all throughout history, there seems to of have been this land movement from the east, westwards. The people of Ad or the Adites were another Cushite or Hamitic nation who in later times were classified as Semitic. Keep in mind, the term Semitic is a late term referring to people who were originally Cushite or Hamitic. Also the people referred to as the "Sabeans" of Saba or Sheba, are another great Cushite people of Arabia. These people were also famous for their astrological science and religion (as were the Chaldeans) and were among the original framers of the "Zodiac Constitution" (see the works of C.M. Bey). The Amalekites were also referred to as "Phoenicians", of ancient Palestine. Palestine of Pallis-Stan comes from the Indian "Pallis" or shepherd. Thus, the name "Shepherd King" or Hyksos.

"The Koran", trans. George Sale p.4

The reason this confederation of Moabites, Canaanites, and Cushite Arabians etc., came to Egypt in the first place was to escape the cataclysms (1500 BC) happening in their own country. They came to Egypt not because it faired much better through the cataclysms, but because the winds and flood rains that were on their heels and overcoming them (Amalekites) were coming from the east and were pushing them towards Egypt (westward).

"There was a flood, an immense wave. People were swept away by a blast. The earth quaked violently. The catastrophe

was preceded by plagues.

The tradition is thus handed down by Abu'l Faradj (c.897-967) in Kitab-Alaghaniy (Book of Songs):

'The tradition reports that the Amalekites violated the privileges of the sacred territory and the Almighty God sent against the ants of the smallest variety which forced them to desert Mecca.

Afterwards the Lord sent drought and famine without rest toward the clouded sky at the horizon. They marched without rest toward those clouds which they saw near them, but were not able to reach them; they were pursued by the drought which was always at their heels.

The Lord led them to their native land, where He sent against them "toufan"-a deluge.'

Saba (Sheba) in the south of Arabia, Mecca, and all the thousand miles of the Tehama coast were shattered. All the tribes on the peninsula suffered similar horrifying experiences."

"Ages In Chaos", by Immanuel Velikovsky, p.61

Up to now in the standard history books, the Hyksos were seen as a barbaric group of shepherds who did nothing but destroy Egypt, her temples and works of art. But it is obvious that the destruction of the temples and art, said to be the work of the Hyksos, was actually caused by the cataclysms that took place. When the Amalekites arrived in Egypt, it too was in a state of destruction as a result of the cataclysms. There are Egyptians records which record the destruction wrought by the cataclysms. One such ancient record is known as the Papyrus of Ipuwer [Below].

O"Papyrus 6:9 Forsooth, the laws of the judgement-hall are cast forth. Men walk upon [them] in the public place. ...8:14 Behold, the chiefs of the land flee. ...9:2 Behold, no offices are in their (right) place, like a frightened herd without a herdsman."

"Ages In Chaos", by Immanuel Velikovsky, p.37

As seen in the above quote from the Papyrus of Ipuwer, Egypt was in a state of chaos and disarray. There was nobody in control, which accounts for the relative ease by which the Amalekite / Hyksos took control. In light of this, it would seem that it was actually the Amalekite / Hyksos who actually restored some

order in Egypt, but to do so, they most likely had to be somewhat harsh. Imagine how hard it would be to reinstate order in the United States if such a cataclysm hit.

The Amalekites who crossed on land from Arabia into Egypt built a large fortress and from there restored order and control in the region. The quote [Right], which says that they “..had no peer in their time”, tends to show that they were not the barbaric, nomadic shepherds as once thought, but as seen also from the quote below, even the Bible compilers referred to Amalek as “...the foremost of nations”. The fame of the Cushite Arabians were famous and even proverbial in biblical times.

"The Amalekites built a city-fortress on the northeastern border of Egypt. Their chieftains were pharaohs and ruled from their fortress. They held sway over western Asia and northern Africa and had no peer in their time."

"Ages In Chaos", by Immanuel Velikovsky, p.37

"NUMBERS 24:20 And when he looked on Amalek, he took up his parable, and said, Amalek [is] the first [among] the nations; but his latter end shall be that he perish for ever."

These verses did not seem clear. The Amalekites are supposed to have been an unimportant band of robbers; why were they called "the first among nations" and what could the blessing "higher than Agag" mean? No satisfactory explanation was presented. ...The Amalekites were at that time the first among the nations."

