

## The Philistines / Canaanites (Palestinians)

Some of the oldest written sources reveal that **around 2.000 B.C.**, the **Khabiru** people - the word *Khabiru* being used with the meaning of mercenary, confederate, associate - were enlisted as soldiers to fight in the armies of the kings of Larsa and Assur. They appeared in the regions of Asia Minor, in the threshold between millennia and by the end of 3.000 B.C., they were to be found all around the borders of the Emesh/Sumerian states, and in the Hittite Empire, where they were wandering from place to place wherever they wanted, to their hearts' desire. They were organized in tribal unions, whose leader was elected for military merits and their society was led by tribal elders and priests' councils. According to Egyptian written records, this kingdom had close ties with Phoenicia and Palestine, which they controlled with the help of their army, alliances, as they pleased, or as times required during the reign of the 12<sup>th</sup> Dynasty (2.000 – 1.785 B.C.).

Towards the **middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century B.C.**, historical documents reveal the fact that the **Hyksos** tribes, who came out of the blue and occupied Egypt - where they introduced chariots in fighting - were pouring out as a river flooding over its banks into Hapi's country. But some ancient sources tell us that in the same period and geographic area, these Scythians and Getae, coming from the dark northern Carpatho-Caspian territories, started pouring out like a flood of people chased by ghosts and ended up in the Pharaoh's land, whose fighters they whacked badly.

It is for the first time in this century that the Getae and Scythians are mentioned as being in their predatory wanderings beyond the endless land, reaching the kingdom of the Pharaoh who "greeted" them with a mace and sword. This event is recorded by the Greek writer Ctesias, who lived at the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> century B.C., and who tells us that Sesostris, the pharaoh of Egypt, fought against Tanaus, the King of Scythians. The Greeks used to call the Don River with the name of Tanais, which was in fact the border between the Scythians and the **Getae** (Gomer and **Magog**), as described in the Apocryphal Stories of the Genesis. Since this historical fact proves to be true, it therefore throws the Mosaic letters into the garbage can of history.

**Pompeius Trogus**, a Roman who lived in the 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C., mentioned in his *Philippic Histories* that Tanaus, king of the Getae had defeated Vesosis, King of Egypt, along the banks of the Phasis River (possibly a branch of the Nile, flowing into the Delta). The Greek historian Philo of Byblos, who lived at the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century A.D., translated into Greek the *History of Phoenicians* by Sanchuniathon, who had been a Phoenician historian of the 12<sup>th</sup> century B.C. This information got to us through the writings of Eusebius of Caesarea, who had quoted some passages from these texts. According to this wise man, the Phoenicians visited our homeland too and Pharaoh Sesostris even led an expedition against the Getae and the Scythians, but in fact the historical recorded data shows that the Egyptian leader defended his own country against the Ariminic invaders, who came from the Ister and The Black Sea to be warmed up by Ra. The legendary Phoenician historian states that he acquired all his sacred knowledge from the divine inscriptions engraved on the pillars of the Sun, found in the temples of Phoenicia. These kinds of **pillars** were also to be found at the court of **Aetes, the Getae king**, who lived in the **13<sup>th</sup> century B.C.**, and according to some ancient writers, they had **the divine laws written** on them, and these ancient writers were unbiased, and they were not sifted through the filter of those Sons of Darkness of the Militia Cristi, who have falsified history making up stories. Valerius Flaccus, a Latin poet who lived in the 1<sup>st</sup> century of our era, writes in *Argonautica* that: "Vesosis/Sesostris was the first one who declared war against the Getae, but being frightened by the defeat of his army he returned to Thebes on the Nile River, accompanied only by very few of his own men."

Therefore we had a powerful state here, around the Carpathian Mountains, and we were skilled in dealing anyone a powerful blow with our army and weaponry.

The Judeo-Christian bishop **Jordanes** states in *Getica* 6:47 that: “This was the region where the Goths dwelt when Sesostris I (1.973-1.928 B.C.), king of the Egyptians, made war upon them. Their king at that time was Tanaus, the Scythian king (after whom the Tanais/Don river was supposedly named). In a battle at the river Phasis (Rioni, southwest of the Caucasus), whence come the birds called pheasants, which are found in abundance at the banquets of the powerful all over the world, Tanaus, king of the Goths, met Sesostris, king of the Egyptians, and there inflicted a severe defeat upon him, pursuing him all the way to Egypt. Had he not been restrained by the waters of the impassible Nile and the fortifications which Sesostris had long ago ordered to be made against the raids of the Ethiopians, he would have slain him in his own land.”

Let us ponder for a little while over what Jordanes wrote sometime in mid 6<sup>th</sup> century A.D., while the devilish ones were fueling their diabolical effort to falsify the history of the Getae, and especially that of the Judeo-Christians. The tricky old chap feeling himself so “inspired”, took the Goths out of the hat and substituted the Getae with them, even if the source he mentioned, Trogus Pompeius, who had written the story about 600 years before Jordanes, spoke only about the Getae, because the Goths were brought by the waves of history in mid 3<sup>rd</sup> century of our era. In order to remember the Ariminic nation, we have to take into account the fact that groups of Getae and Scythians ruffled the Pharaoh’s feathers very badly, right there in his own homeland, and had he not found his salvation in the southern area, where there were fortifications built to stop the Ethiopian invasion, he would have been butchered by these groups of predators. And these events overlap exactly this period of the Hyksos, mentioned in the Egyptian chronicles. Jordanes also tells us that part of the army retreated, and after conquering the entire Asia, some settled in these lands and others, led by their king, went back to their native Scythia, somewhere on the Don / Tanais and the Ister rivers. Here Jordanes writes the land as Scythia, but he uses a generic term, by which we have to understand the territory located north of the Ister River, north of the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea, therefore he refers to the territories where the Getae and the Scythians were natives.

At the request of Ptolemy the Philadelphian, who was the king of Macedonia, **Manetho**, a Sebenite priest, wrote a history of Egypt in which he calls the **Hyksos** *Heka khasewet* and *Sasewet*, the meaning of the words being *foreign rulers* or *shepherd kings*, therefore he refers to the Royal Scythians mentioned by Herodotus, wherefrom the Greeks called them Hyksos. In some Egyptian texts the Hyksos appear under the name of **Heku Sasu**, and this is very similar to the word **Saka** or **Saci**, therefore these people were none other than the **Scythians**, because the Sacae were a branch of the Scythians. Their capital **Avaris**, according to Egyptian texts, was called **Spune Daba**, and I am going to bring further proof to the falsifiers of history! Also on the Lead Tablets discovered at Sinaia (Romania), the word **Daba** means *city*, and the *Cosmography* of the **Anonymous from Ravenna**, a 7<sup>th</sup> century writing, tells us that there was a city called **Sacidaba**, in Moesia Inferior (“*daba*” means “city”, and the “*Saci*” were a Scythian people from the Black Sea/Pontus Euxinus), and here you have it, so that the proud anti-Getae and anti-Romanian wrongdoers, creators of satanic hocus pocus, could become green with envy!

In Darin, a city in the southwestern part of Syria, the city of the Hyksos called **Spune Sianu** was discovered, just like Jordanes wrote in *Getica* that some of the invaders returned from Egypt and they settled in Palestine and Asia, in territories situated in the western parts of nowadays Syria and Israel. The archeological findings within the last 25 years have revealed a city as large as 11.6 Hectares / approximately 28.6 Acres, situated at the confluence of Al Rumaila and Al Fawwar rivers, overlooking the plain from that height of about 25-30 meters / 82 to 98 feet. Data shows that **it was built around the year 1.700 B.C.**, exactly what the existing epigraphic sources tell us. Meanwhile, only in our homeland Romania, the source of hatred and stupidity is everywhere, and it comes from a people descending

directly from the gods, who became a bunch of morons (today a condition affecting most nations worldwide due to various reasons). The city of the Ariminic king was also mentioned in the tablets of the city of Ugarit around 1.350 B.C. until 1.200 B.C., when the Phoenician nest was destroyed by the invasion of the Sea peoples. The tablet written in the Akkadian language refers to a treaty between Niqmepa and Abdianati, king of Sianu city.

In *Samuel* 31:10, in their made up stories, the mad Ivrit falsifiers talk about the “mean” Philistines, saying that: “After being defeated in a fierce fight, and Saul, their leader killed, they left their weapons in the house of Astarte, while his body was hanging from the walls of **Beit-She'an**”. The word “*beit*” used here means “city” or “house”, and the text should have been translated as the “**city of She'an**” or **Sianu**. The Greeks used to call this city **Scythopolis**, therefore it was the “city of Scythians”, NOT that of the Ivrits, infected by their ghostly visions, feverish in their stupidity and suffering from all kinds of diabolical mumbo jumbo. **Pliny the Elder** (1<sup>st</sup> century of our era) mentions the cities of **Scythopolis** and **Tirza** in Palestine, as well as those of **Nasaut**, **Romis** and **Sandura** that were built in Arabia by the Scythians, who were **the very Getae people from the Northern parts of the Ister/Danube River**. But there is another city in Canaan, as old as the world itself, founded by the Ariminic tribes, and this city was skillfully “made” Judaic, by the Ivrit falsifiers of history, who took credit for it, although they came to those regions when their needs made them leave Sinai. If there are enough of those whose limitations could make them buy these writings about mankind in their entirety, then **Bethlehem**, where the Judeo-Christians claim that Jesus was born, is yet another proof that history could be falsified this way, so that honesty could only flow through the filter of the lowest of scoundrels and professional thieves.

We know from historical data, found in the neighboring cultures around this region, in the Egyptian, the Hittite, the Mitanni, the Ugarite, and also in the Canaanite cultures, that sometime in the 15<sup>th</sup> century B.C. and possibly even before that, there was a fortress or a city called **Bit-Lahmi** in this area, according to Egyptian sources. *Lahamu* and *Lahmu* were in the **Emesh** mythology none other than the Carpathian people who had migrated and settled in Ki-En-Gir / a Sumerian geographic area, therefore they were the offspring of the first humans who appeared and existed in the universe, the children of Tiamat and Abzu. In fact, these two brothers were two complementary theological concepts, and they gave birth to Ansar, the whole boundless Heaven, and to Kisar, the entire Earth. Being the creators of the seen and unseen worlds, these two spiritual and energetic entities, Lahmu and Lahamu, were venerated as divinities of fertility at the beginning of Heaven and Earth's Creation. It was with this religious cult that these people were found in Canaan. Venerated by the Canaanites, Lachma had a place of worship starting with the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium B.C., when the natives raised a worship place, located on the city hill, which nowadays is known as the Hill of Jesus' Birth, according to the Judeo-Christian forgery. Ancient documents call the city **Beit Lachama**, which means “Lachma's House”, or Lachma's Temple, because it was a religious construction. This divinity is also known by the following names: *Lahmi* and *Lahmu*. The first refers to the historic city Beit Lachama, mentioned in the letters discovered in Amarna (approximately 1.400 B.C.), when an Egyptian leader who was ruling Canaan from Jerusalem, had serious problems with the **Kapiru** (Kabiru) people living in this city, because they were disobeying the pharaoh. Therefore he asked the ruler of Egypt to help him take arms against the disobedient ones, to destroy their nest and restore order. In the tablet under discussion, the city was written as **Bit-Lahmi**. In the *Torah* and the *Talmud*, it is written that the city of Bethlehem is the city where David was born and where he was crowned by Samuel. But Lahmi was a name used by the Philistine men from **Gat** or **Giti**, as they are mentioned in the *Chronicles* 20:5: “And there was again war with the Philistines; and Elhanan the son of Jair slew Lahmi the brother of Goliath the Gittite.”

