

In Contact with the Ancestors

By Dawn Abel, M.A., M.Ed

Some of the earliest known texts refer to humans and their interpersonal relationships with God. Some of these texts go as far as noting conversations or directives given by a voice interpreted as God. The Old Testament, in particular, talks about the many relationships that the Hebrews had with their God. The Qu'ran talks about Mohammed's visit with God. Across cultures, there have always been these one-on-one relationships that defy geographical location and religious orientation. And each contact has occurred in a somewhat similar fashion by use of geometry, visions and dreams, technology, altars and sacred buildings or shrines. The believed authenticity and ownership of these sites has continually pitted religions and cultures against one another. Each has claimed or reclaimed ownership, while vying for the supreme position as God's chosen people. This has resulted in religious wars and most notably, those that are reaching their apex today.

The purpose of this paper is to summarize the history, locations and types of contact with the ancestral Gods and the reasons why certain sacred sites and religious supremacy continue to be fought over in the name of God. The primary focus is on the Middle East but a secondary focus is on any associated sites that may give additional insight into the types of contacts that have occurred.

As noted in the Old Testament--recognized by Jews, Christians and Muslims as being the word of God--God rarely made direct contact with his disciples. Many times he spoke from behind bushes or through geometrically built objects. Sometimes the communication was through dreams. But usually, there were props or vehicles that would form the connection between God and the disciple who was chosen to communicate or carry out God's will. Additionally, for a priest to make contact with God, there were elements of preparation involved that many times included building geometric structures with astronomical alignments or going to areas where certain energy lines met in grids. These types of contacts can be traced as far back as Sumer, and some are inscribed in stone tablets.

Hebrew scholar Zecharia Sitchin makes a good case for the identity of the Middle Eastern and early Hebrew Gods. These stories are inscribed on ancient Sumerian tablets and in the Old Testament. The correlations to the Old Testament confirm the existence of more than one God, or as we might otherwise and more accurately call them upon first appearance, warlords. Sitchin further makes a case for an offspring Toltec and Mayan God who migrated from the Middle East to Central and South America and built structures similar to those found in the Middle East.

The Sumerian Gods Enlil and Enki were brothers who, with their sister Ninharsag, genetically created what is currently the human race. Actually it was Enki, with the help of his sister and his son, Thoth, who was responsible for fine-tuning the human genome. They came from a planet referred to as Nibiru by the Sumerians. NASA calls it Planet X, and it has recently re-entered our inner solar system. The Sumerian tablets, as translated by Sitchin, fill in the missing portions of the Old Testament and identify both a malevolent and a benevolent God, none other than Enlil and Enki themselves.

The tablets are not any more believable or unbelievable than is the bible, which millions of people believe is a sacred text. According to Sitchin, in his most recent book entitled *The Lost Book of Enki*, during this genetic engineering, the Nibiruan--or Annunaki as they were later called when they settled on Earth--gave us specific gene sets that would allow us some knowledge and physical stamina and strength, but a reduced life compared to theirs, as we were only supposed to be laborers for them. However, due to continual interbreeding, primarily and at first by Enki himself, a more defined race developed with the ability to intuit, hear and see beyond the scope of our physical senses. So at the beginning of our more recently recorded history, those that called themselves Gods had physical contact with humans but gradually removed themselves from direct human contact, creating barriers or tools through which humans could make contact with them.

The Nibiruans freely used technology then that not only exists today but also surpasses it. They used genetics to fine-tune human characteristics. They performed psi experiments to seed out those more genetically refined humans with specific gene pools. They set these humans up as priests, scholars and pharaohs who ultimately became the contacts between Gods and humans. Some became keepers of special technological devices, housed in mathematically constructed vaults and temples, which later were heavily guarded, moved to secret sites, or lost during reconstruction.

The Nibiruan known as Thoth, a son of Enki who in some writings was equated with Enoch, was more interested in the sciences, architecture, technology, art and shamanism than in the feuding that was common between Enki and Enlil's offspring. Most of the feuding was over land and real estate. Some of this real estate included the sites where the Annunaki established command posts, residences and temples. Thoth was the architect who designed many of these sites but due to sibling rivalry with his brother Marduk, also known as Ra, he was banished from what is now Egypt and ended up in Mesoamerica where he supposedly founded yet another civilization.

Sitchin equates Thoth with the Mayan/Aztec God Quetzalcoatl. Quetzalcoatl was the winged serpent God. The serpent on the staff, or caduceus, represents the human RNA/DNA strands. Both the serpent and the staff were ritual and ceremonial elements in both Egypt and Mesoamerica. Thoth taught this new civilization how to make contact with the great ones through ceremony and ritual, and he built new structures of mathematical proportions to align with the heavens. He integrated calendars into the culture that corresponded to both the Sirius and Pleadian constellations. He helped to refine a massive civilization, as did the ancient Egyptian culture.