"Ages In Chaos", by Immanuel Velikovsky, p.37

The Amalekite confederacy, which included the Phoenician-Canaanites and other Mediterranean "Sea Peoples", was also maritime, and was very extensive, as can be seen in the two quotes below. It even extended to North, South and Central America, and is intimately connected with the Olmecs.

"... many of those who had been a part of the Hyksos alliance made their way to Mexico and were the driving force behind the new high Toltec culture [otherwise known as Olmec] that sprang into being during the sixteenth century BC." p.354

"Sailing to Paradise", by Jim Bailey, p.354

"The Dominion of the Amu-Hyksos was not confined to Egypt. Scarabs, or official seals have been found in various countries, with the names of King Apop and King Khian. The name of Khian is engraved on a sphinx discovered in Baghdad and on a jar lid found at Knossos in Crete. An inscription of Apop [the "Agag" mentioned above] says that "his father Seth, lord of Auaris, had set all foreign countries under his feet."

"Ages In Chaos", by Immanuel Velikovsky, p.64

It is interesting to note that the name of some of the Kings / Pharaoh of the Amalekites / Hyksos had very Moorish sounding names. In the quote below, the title "El" is part of one of the Kings names. The title "El" also shows their association with the Canaanites. "El" was the head of the Council of the "gods" [see picture of "El" in issue #4].

"El-Welid, son of Douma, advanced at the head of a numerous army, with the intention to overrun diverse countries and to overthrow their sovereigns."

"Masudi, who wrote about the plagues that befell Arabia, and the flight of the Amalekites from Mecca, and the flood, recounted also the conquest of Egypt by the Amalekites."

"An Amalekite king, el-Welid, son of Douma, arrived from Syria, invaded Egypt, conquered it, seized the throne and occupied it without opposition, his life long."

"Ages In Chaos", by Immanuel Velikovsky, p.64

Ofifteenth Dynasty (Hyksos): c.1668-1560 BC

1668-1652	Sekhaenre(?) Shalik
1652-1638	Maibre Sheshi
1638-1630	Meruserre Yaqob-her
1630-1610	Seuserrenre Khayan
1610-1569	Auserre Apopi
1569-1560	Asehre(?) Khamudi

Sixteenth Dynasty (Hyksos): c.1665-1565 BC: About seventeen



Khauserre

kings known from contemporary sources, including:

	Nubuserre	Yak-
boam		Wadjed
		Yakbaal
	Nubankhre	Anath-
her		

"Handbook of Kings & Queens", by John E. Morby

[Above] There was even a Hyksos Amalekite Pharaoh with the name "Yaqob" (Yakub). Yaqub was the name of many famous Moors. It was also the name of the Moorish scientist who created the Europeans through genetic manipulation. Notice also, the name "Shalik" also sounds Moorish. "Yakbaal" sounds Canaanite (Baal), and "Maibre" sounds Ethiopian. The Hyksos considered the Cushites Allies.

0 Osiris with shepherd crook

The word "Amalek/Amalik" contains the Arabic word "Malik" which means ruler or King. The horse drawn chariot, and the "Shepherds Crook" or crosier, which became a symbol of royal authority in Egypt, was introduced by the Amalekite, Hyksos Pharaohs. The "Shepherds Crook" or crosier is a symbol of the Divine kingship that was handed down to the children of Ham, and symbolized the king as the "good shepherd" of his people. [See Below]

"Both in Greece and the Middle East kingship was equated with shepherdship, so the parable of the good shepherd held references to the god-kings of the Mediterranean, a significance subsequently lost by Christians. "The exalted scepter, staffs, the exalted shrine, shepherdship, kingship." This is a line given to the Mesopotamian sea god Enki? The Sumerian god Enlil, god of Nippur, was called "the shepherd", and so on. The Hebrew King David was also a shepherd of his people. At-

tis, consort of Cybele, was also the good shepherd, the "pastor bonus." For India, Krishna was the shepherd god, son of Vishnu, whose symbol, like Christ's, was a fish. He was also a savior god? In Egypt the shepherd's crook was the scepter, symbol of kingship. It was pronounced hks, hence the name Hyksos, so important to our story."