Goliath's brother, Lahmi of Gath is written as the “**Gittite**” in the Ivrit language, in other words he was a Gittite or a Get, but the words “Gittite” or “Get” do not appear in the Romanian version at all, because it was intentionally omitted, so that the **Mioritics** would not realize that our history had been falsified. To

better show you the dark side of history's falsifiers, I am going to quote from the writings of **Alexandru Odobescu**, a Romanian writer, who in his "*Literary Works*", the 1961 Edition of the Academy, 2<sup>nd</sup> volume, page 26, wrote about **the Wallachian colonists of Sinai**, who could have come from Thrace, and he states that: "Another colony of Romanians is to be found at the northern foot of the Olympus Mountain, and this one is called **Laha** nowadays...Under the shade of the magnificent peak of Mount Olympus 6.000 foot high, which is hidden under the clouds and forever covered with snow, there are a few villages that Romanian people founded in times immemorial". In **Eme.gi** the word "*lah*" or "*laha*" has the meaning of sparkle or shine, and "*mu*" or "*mi*" means fame, family, to give birth, to come into being, and once again we cannot help going back to the **People Descended from the Gods and the Holy Land, which was their native land**. This ancestral divinity of the Carpathian people is also to be found in India, where the **Aryas** have observed an important agrarian festival in Virgo, at the end of August and the beginning of September, when Lakshmi, the consort of god Vishnu is celebrated. At that time, rice crops are harvested and new ones are expected to grow. It also symbolizes luck, abundance and nature's power of regeneration in a multitude of shapes and forms. But we can prove relations with the Canaanites or Palestinians based on their origin around the Carpathian area and based on ceramic (archaeological) evidence that shows another history than the one invented by Jews in antiquity and by Khazars once they started to rule Palestine in 1948.



The first two photographs on the left represent ceramics made by Palestinians, dating since the 10<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> centuries B.C. and those from the right are vases which belong to the Cucuteni culture from the 5<sup>th</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> millennia B.C. We also notice on the Palestinian ceramics, the cross inside the circle, specific symbol of the Carpathian space, as proven by vases from the Cucuteni culture. On the Palestinian vase we find a "ringed snake" accompanying the solar boat of Ra, part of the ancient Egyptian theology. This snake is also present on the first Cucuteni vessel from the right, but it does not form any rings, but rather it has simple wave-like movements as seen painted on some Egyptian temples when it guides the souls of the dead to the judgment of the Gods. The Diamond shape was used both by Cucuteni and by the Emesh (Sumerians) who took the symbol from their ancient homeland.



Other forms of ceramics made by the ancient Palestinians show that they had been there for over seventeen hundred years, even if Jews say they had disappeared like mist when they came to Canaan! In the left is a pot made by Palestinians, on the right is an Egyptian one discovered in Naqada, made during 3.200 B.C. and in the right end there is one coming from Peru, belonging to the Inca culture! History cannot have any connection to the Mosaic writings because they were created much later and they are nothing but an inexhaustible torrent of lies and falsehoods about the population of Palestine and some neighborhoods, given primarily Egypt.

Before Egypt was occupied by the Hyksos tribes around 1.750 B.C., Kamose the last pharaoh (pir-o) of the Dynasty of Thebes, called those who were lingering for some time in Palestine and were staring constantly at the west “*Chietain of Retjenu*”, which means the “**Keta**” or “**Geta**” from Canaan. This population he called **Ketain** is mentioned in “*Vulgata*” by the name **Getaim**, and in Greek **Chitiim**, “*im*” being the suffix for the plural in the Ivrit language, just like in Egyptian (wherefrom they took this method), as we can obviously see in the previous examples. The word **Retjenu** in Egyptian can be read the way the vowels fall into place, also as **Retejanu**. Well, I am going to remind them that there is the name Reteganu, a last name in the Rumunian/Romanian language. There is also the Peleaga, the highest mountain peak in the **Retezat** Mountain chain, part of the Southern Carpathians. One can get to this highest peak only through one of several paths, and this one is called The Peleaga Ridge. In *Genesis* 10:25 the Ivrit writers mention **Peleg** as the creator of mankind and they call the Philistines **Peleset** or **Pelesot** in their made-up stories, and if we were to remove the suffix *-et* (*-ot*), we get **Peleş**, a typical Romanian word which means pompon, fringe, the upper trim of men’s pants where the belt goes, belt, the cord that is used instead of a belt over the male’s ethnic shirt, “short hair trim”, and also the name of a town situated in the Prahova region of Romania, called Peleş.



In the photo above we see that some Palestinians wear on their hands and waists, ties made with different colored cords ending in tassels. Only the old Romanian language can explain so simply and logically the word “peleşot” with the meaning of tassel, fringe, in respect to the ancient Egyptian drawings that reveal another history, absent of fake inventions and visions mentioned by Jews in their past writings as sacred truth for the Nations.

On the face of a prism discovered in Lachis, not far from Mount Hermon, the old city inhabited by Philistines, there is the name of Pharaoh Amenhotep II (1.435-1.420 B.C.), next to that of the Egyptian god Ptah, named **du Gitti** or **Gaat**. I believe that **-du** also means *dio*, *die*, *diu*, *dieu*, words also used on the Lead Tablets discovered at Sinaia, with the meaning of heavenly, holy, and **Gitti** that is the very **Gitia** or **Geta**, the true Carpathian country of origin of these migrants. A similar thing happened when the Mysians migrated south in the 15<sup>th</sup> century B.C. and settled near the city of Troy, calling their new homeland Messia, Moesia or Mysia, as a permanent reminder of their old country of origin they had left behind. The expression **du Gitti** is also found in the Serabit text, 353. **Gaat** or **Gittaim** was a city of the Philistines, mentioned in *Nehemiah* 11:32 and *Samuel* 4:3, the name being also used to refer to other neighboring places such as Carmel Gat, therefore it is used to name both a center of power and also a larger territory. It also appears written in the Letters discovered in Amarna. A **Gittite** / **Geta** was a person from **Gat** / **Gitia**, just like the fictional character Goliath, the giant who “was killed by David”, the skilled Ivrit sling thrower. Another name that Egyptians used to call the Philistines by was **PRST**. If we add the missing vowels in between the consonants of this word, we get the word **părășiți**, meaning the *forgotten ones* in the Romanian language. This is exactly what happened to these forgotten people, who were so far away from their Carpathian country of origin.



Fed up with being too hospitable, the Egyptian hosts led by Pharaoh Ahmose I (1550-1525 B.C.) took arms against the unexpected Hyksos who fled to the city of Sharuken, southwest of Gaza, and only a few years later they were forced to be on the run again. In today's Gaza there is the city of **Abasan-al Kabir**, and this is the proof of the Philistine / Kabir people's existence in that place, that will last forever, even if the most hateful Ivrits removed them from history. According to **Pindar**, **Adamas** the **Kabir** who according to the Lemnos traditions was the first man on earth, the first craftsman, one of the first seven natives of these lands, a forefather of humanity. If the Ivrits also had written the history of these regions, then they would have kept in the collective memory the names of a certain Al-Yahwit, Al-Ivrit or an Al-Satan place, and yet, there has not been any discovery of a ruin or place with this name. But there is plenty of time for the archaeologists to do that, and if not, the dark rabbis will certainly find it through "revelations", because nowadays those who claim to have certain revelations are certainly put in a straightjacket and brought to an asylum, but not them. I can also name some Hyksos kings who ruled over Egypt: Ausera, Apopi, Sianu or Keanu, Kamudi and Sakir-Har. Nowadays there are plenty of Romanians in the Carpathian regions, who have last names such as: **Apopi**, **Sianu** and **Cianu**, and they were brought here neither by the Roman swords, nor by the soldiers' bags filled with the seeds of the "Chosen Ones", by the Ivrit legions who according to them, settled in the rich and beautiful land of the Mioritics at the same time with the conquerors.

When some archaeologists from Jerusalem discovered nowadays that the old Egyptian writings mentioned the nomadic "**Khabiru**" people, who used to often plunder and cause Egyptians a lot of trouble this way, as well as when they used to invade from the East, again and again, all the specialists belonging to the Fraternity of Israel shouted in one voice, unanimously declaring that these had been their fearless ancestors.



Pharaoh Ramses III praised himself in the history written on his tombstone that he extended the boundaries of Egypt and destroyed those who opposed the invading armies in this way: the Danaans (Pelasgians) in their islands, the Tekel and Pelesot were crushed, remembering also other unfortunate tribes whom he knelt. And when they "the Sea Peoples" - gathered to invade his country, the Pharaoh again defeated the Hittites, Amorites, Sardinians and other tribes of Palestine including the Keta (Geta is written on the wall) and "chitain", meaning every city in Canaan. His people and their way of dressing and fighting can be seen on the walls of the tomb. From this history which has not yet suffered the influence of sick visions, lacks the mighty nation of Hebrews because they could not make the history of those places as they were nowhere to be found or there were very few to be considered. We can see a nation from Palestine wearing their hair in a unique way, fixed in a high fashion and we find identical heads with such haircuts drawn on the disc of Phaistos from the island of Crete. **So the "mean" Palestinians were living on the eastern Mediterranean coast since the 1700s B.C.** and had close relations with the inhabitants of Crete during the culmination of the Minoan culture, which confirms the correctness of the statements made by Jordanes who came up with the name of Goths, **actually Gets after Trogus Pompeius**. Those who are really upset by the truth I urge them to pour a lot of ice on their heads and the sorrow will heal. Also on the Phaistos disc appears the face of a man with a shaved head who has

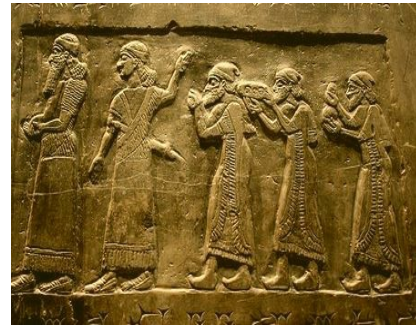
in his ears two small discs and in Palestine was found a small bust of wood, covered with a thin layer of plaster on which the figure of the deceased was painted. It is estimated that it dates since the 13<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> centuries B.C., the character wearing in his ear only a little larger disc than the one worn by his people more than 500 years ago. Greek archaeologists claim to have found in Sérres the grave of Alexander the Macedonian, and here they found several well-polished stones, on one being engraved a human face (picture on the right) that closely resembles the image on the Mycenaean disk.



I think these are the Hyksos who settled in northwestern Syria and practiced circumcision as Herodotus wrote, borrowing this practice from the Egyptians. They could take this habit only if they practiced the Egyptian religion or if they stayed with them for a long time (about 150 years), modifying their own cult after some practices of the Nile Delta. But archaeological evidence shows their continuity in Palestine and southwestern Syria for over 1.400 years, therefore the lies and the fake visions of Hebrews are only good to be thrown in the garbage bin of history.



Sheshonq, Pharaoh of Egypt (950 - 929 B.C.) undertook a campaign against the Philistines in northern Judea during the alleged reign of the famous Shlomo/Solomon after the Fake-Torah, which does not even mention them (Philistines) having lived during that era. Philistine soldiers who were made prisoners, were present on the left picture of a monument executed at the command of the Pharaoh, wearing on their head a feathered headband and the body was covered by a light leather armor, and wearing also a small rounded shield and as a weapon of attack they were using a sword tapered towards the top. But the Khabir deities as well as the initiates of these mysteries wear this feathered headband as a symbol of the people conceived by the Creator through the Arimaspians nation, as shown in the drawing of the 4<sup>th</sup> millennium B.C. found at Şinca Veche, of the wise Zamolxe on board 6 and Ili (T 53) the Getae high priest martyred by the rabid gang of rabbis in Jerusalem. And if Egyptians were at war with the “wicked” Philistines, I would like to ask the mighty Hebrews who praise themselves largely, where was their famous King Shlomo/Solomon and all his “worthy” glory if the historical sources presented only Palestinians or the Philistines in those places and times and no sign or smell of the scorched Hebrews invented only many centuries later?



