

APPENDIX V_1: Pharaoh Akhenaten (Ikhнатon) Esoteric Identity as the Biblical Exodus Moses and King Sargon I of Assyria

A. Pharaoh Akhunaten as the Biblical Moses.

The 18th Dynasty Ancient Egypt/*Kemite* Pharaoh and "Aten Path" Master **Akhunaten (Akhenaten/Ikhнатon)** and so-called Jewish Biblical leader of the Exodus from Egypt to Israel **Moses** can be connected not only as peers as Sigmund Freud cautiously did in 1933 in his series of essays now known as Moses and Monotheism, but can be identified as the same person as [Biblical Scholar and Egyptologist Ahmad Osman did in 1990 in his Moses and Akhunaten.](#)

However, this author first identified this esoteric **Akhunaten and Moses identity** in 1986 based on the following esoteric evidence summarized below:

1. Egyptologists generally set the birth year of Pharaoh Akhunaten at 1404 B.C., and some like Bunsen the birth year of Moses at 1392 B.C. ___ only a 12 year difference.
2. Both Pharaoh Akhunaten and Moses attended the **Ancient Egyptian Mystery School of On (Annu or Heliopolis)** cited in the Bible as having trained Joseph.
 - a. "We are told not only by the Bible, but also by the historian Phil that Moses an Initiate of the Egyptian Mysteries, also became a Hierogrammat {3rd degree Annu Mystery School priest}; learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptian people."

(from George James Stolen Legacy, pg. 67)

"Moses was indebted for this knowledge to the mother of the Egyptian princess, Thermuthis, who saved him from the waters of the Nile. The wife of Pharaoh, Batria, was an initiate herself."

(footnote Devita et Morte Mosis, Phil Jadaeus, pg. 199) (Madame Blavatsky. Isis Unveiled I, pg. 25)

"Manetho {the Egyptian High Priest historian of Egypt circa 240 B.C.} says he {Moses} was a hierophant of Hieropolis, and a priest of the Sun-God Osiris, and that his name was Osarsiph." {Ibid., pg. 555}

- b. Akhunaten as "Aten Path" High Priest and then Master\Pharaoh undoubtedly attended Annu's Mystery School, a disciple of the "Aten Path" Master Amenophis, son of the Hapi who was his father's (Pharaoh Amenophis III) and his advisor and Master.
3. ". . . there might have been a religious link between them {Moses and Akhenaten} That such a link existed is implicit in the statement by Manetho, . . . who attempted to write a coherent account of the religious schism of Akhunaten. But halfway through he confused it with a narrative relating to Moses {alias Osarsiph} and the last Hyksos wars Both (allowing Moses to have been a Hyksos prince) were heirs to the throne of Egypt. Both were, in their several ways, monotheists, and both . . . most likely were priests of Heliopolis Annu Mystery School."

(from J. Colliers Heretic Pharaoh) (emphasis added)

- a. **Please note** that Egyptian High Priest Manetho's History of Egypt circa 245 B.C. is the key to the esoteric identity of Pharaoh Akhunaten as Moses. It must be understood that Manetho wrote his history from the oldest, indelible historical records of the **Ancient Egyptian Mystery School of On (Annu)** itself now missing and destroyed, under orders of the invader Ptolemy Greeks dominated by the Theban priesthood.

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This priesthood's political, religious, and economic policy is to coverup this Akhenaten\Moses identity, by confusing the facts with the Jewish (Theban priesthood dominated) peoples' originating mythology as a distinct non-Egyptian race which once ruled Egypt as the mysterious "Hyksos" Shepherd Kings.

In short Manetho's had constraints on what he could say, and what he wrote has been totally destroyed except for:

- a few quotes of his History of Egypt in Jewish Josephus' work Contra Apionem I circa 220 AD., whose goal is to use it to prove the Jewish people are a non-Egyptian thus non-black race and as stated above the once powerful "Hyksos" who controlled Egypt from 200 to 511 years, and
- a separate list of the dynasties of Egypt with brief notes on their specific Kings and outstanding facts chronologically his Chronology.

With Egyptian High Priest access to the **Ancient Egyptian Mystery School of On (Annu)** historical records, in no way could Manetho be confused or mistaken except by:

- being censored or commanded by superiors,
 - Jewish historian Josephus Flavius corruption of his quotes and paraphrases of Manethos History of Egypt,
 - Greek or later Roman Catholic Church corrupflon of Manethos Chronology of dynasties and kings, and
 - intentional "mistakes" which esoterically reveal the censored truth upon proper analysis and synthesis via comparative historical techniques.
- b. Keeping this in mind **two relevant points** in Manetho's Chronology must be brought forward and are presented below.

Point 1: Speaking about the 15th, 16th and 17th Dynasties of Egypt wherein from about 1700 to 1580 B.C. conventionally, esoterically 2,533 to 1580 B.C. the mysterious "Hyksos"\ Shepherd Kings controlled Egypt; Manetho clears up their identity as follows:

"{They}... consisted of Shepherd Kings. There were six foreign Kings from Phoenicia, who seized Memphis: in the Sethroite name they founded a town {Avaris on the east of the Bubastite branch of the Nile quoting Josephus Contra Apionem I, paragraph 78}"

(from Manetho, Aegyptiaca (Epitome) Fr. 43. from Syncelles\ Africanus)

Thus the six Phoenician cities on the Mediterranean coast of Asia Minor\Palestine\Canaan including Sidon, Tyre, Beirut, Gubla (Byblos), Sumur (Simyra) and Acco (Acre) were the leaders of a confederacy.