"Sailing to Paradise", by Jim Bailey, p.133

The Kings of Sumer

"In the days before the Flood, the operative kings of Sumer were Nephilim guardians appointed by the Anunnaki, but after the Flood came a new era of the first earthly kings. It was this post-4000 BC era (the 'Age of Adam') which saw the sudden and glorious rise of the Sumerians, the people whose strange new language gave its name to the region. Even in those times, the kingly appointments were still made by grant of the Assembly under the continuing presidency of Anu. From about 2100 BC comes the proclamation for the installation of King Shulgi of Ur, who reigned shortly before the birth of Abraham: 'Let Shulgi, king with a pleasant term of reign, perform correctly for me, Anu, the rites instituted of kingship. Let him direct the schedules of the gods for me.'

Earthly kingship was established as a hallowed employment encompassing both social and military duties. It was not governmental, though, for the kings were the designated guardians of the people, and their role was to protect and direct the people. In functional terms, the king was defined as a shepherd and his rod of assembly was a shepherd's staff (a crook or crosier). This was a requisite symbol of the original kings"

Genesis of the Grail Kings", by Laurence Gardner, p.82

" Hyksos rulers were so named from their distinction as Hikau-khoswet, which is said to mean Desert Princes. They are often referred to as the Shepherd Kings, although this is said by many to be a misnomer. In reality, they were indeed 'shepherds' in accordance with the ancient Mesopotamian kingly style (see Chapter 9) which had been transported into the Hyksos realm of Syro-Phoenicia, from where flourished a regular caravan trade with the Mesopotamian kingdom of Mari. When documenting the Hyksos dynasts, Manetho referred to them not only as 'shepherds', but also as 'brothers', and this was precisely the term used to define the equal status of the prevailing individual kings of Mesopotamian regions such as Mari,

Babylon and Larsa.

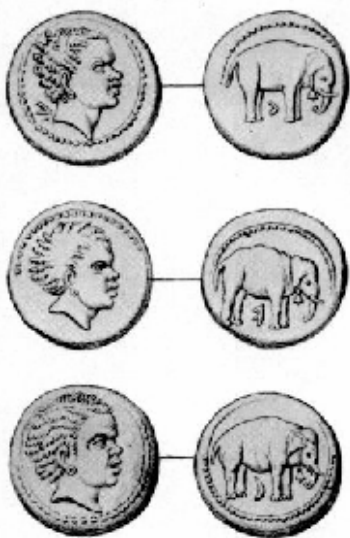
The Hyksos kings were Amorite descendants of Ham and as such would have been of a strain related to the early second dynasty - perhaps even to the twelfth dynasty of Queen Sobeknefru. One way or another, they challenged the seventeenth dynasty of Thebes, and in matters of warfare they introduced the horse, the chariot and the compound bow, none of which had formerly been used in Egypt. These things were, however, previously apparent in Troy, from where the Sea Kings (those of Aa-Mu) and their followers spread into the Mediterranean seaboard lands after Troy V was devastated by fall-out from the Mount Santorini eruption ..."

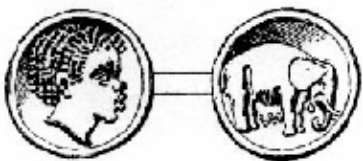
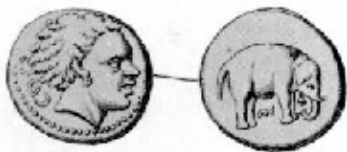
Genesis of the Grail Kings", by Laurence Gardner, p.168-169

Thus, it becomes evident to those with understanding, that the historical information and evidences which we deal with in the Journal of the Moorish Paradigm is of utmost importance. It lays the foundation and substantiates any claims to inherited land rights and other birthrights of Moors. The true knowledge of the Amalekite, Hyksos migration in 1500 BC following the geological cataclysms of that time is critical. It is also important to understand that the Amalekite, Hyksos were in reality a confederation of all the people from the civilizations around Arabia, Canaan, Mesopotamia, the Aegean and Mediterranean . Our ancestors

were the original founders, and inhabitants of Mecca, Jerusalem, and the so-called "Holy Land" in general. As a result of the cataclysms of 1500 BC, a large portion left and a large portion remained. The part that remained, mixed in with others to form the Arab/Semitic people of the "Holy Land" today.