Assyrian King Shalmaneser III (858-824 B.C.) conquered by the sword large territories of Asia Minor, reaching with robbery and oppression up to Phoenicia and Palestine. Archaeologists of the Torah have found another opportunity to prove to “the empty headed people” that their writing is an inexhaustible source of stories revealed, narrowly or widely, based on needs and people, pretending this way that on the obelisk from Kalhu or Calah, which was the capital of the empire, they found indisputable evidence that their Fake-Torah has so much true history which others cannot understand! They (the Hebrews) say, through the Sinaic generated visions, that the person kneeling before the Assyrian king (the first two pictures on the left), as the scripture says, is their great king Omri and his son (picture on the right) who recognize the power of the Assyrian master, bringing gifts of obedience to him. Only that on the picture from the right there are three characters wearing a pointy hat with the tip bent towards the neck, as well as their king who is facing down, and in the Mosaic writings these people (the Hebrews) never wore a hat. But this type of hat (cap or fez) is specific to the Getae people living north of Istria, tribes of Thracians and Phrygians, who all had their roots in Thrace. So those who bring gifts of obedience to the Assyrian king were the Philistines from the cities of Palestine, dressed up in their own ways and not Yehuda or Bini Amen!

Diodorus of Sicily left a legend in *Book I, XVIII*, which says that User (Osiris in Greek), wanting to be the lord of all the Earth, gathered a great army and invaded Palestine: “Ruling those parts of Egypt, which are near to Phoenicia and the sea, Osiris had entrusted it to **Busiris** ... **Busiris** – it is said to be the founder of the city which the Egyptians call Diopolis.” But User (or Osiris as the Greeks named him), was bound mythologically to the Getic pillar which rises in the place called Getu (or Djedu how it was written based on the rules of the English language) being mentioned in Egyptian as Per-Asar-Neb-Djedu, meaning “The House of User – Lord Getu (Getae)”. The Greeks called that place **Busiris**, after their wicked habit of getting everybody reading books only after their language, the name being the shortened title of Per-Asar - “User's House”. But the Divinity had two companions full of wisdom and sound judgment, appointed in the Egyptian writings as “Me Getu” who were brought to set a worthy order to the things in the new territory, being glorified in a city carrying their name, reaching us as Megiddo.

In the ancient Greek mythology, **the Khabirs were assimilated by the cult of agriculture belonging to Goddess Demeter Cabiria**, but she was also a messenger of peace and right laws or the divine wisdom who helped bringing peace everywhere. She wore the initial nicknames of Dos or Deo, and the city is remembered as Diodorus, actually another name for the known Megiddo, because it was the city of divine wisdom and peace. The Obelisk from Kalhu was discovered in 1846 and immediately the Mosaics had a revelation, claiming though Julius Oppert in his *Histoire des Empires de Chaldée et d'Assyrie*, that it would be their King Ahab of Israel who came with a lot of courage to confront the Assyrians. He interprets the expression “A-ha-ab-aa-Bu-ILA” as Ahab of Israel, although it is the only mention that came from ancient times about this king. The First Pharaoh who led the Carpathian race though the Nile Valley (as a Kabir) was called Aha. So the words of the Assyrian obelisk mention the fortress built by the Egyptians and led by Busiris in memory of their mythical ancestor Aha, therefore the Mosaic story is only a very troublesome vision to the eye and the mind, invented by those who are specialists in wraiths or visions that are actually futile lies and that is all they represent. A stela describes the military campaign from the



year 853 B.C. and the Battle of Qarqar, where an alliance of 12 kings stood before the Assyrians. Hebrews could not have been there because they were on those territories only through later visions, them being about 12.000 souls and poorly armed, and their stories about kingdoms and empires need to be considered as simple stories.

Meanwhile history tells us that Ramses II (1.301-1.235 B.C.) asked the Hittite king to send to Egypt, a group of Kabiru tribesmen, namely only the ones who were the best and the most skillful iron workers, to teach Egyptians the skills of their trade. And if they think that true history isn't worth a dime, then I am going to throw at them their own "made-up stories / revelations" they have put in the *Torah*, and hope they would feel the punch. In *Samuel* 13, 19-22 it is acknowledged to our "enlightenment" that "now there was no smith to be found throughout the land of Israel; for the Philistines said 'Lest the Hebrews make them swords or spears'. But all the Israelites would go down to the Philistines to sharpen each man's ploughshare, mattock, ax and sickle; and the charge for a sharpening was two-thirds of a shekel for the plowshares, the mattocks, the forks and the axes, and to set the points of the goads. So it came about, on the day of the battle, there was neither sword nor spear to be found in the hand of any of the people who were with Saul and Jonathan. But they were found with Saul and Jonathan, his son." Therefore this was the level of civilization that the Ivrit people reached in the 10<sup>th</sup> century B.C.E., and even in their false and mystifying writings they acknowledge the fact that the only thing they knew at that time was how to use the sling and how to milk their billy-goats, while the Philistines / Kabiru people used to master the skill of metalwork, they used to live in palaces, write poetry and play the harp, and it is because of this that the Ivrit wrongdoers became so green with envy to the point of getting sick. And the archaeologists kept on digging to see what else they could find in their Scripture, looking after each dot and comma hoping to find the palace of their goat-tail King David, to shut up those who would have something to comment, and...surprise! The miracle appeared! They found some houses which were no shining palaces brighter than the sun, but some poor huts or some very poor dwellings from the end of the 6<sup>th</sup> century B.C.E., since the Ivrit tribes were under Persian occupation, and then some of them started playing toady with their new masters, and in the second half of the 5<sup>th</sup> century B.C. some of them even became mercenaries, considering that they were rulers over the Egyptians and the Philistines.

The tablets discovered at the Tel Amarna site in Egypt, written sometimes in mid 14<sup>th</sup> century B.C., reveal some more details about those fierce people called **Khabiru**, which are mentioned in the writings several times, as follows: "My Lord, the King, the light of the sky, should take into account for the sake of his country, that these Kabirs are very powerful and turned against us, and the king, my Lord, should give me a helping hand and free me from their hands so that they could not defeat us..." The information refers to **the Kabiru tribes** of the **14<sup>th</sup> century B.C.**, who would **invade Egypt from Palestine**, take prisoners from the locals, and set them free if ransom would be paid. The Ariminic country of origin of the Khabiru people is revealed by the name **Seuthes**, a Getic name popular in Thrace, but in Egypt that was under their occupation for about 150 years, in texts they are referred to as Hyksos and the name was written as **Sethi**, which was also the name of several pharaohs (pir-o).

Let me give you another excerpt from **Jordanes' Getica** VI:48. Pompeius Trogus states that the Parthians and their name, originate from his own people. That is why even today the runaways are called in the **Scythian language, Parts**, and in the Romanian language the word **părți** has several meanings: ribbon adorned with gold or silver coins, worn on the forehead, in the hair or on the hat, around the neck, or as a necklace; it also refers to the colorful stripes of a woven material or blanket, it also means to protect, to choose part of something and to part. Therefore all those who might not have been able to do the math yet, can clearly see who those who used to speak the Scythian language were. And to give an answer to anyone who questions their origin, they were the only ones in Asia who were able to use arms and also to be very good fighters. The word "parts" which I just explained above, has the meaning of "runaways" and it was given another etymology by others who considered that they had run away from their parents. After his death, this **Tanausis**, who was King of the Goths, his people started worshipping

him among their gods. The devilish Judeo-Christian prelate **turned the word Getae into Goths** (by changing a letter, *Geṭi* / Gets became *Goṭi* / Goths in the Romanian language) and this is how the satanic pen skillfully succeeded in **erasing the history of a people, over 3.000 years old (at that time), so that nothing much is known about one of the most numerous, most honest, bravest and most renowned people of all the peoples of Europe, well known for their religiosity.**

**Herodotus** remembers in *Histories*, that the Scythians had a queen who was a woman of the right sort of timber. Her name was **Tabiti** and after her death, she was venerated by the Scythians just like a goddess, and certainly she was also well known among the Getae. The word *Tabiti* means *crested father* (*ta*: father, in the text *Heavenly Father* + *biti*: crest) directly referring to the fact that **the Getae and the Thracians used to wear their hair tied up in a ponytail**, just as they are remembered in the *Iliad* and immortalized by the **Centaurus Getos** on a Greek crater from the 7<sup>th</sup> century B.C. The Judeo-Christians who were so used to foul things and theft, placed the Scythian-Getae goddess among the gods naming her **Tabita** in the Catholic religion and **Tavita** in the Orthodox one, remembering her on October 25<sup>th</sup>, when the pastoral year ends. Both the Getae and the Scythians were renowned herd breeders of cattle and sheep, and the divinity is proof of the connection between their religions.

After the king's death, Jordanes mentioned the fact that when men were in a hustle and bustle, plundering all over foreign lands, some neighbors thought of taking some of the loot of the frisky and hoarding Scythians, to burden them, and they invaded their settlements. But their beautiful wives called by Jordanes **Amazons**, were as good at handling the pots, as they were at using the swords, so that the dreadful plunderers were quickly chased away from there. Following their husbands' example, they organized themselves into two groups. One stayed home to defend the children, the land and their belongings from those daring and unwanted ones, while the other left for Asia to "pay a visit" and see what was up for grabs over there, and they had their first stop in the mountain pass of the Caucasus Mountains, towards the Caspian Sea, and Jordanes tells us in 7:51: "It was there that the Amazons set up their camp for a while, until they strengthened their army. Getting out of there, they crossed the Ales River and successfully conquered Armenia, Syria, Cilicia, Galatia, Pisidia and all the lands of Asia. Then they returned to Ionia and Eolia, which they defeated and made both of them their own provinces. They ruled there for some more time and they built cities and barracks which they gave their own names" 7:52: "Therefore the women born in Scythia, helped by fate **became rulers of Asia's leadership which they kept for over 100 years**, until they returned to the Marpesia Rock, which I have mentioned before, that is to the Caucasus Mountains..."

In the aforementioned information, there is a historical fact that we Romanians are unaware of because we have been looking like crazy for our roots behind other peoples. Let us look into the affairs of the ancient Egyptians for a little while. There were three pharaohs named Sesostris, in the 12<sup>th</sup> dynasty (2.000-1.785 B.C.), and there was one more in the XIII - XIV dynasties (1.785-1.680 B.C.). It is from this period when the first mention about the **Hyksos** appears, entering the Nile Delta, where they became the rulers of the city Avaris, the capital city (how similar to the name Abaris this is!), and after the year 1.730 they would be ruling over Northern Egypt and the pharaohs of Thebes in Southern Egypt too. Egyptians did not leave any information about the Hyksos because they could not stand their guts at all, and in other historical sources the information is scarce on the Hyksos, who also had under control Southern Egypt, between 1.730-1.580 B.C. In order to explain the origin of the Hyksos, we are going to take another look into the old Carpathian language. We know the way it was spoken by our people in the 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium B.C., and in the Eme.gi / old "Sumerian" language, we find the words "**hi-ig**" meaning remarkable people, splendid or fiery, and "**soš**" meaning to ride a horse, to mount, thus we can draw the conclusion that *Hyksos* means "remarkable" or "fiery horse riders." All of the old sources speak admiringly about the Scythian and the Getae, describing them as unsurpassed in horse riding and extremely skilled in the use of the bow and arrow, just as Jordanes describes them in the aforementioned text.

We know that **the religion of the Getae was monotheistic** and that in Egypt there was a reform of Pharaoh Amenophis IV/ Ikhnaton (1.372-1.354 B.C.), which replaced the old polytheistic cult with a monotheistic one, worshipping only one solar divinity. After the pharaoh's death, the old traditions reemerged and traces of the monotheistic cult did not disappear, as we can see in the tomb of Pharaoh Sethi I (1.312-1.298 B.C.), where on the wall there are two blue angels facing each other. These images cannot be found in any other temples. Also on a papyrus dated 1.283 B.C., during the reign of Ramses II (1.301-1.235 B.C.), above the mummy there is an angel lying down and holding the wheel of life or destiny in his hand. The image is identical with the one found **on Tablet 11**, where this particular **angel has a short beard**, and as we know, Egyptians did not have such a distinctive feature. This was a characteristic of the Getae people. This is yet another proof that without any doubt, there were **numerous direct ties between the Egyptian and the Getae cultures**, otherwise the former would not have absorbed in their religion important elements from the religion of the latter, had they not been two peoples so well acquainted with each other and having such compatible ways of thinking. We also have as archaeological proof, the "inner eye" depicted inside of a helmet which was discovered at Coțofănești, Romania. It was dated from the 7<sup>th</sup> century B.C., and it is a religious symbol found on the walls of many Egyptian temples. Greek sources tell us that Orpheus, who might have lived before the Trojan War, had made a halt in this country to quench his thirst and fill his head with the superabundant Egyptian knowledge. About Zamolxis or Abaris, we certainly know more from the Lead Tablets, regarding the fact that he was in this country (Egypt) with Ili the Getae/Scythian and with foxy Pythagoras, the one who caused him only trouble.