These six city Kings hired the surrounding Palestine\Syrian nomadic shepherd herders - Semitic (mixed white, black) peoples largely of Amurru\Retenu tribes of Hew Shasu. See Exhibit IV-2, Nine Bow Tribe #9. These shepherds clearly included the Hebrews or Khiburu shepherd nomads as mercenaries of these rich Phoenician Kings. See Exhibit IV-2, Nine Bow Tribe #5, Keft.

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Point 2. In his description of the 18th Dynasty to which Pharaoh Akhunaten belonged to circa 1576 - 1317 B.C., his Chronology variants of Eusebius (Ibid., Fr. 53a of Syncellus, 53b Armenian) list the following 14 Kings corrected by the monuments:

Manetho's 14 Kings order\name\reign years (Eusebius Variants)	Comparison History and Monument identified and corrected 14 Kings (Meyer. <u>Beschichte</u> , II, 1. pg. 75) order\name\reign years	Probable Dates of reigns (after Weigal's <u>History of Pharaohs and Manetho</u>)
1. Amosls - 25 years	1. Ahmose	1576 to 1551 B.C.
2. Chabron- 13 years (out of place, corrected)		
3. Amenophls - 12 years	2. Amenhotep	1551 to 1530 B.C.
4. Miphres. - 12 years	3. Thutmose I	1530 to 1518 B.C.
5. Misphragmuthosis - 26 years	4. Thutmose II	1518 to 1492 B.C.
(-) Amenses - 22 years (Omitted, placed by Syncellus)	5. Queen Hatshepsut	1492 to 1410 B.C. (Thutmose III coregent)
6. Tuthmosls - 9 years	6. Thufmos. III	1470 to 1441 I.C. (sole ruler 29 yeras)
7. Amenophis - 31 years	7. Amenhotep II	1441 to 1410 B.C.
(2) Chebron. 13 years (Out of place)	8. Thuthmose. IV	1410 to 1397 B.C.
8. Orus - 36 year	9. Amenhotep III	1397 to 1361 B.C.
9. Achencherses - 16 years	10. Akhunaten (Amenhotep IV)	1376 to 1361 B.C. - co-regent 1361 to 1345 B.C. - sole ruler
(.) _ _ _ _ (Omitted, corrected)	11. Smenkhkare	1348 to 1345 B.C. -co-regent
10. Acherres - 8 years	12. Tutankhamon	1345 to 1337 B.C.
11. Cherres - 15 years	13.. Ay	1337 to 1322 B.C.
12. Armais - 5 years (Danaus) - (falsified his reign beginning with Aakhunaten's co-regency to 59 years, corrected by historians to 30 years)	14. Horemheb	1322 to 1317 B.C.
13. Ramesses - 66 years (belongs to 19 th Dynasty, which is short a King In Manethos variants) (Aegyptlus)		
14. Amenophis - 40 years (in fact #9 Amenhotep III)		

The corrections via monuments and comparative history result in Manetho's stated 14 Kings, where his #13 Pharaoh belongs to the 19th Dynasty and #14 is part of the **myth of Danaus and Aegyptius** placed in as part of an intentional confusion to conceal the "Akhunaten is Moses" identity... .. for esoteric identity later in time.

Specifically only 2 of the 4 Amenhotep Kings were acknowledged truthfully by the Theban Priesthood (Amenhotep I and II), Manetho's #8 Pharaoh Orus is esoterically Amenhotep II (Aakhunaten's father); while Manetho's #9 Pharaoh Achencherses is esoterically Pharaoh Amenhotep IV. This Pharaoh in question here changed his name to Akhunaten, rejecting Amen as the national god and moving to curtail the powerful but corrupt Theban Amen-Ra/Osiris Cult priests as the national theocratic leaders.

4. ". . . I venture now to draw the following conclusions: if Moses was an Egyptian and if he transmitted to the Jews his own religion, then it was that of Ikhnaton, the Aton religion." (Sigmund Freud, Ibid., pg. 27)

"A strange fact in the history of the Egyptian religion, which was recognized and appraised relatively late. It is possible that the religion Moses gave to his Jewish people were yet his own, an Egyptian religion [the Ancient Egyptian Mystery School of On (Annu) "Aton Path"] though not the {more popular Theban priesthood's Amen-Ra/Osiris cults} Egyptian religion." (Sigmund Freud, Ibid., pg. 21) [explanation added]

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5. We can now analyze the previously mentioned “confused” account of **Manetho’s History of Egypt from Josephus’ Contra ADionem I. 26.**

It is “confused” only if we think that the Amenophis\Amenhotep mentioned is Manethos #14 listed Pharaoh and get caught up in a **myth** involving his #12 and #13 Kings putting the time span far too late to glean the truth. However we know this **myth of Danaus and Aegyptius** is from the 12th Dynasty, for Herodotus Book II paragraph 102 and 107 mentions this **myth** as occurring during the reign of Pharaoh Sesostris III. **Esoterically**, the Pharaoh Amenophis\Amenhotep mentioned is Pharaoh Amenhotep IV\Akhenaten or Manetho’s #9 Pharaoh Achenchyses while co-regent with his father Pharaoh Amenhotep III.

”...Manetho now interpolates this intruding Amenophis (Amenhotep IV). This King, he states, conceived a desire to behold the gods, as Or*, one of his predecessors on the throne, had done.” **(the account of Manetho’s History of Egypt from Josephus’ Contra ADionem I. 2).**

***NOTE: Esoterically** King or Pharaoh Or can be identified as Pharaoh Akhenaten while he was co-regent with his father Pharaoh Amenhotep III. **Ironically** Pharaoh Amenhotep III is Manetho’s #8 Pharaoh Orus.