This concludes this part of The Moorish Civilization and the Dominions of Amexem, Part 1: The Hyksos. We will continue this subject in the next issue where we will go deeper into the eventual movement of this Amelekite, Canaanite, Moabite





mass migration and the formation of the Kingdoms of Morocco, Tunis, Algeria, Tripoli, in North Africa, Ghana, Mali, Songhai, Tukulor etc., in West Africa. These form the basis of the Dominions of Amexem, and we will show how they were eventually united politically and economically under Morocco.

Pieces of a Puzzle

Ongoing research and updates

Because our research is constant and ongoing, also be-

cause brothers and sisters are constantly sending me new information, I would like to create a section in this journal dedicated new information on old topics already covered in previous issues, as well as include pieces of new information and new insights.

Hannibal's Carthage

(Left) Roman Coins of Hannibal
Roman Coins of Hannibal

These pictures show bronze coinage from central Italy depicting Hannibal and his Carthaginian army. These elephants represent the first "tanks". Carthage fought against Rome in what is now known as the "Punic Wars". Notice the thick lips and wooly hair. The Carthaginians were Phoenician Canaanites who left Canaan after the cataclysms in 1500 BC and settled in North Africa, West Africa, and North, South and Central America.





Memnon The Great

Memnon, according to the Greeks in the Iliad, was said to have come to the relief of Troy during the Trojan war.

. "This is the Memnon who was said to have been sent to the siege of Troy, and to have been slain by Achilles; and who was also said by the ancient authors to be an Ethiopian or a Black. .. Thus Virgil makes Memnon black, as also does Pindar." [Anacalypsis, by Godfrey Higgins, . 56]

Right: Picture of Memnon from a Greek vase. He was also said to of have founded the Mesopotamian capital Susa (Elam), where are located monuments known as the Memnonium. The Egyp-

tians also claim Memnon as one of their Pharaohs known as Amenhotep III, called by the Greeks Amenophis. In Egypt the so-



called Colossi of Memnon are dedicated to him [Next Page].

The Colossi of Memnon in Egypt

"The Colossi of Memnon, carved from single blocks of stone to represent Amenhotep III, whose mortuary temple entrance they once flanked, east of the temple complex of Madinat Habu in Thebes, Egypt."

[Encyclopedia Britannica]

These colossal statues were said to give out a sound when struck by the first rays of the sun. This was said to be caused by a fissure built into the stone of these statues.

[Left] Here is a Picture of Pharaoh Amenhotep III.

Angelo Soliman The Moorish "Grand Master" of Vienna

Angelo Soliman, Moorish Grand Master

Angelo Soliman, 1721-1796, who was also known as "The Moorish Mason", was the Grand Master of the prestigious "True Harmony Lodge", whose members included Vienna's social elite. Mozart and Hayden joined his lodge shortly after he joined. One of his innovations was to change the ritual so that it included the reading of serious scientific and academic papers. This spread to

other lodges throughout Europe and gave Masonry it's reputation from then on for intellectual rigor. Angelo Soliman was described as

"a prominent, widely respected citizen of Vienna, a veteran with a shining record, a learned attendant of kings and princes, a royal pensioner, ... a devoted husband and father."

[Frank Peters "The Princely Moor Who Circulated In Mozart's Vienna"]

When he made transition (died), Francis II of the "Holy Roman Empire" had his body flayed, stuffed and put into his private museum.

Keep in mind that European freemasonry was a secret operation of the Moorish Masters whose purpose was to make a group of Europeans custodians, and keepers for a time of Moorish Science, Codes and Ciphers until now, the time of our resurrection. The 5th chapter of the book "*Sur la Litterature des Negres*" (Maradin, Paris 1808) was about him, and was translated into English in 1810. For some *strange*



reason, the 5th chapter on him was left out. This is one of the reasons little has been known about him. *More later!*

Nothing New Under The Sun



[Left] Terra cotta of a young man removing a thorn from his foot. Notice that the hat he is wearing resembles very much the "Kangol" hats worn by many brothers these days. Another example that there is "nothing new under the sun". This terra cotta is from Priene, second century BC. [A. Koster, "Die griechischen Terra-kotten, Berlin 1926] We think that many of the new styles of locking our hair is new, but as the picture

[Right] shows, these styles are nothing new. This is a Greek bronze statuette dating from 200 BC, of a singer with locked hair. Once again proving there is "nothing new under the sun".
Greek Singer

Interesting Quotes about The Olmec from a



United States Astronaut, Gordon Cooper

Excerpts from: "Leap of Faith" by Gordon Cooper

[Left] Rarely seen Olmec head.