From the dawn of the Greek civilization, we also have some information regarding the ***Books of the Mysian People***, which consist of their history and beliefs. This is in fact the first religion in the history of humanity that has a sacred book! The bridge between the two cultures, the Carpathian culture and the Egyptian one, was the region of Canaan, named this way by the Ivrits, while the Greeks and the Romans called it Palestine, which was inhabited by **Mioritics**, called by the Greeks **Philistines** and by the Ivrits **Canaanites**. In our ancestors' old language, the word "**Canaan**" has the meaning of colony / community in God's Land, (*ca* means house, colony, city, + *na*, which has the meaning of boundary, layer, to prepare, place, frankincense + *an* meaning the One in Heaven, the Creator), in other words the **House of God's Chosen People**. Jordanes also left written evidence that some of the plunderers who visited Egypt, sometime in the 18<sup>th</sup> century B.C., were lured by the richness of that land.

Even the word **Palestine**, which is the Greek name for that region, comes from words found in the language of the Ariminic /Getae population who settled in those regions, at a time which we cannot pinpoint exactly. These words mean **group of angels**, or the people created by angels (*polei* in Romanian means angels, heavenly creatures found in Romanian fairy-tales + *sîmă*, the place of gathering for sheep and shepherds). And my question for the Ivrits is: Does this historical fact have anything to do with the Ivrit fabricated stories about the origin of the Giants? I am asking them this question because maybe once again, their vivid imagination will produce another story to "enlighten" us.

When **the Ivrits** started making up their **little stories full of assimilations, comical facts and bunches of lies** they called the *Torah* and the *Talmud*, they absorbed some of the Philistines' religious culture, because those were the natives and because the Philistines had a standard of living far more superior to that of their own people. The Ivrits were nothing else but hoards of rogues and savages! But they also greedily fed on the great Egyptian culture, and as a bunch of moody kittens, they quenched their thirst from the Zoroastrian Persian culture, or from wherever their needs or desire of making money made them go. Whatever was presented to us as Ivrit "**revelations and prophecies**", began in **mid 5<sup>th</sup> century B.C.**, but most of their made-up stories were certainly a product of their imagination created **between the 3<sup>rd</sup> and the 1<sup>st</sup> century A.D.**, when they started having revelations like crazy, and concocting far-fetched and shameless lies.

**Present day texts have been written after the year 90 A.D.**, when they canonized their writings after the Council of Jamnia, but they certainly have been using their skills and abilities to fabricate more stories after that too. If they still have the courage to show off their infamous deeds, I invite these devilish wrongdoers to read the *Genesis Apocrypha*, discovered in Qumran, in 1947, which exposes their entire maleficent work. And there are also the documents discovered in the same place, but these were put under lock and key by the Vatican snakes, because these writings are not in line with the made-up stories about the “Chosen People”, and what they mean by that is the Ivrit people with their monstrous and criminal fabrications, who pulled the wool over the thick-headed Goys and dulled their minds for over 1.600 years. Let us research and judge for ourselves their writings and the information we have today about their false revelations.

In the *Torah* and the *Genesis*, 10:6, their holiest of writings full of lies and revelations, the dishonest Ivrits tell us that: “Ham, Noah’s son had as direct descendants Cush (Sudan), Mizraim (Egypt), Put and Canaan (Palestine)”. In 10:14 they wrote: “Mizraim had direct descendants, his children being some peoples, and among them were the Philistines and the Caphtorites of Cyprus Island.” These statements prove without any doubt, that in fact the foxy creators of revelations and sacred truths have always known the history and the reality of the region very well, but they **deliberately falsified them only to serve their own purpose.**

To be able to make some sense out of it, let us try to shed some light into this dark madness of theirs, between the 5<sup>th</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries B.C., when they started to put together their religious concepts, therefore since the 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C., when their stories about the apocalypse burst out into the sunlight, it was clearly known at that time that **the Philistines and the old Egyptians descended from the same people.** In the aforementioned texts, the Ivrits consider that **the Philistines and the Canaanites were closely related peoples**, and now based on this trick which is the noblest of the Ivrit qualities, as **Joshua Ben Matityahu (J. Flavius)** proudly stated in his writings, the *Torah* archaeologists consider that in fact the Canaanites were actually of Semitic origin. They say that all of the ruins from the 11<sup>th</sup> - 9<sup>th</sup> century B.C. discovered in the former land of Palestine, were made only by the Ivrit People, but in fact they did not know how to build, how to chisel and how to even use the axe; all they knew at that time was how to use the mace and the sling, as it is well enough proven by the construction of Solomon’s temple, for which he asked the Phoenician skilled masters to come and do the job. As a matter of fact, **these constructions which are the pride and joy of Israeli archaeologists nowadays, were erected by Egyptians who had controlled Palestine for a long time and some of them were erected by Philistines who had also been the founders of Jerusalem.**

I mentioned before that the first **migration towards the south of Egypt, of the Getae and Scythians** (or Cimmerians) was massive, and it took place around the year 1.750 B.C., and some of them settled in Palestine after they returned from the conquered land, according to Jordanes. The second coming of the Getae and Scythians to Palestine, that of the Amazons, according to legend, took place around 1.645 B.C. when the volcano erupted in the Santorini island and Europe’s climate changed and became colder, dramatically affecting people’s lives. This climate disaster is preserved in the Mioritic mythology in the following story. According to our popular mythology, Saint Michael had both the Sun and the Moon on his shoulders, and among other heavenly responsibilities he had to restrain Mamarca, the Devil’s mother. She used to bring the worst cold weather with her breath and turn the Earth into an icicle, thus destroying the holy life of the people. This reality preserved well into a piece of folklore, shows that we have always had our own homeland and even if some of us left with the waves of time, others continued to cling to their land because they have always understood their sacred duty to defend their holy land.

In order to save their life and the herds, their source of wealth, the only solution this kin of shepherds had, was to migrate to warmer territories, so they went down south. These populations are also mentioned in the Hittite tablets under the names of **Moska, Kaska, Geska and Khabiru** or Habiru. The kingdom of



**Masa or Mysia** founded by the Getae in the 17<sup>th</sup> century B.C., also appears in the Neo-Hittite Empire (1.450-1.200 B.C.E.) situated in the western area, near Troy. In the *Torah* it is mentioned by the name of Mas or Meshech. The **Kaska** or **Kasii** people laid the foundation of a powerful empire in the territory between the Tiger and the Euphrates rivers, in the 16<sup>th</sup> century B.C. which lasted for over 500 years, and the **Geska** or **Gesii** were the Getae from Asia Minor. Gesii was another name for both the Kaska people and the Kabiru people who had settled in Canaan and also in the northern areas, in the neighboring Hittite areas after finishing their “business” in Egypt. In the Emesh (old "Sumerian") writing, the suffix **gesi/geti** (*ge* meaning noble, land + *ti* meaning people, community) appears in numerous names of people and divinities with the meaning of special people or holy land.

There is a letter from the time of pharaoh Ramses II (1.301-1.235) sent to the Hittite king, asking him to send skilled iron workers of the Kabiru men, therefore neither an Ivrit, nor a wretched man, because these men were the only ones who mastered the skill of iron work, such an important discovery that changed the fate of humanity.

At the end of the 13<sup>th</sup> century B.C., the Canaanites, as the Judaic writers used to refer to them, or **Cabiru**, as they used to call themselves in their own Mioritic language, were known to have been able to use iron and build chariots to be used in battles. According to historical accounts, in that region the only ones who could master the skill of iron work, according to Hittite and Egyptian documents, were the Cabiru, but the Ivrits named them Canaanites because they inhabited the territory with the same name, and therefore they were only one people known under two different names, depending on who wrote about them. The same Hittite chronicles remember them on their tablets where it is written that in Asia Minor, in the battle of Kadesh, fought in 1.296 B.C., there were also semi-nomadic Habiru people enrolled in the Hittite army. Their name is written as such using the Hittite phonetics, but the Greeks mentioned them by the name of Kabiri or Kabili.

In his writing entitled *Dionysos*, **Nonus the Panopolitan** talks about Cybele of Phrygia, who was preparing to fight against the Indians. The war was led by Dionysos and the first soldiers who were asked to enlist were the Cabirs: “First, from the steep and sparkling cliff of Lemnos, he forged the tempestuous weapon, almost like a mystical spruce fir from Samos, **two Cabirs**, Alcon and Eurymedon, Hephaistos’ sons, having their mother’s last name, Cabiros of Thrace, being born as sons of the heavenly ironsmith master”.

In *Geography*, **Strabo** writes the following about the **Cabirs**: “There are some who maintain they are from Ida, others who say they have settled there, but all of them assure us that they are the ones who had worked with iron for the first time, in the mountain of Ida; all of them are wizards in the service of the Mother of the Gods and residing in Phrygia, around Ida.”

In *Description of Greece*, **Pausanias** says that: “The country of Pergamum was consecrated to the **Khabirs** and these deities’ religion was first born in the midst of Pelasgians.”

**Herodotus** also confirms what has already been said before in *Histories*: “The one who is initiated in the mysteries of the Khabiru people, whom the Samothracians celebrate, having been handed down to them by the Pelasgians as well, he will be the one who can certainly understand me”. That is very true Mister Herodotus and I definitely did understand what you have said, but in our country to understand is a rare thing!

**Servius**, a Roman writer also remembers these good old days in his writing entitled *Aeneid*, and the fact that the gods Aeneas brought to Italy after Troy was destroyed by the Greeks in mid 12<sup>th</sup> century B.C., were made out of wood or marble and they were wearing a kind of headband, just like those who were initiated in the Samothracian mysteries.

**Diodorus of Sicily**, in his work entitled *Historical Library* remembers the historian Ephorus who lived in the 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C., by saying: “There are others, among them Ephorus, the Idaean Dactyls used to live around Mount Ida in Phrygia and they had come to Europe with Minos... Because they were the authors of a really beneficial good for Humanity (the discovery of ironwork), they received everlasting honors”. Yet, some of those who have been the beneficiaries of their discovery, the Ivrit, the Greek and some of the Latin peoples, falsified their entire history to be able to use it in their favor.

This historic reality about the Cabeiri people, but written as the Ivrits pleased, is to be found for example in *Genesis* 4:22: “Tilla on her side, gave birth to Tubal-Cain, the maker of all copper and iron tools...” In Romanian the word "**tila**" means meeting, reunion, and we also have the first name Tilia. Tilla, wife of Lamech who was Cain's descendant of Irad, Mehujael and Methushael being Lamech's father who had one more wife named Ada, a generic name which was discovered on some ceramic fragments in Ardeal. Tubal or Tabal is a state mentioned in some Assyrian documents from the 7<sup>th</sup> century B.C., inhabited by **Scythians or Sabaeans**, therefore the **Getic population**. In mid 6<sup>th</sup> century B.C., Zamolxis who was on his way to Egypt, came across a group of Khabirs in Samos Island, a place imbued in the religion of the cross, and he had a nice talk over a glass of wine with them. This story is immortalized on a tablet found in his homeland Getia, testimony for the future generations of descendants who were to come, but unfortunately these ones have a short-memory span, and their minds are propped up by all kinds of bastards and scoundrels.