Holy wars became commonplace in both Mesoamerica and the Middle East. Conquests and sacrifices to the Gods were inscribed into the architectural structures and royal stelae. While the Mesoamerican culture disappeared as suddenly as it supposedly began, the nomadic tribes of the Middle East managed to keep themselves alive. While both cultures left stories of their Gods, their mysteries, their technology, and methods to communicate with them, the Middle Eastern tribes continued to war with one another over land and sacred sites.

They continued to maintain contact with their "Gods" by way of sacred geometry, sacred architecture, energy grids and ley lines, sacred tools left in their keeping by the Gods, and through induced dream states.

The Gods, on the other hand, used quantum physics to continue to make and maintain contact with their selected priests and shamans both in the Middle East and in Mesoamerica.

As the Sumerian culture became more established, the familial infighting of the resident Annunaki royal lines continued. Each major family line settled in various areas of the Middle East, always trying to gain control over the other's real estate. Ra, Enki's rebel son, maintained control of Egypt.

Enlil tried twice to eliminate the human presence from Earth believing humans were a bad genetic strain. The first time was when an anomaly in the heavens was predicted to cause a great flood on Earth. Enlil refused to warn humans of the up and coming disaster. Enki, however, warned Noah, the most obedient and refined of his offspring, who built an ark of technological proportions to withstand the great flood. Noah and his wife survived and had three sons. The sons of Noah had sons and daughters who became tribal nomads, spreading out over the land. Each tribe had selected priests and leaders who manifested more refined extrasensory and intellectual skills and thus, served as the contact with their Gods through ceremony, ritual and technology that they maintained at sacred sites. Some of these tribes would stay in the area and later form the basis of Judaism and Islam.

However, the wars of Gods and men continued over the ownership of real estate and technology, and a pattern followed whereby sacred sites and powerful technology would be erected and protected by those in power, then destroyed or stolen by the enemy, and then built over and hidden once again. And in these areas where the Gods landed, then built their residences and command centers, and held court with the sons of Shem, battles would rage on for future generations.

By the time Abraham was born--a descendent of Enki through Noah's son Shem--tribal nomads freely roamed the Middle East. Abraham, who had the favor of Enlil because he was the most obedient and worshipful of the human experiment, had constant contacts with his lord and the lord's messengers. Enlil, known as the wrathful god of the Hebrew bible, demanded strict obedience from his follower's and in turn promised them his favor as they built new settlements. Abraham and his wife Sarah were unable to bear children so Abraham and Sarah's handmaid, the Egyptian Hagar, had a child named Ishmael. Due to conflicts with Sarah, Hagar fled and found herself in the area now known as Mecca, in the middle of a desert, with no water. As she pleaded for mercy so that she might save her son, a well appeared as if by miracle. It was in this area that a large black extraterrestrial stone, supposedly in existence from the time of Adam, was revealed to Abraham who then, with Ishmael, housed it in a sacred shrine. The shrine was named the Kabah.

In the early seventh century, following a fire, the shrine was rebuilt to more secure proportions by nomadic tribes. Many of these tribes had ancestors who had historically made sacred pilgrimages to the site, long before Abraham built his shrine around the stone.

During this rebuilding, the tribes were in disagreement as to who should have the honor of setting the black stone. They agreed to allow the first person that entered the courtyard to make the final decision. A Quraysh tribesman named Mohammed entered the courtyard. His reputation was as an honest, trusting young man and his solution satisfied the others.

He set the black stone in the center of a cloth and asked each tribe to select a delegate to help lift the cloth. The delegates carried the stone to the Kabah and Mohammed lifted the stone from the cloth and anchored it within the shrine. According to Muslims, the Kabah was the first sacred house erected for human worship. While the Kabah is not a sacred site for the Jews, it is the primary sacred site of the Muslims.

On the other hand, Jerusalem's Dome of the Rock on Temple Mount, built in 691, is supposedly the first and grandest building to be constructed by the Muslims. According to Muslims, it is one of three sacred sites that link their ancestry to the Old Testament prophets. Supposedly Mohammed had an out-of-body experience that took him from Kabah to Jerusalem's Temple Mount. He met with the prophets of the bible and then entered the presence of God. Both God and his prophets relayed strict rules for worship at his shrines.