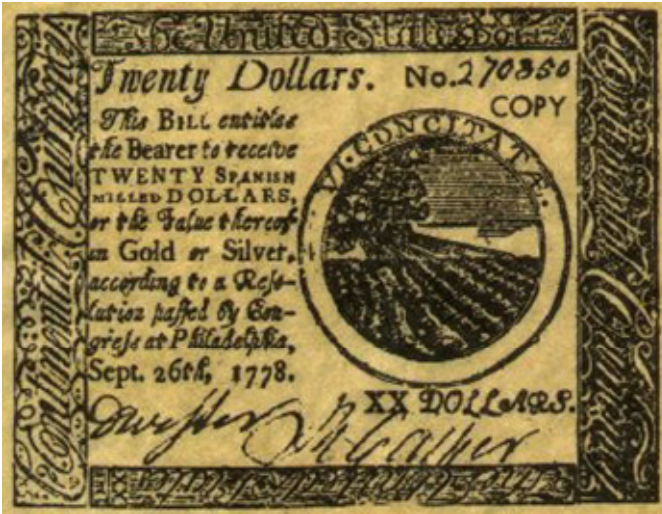
Olmec civilization is older than previously thought (1500 BC). While in Central America, astronaut Gordon Cooper came across Olmec ruins and artifacts. When he had them dated this is what they found:

"The age of the ruins was confirmed 3,000 BC. Compared with other advanced civilizations, relatively little was known about this one - called the Olmec. P.188

"Among other things, the Olmecs have been credited with developing writing in Mexico. They also developed the concept of the zero and positional numbers, three thousand years before Europe did. They greatly advanced agricultural practices, which allowed them to produce high yields from small areas and feed their urban centers. They were known for building great public works." P.189

"Olmec political, social, religious and economic characteristics laid the groundwork for the three pre-Columbian civiliza-

tions that followed: Maya, Toltec, and Aztec. ... A lot of hiero-



glyphics
w e r e
found at
our site.
T h e y
closely
resembled
Egyptian
h i e r o -
glyphics,
but they
were Ol-
mec syllable
signs
used to
make pic-
tures." p.189

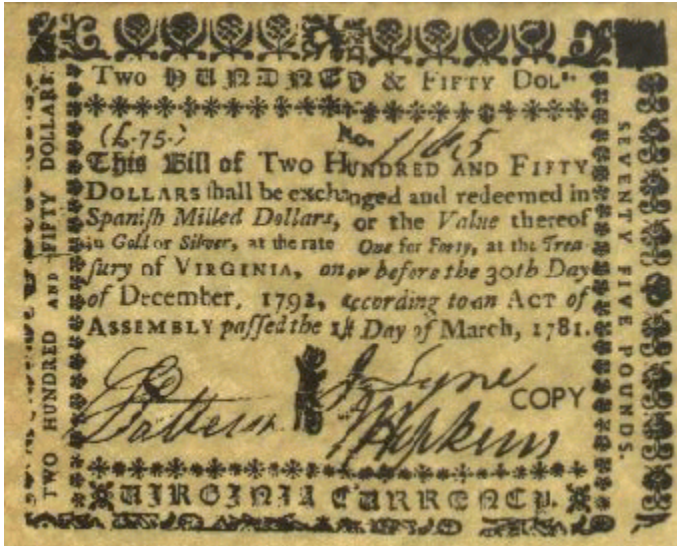
[Left] Aztec Calendar Stone based on the original Olmec Calendar. Starting Date - August 13, 3113 BC

"Among the findings that intrigued me the most: celestial navigation symbols and formulas that when translated, turned out to be mathematical formulas used to this day for navigation, and accurate drawings of constellations, some of which wouldn't be officially discovered until the age of modern tele-



scopes." p.190

"The Olmec had used the same means of celestial naviga-



tion as the Egyptian and Minoan civilizations on Crete, and at the same time. The navigation stars used by those civilizations are still in existence, in fact, the same stars were used by Apollo to navigate to the moon and back. ...This left me wondering why have celestial navigation signs if they weren't navigating celestially? Did this knowledge develop in three different places in the ancient world at the very same time? If not, then how did it get from Egypt to Crete to Mexico?" P.190

According to the "long-count" calendar founded by the Olmecs [Left], we are in the 5th age, the 6th age will begin June 6, 2012.
More Later.