This shattering truth has to stand out and to be noticed once and for all, of the so-called historical revelations prompted by Yahweh (the Dark One) to the **Ivrits** only; **Genesis and the creation of humanity according to their lies, started in the 13<sup>th</sup> century B.C.E., as the text above shows, because that is exactly when our ancestors discovered the skill of iron work!**

According to **Homer**, in Asia Minor the Phrygians of Thracian origin quickly replaced the Hittites, whose power started diminishing since the 13<sup>th</sup> century B.C., because of the migration of the “sea peoples” who became the new dominant power, and Palestine that had been disputed between the Hittite and the Egyptian empires, remained under the pharaoh's control after the Hittite state disappeared from history.

In his poem entitled *Argonautica*, **Valerius Flaccus** (45-90 A.D.) gives us details about the Argonauts' expedition in the country inhabited by the **Hyperboreans / Getae**, and he also specifies that on the gate of the magnificent temple in the city of Aetes, it was written: "...as first king Sesostris led wars against the Getae". One has to be really crazy to believe that both the ancient Greeks and Romans, and even the ancient Phoenicians who had lived before them were completely nuts, and in their joyful madness they prostrated themselves in front of the Getae and composed a poem to make them famous all across the seven seas forever and ever! They also tell us that this little story about the quarrel between the Getae and the Egyptians was written on the temple gate in the city of a Get man named Aetes, therefore let us fully stretch our understanding and get to that period, the 12<sup>th</sup> century B.C.E. when our Mioritic ancestors could write and the great majority of them possessed writing and reading skills, otherwise we cannot see the reason for this inscription. At the temple, as we know, all the mortal kin was gathering to observe certain holidays and feasts when the memory of their forefathers was most vividly remembered at that particular place.

**Euripides**, the Greek tragedian who lived in the 5<sup>th</sup> century, writes in his play entitled *Medea* that the heroine was the daughter of Aetes, the king of Colchis, and that she fell in love with Jason, the hero who had stolen the Golden Fleece, and she went with him to Greece. Some other ancient Hellenic writers also tell us that north of the Ister River is the Caucasus Mountain where the stealing of the Golden Fleece took place, because this was exactly where the little matted skeins of gold thread were extracted from the rivers, through this procedure that is when sheep skin was laid, deep down at the bottom of the river.

After a while it was hung up on a tree, and after it was dry the gold skeins were gently shaken off. When the Greeks saw this miracle, they were staring their big eyes out in awe.

In another part of his writing, Diodorus uses the word “Ocean” to refer to the Black Sea, and Atlas who got the land near the ocean to rule over it, was in fact the king from the land of the Mioritics, situated between the Tisa and the Don rivers. Out of these lands shrouded in oblivion and wickedness, they got out and spread heading towards the south like swarms of bees, eager and predatory hoards of people, and their deeds are to be found in a multitude of legends recorded by antique writers. We found some information in the *Phoenician Histories*, by **Philo** (64-141), about the **kingdom of Atlas which was the country of origin wherefrom the migration to Egypt took place**, and this is what he writes about this one’s brother: “And Cronos – Amon – going to the southern land, gave the entire land of Egypt to God **Taaut** to be his kingdom. All these deeds were recorded for the first time by the Seven Brothers of Sedek, **the Cabirs** with their eighth brother Asclepios, as god Taaut ordered.” But **Taaut** is the divinity the Greeks used to call **Thoth**, or **Dahauti** as it appears in the early Egyptian writings, therefore this data shows us that **the Egyptian civilization has its roots in the Carpathians**, not only as a people, but also as a spirituality.

Once again, I am going to refer to the Ivrit texts. In *Genesis* 9:12 mentioned for the first time, we can find the so-called vow between God and the entire humanity, especially with everything that exists on earth, but not with the Ivrit people, since at that time these people did not exist yet: “And God said, this is the sign of the vow I make with you and all the living things that are with you, for all the peoples, forever; 9:13: my rainbow that I placed in a cloud, will be a sign of the bond between me and the earth.” In the *Book of Enoch*, the Slavonic version, Belgrade, chapter 12, this is how the solar companions are described: “I then observed two more creatures of the Sun (...) having a crocodile head and a lion’s legs and tail, they look like a rainbow with violet hues...” Our **Solomónars** too, used to lead some dragons in the Heavens, and these dragons sometimes looked like a rainbow when they used to bring blessed rains upon the earth.

The bronze tablet discovered at Polovragi, where there was an important religious center of the Getae, has on it the image of the vessel of knowledge and of the water of life, in a rainbow frame. In the Mioritic mythology the rainbow is considered to be the link between heaven and earth, and the seven colors of the rainbow are the colors of the Meru Mountain (Moraru of the Bucegi Mountains, which is the Axis Mundi, the center of our world). In the Christian iconography, Jesus has its throne in the middle of a rainbow, and not on a fire pit at the bottom of Hell, as Yahweh. **Plato’s** writing entitled *The Vision of Er* presents the same phenomenon, the ascension of the soul to Heaven, reaching a place where the light spread from above and it was like a pillar stretching over the sky and the earth, and it had a color similar to that of a rainbow, only much brighter and more pure. But the Greek philosopher’s literary work was influenced by the writings of Abaris/Zamolxis, which the Hellenic had studied in Greece during his youth, and they had helped him greatly.

But if we were to accuse the Ivrits of theft, it would be very little because this kind of punishment would not even remotely fit the crime, and what they have done cannot even be compared with anything else in the whole history of mankind, because the Mosaics supposedly do only the right thing and they only tell the truth. Instead, those who prove their lies and unlawfulness are considered to be anti-Semitic!

At the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C., all of them became so crazy after being breastfed again and again by Satan, so they started the funny show of circumcision, saying that they were in fact the only ones chosen by little Yahweh, the devil himself, who has to rule over the entire world and rob all mankind. In order to better understand the history of those regions of the world, it is very important for me to point out the fact that **neither the Hittites**, whose state existed until mid 12<sup>th</sup> century B.C., **nor the Egyptians**

**remember the Ivrits in their sources**, meanwhile the Cabirs and/or the Canaanites are mentioned for hundreds of years in both sources, until the 1<sup>st</sup> century of our era.

Abraham and his family of nobodies, arrives in Palestine in the first part of the 11<sup>th</sup> century, where he asks the leader Abimelech to give him permission to settle there for a while, and his permission was granted. Genesis 21:34: "Abraham sojourned in the land of the Philistines many days..." But when draught struck the country, Abraham the wanderer left for Egypt to save his life and that of his herd. Ten years after, he left Egypt and returned to Palestine where he died and was buried on a plot bought from a native Hittite. His offspring lived in peace, as foreigners there. But as hard times hit again, something else happened. 26:1: "There was famine again, after the first one that happened during the time of Abraham." 26:20: "Isaac's slaves kept digging in the valley and they came across a well with spring water."

The shepherds of **Gerar** (in Romanian the word *gerar* means the month of January, and *a ghera*, means to scratch, to dig; Ghelar is also a village in Hunedoara county, Romania) quarreled with Isaac's shepherds, and said: "The water is ours. And they called the fountain Esec, because they had quarreled with them." 26:21: "Then they dug another well and they again quarreled over it." That is why they called it **Sitna** (a rivulet with the name Sitna flows on the east side of the city of Botoșani, Romania). Isaac went to Abimelech (*The Abii* were a Getic tribe + *melec*: angel, which means king in the Aramaic language), the Philistines' emperor at Gerar...26:26: "Abimelech came from Gerar to him, accompanied by his friend Ahuzat (Ahuzan is in the "Book of Enoch", the place where this one was taken up to Heaven) and with **Phichol**, the leader of his army (*picula* means whistle, and *picular* means *păcurar*, another word used for shepherd, in Romanian) and 26:28: "...there has to be an agreement between us and we will have an agreement with you." 26:29: "Therefore, **swear that you will not do us any harm, as we did not touch you, but we were only good to you and we let you leave in peace**".

We have to take into consideration the true aspect of the relationships between the **Philistines** (the only ones mentioned in the *Torah* and the *Talmud*, for over 600 years, as the natives of Canaan / Palestine) and the Ivrit wanderers, who were not ashamed to pull their legs and only cause them all kinds of troubles and misfortunes. But let us continue with the *Genesis* 38:1: "At that time, Judah (Joseph's brother, whom he had sold to the Midianites, and these ones then sold him in Egypt), left his brothers and stayed with a man from Adulam, whose name was **Hira**." (in Romanian the word *hîră* means quarrel, disagreement, bad cough, dandruff, skin disease) 38:2: "There Judah saw the daughter of a Canaanite called Sua (a word meaning arm, property), he married her and slept with her." 38:3: "She got pregnant and gave birth to a son she named Er".

And if they say that the Philistines from Gerar (or maybe Ghelar) were led by Abimelech, then the name of the leader means exactly *the king of the white ones*, as previously shown. These people have also been mentioned by **Homer** in the *Iliad*, and they were living in the land north of the Ister River, which means that the **Philistines** were exactly the white people (those **Abii** / **Abyans**) from the areas situated north of the Ister/Danube River, who had settled in Canaan (the Land of/for the Chosen People), beside other Ariminic people, but they had settled there much sooner than the Ivrits who were tallied in history towards the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> century B.C.! In the *Allegorical Comment*, **Philo** the Rabbi of Alexandria, accused Plato of plagiarizing all the wisdom from Moses' teachings, considering that the proof was without any doubt in the Myth of Er. We all know that the robber always shouts "Stop the thief!" He says that the word *er* means *skin* in Ivrit, hence the Greek author who saw the apparition dressed in white leather clothes. Nonsense! These are mere Ivrit fabrications!

The word **er** got into the Ivrit language, just like other hundreds of words, "**borrowed**" from the language spoken by **Canaanites** or **Philistines**, who **were no one else but the Getae** who showed up there in Palestine, in the 12<sup>th</sup> century and the following ones. In the Romanian language the word *ir* means ointment, crème, and *ira* means animal skin with no hair on it. In Eme.gi *ira* also means well mixed



ointment, divinity of death, and *ir* means lament, prayer, to cry, to lead, to travel further. **Plato's** literary work describes how a corpse is brought from the battlefield to be incinerated, and after the period of mourning, he is about to be burned at the stake and that is when he wakes up. He realizes that his wounds are healed and he recounts rising up to heaven and coming back to earth, to tell those he had left behind about everything he had seen there. The story is similar to the one in the **Book of Eno(ch)**. The hero was taken by God, brought up to heaven, where he wrote the "**Holy Books**", and he was provided heavenly attire to wear in his journey, then he came back to Earth to bring back these writings to his people, and then again he was taken to the sky to stay there forever. If we were to use the metaphor of the ointment, Plato's character was as bright and glowing as the ointment, he was not wearing a rugged leather or animal skin vest dressed like a savage, as described by the sly Ivrit writer, who proclaims himself to be wise, when in fact he is just an awful falsifier of facts.

In *Genesis* 15:20 they maintain that Yahweh promised them all the land of **Canaan**, among those, the one inhabited by the **Refaim**. The suffix *-im*, shows the plural, hence the name of the tribe is **Refa**, according to what they state and write. If we look into the toponymy, we still have a locality in the county of Vrancea, Romania called Rafa and the Latins used to call the **Carpathians** the **Riphaei Mountains**. Even if the population was subject to change and became Judaic between the 2<sup>nd</sup> and the 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C., their true origin is still present nowadays in the name of the city of **Rafah**, in Palestine.

Let us go a little further to *Exodus* 13:17 to discover the Philistines, as they are depicted by the inventive Ivrits in their made-up stories: "And it came to pass, when the Pharaoh had let the people go, that God led them not by the way of the land of the Philistines, although that was near." (The sons of Sir Yahweh were led to the desert, so that the generations who had adopted only the Egyptian religion would perish, according to Joshua 5:2) Then in 23:28: "And I will send the hornets before thee, which shall drive out the Hivites, the Canaanites and the Hittites from before thee." (Probably these hornets were worse than our war drones used in present times). In 23:31: "**And I will set thy border from the Red Sea even unto the sea of the Philistines and from the wilderness unto the River**". The fanatic Mosaics maintain that by the "River", we have to understand the Euphrates River, flowing about 200 kilometers away from Palestine, because Yahweh wanted them to spread all over the land, stretching as far as possible. **The description is a geographical one though**, that is the Red Sea on the east, the sea of the Philistines in the west, and as we all know, that one is nothing else but the Mediterranean Sea. To the south, the desert that stretches as far as Egypt, and to the north, the River, which is the Jordan River from where it springs, to where it flows into the Red Sea. This territory that their people of predators maintain it was destined to be theirs, a gift from Yahweh they emphatically called the "**promised land**", should definitely be called the "**permitted land**" instead, because they settled there only due to the benevolence of the native peoples, but they meanly contend that it was conquered by sword about 500 years later, and because the winner takes all, the land is rightfully theirs, as winners.