“...and he communicated his desire to this namesake Amenophis, Paaphis’ son Amenhotep, son of Hapu, Minister\Master of both Amenhotep III\IV who, in virtue of his wisdom and knowledge of the future, was reputed to be a partaker in the divine nature.” **(the account of Manetho’s History of Egypt from Josephus’ Contra ADionem I. 2).**

- a. Specifically what does becoming a spectator of the gods’ mean? Did Amenhotep IV truly then seek spiritual enlightenment from his minister in co-regency? Amenhotep IV\Amenhotep III’s co-regency was the period approximately 1378- 1367 B.C. when they tried to work with the Amen priesthood in the then capital Thebes.

Luckily George James’ classic Stolen Legacy elucidates that the **“Egyptian Mystery System** had as its most important object the deification of man.....{that} could enable him to become godlike and see the Gods in this life and attain the beatific vision and hold communion with the Immortals.” **(George James, Stolen Legacy, pg. 27) (emphasis added)**

See Illustrations O-4 and O-4 - Pharaoh and “Aten Path’ Master Akhunaten as “Sphinx”\HU. This was obviously the esoteric desire of Pharaoh Amenhotep IV, and as “Aten Path’^t Master; Amenhotep, son of Hapu was uniquely qualified to guide the Pharaoh.

“{MinisterAmenhotep,son of Hapu} then, replied that he would be able to see the gods if he cleansed the whole land of lepers and other polluted person.”

“The King was delighted and assembled all those in Egypt whose bodies were wasted by disease: they numbered 80,000 persons. These he cast into the stone-quarries to the east of the Nile, there to work segregated from the rest of the Egyptians. Among them, Manetho, adds, there were some of the learned priests, who had been attacked by leprosy.’ **(the account of Manetho’s History of Egypt from Josephus’ Contra Adionem I. 2, paragraph #234 and 235).**

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- b. Quoting again from Joy Collier [The Heretic Pharaoh](#), pg. 234) for clarification of **Lysimachus**, the Greek historian, an alternative version of this account is presented:

“The King of Egypt sent some to consult the oracle of [Hammon \[Amen\]](#) the gods answer was this, that he must purge his temples of impure and impious men by expelling them out of those temples . . . the sun having indignation at these men being suffered to live.”

Thus [Pharaoh Akhunaten](#) raised the ‘[Aten Path](#)’ as the national religion again, and reinvigorating anew an **Aten Path** practicing national theocratic priesthood. Here **Lysimachus** establishes without doubt that the people to be expelled suffered in the eyes of the “[establishment](#)” of [Thebes](#) from spiritual not physical defects.

In addition Joy Collier [The Heretic Pharaoh](#), pg. 234 presents an alternative version of **Lysimachus** that identifies the [Theban Sorcery Lodges](#) and its [Amen-Osiris Priesthood](#) as the source of this **spiritual leprosy** for “he {**Pharaoh Amenophis IV**} must purge his {**Amens**} temples of impure and impious men {priests} by expelling them out of those {Amen} temples..... the sun gods {of Annu\Heliopolis, generically Ra} having an indignation at these men {Amen priests} being suffered to live.”

This alternative **Lysimachus** version makes total sense via comparative history. For we know that before and after their ascendancy to national dominance via the conquests and support of **Thuthmoses III**, that the **Amen Priesthood** was corrupt e.g., printing blank name space copies of the [Book of the Dead](#) promising spiritual salvation and practicing **sorcery** e.g., [spiritualism](#) communication with the dead via séances, misuse of [spiritism](#) and exploitative use use of [hypnosis and mesmerism](#).

A clear pattern of **Theban priesthood** using **historical censorship** can be seen in its historical treatment of their arch theocratic rival the [Ancient Egyptian Mystery School of On \(Annu\)](#) 18 th Dynasty graduates [Pharaoh-Queen Hatshepsut](#) and [Pharaoh Thutmose IV](#). Thus it can be better appreciated that **Pharaoh-Queen Hatshepsut** placed [Aten Path](#) symbols of the **Obelisks** in the [Amen Temple at Thebes](#) and commissioned a [Punt Expedition](#) to [Ta-Neter](#). Thus it can be better appreciated that **Pharaoh Thutmose IV** married a [Mitanni](#) princess **Mutemuaaenra**, esoterically an **Aten Path** practitioner; and he renovated the [Annu Sphinx/HU Rock Sculpture and Temples](#) at the [Ancient Egyptian Mystery School of On \(Annu\)](#) at the [Giza Rock Plateau Complex](#). **Consequently**, as shown above **Pharaoh-Queen Hatshepsut** was completely left out of **Manethos’** Pharaoh list; while **Pharaoh Thutmose IV** was placed out of order on the **Kings’ Lists** by the rival [Amen-Osiris Priesthood](#) to further confuse true history and their contributions to the [Science of Spirituality](#) system of the [Aten Path](#).

Esoterically, it must be understood that [Amenhotep III](#) and his son [Akhenaten](#) (**Amenhotep IV**) as **Aten High Priest** as his co-regent, with [Master Thef](#) of the “[Aten Path](#)” [Amenhotep, son of Hapu](#) as his advisor and also the **Aten Path** practitioners **Mitanni Queens Tiy and Nefertiti**; were organized and set for a “show down” with the corrupt **Theban Sorcery Lodges**. Its demonic practicing [Amen-Osiris Priesthood](#) suffered from a **“spiritual leprosy.”** Esoterically they enjoyed unprecedented power via **Pharaoh Thutmose III’s** imperialistic reign, who supported the **Amen-Osiris Priesthood** after receiving its aid in the unnatural takeover and disposal of **Pharaoh-Queen Hatshepsut**.