0 Philadelphia

"Not Worth A Continental"

It is very interesting to note that the early currency of the United States known as "Continental Currency" claimed to be backed by "Spanish Milled Dollars".

"As a matter of convenience, individual states issued paper money in 1776 denominated in dollars and backed by

"Continental Currency." The currency was not backed by "Spanish Milled Dollars," as so stated." Thus the term "Not Worth A Continental". [The official 1994 Blackbook, 26 ed., p.4]



0 Virginia

C. M. Bey said; "The foundation of the Dollar System of the U.S.A. was handed down by the Moorish Nation" The Spanish inherited the Dollar, Dinero, Dinar, from the Moors. America inherited it from the Spanish Further, he also said; "The term Khan (Cohen) implies the people who control the Board of real estate, commerce, production and distribution of the Order of Roman Colonization, which manifested with Wall Street..." [See works of C.M. Bey]

"The widespread acceptance of the Spanish dollar caused the popularity of its fractional units (31/8¢, 61/4¢ and 12/2¢)...became the basis for quotes on our infant stock exchange. Today, quotes in the Wail Street Journal of stock prices still reflect this heritage."

[The official 1994 Blackbook, 26 ed., p.4]

Remember, the so-called early Spanish Empire in this hemisphere was no more than

"a thin white veneer over a seething black mass."

The Spanish Empire?

The Suppressed Description of Jesus

Found in a Roman "Forma" (Wanted Ad)

Jesus on a Roman Coin by Justinian II

Josephus was a Jewish historian who wrote shortly after the time of Jesus. One of the reasons often given as to why Jesus did not really exist was because there was no mention of him in any of the extant writings of Josephus. This seemed odd if Jesus existed, since Josephus was a Jewish historian writing shortly after Jesus' time. But it now becomes evident the Josephus did write about Jesus. His writings about him were suppressed. One of the reasons the Catholic Church suppressed his writing is because they contained a physical description of Jesus from a Roman 'forma' or wanted ad.

In the book "The Hiram Key", by Christopher Knight and Robert Lomas, it says on p.230;

"James was duly arrested and a wanted poster was issued for Jesus, giving a visual description of the man. All copies and references to this were destroyed a long time ago... It was, however, reported by Josephus in his Capture of Jerusalem. Josephus drew his information directly from the 'forma' produced by Pontius Pilatus's officers. This was the document that carried the description of the wanted man, a copy of which had to be filed in Rome. The New Testament states that a warrant was issued for the arrest of the man that says he is the king of the Jews, and that it was Judas who turned in his master.

Despite Christian censorship a copy of Josephus's description survived in Slavonic texts and came to light in the last century." [*The Hiram Key*, by Christopher Knight & Robert Lomas, p.230]

Below is the description from the Roman 'forma' (wanted ad).



"... a man of simple appearance, mature age, dark skin, small stature, three cubits high... with scanty hair with a parting in the middle of his head, after the manner of the Nazarites, and with an undeveloped beard."

The Hiram Key, by Christopher Knight & Robert Lomas, p.230

As Quiet as it's Kept: The Pyramids & Mounds of China

Chinese Pyramid

As quiet as it's kept, there are not just one or two pyramids and mounds in China, but possibly hundreds. There are some pyramids and mounds that may even be larger than those found in



Egypt and Mexico. China has carefully kept the knowledge of these pyramids a secret. You would think that they would be proud of these megalithic structures, and would show them off to the world as examples of the greatness of ancient Chinese Culture. One possible reason for the great secrecy may be because these structures were not built by "Chinese", but rather by the people known in the Chinese historical annals as the "U-long", meaning Black Dragons (ancient Moors) who were said to be descended from the "Gin" (Arabic=Jinn). The "U-long", may also be related to the "Shang Dynasty", the first Dynasty recorded to rule in China.

The Shang are described by the Chou, who later overthrew them



as having:

"black and oily skin".