The map above (left side) shows all the regions in Palestine, as they were at the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C. when the Ivrit tribes started showing severe symptoms of “imaginitis”, a serious illness they still suffer from today. Up north in a black contour there is **Galilee**; lower traced in black and blue there is **Samaria**; in green contour, along the sea line of the Mediterranean Sea there is **Gaza**; southeast, up to the Dead Sea there is the Jordan River; and finally traced in black, green and blue there is **Judea**. On the right side I present a map of Palestine for the 125 B.C. period, when the **Judeans separated from the Seleucid kingdom of Syria and began the invasion of the neighboring territories: Gaza, Samaria, Idumaea (Edom) and later Galilee.**

In the *Book of Leviticus*, 18:3, we have some other information about the Philistines: “After the doings of the land of Egypt, wherein ye dwelt, shall ye not do; and after the doings of the land of Canaan, whither I bring you, shall ye not do.” 18:23: “And the land shall not be sold in perpetuity; for **the land is Mine; for ye are strangers and settlers with Me.**”

In this text Yahweh utters a devastating truth for the Mosaics, regarding the fact that they are in the territory of Palestine as strangers, who remained foreigners until 1947, when Papa Stalin fulfilled the last will of the Great Bolshevik Monster Lenin, building them a satanic nest there, hoping that the Bolshevik snakes of the Mosaic Khazars he was subsidizing, would spread their communist poison all over the Middle East. As much as they would kiss their Dark Yahweh’s ass, they will only be “strangers and settlers” to him. That is how he blabs out some truth about those he chose to scratch him between his devilish horns, and pay him tribute, protecting and keeping him safe.

In the *Book of Numbers*, we can find the Philistine leaders mentioned by name, when they write about the Ivrit tribes in a skirmish against them, for a piece of land the latter wanted to steal from the Philistines to make it their home, a place under the sun for them to live and be buried in. 21:1: “And the Canaanite, the **king of Arad** who dwelt in the South, heard that Israel came by the way of Atharim; 33:51: Speak unto the children of Israel and say unto them: When ye pass over the Jordan into the land of Canaan; then **ye shall drive out all the inhabitants of the land from before you** and destroy all their figured stones, and destroy all their molten images, and demolish all their high places (places of sacrifice); 33:52: Command the children of Israel and say unto them: When ye come into the land of Canaan, this shall be the land that shall fall unto you for inheritance, even the land of Canaan according to the borders thereof.”

(34:2) Here it is obvious how venomous and hateful the writings of the Ivrits are. This has been in fact a characteristic of all of their writings since the return of their two fiends, Ezra and Nehemiah, towards the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> century B.C., who reformulated their entire old Mosaic ideas and transformed them into a cult full of grudge, hatred and hostility against all those people who were not circumcised and that is how they have remained so far.

Let us insist some more upon the *Book of Deuteronomy*, in which they say that people were killed, and newcomers from Caphtor, Cyprus, settled in their place in Palestine, an area good for commerce: "And the Avvim who dwelt in villages as far as Gaza, the Caphtorim who came forth out of Caphtor, destroyed them and dwelt in their stead." 2:23. In *Joshua*, we get information about the Ivrit hero who comes from the desert, crosses the Jordan River and slaughters all the people living in the city of Ai, but he is incapable of conquering the Philistines too, because of his old age. 9:1: "And it came to pass, when all the kings who were on this side of the Jordan, in the hills and in the valleys and in all the coasts of the great sea over Lebanon, the Hittites and the Amorites, the Canaanites, the Perizzites, the Hivites and the Jebusites, heard thereof". They say that with Yahweh's help, Joshua and his army defeated... 12:14: "the king of **Arad**" 12:16: "the king of **Makkedah**". **Diodorus of Sicily** writes in his book entitled *Bibliotheca Historica*, or Historical Library I,XVIII that: "User, king of Egypt, had two sons, Anubis and **Machedon**, whom he took with him when he started an important war with the rest of the world, and the second son he made king of the land he conquered, which he also named after himself..." 12:21: "the emperor of **Tanaach** (the same name of a locality in the county of Vaslui, Romania)..." 12:23: "The king of Dor in the region of **Dor**." (At Sinaia the slope used for skiing is called the Dor Valley Slope, so we know from where Poexotto and his devilish forebears got their ideas when they came here 2.500 years ago, and it was here, deep into the woods full of bears where they became homesick, missing their Palestine); "the Emperor of **Goiim** in the Gilgal" (*goi* means naked or bald, hairless + *im* which means land) 12:24: "The king of **Tirzah**" (*tirza* means little, of no importance and *tirsa* means obstacle, impediment). 13:1: "there remaineth yet very much land to be possessed. And the land that you still need to conquer is very large." 13:2: "This is the land that yet remaineth: all the borders of the Philistines... This is the land that yet remaineth: all the borders of the Philistines and all Geshurites from Sihor, which is before Egypt, even unto the borders of Ekron northward, which is counted to the Canaanite: five lords of the Philistines; the Gazathites and the Ashdothites, the Eshkalonites, the **Gittites** and the Ekronites". As we can see here, the **Philistines** were organized in states led by a king, and **they were aware of the fact that they all belonged to the same nation**, that they had the same interests being united to face the Ivrit tribes. They defended themselves against these invaders, fighting with their swords to keep them away from the borders of their homeland. Nevertheless, the Ivrit writers' pure fiction and their made up stories have nothing to do with the real history of those countries.

From the *Judges* (in the Bible), we find out that the great number of invaders made the Philistines accept the Ivrit men among them 1:27: "And Manasseh did not drive out the inhabitants of Beth-She'an (**\$ianu** was the name of one of the Hyksos clans who ruled in northern Egypt, and "*beth/beit*" means city or fortress), nor of **Tanaach** and its towns, nor the inhabitants of **Dor** and its towns, nor the inhabitants of Ibleam and its towns"; (**Ibrian** is a Romanian last name) "nor the inhabitants of Megiddo and its towns; but the Canaanites were resolved to dwell in that land. When the invaders became powerful enough, the Canaanites were ordered to pay tribute, but they were not banished from their land..."; "When Israel became strong, they pressed the Canaanites into forced labor but never drove them out completely." 29: "Nor did Ephraim drive out the Canaanites living in Gezer, but the Canaanites continued to live there among them at **Gezer**." ("*cheşer*" means a thick chain used to tie up trees in the forest, chain brake) and 1:30: "Neither did Zebulun drive out the Canaanites living in Kitron or **Nahalol** (*nahele* = land), who remained among them; but they did subject them to forced labor". 1:33: "Neither did Naphtali drive out those living in Beth Shemesh or Beth **Anath**; but the Naphtalites too lived among the Canaanite inhabitants of the land, and those living in Beth **Shemesh** and Beth Anath became forced laborers." (*\$amaş* was the Sun God in both the Sumerian and Akkadian mythologies and *Sarmis* also appears in

Enoch). They wrote: "Again the Israelites did evil in the eyes of the Lord. They served the Baals and the Ashtoreths and the gods of Aram, the gods of Sidon, the gods of Moab, the gods of the Ammonites and the gods of the Philistines. And because the Israelites forsook the Lord and no longer served him; 7: he became angry with them. He sold them into the hands of the Philistines and Ammonites, who that year shattered and crushed them. For eighteen years they oppressed all the Israelites on the east side of the Jordan in Gilead, the land of the Amorites." 10:6

The information according to their own account, even if it is obviously full of lies, shows us that the Ivrit tribes were not so many as compared to the Philistines, that they had less weaponry and they were not experienced enough to fight this kind of battles. They also tell us that Samson, burnt up by jealousy and being enraged, when a Philistine father refused to let him marry his daughter: "He burned up the shocks and standing grain, together with the vineyards and olive groves." 15:6 When the Philistines asked: "Who did this?" they were told: "Samson, the Timnite's (Timneanu's) son-in-law (*Temneanu* is a last name in Moldova), because his wife was given to his friend." 16:23: "Now the rulers of the Philistines assembled to offer a great sacrifice to **Dagon**, their god (*dag* means shining, bright, glowing, assembly + *on* meaning clan, people, nation) and to celebrate by saying: Our god has delivered Samson our enemy, into our hands." The information is extremely important for our old culture, because it explicitly tells us that **the Philistines had a monotheistic religion, a supreme god** who the Ivrits called Dagon, but the word better refers to the building or the place where they used to gather to deliberate together. If they believed in only one deity, then **the religion of their native country (Dio Getia) was monotheistic**. Herodotus tells us the same thing in mid 5<sup>th</sup> century B.C., when he talks about the Getic religion, but the Ivrit text was written sometime at the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C. or even later.

In *Samuel I*, the last of the judges, we have some information about another conflict between the Philistines and the Ivrit tribes who fought fiercely, and as a result, the latter were not only defeated on the battlefield, but also their faith in their beloved Yahweh was shattered. 4:1: "And the word of Samuel came to all of Israel. Now Israel went out against the Philistines to battle..." 4:4: "So the people were sent to Shiloh and they brought from thence the ark of the covenant of the Lord of hosts, who sitteth upon the cherubim..." 4:11: "And the ark of God was taken; and the two sons of Eli, Hophni and Phinehas, were slain..." 5:1: "Now the Philistines had taken the ark of God and they brought it from **Eben-Ezer** unto Ashdod." (*eben* means black, black tree, and *iezer* - mountain lake which gives birth to rivulets, the whole meaning therefore is *dark spring* or "spring of the black tree") 5:2: "And the Philistines took the ark of God and brought it into the house of Dagon and set it by Dagon." They make up a story imagining that the Philistines returned the ark to the Ivrits at Ekron, because supposedly Yahweh "smote the men of the city, both small and great, and emerods broke out upon them", sore swellings all over their buttocks and private parts, causing them suffering, and were meant to punish them. But what is very important is the Philistines' call to fight: "**be men Philistines...be men and fight!**" But the expression "be a man" is to be found as such in our Mioritic culture only and it is exactly what is written on Tablet 69, discovered at Sinaia, which says: "**you either leave the fight or be a MAN**". The Ivrits never understood the true meaning of this word, even if they used it in writing, because they had a different spiritual universe based on as many lies and as much cunning, on fraud and inexhaustible greed. Let me continue by quoting what *Samuel* said: "Now there was no smith to be found throughout all the land of Israel; for the Philistines said: Lest the Hebrews make them swords or spears; 13:20: but all the Israelites went down to the Philistines to sharpen their plowshare, coulter, axe and mattock." 13:22: "So it came to pass **in the day of the battle, there was neither sword nor spear found in the hand of any of the people who were with Saul and Jonathan**; but with Saul and with Jonathan, his son, were they found." 14:4: "And between the passes, by which Jonathan sought to go over unto the Philistines' garrison, there was a rocky crag on one side and a rocky crag on the other side; and the name of one was Bozez/**Boțet**, and the name of the other Seneh/**Sene**". (*Boțet/boțit* means crumpled, creased, crammed in Romanian, and *Seneh/senină* has the meaning of serene, clear, to shed light on, to shine; *sini* means to turn into shiny blue, to whiten with a shiny bluish luster) 19:22: "Then went he also to **Ramah/Rama** and came to a



great well that is in **Sechu/Secu**, and he asked...". The text above shows the desperate situation that the poor Ivrit men were in, and with no resources to survive they started attacking the Philistines and plundering them. The fact that they had neither swords nor spears and they were relying solely on maces and slings, really shows they were semi-savages and they maintain that out of that darkness, waves of revelations have flown and that they have enlightened the whole world with them. This particular text also dates the period when those **few thousands of Ivrit tribesmen entered Canaan at the beginning of the Iron Age**, so that it would be clear enough to any nut head, troubled by the soapy "Aramaic" water, as it appears in Tablet 53. There is another fight against the natives later on, as described in chapter 31, in which we find out that as a result of his defeat, Saul commits suicide, so that he could not be captured by the Philistines. These facts took place around the year 980 B.C., according to the chronology they have fabricated. After Saul's death, David becomes king and he moves the center of power and all his tribesmen, **about 30.000 souls**, from Jericho to Jerusalem, arming themselves and conquering the Philistines, forcing them into bondage. We find all this in *Samuel II*.