Under **Pharaoh and Aten Path Master Akhunaten** as sole ruler and his **Aten Path** practicing Queen **Nefertiti** the corrupt **Amen Priesthood** was suppressed, and eventually a **civil war** broke out throughout the Egyptian Empire from **Kush** to **Hittite**. **Pharaoh Akhenaten** established a new capital city **Akhetaten (Amarna)** located between the city of **Annu** of the South (**Heliopolis**) and the **Amen Priesthood** headquarter and former capital city of **Thebes** just across from **Khemannu\Hermopolis**.

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This resulted in the **Biblical Exodus** lead by Pharaoh Akhenaten to Queen Nefertiti's homeland Mitanni\Neherna\Assyria of most of Egypt's leading "Sun People" who had been trained in the **Ancient Egyptian Mystery School of On (Annu)** and many imprisoned Semites if we can believe the **Bible** an iota on this point.

- c. **Thus esoterically** Manetho's #9 Pharaoh Achencheres has been identified as Pharaoh Aakhunaten\Amenhotep IV co-regent with his father Pharaoh Amenhotep III about 1376 - 1361, sole ruler 1361 - 1345 B.C.

Remarkably even Manetho makes Pharaoh Aakhunaten and Moses contemporaries in the Eusebius variants of his Chronology: "#9 Achencheres for 16 years. About this time Moses led the Jews in their march out of Egypt." **[FR. 53a (from Syncellus) According to Eusebius]**

"9 Achencheres . . . for 16 years. In his time Moses became the leader of the Hebrews in their exodus from Egypt." **[FR. 53b Armenian version of Eusebius]**

- d. Via the genius of the multi-disciplinarian merging of adept psychoanalysis applied to history, Jewish psychiatrist Sigmund Freud agrees with Manetho:

"According to our construction the Exodus from Egypt would have taken place between 1358 and 1350 B.C. - that is to say, after the 'death' * of Ikhnaton and before the restitution of the authority of the state of Horemheb. The goal of the wandering could only be Canaan.... All conditions, internal and external, favoring the Exodus coincide only in the period immediately after the 'death' {disappearance} of the heretic King {Ikhnaton}." **(from Sigmund Freud's Moses and Monotheism, p.s. 32,33 and 36)**

***NOTE:** Pharaoh Akhenaten/Ikhnaton's "death" is conjecture, for where and when he died is still a mystery. Esoterically his destination was beyond Canaan\Syria to Mitanni\Upper Mesopotamia\Neherna\ Assyria ____ Queen Nefertiti and his mother Queen Tiy homeland, the "Nine Bow" Tribe #3 referring to Illustration I-2.

Sigmund Freud last book **Moses and Monotheism** was originally written in exile in Austria outside of Germany as a series of essays not a book as Freud feared Adolph Hitler rising to power as the German Chancellor. It's genius of combining his pioneering psychoanalytic regimen with history represents the first multi-disciplinary psychoanalytic history. It came just short of concluding the esoteric truth that Moses was none other than Egyptian Pharaoh Akhunaten/Ikhnaton.

5. The remainder of Manetho's commentary via Jewish historian Josephus' is more corrupted with the following summary highlights: i.) Amenhotep, son of Hapu commits suicide after predicting to the King that civil war would breakout and for 13 years the lepers would take over Egypt; ii.) the lepers under an outcast priest of Osiris from Annu\Heliopolis named Osarsiph later renamed Moses, joined forces with the Hyksos\Jews now settled in Jerusalem and took over Egypt forcing King Amenhotep to take refuge in Ethiopia; and iii.) in due course King Amenhotep returned to Egypt defeating Moses and his Hyksos allies causing their "Exodus from Egypt."

Knowing esoterically that King Amenhotep is Akhunaten the corruption of Josephus' Manetho accounts is irrelevant, for Moses is made his opponent. As even Sigmund Freud realized Pharaoh Akhunaten and Moses theocratically have everything in common, and were most likely peers and allies.

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6. **Esoterically**, Manetho through all the corruption and destruction of his works juxtaposes Pharaoh Akhenaten and Moses in his Chronology and History of Egypt (via Josephus). Even though censored, he puts the truth in both via the **myth of Aegyptius and Danaus**. Additionally, Manethos c. 300 B.C. had access to the earlier 5th century B.C. Herodotus' History. Book II paragraph 102 and 107 written 200 years before him, which correctly places this **Aegyptius and Danaus myth** in Dynasty 12 Pharaoh Sesostris III's reign circa 1900 B.C. By using this device Manetho cleverly conceals via a comparative history key for those in the future to render the truth that would escape the censorship and wrath of the all powerful and corrupt Amen-Ra/Osiris Cult Priesthood that controlled Ptolemy Egypt. It was the Pharaoh Ptolemy I or II that commissioned Manetho's History.

Specifically, Manethos identifies the Pharaoh Armais he lists as #12 as *Danaus; an analogy that he is a traitor to the King who entrusts him with Kingly powers*. We know that Horemheb or Armais was made general of the North by Pharaoh Akhenaten in the civil war with the forces of the Amen priesthood. This civil war took place about 3 years after Akhenaten became sole ruler about 1364 B.C. This is the 13-year period Amenhotep, Son of Hapu identified as the period of the struggle with the lepers under Osarsiph. **Esoterically** then Manetho's has via the myth of Aegyptius and Danaus identified Horemheb as Osarsiph.

For it was when Pharaoh Akhenaten's general of the North Horemheb defects to the side of the Amen Priest forces that Akhenaten chose to abdicate the Egyptian throne and "Exodus" to his Queen Nefertiti and Mother (Queen Tiy) homeland Mitanni\Neherna\Assyria at the headwaters of the Euphrates and Tigris rivers in Mesopotamia. Akhenaten left behind those family members who decided to continue to struggle against the Amen priest forces. Without exception each of the Kings Smenkhkare, Tutankhamon and Ay met unnatural deaths at the hands of the Amen-Ra priest forces. Then in the chaos the unroyal birthed Horemheb became Pharaoh.