[African Presence in Early America, ed. Ivan Van Sertima, p.245]

"These Gin or men appear to be the Jinns or Genis of the primitive Arabs and Persians, who came in contact with them in East Imalaya (Himalayas) and Iran. Famous in antediluvian history as good and beneficent beings, friends of the Peris, the ancient Iranians or Persians. ...Gin-hoang meaning Human Emperors were nine brothers, sons of the Ti-hoang, who divided



the earth among them, and built cities surrounded with walls,

founded kingdoms and settled governments...

Atlantic Journal and Friend of Knowledge, by C.S. Rafinesque p. 24
Chinese Pyramid

The first picture of these pyramids to be brought to the attention of the world in recent times, was taken in 1947 by Col. Maurice Sheehan from a DC3 aircraft. This was then reported in the "New York Times", March 1947. The next day, the "Los Angeles Daily Express" also ran his photograph. The next day the "Associated Press" received a letter from the Chinese authorities of Nanking province saying; "The existence of such pyramids is not backed up by evidence."

[Next Page] Group of Chinese Pyramids and mounds. At least eight (8) are visible.

In 1912 two travelers, Fred Meyer Shroder and Oscar Maman traveled to China. A monk named "Bogdo" (the Holy One) acted as their guide along the Chinese-Mongolian border. Bogdo believed the pyramids were at least 5,000 years old, thus dating them to around 3,000 BC. Again this 3,000 BC date pops up again as mentioned in the earlier article on the Olmecs. This is also the approximate date of the beginning of the Egyptian, Mesopotamian, Indian, Mediterranean, and Aegean civilizations. The Chinese have declared many of the areas around the pyramids forbidden zones, and have even planted trees and shrubs on the sides of the pyramids and mounds in order to conceal them.

0

Chinese farmer with massive pyramid in the background.

Throughout my studies of our history, there seems to be a conspiracy to conceal, destroy, distort and suppress our history. Many peoples and nations have taken part in this conspiracy. This is a subject which I will deal with in greater detail in later issues. For now I would like to end this issue by saying; only we can overthrow this conspiracy and destroy it's aims. Please continue to support us and spread the word so that we may reveal the truth and allow that truth to truly set us free.

Peace

To the Emperor of Moscow.
Great and magnanimous Friend,
Since the date of the letter, which the late Congress, by their President, addressed to your Imperial Majesty, the United States of America, have thought proper to change their government, and to institute a new one, agreeable to the Constitution, of which I have the honor of herewith inclosing a copy. The time necessarily employed in this arduous task, and the derangements occasioned by so great, though peaceable a Revolution, will apologise, and account for your Majesty's not having received those regular advices, and marks of attention from the United States, which the Friendship and Magnanimity of your conduct towards them, afforded reason to expect.

The United States, having unanimously appointed me to the supreme executive authority, in this Nation, your Majesty's letter of the 17th of August 1788, which, by reason of the dissolution of the late Government, remained unanswered has been delivered to me. I have also received the letter, which your Imperial Majesty has been so kind as to write, in favor of the United States, to the Parliaments of Paris and Turin, and I present to you the sincere acknowledgments and thanks of the United States, for this important mark of your friendship for them.

We greatly regret that the hostile disposition of those regiments towards this Nation, who have never injured them, is not to be removed, on terms in our power to comply with. Whilst our

young Nation, just recovering from the devastations and depopulation of a long war, have not, as yet, had time to acquire riches by agriculture and commerce. But our soil is fruitful, and our people industrious, and we have reason to flatter ourselves that we shall gradually become useful to our friends.

The encouragement which your Majesty has been pleased, generously, to give to our commerce with your Dominions, the punctuality with which you have caused the Treaty with us to be observed, and the just and generous measures taken in the case of Captain Proctor, make a deep impression on the United States, and confirm their respect for, and attachment to your Imperial Majesty.

It gives me pleasure to have this opportunity of assuring your Majesty that, while I remain at the head of this Nation, I shall not cease to promote every measure that may conduce to the Friendship and Harmony which so happily subsist between your Empire and them, and shall esteem myself happy, in every occasion of convincing your Majesty of the high sense (which in common with the whole Nation) I entertain of the Magnanimity, Wisdom, and Benevolence of your Majesty.