In 1 *Kings*, we can see the fate of those who fell into the hands of the Ivrits, who admit that: "All the people who were left of the Amorites, the Hittites, the Perizzites, the Hivites and the Jebusites who were not of the children of Israel." 9:20: "Even their children who were left after them in the land, whom **the children of Israel were not able to utterly destroy**, of them did Solomon raise a levy of bondservants." 9:21 They wrote in 9:11 that king Solomon gave Hiram of Tyre, 20 cities in the **land of Galilee**. But the Gauls came to this land in 271 B.C., thus the name became known in that region at least 100 years later. Therefore **the meaning of "onto this day" refers to the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C. or even later**, when their minds started cooking to take hold of the entire world through Yahweh, the Prince of Darkness, and they started throwing their bogus stories here and there. Because of political reasons, these crazy stories were even considered good for something by the Hellenes and the Romans, towards the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century of our era, when the religion of the Getae, the Ariminic Christianity/Mithraism was forbidden as official religion in the Roman Empire and replaced with the false stories about Moshe, Philo, Clement and Origen.

In *Chronicles* 13:19: "And Abijah pursued after Jeroboam (Solomon's son who ruled in Samaria between 973 – 953), while Abia who was the king of Judea, plundered his neighbor and acquired some fortune as such: and took cities from him, Bethel with the towns thereof, and Jeshanah/Iesana with the towns thereof, and Ephraim with the towns thereof." In 2 *Chronicles* we find the Philistines once again, when they caused a lot of trouble to the Ivrits who have pestered them and remained there, stuck like mangle on sheep skin. In 17:20: "Some Philistines brought Jehoshaphat (911- 886 B.C.) gifts and silver as tribute, and some Arabs brought him flocks." In 21:16: "And then the Lord stirred up against Jehoram the spirit of the Philistines and Arabians who are beside the Ethiopians." 21:17: "and they came up against Judah, and broke into it, and carried away all the substance that was found in the king's house, and his sons also, and his wives; so that there was never a son left him, save Jehoahaz, the youngest of his sons (871-831 B.C.)." Then in 26:6 it is written: "And all the people of Judah took Uzziah (802-750 B.C.), who was sixteen years old, and made him king in the room of his father Amaziah. And he went forth and warred against the Philistines and broke down the wall of Gath, and the wall of Jabneh, and the wall of Ashdod; and he built cities in Ashdod and among the Philistines". We also find it funny when God speaks to Ili, telling him to take a walk to the margin of the desert and drink water from the spring. Then in the morning and at night, ravens would feed him bread and meat. The raven as sacred symbol also appears on the Getic icons and tablets, but it is not a bird native to Palestine and only flies through the heads of the rabbis as revelations. In 17:3: "Get thee hence, and turn thee eastward and hide thyself by the brook **Cherith**. (*cherit* means in Rumunian little, weak, dead) And it came to pass after a while, that the brook dried up because there was no rain in the land." 17:7

In *Amos* there are some stories and facts about the year 780 B.C. and maybe a little later, when the Philistines were foretold only destruction by fire and slaughter. 1:7: "So will I send a fire on the wall of

Gaza and it shall devour the palaces thereof; 8: And I will cut off the inhabitant from Ashdod and him who holdeth the sceptre from Ashkelon; and I will turn My hand against Ekron and the remnant of the Philistines shall perish, saith the Lord GOD". He warns the Ivrits to beware of the Philistines from Gaat: "Who lie upon beds of ivory and stretch themselves upon their couches, and eat the lambs out of the flock, and the calves out of the midst of the stall; 6:5: Who thum on the psaltery and devise for themselves instruments of music, like David; 6: Who drink wine in bowls and anoint themselves with the chief ointments; but they are not grieved for the hurt of Joseph." The author shows that **the Philistines** living in all five centers of power are skilled, rich people, who like living a peaceful life in abundance, working for what they have, not through stealing and plundering. They love beautiful things and music and that is why the Ivrits are full of envy and hatred when they see that others are better than them.

In 2 *Kings* 18:8 they write about Ezekiel king of Judea, in the first half of the 7<sup>th</sup> century B.C., who started a revolt against the Assyrians and refused to be under their rule: "He smote the Philistines unto Gaza and the borders thereof, from the tower of the watchmen to the fortified city." Hence we can see that the Philistines were not subjects to the Ivrits, that they had nothing else to share with each other except the use of their sharp weapons to fight each other.

But we have **real historical information** that put a thorn in the damned lying Ivrits' side and I would not be surprised at all if the Jordan River would freeze at their lies, or drown them. In his account **Sargon II, king of Assyria** (722-705 B.C.) mentions the fact that **in the year 711 B.C.**, with Egyptian help he **defeated a coalition of the Philistine kings** and forced them to pay him tribute. This detail shows that **there were no poor Ivrits then and there, and only later starting with the 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C.**, their demonic revelations started to bud and then flourished devilishly.

In *Isaiah* 9:1 the beginning of the prophecies refers to the "little kings of Judea" Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz and Hezekiah, mid 8<sup>th</sup> century B.C. to about mid 7<sup>th</sup> century B.C.: "The vision of Isaiah the son of Amoz, which he saw concerning Judah and Jerusalem, in the days of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz and Hezekiah, kings of Judah. 9:1: ...and afterward did more grievously afflict her by the way of the sea, beyond Jordan, in **Galilee of the nations**. 9:12: The Syrians before, and the Philistines behind; and they shall devour Israel with open mouth. 11:14: But they shall fly upon the shoulders of the Philistines toward the west; they shall spoil them of the east together: they shall lay their hand upon Edom and Moab; and the children of Ammon shall obey them. 14:28: In the year that king Ahaz died was this burden. 29: Rejoice not thou, whole Palestine, because the rod of him that smote thee is broken: for out of the serpent's root shall come forth a cockatrice and his fruit shall be a fiery flying serpent." This text is proof that these were added exactly in the 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C., where he mentions the Galilee of the Nations, mixed with information referring to the good old days, long gone, when the Ivrit men either fought the Philistines or were plotting some plunder in the neighboring lands, or wherever there were other promising things that could make them feel lucky. But they scold them by saying they should not at all stand up straight and be proud when they face them, as their club is still strong and it could still break their backs or even worse.

In *Isaiah*, we also find some sensational information that has been obscured until now. 19:18: "In that day shall be **five cities in the land of Egypt speak the language of Canaan**, and swear to the Lord of hosts; one shall be called the city of destruction." 19:19: "In that day shall there be an altar to the Lord in the midst of the land of Egypt, and a pillar at the border thereof to the Lord." And further, when he curses Egypt, he says that it would be conquered by a merciless king, and Assyria and Egypt together with Judah will be countries blessed by God. But historical events tell us that the land of Hapi was conquered by the Assyrian King Assurbanipal, in the year 666 B.C. and it was under his rule too, for 45 years. As he emphasizes the fact that among the Egyptians there will be five cities with inhabitants who speak the Canaanite language, which in fact is the language spoken by the Kabiru / Getae people, who have found shelter in Canaan for quite a long time, this statement proves that in mid 7<sup>th</sup> century B.C., these Philistines

also found shelter and settled even in Egypt. They were visited by Zamolxes a hundred years later, and some of the Trismegistian texts certainly have the contribution of the Carpatho-Ariminic Mioritics who had been living in those regions. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C., we find these **Philistines** living in Egypt, under the Greek name of Therapeuts / healers, and in the 1<sup>st</sup> century of our era, **Philo** of Alexandria reveals that he was enlightened by the *Sacred Books of the Essenes / Asenites* of Egypt, word that also has the meaning of healer, not only of the body, but also of the spirit. And the city of the Sun the Greeks called **Heliopolis**, being one of the places of worship of **Dahauti** (*Dahae* means Scythians or Getae, and *ti* means relatives, inhabitants, rule of life), also called **Thoth** or **Hermes Trismegistus**.

In *Jeremiah*, the prophecy pretends to be written later than 597 B.C., when the prophet was picked up and taken by force by his countrymen and brought to Tahpanes, Egypt. 1:10: “For pass over to the isles of the **Kittites**, and see and send unto **Kedar**, and consider diligently, and see if there hath been such a thing; (*chida* means mist, fog, and *cheder* loss, damage) Hath a nation changed its gods, which yet are no gods? 25:20: and all the mingled people; and all the kings of the land of Uz, and all the kings of the land of the Philistines. In 47:1: The word of the Lord that came to Jeremiah the prophet concerning the Philistines, before that Pharaoh smote Gaza. 47:4: Because of the day that cometh to spoil all the Philistines, to cut off from Tyre and Zidon every helper that remaineth; for the Lord (Yahweh) will spoil the Philistines, the remnant of the isle of Caphtor.” The lying prophet was so enraged in his dark soul, that he wanted the Caphtorites and Philistines to die one by one. Surprisingly there was no one to beat the “capht” out of him, for his craziness and immense hatred.

*Ezekiel* 24 says: “That thou hast built unto thee an eminent place, and hast made thee a lofty place in every street.” The Babylon prophecy is a kind of chronicle of exile until the year 565 B.C., but in the text there are accounts added later. 16:24 and 16:25: “Thou hast **built thy lofty place at every head of the way and hast made thy beauty an abomination, and hast opened thy feet to everyone who passed by, and multiplied thy harlotries.**” 16:25. It goes without saying that the **Ivrit’s poor women were selling themselves at every street corner**, because their males had their manly foreskin cut off eight days after their birth, and of course many of them used to get sick and even remain mutilated and impotent for the rest of their lives. In order to perpetuate their race and especially to cool off their urges, the females used to do the shameful thing at every street corner, therefore behaving like bitches who attract all kinds of dogs. But there is one more reason for their prostituting at street corners. According to the Mosaic writings, the Ivrit tribes who had occupied Canaan after Solomon’s death around 922 B.C., which **in fact is a big fat lie**, divided the kingdom in two, the land of Israel in the north and the land of Judah in the south, but this in fact represents no more than 20% of the territory and population. Taking into consideration they were only 30.000 souls, who David brought with him from Jericho to Jerusalem around the year 970 B.C., and that the territory of Canaan was divided among the two of them, we can conclude that in the kingdom of Judah there were approximately 6.000 Ivrits or a slightly higher number. Because only those who were practicing the cult of Yaho or Yahweh – and these were only a minority – refused inter-religious marriages, these tribes were facing extinction through sterilization, as they were reproducing only with members within their own religious group. This could well explain why the unhappy men would send their wives out to the street corners **to mate with men who were outsiders**, therefore who were not members of the same group or tribe and with whom the Ivrit people had never had sexual relations. What an ungrateful mission!