B. Pharaoh Akhenaten as: Becomes Assyria's King Sargon\Ashur-Nadin-Akhi



1. Above is a picture of Pharaoh Akhenaten's Canopic chest found smashed to fragments in the Royal Tomb at the city of Akhenaten; it is restored here. It's decorations with a hawk with the Aten on its head, holding the "Shen Aten" "Path of the Aten" hieroglyphics in its claws; indicates the Sun God Ra-Heru-Aakhti. This implies its being made during the early years of the Pharaoh's reign before his break with Amen--Ra\Osiris Cult, not using the usual four protective Gods\Goddesses. What happened to the burials of Pharaoh Akhenaten and Queen Nefertiti? They are unlikely ever to be known?" (C. Aidred's Akhunaten, pg. 155)

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This is because Pharaoh Akhenaten nor Queen Neferiti's body as mummy or used funerary equipments have been found. The canopic jars which fit this chest were not filled with embalmed organs, nor stained with body fluids as would be expected if it had been so used.

Esoterically, Pharaoh Akhenaten and Queen Nefertiti's burials were simply not carried out in Egypt, for they "Exodus" to Assyria and probably were buried there. Unbelievably, history records his presence as the King of Assyria known as **Ashur—NadinAkhi** reigning about 1380 - 1350 BC. - almost identical to Aakhunaten's co-regency\regency durations of 1376- 1346. (**Goodspeed, History of Babylon and Assyria, pg. 135**)

Ashur	Asar (1st plane Sun God of Egypt)	
Nadin	N-Aten	
Akhi	AaKhu	Aakhun-Aten

Is it coincidence that contemporary Kings of Assyria and Pharaohs of Egypt have philologically the same name? Esoterically this is not coincidence but identity!

2. **Esoterically** Moses too is connected to Assyria through the seemingly strange similarity of his Biblical tradition with that of King Sargon of Agade (Akkad) Mesopotamia, who ruled anywhere from the 24th to the 13th century B.C.

From **Madame Blavatsky's isis Unveiled II, pgs. 442 and 443 and Secret Doctrine I, pg. 319 footnote *** comes the following information:

"On page 224 of Assyria Discoveries, Mr. George Smith says:

'In the palace of Sennacherib {Assyrian King 705-681 B.C.) at Kouyunjik, I found another fragment of the curious history of Sargon, a translation of which I published in the Transaction of the Society of Biblical Archaeology. Vol. 1, pg. 46.'

'This text relates that Sargon, an early Babylonian monarchy was born of royal parents, but concealed by his mother, who placed him on the Euphrates in an ark of rushes, coated with bitumen, like that in which the mother of Moses hid her child (see Exodus ii).'

'Sargon was discovered. by a man named Akki,. a water-carrier {gardener}, who adopted him as his son, and he afterward became King of Babylon.'

'The capital of Sargon, (the Babylonian Moses), was the great city of Agadi called by the Semites Akkad - mentioned in Genesis as a capital of Nimrod (Genesis :10), and here he reigned for 45 years.Moses reigned over the people of Israel in the wilderness for more than 40 years.'

'Akkad lay near the city of Sippara on the Euphrates and north of Babylon.'

'Another strange coincidence is found in the fact that the name of the neighboring above-mentioned city of Sippara is the same as the name of the wife of Moses Zipporah (Exodus 2:21).'

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'The name of Saigon signifies the right, true or legitimate King.'

'The date of Saigon, who may be termed the Babylonian Moses, was in the 16th century and perhaps earlier.'

'G. Smith adds in his Chaldean Account that Sargon I was a Babylonian monarch who reigned in the city of Akkad about 1600 B.C.'

The circa 1900 translation of the three Saigon Tab'et fragments by George Smith immediately uncovered the remarkable identity of Sargon's heritage to that of the Biblical Moses. Yet a more modern translation of the fragments show that Sargon's heritage is connected to the Annu Egyptian Aten Path and gardening life style.

*** From G. Smith's translations of lines 1-3 as found in Madame Bavatsky (Ibid.,), circa 1900:**

1.1 "Sargona, the powerful King, the King of Akkad {Agadi} am I.

1.2 My mother was a princess, my father I did not know, a brother of my father ruled over the country.

1.3 In the city of AzupFrana, which is by the side of the river Euphrates,"

From John Gray's Near Eastern Mythology, pg. 54 is taken the following circa 1962 translations:

1.4 "My mother, an enitum {anutum}, conceived me; in secret she bore me,

1.5 She set me in a basket of rushes, with bitumen she sealed my lid,

1.6 She cast me into the river, which rose not over me,

1.7 The river bore me up and carried me to Akki, the drawer of water.

1.8 Akki, the drawer of water, sifted me out as he dipped his bucket.

1.9 Akki, the drawer of water, took me as his son and reared me,

1.10 Akki, the drawer of water, appointed me as his gardener.

1.11 While was a gardener, {Sun Goddess} Ishtar granted me her 'ove,

1.12 . . . And for four and . years exercised Kingship,

1.13 The black-headed people ruled, I governed, ..."

Then the Sargon Tablet relates the extent of Sargon's Kingdom of rule over the "black-headed people" to the Amanus Mountains in the west, to the Zagros Mountains in the east, to the Taurus Mountains to the north and the Persian Gulf to the south.