To the Muslims, the Dome of the Rock represents the ascension that all Muslims must make to meet with God, whose omnipotence is represented by the circular golden dome. The site is also sacred to the Jews because it is where Abraham was asked by God to sacrifice his son Isaac and hence, where God communicated his will. It is also the site where King Solomon built his temple to house the Holy of Holies. While I am not here to debate the ownership of Jerusalem or its temples and its shrines, its religious and historical significance has been the source of major holy wars ever since rivalries existed between Enki, Enlil and their sons over boundaries and power. And the sins of the father continue through their sons today. While Jerusalem remains the hot spot for religious affiliation and worship of all three major religions, there is an interesting correlation between the Kabah and a Mayan site in Mexico's Yucatan peninsula.

The black stone at the Kabah in Mecca is believed to be of extraterrestrial origin. If nothing else, it is a meteorite that was said to be white when it landed and then turned black as it absorbed the sins of the world. Supposedly it has been on the planet since the beginning of time. When the Nibiruans first came to Earth, their entry into the inner solar system created a disturbance that broke up a planet near the Earth, which created the asteroid belt. In Arabic, Kabah literally means a high place with respect and prestige. The black stone originated from such a place. However, Kabah is also a derivative of a word that means cube. It also translates to mean earliest and ancient, as well as independent and liberating.

To the ancient Egyptians, the Ka was the double, or astral body of the physical. The Ba, on the other hand, was the soul. The Ka and the Ba were always associated with death and transformation rather than with physical matter and were identified as the living essence of the ancestors. The Kabah in Mecca functions as the tomb where one makes contact with the essence of God through the black stone. Ultimately, Muslims believe that if you kiss, walk around and pray at the stone with conviction, on Judgment Day the stone will be given vision and the power to talk. That likely makes the stone some sort of vehicle of communication or a possible technological or electronic device waiting to be activated.

In Mexico, the archaeological zone of Kabah is entered through the tallest false arch in the world. The tombs of the pharaohs were built with false doors, allowing the Ka and Ba to come and go at will. At Kabah, there is a rectangular structure within a circle that has not yet been identified, nor has its contents been revealed. Some believe it to be the remnants of ancient technology.

The original Kabah in Mecca that housed the black stone was also rectangular and is believed by some to be a remnant of ancient technology. What was the purpose of the black stone and the geometry of the rectangular buildings? The Kabah in Mecca originally stored 360 deities for worship.

At the rectangular Palace of the Masks in Mexico's Kabah, there are 360 masks that surround the rectangular palace. There is also an engraved symbol of the atom on one of the other excavated structures. It is the only Mayan site, to date, in which this engraving has been found. As in most sacred sites, including Israel and Egypt, there were mounds, mountains, altars and technological devices such as special staffs and ankhs that the high priests and royals used when ruling and during contact with the Gods. When the priests and royals would return from visitations with the Gods, many times they had aged or been transformed in some manner.

Recent and more leading-edge studies by scientists prove that the Egyptians were well aware of the laws of physics, astronomy and mathematics. In fact the entire ancient Egyptian culture was obsessed with death and transformation. This may well be the key to the importance of the sacred sites and the technology that they hide.

In *Raiders of the Lost Ark*, Indiana Jones is looking for the lost Ark of the Covenant that supposedly houses the two stones engraved with the Ten Commandments. In the movie, the Ark turns out to be an electromagnetic device that unleashes the presence and fury of God. While the story is fiction, the concept is not. The ark was originally kept in the Holy of Holies, in Solomon's Temple, for safekeeping. All were built to technical specifications. The ark, itself was in the shape of a rectangle built to very strict dimensions.

Fermilab, in Illinois, is a U.S. Department of Energy national laboratory for research exploring the fundamental nature of matter and energy. A bird's eye view of Fermilab shows the Tevatron, the world's most powerful particle accelerator. A particle accelerator would have the capacity to transform one's physical body through matter, time and space. A view of both Kabah sites marks a noted similarity in the setting of the rectangular structures.

There is certainly more research to be done on these particular sacred locations and their corresponding technologies. To date, there is no cut and dry explanation of the purpose for each Kabah site or the technology each might house, beyond the apparent correlation of one Earth year to 360.

The Ark of the Covenant has long disappeared but the sacredness of the Dome of the Rock on Temple Mount has not. The sites possibly illustrate why, as sacred contact points, they would be so important to the worlds' different religious groups, such that brother would continue to fight brother for exclusive ownership.

As we approach the end times prophesized by all the worlds' religions and cultures, we may find that we are dealing with sacred technologies that have the capacity not only to communicate from great distances, but to transform physical matter, allowing us to transcend time and space and make direct contact, once again, with our creators.

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