In the course of the approaching winter, the national legislature (which is called by the former name of Congress) will assemble, and I shall take care that nothing be omitted that may be necessary to cause the correspondence between our two countries to be maintained and conducted in a manner agreeable to your Majesty, and satisfactory to all the parties concerned in it.

May the Almighty bless your Imperial Majesty, our great and magnanimous Friend, with his constant guidance and protection. Written at the City of New York the first day of December 1789.

For Washington
To Our great and magnanimous Friend, his imperial Majesty
the Emperor of Morocco—

Printed Version

"Great and Magnanimous Friend" and continued in the following grateful vein:

Since the date of the letter which the late Congress, by their president, addressed to your Imperial Majesty, the United States of America have thought proper to change their government and to institute a new one, agreeable to the Constitution, of which I have the honor of herewith enclosing a copy. The time necessarily employed in the arduous task, and the derangement occasioned by so great, though peaceable a revolution, will apologize, and account for your Majesty's not having received those regular advices and marks of attention from the United States which the friendship and magnanimity of your conduct toward them afforded reason to expect.

The United States, having unanimously appointed me to the supreme executive authority in this nation, your Majesty's letter of the 17th of August 1788, which by reason of the dissolution of the late government remains unanswered, has been delivered to me. I have also received the letter which your Imperial Majesty has been so kind as to write, in favor of the United States, to the Bashaws of Tunis and Tripoli, and I present to you the sincere acknowledgements and thanks of the United States for this important mark of your friendship for them.

We greatly regret that the hostile disposition of those regencies toward this nation, who have never injured them, is not to be removed, on terms in our power to comply with. Within our territories there are no mines, either of gold or silver, and this young nation, just recovering from the waste and desolation of a long war, have not, as yet, had time to acquire riches by agriculture and commerce. But our soil is bountiful and our people industrious, and we have reason to flatter ourselves that we shall gradually become useful to our friends.

The encouragement which your Majesty has been pleased, generously, to give to our commerce with your dominions, the punctuality with which you have caused the Treaty with us to be observed, and the just and generous measures taken in the case of Captain Proctor, make a deep impression on the United States and confirm their respect for, and attachment to, your Imperial Majesty.

It gives me pleasure to have this opportunity of assuring your Majesty that, while I remain at the head of this nation, I shall not cease to promote every measure that may conduce to the friendship and harmony which so happily subsist between your Empire and them, and shall esteem myself happy in every occasion of convincing your Majesty of the high sense (which in common with the whole Nation) I entertain of the magnanimity, wisdom and benevolence of your Majesty. In the course of the approaching winter, the national legislature, which is called by the former name of Congress, will assemble, and I shall take care that nothing be omitted that may be necessary to cause the correspondence to be maintained and conducted in a manner agreeable to your Majesty and giving satisfaction to all parties concerned in it.

May the Almighty bless your Imperial Highness, our Great and Magnanimous friend with his constant guidance and protection.

George Washington

Appendix B

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA
FILE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

RESOLUTION NO. 75

MR. WITKIN, IN PLACE' APRIL 17, 1933.

MOORISH-AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA AND
USE OF THEIR NAMES

Many sons and daughters of that proud and handsome race which inspired the architecture of Northern Africa and carried into Spain the influence of its artistic temperament have become citizens of this Nation

In the City of Philadelphia there exists a Moorish-American Society made up of Moors who have found here the end of their quest for a home and of the children of those who journeyed here from the plains of Morocco

This Society has done much to bring about a thorough absorption by these people of those principles which are necessary to make them good American citizens

These Moorish-Americans have since being here missed the use of the titles and name annexations that were so familiar at home and which are used in accordance with the doctrines of the religious faith to which they are adherents therefore be it

Resolved, That this House commends the Moorish-American Society of Philadelphia for the efficient service it has rendered the Nation in bringing about a speedy and thorough Americanization of these former Moors and that in accordance with the fullest right of religious independence guaranteed every citizen we recognize also the right of these people to use the name affixes El or Ali or Bey or any other prefix or suffix to which they have heretofore been accustomed to use or which they may hereafter acquire the right to use.

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6. **Long Before Columbus**, by Hans Holzer, Bear & Company Publishing, New Mexico
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9. **Maya / Atlantis: Queen Moo and the Egyptian Sphinx**, by Augustus Leplongeon, Steinerbooks, New York.
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