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3. **Esoterically**, “Akkad\Agadi” is the name of the region of Mesopotamia. During primaeval times it was inhabited by the “black-headed people” -also called the Akkadians\Sabaeen\Mithannu; the mixed Dravidian and Black Annu ancestors of the Moors and Arabs, the Bible’s Ishmaelites and Midianites.

NOTE: Conventionally, the White-Greek\Scythian “Sumerians are considered to be the “Black-Headed People,” who are given the achievement of civilizing Mesopotamia. Thus Sargon of Akkad is misconstrued as a Semitic conqueror of the Sumerians and thus assigned to the 24 th Century B.C.

It is no coincidence that the capital of Akkad (Agadi) was the city of Sippara, which was the center of “sun worship” and “Aten Path” light and sound yoga mystery school was located there. Akkad was not a city but a primeval country.

“At Sippara, the worship of the sun-god {San or Sansi} was so prominent, that Abydenus, probably following. Berosus, called the town Heliopolis {Greek for the Egyptian word “Annu’} (Abyden, Fr. I Syncellus, Vol 1, pg. 70)” **(from George Rawlinson, Seven Great Monarchies, Vol. 1 pg. 83.)**

Thus no coincidence could explain that Moses’ wife Zipporah, has a name philologically identical to Sippara; and that Sippara is geographically located on the bank of the Euphrates north of Babylon in Assyria\Accad. Thus the city of Sargon’s birth “Azupirana” (line.3 of the Sargon Tablet) is esoterically analogous to Sippara\Zipporah.

Zipporah Azupirana (A)zupirana Suppi- anu Sippara

There is no coincidence that the “Aten Path” practicing people of Sippara, the Sepharvites are akin to the “missing” 10 tribes of Israel who were “carried off” by the Assyrians from Samaria during the 8th and 9th century’s B.C. The Sephardite Jews of today bear this heritage and “birthright” Cain(aan)’s people.

“There can be little doubt that the Adrammaelech, or ‘Fire-King’. whose worship the Sepharvites (or people of Sippara) introduced into Samaria (2 Kings xvii 31), was this deity {of the Sun God San\Sansi}.” **(from G. Rawlinson, ibid., v.i, pg. 83)**

C. The “Aten Path” Practice in Mesopotamia (Neherna)

1. Mithannu (Mitannu) of Northern Mesopotamia was a key Annu Egyptian “Nine Bow” country, whose name philologically shows its allegiance to the Annu “Aten Path”:

<p>Mithra- India’s Hindu And Persian Zoroastrian Sun Goddess, representing the tight and Sound Current analogous to the Annu Egyptian Goddess Het Heru</p>	<p>Annu: Most High God (8 th plane)</p> <p>and synonym for a people following the Aten Path.</p>	<p>Mithannu The country of Mithannu. Biblically known as Gozan, Haran, Halah and Midian; called Myodynia by Strabo: and peopled by a mixed India Dravidian, Annu Black and White race aboriginals</p>
<p>Egyptian Hieroglyphics (Budge’s <u>Hieroglyphics</u> <u>Dictionary</u>, pg. 291)</p>		<p>Egyptian Hieroglyphics (Budge’s <u>Hieroglyphics</u> <u>Dictionary</u>, pg. 999)</p>

NOTE: That the hieroglyphic roots of Mith\Math’ is common to both the names of the goddess and the country.

APPENDIX V_9.02: Pharaoh Akhenaten (Ikhnaton) Esoteric Identity as the Biblical Exodus Moses and King Sargon I of Assyria (continued)

It is no coincidence that the Sargon Tablet (line 11) relates that Sargon was granted ‘love’ by the Sun Goddess Ishtar: for Ishtar was the Assyrian synonym of the Mitannu Sun Goddess Mithra, they both corresponding to the Annu Egyptian Sun Goddess Het Heru, the personification of the Inner Light and Sound Current. See [Exhibit II B-2 3](#) and [Exhibit II B-4](#). Thus, Sargon esoterically had access to this spiritual current; i.e., was a practitioner of the ‘Aten Path.’ Akki, is esoterically his Akkidian Spiritual teacher of the ‘path.’ This is confirmed by the fact that Sargon’s mother was also an “Aten Pathni priestess, an “enitum”\anutum (1.4), as a well as being a princess (1.2).

The enitum {anutum} was originally the bride of the god {refer to [POEM #9C](#)}, for whom the King or chief-priest officiated in the fertility rites of the “sacred marriage.” (from John Gray, Op. Cit. pg. 55)

2. Consequently, it is not surprising to find a cloud of mystery and confusion surrounding the Sun God\Goddess Mithras\Mithra and the people of Mithannu. However, the identification of the below illustrated “Northern Mesopotamia” clay cylinder seal as an artifact of the Mithannu people is very clarifying and informative.



(from John Gray, Near Eastern Mythology, pg. 55 in Staatliche Museum, Berlin Germany, circa 1350 B.C.)

Esoterically, note the following interpretations of this Mithannu Clay Cylinder Seal:

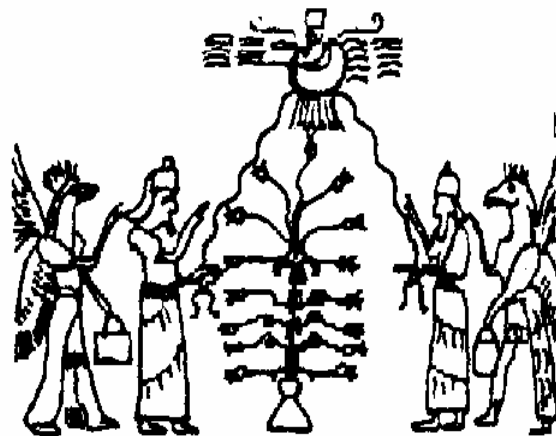
- a. It is a representation of the Mithannu King and his astral double standing before the "Tree of Life" the inner lighted sound stream called Sun Goddess Mithra; which leads 8 planes globes up to the Most High God Annu\Varuna. Compare with [Exhibit II B-2 3](#).
- b. The winged disc above the tree of Life' Sun Goddess Mithra is Sun God Mithras of the first spiritual plane. Compare with the Egyptian/*Kemit* winged Aten in [Exhibit III D-3 4](#).
- c. Behind the King in the lower register is a representation of the King's spiritual body facing the Leopard\Lion guard into the heavens. Compare with [Exhibit II C](#) and [Chapter Six Scripture D Chapter 64 a \(long version\) line 2](#).
- d. Behind the King in the middle register is a representation of the King having successfully merged into the Leopard\Lion gaining entrance into the heavens symbolized as the sphinx.
- e. Behind the King in the upper register is a representation of 4 Atens or Suns from the physical plane (Ra) to the 3rd plane spiritually; the King as gained access to the 3rd spiritual plane. Compare with [Exhibit III G-1](#).
- f. The King's astral double Fs holding the hand of a protective genie.
- g. The ethnicity of the King is clearly “Negroid” specifically being mixed blood India Dravidian and Black Annu ancestors of the Bible Ishmaelites and Moorish Arabs, esoterically the Biblical Midians.

APPENDIX V 9.03: Pharaoh Akhenaten (Ikhnaton) Esoteric Identity as the Biblical Exodus Moses and King Sargon I of Assyria (continued)

Thus the Mithannu King and by inference the best of its people embraced the **Ancient Egyptian Mystery School of On (Annu)** spiritually system of the “**Path of the Aten**” holding in common the “Tree of Life” Sun Goddess (inner lighted sound current), the winged Aten disc of the Sun God first plane Mithras, the conceptualization of the struggle to leave the ‘body tomb’ and the sphinx symbolism of the gaining access to the 3rd spiritual plane, the minimal ideal achievement of the King. Refer to [POEM #7C](#) and [POEM #7D lines’ 31-34.](#)

It is conventionally admitted that the Mithannu cylinder seals influenced the art of its long time regional state Assyria. “Mitannian cylinder seals.. . {have} certain motifs such as the stylized ‘sacred tree’ {of life} . {which} survived in the imagery of later Assyrian ornament.”

Esoterically, this indicates that the religious, culture and spirituality practice of the Mithannu of the outer and inner sun worship of the “Aten Path” yoga was also that of the Assyrians. This became especially so when Mithannu was destroyed and Egyptian Pharaoh Akhenaten “exoduses” to Assyria. . a region of and successor and champion of the “Aten Path” of Mithannu.



(from Lloyd, Op. Cit. pg. .185, figure 133 circa 900 B.C.)

The above illustration of an Assyrian clay cylinder seal clearly shows the influence of the parent nation of Mithannu on its regional successor nation Assyria. Comparing it with the previously illustrated *Mithannu* cylinder seal finds the sharing of the winged disc, tree of life with 8 levels, and protective genei behind the King. A more humanized winged disc represents the Sun God *Ashur/Asur*, analogous to the Egyptian Sun God *Asar/Mithannu* Sun God *Mithras* of the first spiritual plane. Also compare with [Exhibit III F-1 2](#) where sun rays carrying the *Ankh* are analogous to the Egyptian *Ankh* or *Annu Khet* of the inner lighted sound current, the life energy “Creative Word” of the Aten.

3. Madame Blavatsky mistakenly believes that Jewish High Priest Ezra, (who translated Moses’ “Pentateuch” from the hieroglyphic to Hebrew after the Jew’s Babylonian captivity) simple fabricated the Bibles ‘Pentateuch” and its author Moses from old Babylonian documents.

Esoterically, knowing Moses was a historical personage; and as Egyptian Pharaoh Akhenaten; as an “Aten Path” Adept was fully equipped to write Genesis.” The remaining “Pentateuch” is clearly heavily corrupted; but even “Exodus” as an actual event, holds the truth of Akhenaten’s struggle and Midian/Mittanite connection.

4. By the mistaken interpretation of the Sargon Tablet that Sargon of Akkad (Agadi) conquered the Sumerians (see page 87, footnote A); he is dated at the 24th century B.C. But **C.A. Diop in African Origin of Civilization** identifies this as the conspiracy of Assyriologists to falsely push back to the dates of Mesopotamia to try to synchronize it with the much greater antiquity of Egypt and the Nile Valley. Thus, Sargon could be dated to Pharaoh Aakhunaten’s 14th century B.C.

APPENDIX V_9.04: Pharaoh Akhenaten (Ikhnaton) Esoteric Identity as the Biblical Exodus Moses and King Sargon I of Assyria (continued)

5. Clearly if Pharaoh Akhenaten would “Exodus” anywhere it would be to Egypt’s ally Mitanni\Neherna\Assyria which was an enemy of the Hyksos. This is plainly stated by Manetho’s **{Josephus, Contra Apionem I. 14 paragraph 77}**:

“Above all, {Hyksos King Salitis} . . . fortified the district to the east {of Egypt}, foreseeing that the Assyrians, as they grew stronger, would one day covet and attack his Kingdom}. . . ethnic home of Akhenaten’s wife Nefertiti, mother Tiy, grandmother Mutemuaa(ra), and great-grandmother Tiy.

6. Again Sigmund Freud in *Moses and Monotheism* is astounding by identifying that the Bible contains two Moses figures, the first of the “Exodus” and the second much later one of the wars in Canaan, The first Pharaoh Akhenaten\Sargon I, the second a Semitic warrior priest of Jehovah, the first was a priest of the Aten\Atuma\Adonis never evoking the God Jehovah until made to do so via Jethro the Midian priest yielding his transformation to Moses #2. Moses #1 lived circa 1350 B.C., Moses #2 lived circa 1200 B.C.

D. Destination of Pharaoh Aakhunaten\Moses’ Exodus; Assyria

1. The possibility of Mitanni\Assyria as Pharaoh Akhenaten’s Exodus destination is supported by the following references from the “Tel-elAmarna letters” found in Akhenaten’s new city Akhetaten (Amarna).
- a. King Tushratta of Mitanni, contemporaneous with Pharaoh Amenhotep III and Pharaoh Akhenaten had possession of Nineveh, Assyria’s Goddess Ishtar’s (Astarte, analogous to the Egyptian’s Ast, first plane Sun Goddess) statue and sent it to Egypt during Pharaoh Amenhotep III’s reign. This indicates Assyria was then under Mitanni control (Egypt’s major ally) and Assyria, Mitanni and Egypt shared very analogous “Aten Path” religions.

“The image of Ishtar, Goddess of Nineveh {Assyria}, had fallen during this time into the hands of the King of Mitanni, who sent it to Egypt (Winckler, Tel-el-Amarna letters, 20).” **(from Goodspeed, A History of Babylon and Assyria pg. 133)**

A tablet (Kri #23) in the British Museum from Tushratta of Mitanni to Amenophis III announcing that the Goddess Ishtar of Nineveh has been sent on a visit to Egypt. A docket written in hieratic by the Egyptian filing clerk gives the date the original was received at Thebes in year 36 and indicates that this was a copy.” **(from C. Aldred, Aakhunaten, plate 116)**

APPENDIX V_9.05: Pharaoh Akhenaten (Ikhnaton) Esoteric Identity as the Biblical Exodus Moses and King Sargon I of Assyria (continued)

Year 36 of Amenhotep III coincide with co-regent year 8 of Akhenaten then residing in Akhetaten\Amarna where this letter was found.

b. Of the Temples of Aten Pharaoh Akhenaten built, one is known in Asia.

“He (Akhenaten) also built a temple to Aten in Syria, which is mentioned on one of the Tall al-Amarnah tablets in the British Museum * under the form Hi-na-tu-na” (* Footnote: Babylon Room, Table-Case F. No. 72 (29855) (from W. Budge’s. Tutankhamon, pgs. 89 and 91)

c. But the rendering of **Hi-na-tu-na** from the cuneiform script and locating it in Syria is incorrect; correctly it was the city of **Arbela** based on the philologic analysis based on **Mercers Assyrian Grammar** presented below.

d. **Arbela** was a city of Assyria corresponding to the modern city of *Irbil* in Iraq; in ancient times just 40 miles east of the city of Nineveh between the Greater and Lesser Zab River tributaries of the Tigris River in Mesopotamia. **Arbela** like Nineveh had the patron Goddess Ishtar, and thus would have been supportive of Akhenaten’s “Aten Path.” See H. Frankfort, Kingship and the Gods on **Arbela**.

Assyria was a part of **Mitanni** originally, which stretched all the way to the Zargos Mountains in Iran to the Mediterranean Sea. Mitanni disintegrated as a result of the Egyptian Civil War, assassination of the Mitanni King Tushratti and the resulting Pharaoh Akhenaten’s **Exodus** there. **Arbela** was next to Media, a district of Assyria.

Thus **Arbela** in Assyria was most likely the location of Pharaoh Akhenaten’s Asian Aten Temple as cited by **Tel-el-Amarna Letter #72**. Also it is more than likely that Assyria just outside the city of Nineveh, from which the Goddess *Ishtar* visited Egypt as cited by **Tel-el-Amarna Letter #23**; was the Egyptian allied country that received the **Exodus** entourage of abdicated Pharaoh Akhenaten. He became the new Assyrian King Ashur-Nadin-Akhi; his mother (Tiy), wife (Nefertiti), followers of the Egyptian “Sun People” Aakhu-Hammemet and Hebrew\Khabiri slaves.

Esoterically, the “missing” 10 Tribes of Israel who were taken to Babylon and Assyria according to the Bible, were never missing but disassociated from their true identity as the 12 Tribes of Ishmael, later known as the Arabian Moors. See [POEM #7 C.](#)

APPENDIX V_9.06: Pharaoh Akhenaten (Ikhnaton) Esoteric Identity as the Biblical Exodus Moses and King Sargon I of Assyria (continued)

Cited Cuneiform Script:

Beginning Determinate	syllabic value	proposition	ideogram	syllabic value	proposition	ending determinate
Alu: city	hi, ti	na (ina)	arba'u irbitt	ma	na	isitu ("on earth")
	sar	"in"; ana)	"four"			
(alu)	hi ti sar	(to) na	arba'u irbitt	ma	na	(irsitu)

Possible Transliteration Values and Determinates :

Ansar (syllabic value)	Arba'u.-liu (syllabic value)
of "Assyria" without its beginning (matu, "country") determinate and ending (irsitu: "on earth") determinate	of the Assyrtan City of "Arbela" without its beginning (alu, "city") determinate - and ending (irsltu:"on eorth") determinate
Mercer, <u>Assyrian Grammer</u> pg. 105	Mercer <u>Assyrian Grammer</u> pg. 92

have the same cuneiform sign with different syllabic values "an" and "ilu"; "an" is left off "Ansar" and "ma" is used Instead of ilu in "Arbau-ilu."

Transliteration is Derived and Means :

(alu) (An) sar,	na	Arba'u	ma	na	(irsitu)
"the city in Assyria (Ansar)	of	Arbela (Arba' u	ma)		of/on earth."