We have to mention something else. They **used to marry their brothers or sisters’ children, or their own brothers and sisters**, which genetically speaking is a disaster. 16:27: “Behold, therefore I have stretched out My hand over thee and have diminished thine allowance, and delivered thee unto the will of them who hate thee, the daughters of the Philistines who are ashamed of thy lewd way.” 16:31: “in that thou buildest thine eminent place in the head of every way and makest thy lofty place in every street; and hast not been as a harlot who enhanceth her hire.” 16:32: “Thou wife who committest adultery, who takest strangers instead of thy husband – 16:34: And the contrary is in thee from other women, in that

thou didst solicit to harlotry and wast not solicited; and in that thou givest hire and no hire is given unto thee, thus thou art contrary.” Great was the truth which the annoyed prophet had told! What kind of passer-by would have even looked at the Ivrit women at the corner of a little lane, if he had to pay for sleeping with her? But some of them enjoyed being whores so much, that they turned this into a paid service. In their morals, willy-nilly they would have **accepted some sinful behavior**, but in moderation, in order to keep their bloodline. Only that some of them were hot tempered, so they completely forgot about moderation. 25:15: “Thus saith the Lord GOD: Because the Philistines have dealt by revenge and have taken vengeance with disdain of soul to destroy, for the old hatred.” This text reminds us that before Judea was conquered by Nebuchadnezzar in 597 B.C., the Philistines were under the Ivrit yoke, but with the coming of the Chaldean invader, the natives unleashed their old humilities and they badly shattered the foreign Ivrit men, hitting them in their pride and balls. In 25:16: “Therefore thus saith the Lord GOD: Behold, I will stretch out My hand upon the Philistines and I will cut off the Cherethites and destroy the remnant of the sea-coast.” 47:21: “So shall ye divide this land unto you according to the tribes of Israel.” 47:22: “And it shall come to pass that ye shall divide it by lot for an inheritance unto you and to the strangers who sojourn among you, who shall beget children among you; and they shall be unto you as the home-born among the children of Israel; they shall have inheritance with you among the tribes of Israel.” Only that Elohim did not listen to this dark one, and the Philistines’ social structure was able to survive independently from the Ivrits, until mid 1<sup>st</sup> century A.D. Even though under Persian rule they were despoiled badly by Yahweh’s lads. A map from the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C. shows the Philistines living in a distinct region in Palestine.

In *Joel*, we find the Philistines mentioned in a prophecy which supposedly was written during the Babylonian exile. 4:4: “And also what are ye to Me, O Tyre and Zidon, and all the regions of Philistia? Will ye render retribution on My behalf?” This prophet too has a grudge against the Philistines for some elusive facts which brought a lot of trouble to the wandering Ivrit who found shelter with the Babylonians. *Obadiah*, another Ivrit who was a wanderer, had a prediction during his exile in Babylon. 1:20: “And the captivity of this host of the children of Israel, who are among the Canaanites, even unto Zarephath, and the captivity of Jerusalem, that is in **Sepharad**, shall possess the cities of the South.” It was not enough for him to be in a foreign country, but he got bitter and bitter so that when they had returned to Judea, they would have exterminated the native Philistines and gotten rid of them forever, because they had not accepted to be enslaved by the Ivrits. I believe that it was from that city that they took the name Sephardi from, this word meaning “those from Judea”. The Khazars from the Volga region are called Ashkenazi and it is about time you found out the real truth about those who bathe in this deep sea of lies, make-up stories and revelations that have only happened to the Ivrits, so that they could “illuminate” the peoples of the world as they have claimed. Another embittered one, because of living among strangers in a foreign land, *Zephaniah* speaks against the native Philistines, boiling with anger. He fore-tells... 2:4: “For Gaza shall be forsaken, and Ashkelon a desolation; they shall drive out Ashdod at the noonday and Ekron shall be rooted up.” 2:5: “Woe unto the inhabitants of the sea-coast, the nation of the Cherethites! The word of the Lord is against you, O Canaan, the land of the Philistines; I will even destroy thee, that there shall be no inhabitant.” In 2:6: “And the sea-coast shall be pastures, even meadows for shepherds and folds for flocks.” And in 2:7: “And it shall be a portion for the remnant of the house of Judah, whereon they shall feed; in the houses of Ashkelon shall they lie down in the evening; for the Lord their God will remember them and turn their captivity.” The odious Mosaic monsters hate the people who are not circumcised, not because these might have caused problems, but because they have refused to let themselves enslaved by them. The waves of the visceral hatred which started deep into the Ivrits’ heart and soul, appear again in the prophecy of *Zechariah*, who around 520 B.C. describes visions from Babylon, pleasant to Yahweh. 9:6: “And a bastard shall dwell in Ashdod and I will cut off the pride of the Philistines.” 14:21: “Yea, every pot in Jerusalem and in Judah shall be holy unto the LORD of hosts; and all they that sacrifice shall come and take of them, and seethe therein; and in that day there shall be no more a trafficker in the house of the LORD of hosts.” This text is revealing because we find out that the Philistines were extremely skilled in the art of pottery, and that the fruit of their labor was

sold to the Ivrits to be used in the Temple of Jerusalem too. In order to forbid the Canaanites to enter their temple, the prophet asked the worshippers to bring their own vessels to the worship place, so that the Canaanites would not show up there anymore, leaving only the Ivrits.

In *Ezra*, a great rabbi who came to Palestine from Babylon around the year 458 B.C., during the reign of Artaxerxes (465-424 B.C.) the Persian king, together with a group of proselytes who were to shape the Mosaic cult in a different way, as they had been influenced by the Zoroastrian Doctrine and by the Philistine and Egyptian religions, we have a description of how the Brotherhood of Israel was created. In 9:1: "Now when these things were done, the princes drew near unto me, saying: The people of Israel and the priests and the Levites have not separated themselves from the peoples of the lands, doing according to their abominations, even of the Canaanites, the Hittites, the Perizzites, the Jebusites, the Ammonites, the Moabites, the Egyptians and the Amorites." 9:2: "For they have taken of their daughters for themselves and for their sons; so that the holy seed have mingled themselves with the peoples of the lands; yea, the hand of the princes and rulers hath been first in this faithlessness." I'll be darned, these "Holy People" swimming into a deep sea of malice and deception, sinful and bad to the bone, mating with all the "shepherd dogs" traveling through that land...was there any more room for holiness? While those banished to the Babylonian Empire were producing venom to pour into the souls of the Philistines and other natives of Canaan, the Ivrit men who remained home were in good terms with these people, so there were numerous mixed marriages as a result. After the venomous "enlightened ones" returned from exile, the Ivrit men who chose to marry women, natives of Palestine, were forced to send them back to their parents, otherwise they would have lost their right to be included in the Satanic Brotherhood of Yahweh. It is with Ezra and Nehemiah that the great Mosaic infamy regarding the "chosen people" and the world reign started, and it has been the dominance of only the circumcised people, the devilish fanatic Ivrits, ever since. *Nehemiah* was an important leader of the Judeans who led them between 445 - 433 B.C., and he succeeded in rebuilding Jerusalem's walls and he also built a temple to be used in their cult after Ezra's death. He became an important rabbi having a decisive role in shifting the Mosaic cult towards a fanatic, and at the same time materialistic cult, in which Yahweh's benevolence is always measured by the "size of the purse." The Assyrian, the Babylonian and the Persian kings used to make those whom they conquered venerate the statues of the gods put in the conqueror's places of worship. The Ivrits have never mentioned such practices in their holy writings made up by Moses. Nor did they ever mention the tribute they had to pay to the conquerors, which is clear proof that they were quite the people with NO collective memory whatsoever in the land of Palestine. They did not love Yahweh too much either, and their revelations are part fiction written in the Persian period, part fabricated during the late period of the Macedonian occupation and later, during the Roman one which they "delivered" to the clay-headed Goys.

In order to better understand how come the Philistines disappeared from that region's history after the 5<sup>th</sup> century B.C., we also have to look into the **history of the neighboring Phoenicians and Egyptians**, with whom they had relationships, either willingly or out of necessity, and it is in these peoples' history that we can find information about them.

**Asherah** was the Philistine Deity of Fertility, discovered in a lot of dwellings from before the 6<sup>th</sup> century B.C. The statuette is shaped as a little woman, with fine lines up to her waist, wearing a head dress with coins just like some of the women from Banat, Romania wear nowadays, and just like the one that Queen Shubad of Sumer wears. Shubad holds a little baby in swaddling clothes. But the statue was discovered in a lot of other tombs, which were in fact some horizontal holes dug into a stony hill where the dead were buried. The word is written *asherah* because the Semites did not use the sound *ce*, this being replaced by the consonant "*sh/ş*". In Romanian, the word *acera* means to trust, to wait for, or hope for. In the Ivrit language, the word means the *happy one*. The neighboring Phoenicians considered goddess Asherah to be the wife of El, who was God Supreme, and she had the same role as Innana for the Emesh, being a goddess of Mother Earth, therefore a goddess of birth and regeneration of life, blessing and bringing

happiness to the women who could conceive. But our word *acera* has this very deep meaning of giving birth or rebirth into something else, to hope or to be blessed with a new life. After the 5<sup>th</sup> century B.C., there are no other archaeological findings like these statuettes, which is clear proof that Ezra and Nehemiah ferociously imposed the cult of Yahweh in the heads of Ivrits and Philistines. **This is the historical period of the formation of Judaism**, later known as the Brotherhood of Ezra-el. So that anyone can understand the differences and theological concepts of the two religions, I will add some pictures below to make light also for those with a black palate and for those with a dark soul and brain.



On the left there is a small statuette (about 4 cm high) dated from the tenth century B.C.E., this being the representation of Asherah with a baby in her arms, and beside it there is a statuette discovered at Vinča, dated from the sixth millennium B.C.E., proving the origin of the Palestinian culture, but also of their motherland. To the right is Yahweh (from the crock of Kuntilet Ajrud) held by the “handle“ by his beloved son Satan and standing behind the throne is the Devil’s Mother as known by us, whom they call Ashteroth. At the end there is the same mother of demons with three horns and in the back there is her beloved son Satan.

In the town Năeni from Buzău County, some tombs of the Getae from the early Bronze Age were found. They are carved into a limestone hill like horizontal holes where the dead were deposited. “Archaeologists of the Torah” in Israel who have also discovered graves on their territory, quickly jumped and said that they were their ancestors, but in reality they belong to the Palestinians, i.e. the population who moved away from the Carpathians in mid-century XVIII B.C.E. Asherah’s memory was long kept among the Ariminic nation, being “borrowed” by the Judeo-Christian counterfeiters of Romanian Orthodoxy as Holy Arhira, protector of married women and seamstresses. Her relics can be found in the church of Saint Paraskevi in Istanbul, administered by the Romanian Patriarchy.

*Dagon* is mentioned in *Samuel 1* as a single deity of the Palestinian people, or the Philistines as it appears in the Mosaic writings, but other information about their religion no longer exists. In the Babylonian culture existed a god called *Dagan* who brought fertility and rich harvests of cereals, being very popular in the region from the middle of the Euphrates. But he was also part of the Emesh pantheon, having a direct link with *Anu*.



A single mention about the god of Palestinians we find on a Phoenician sarcophagus from the fifth



century B.C.E. that belonged to the king of Sidon Eshmunazar II, being found in 1855. There is the inscription: "The Lord of Kings gave us Dor and Yapho, the rich wheat-lands that are in the Plain of Sharon, in recognition of the great deeds that I accomplished and we have added to the lands that are forever those of the Sidonians." From this archaeological evidence results that Philistines were in their motherland Palestine in the fifth century B.C.E., the land being occupied by Phoenician kings who have written their deeds of arms on their sarcophagus in order to serve as a memorial for the others. "Archaeologists of the Torah" claim that this inscription is the proof of the veracity of their less sacred but "visionary" writings, although the story must be looked at in reverse mode, because that is the proof of their forgery made after the III-II centuries B.C.E. If they had written their visions before the death of the Phoenician king, they couldn't have known his name and especially what deeds of arms and terrors he had created, **therefore the proof shows that their concocted theories are fake and made after this historical date!** On the left upper row is Dagon who keeps a pine cone in his left hand and in his right hand a bag with some objects of the respective cult. But the pine cone was specific to the Getic religion as a fruit of the Tree of Knowledge, being represented in the Mioritic lands by the fir tree. On the right, there is Dagan of the Babylonians who has in his left hand the same pine cone, although on their land the fir tree never grew and at the end there is an Anunnaki from the religion of the Emesh bearing a bag in his right hand and a pine cone in his left hand. Even today during Easter, Romanians go to church with a basket filled with some ritual foods to be sanctified, but until the mid-century XVIII, when the Greek Phanariotes as tools of the Ottomans, forced us to adopt Judeo-Christianity, the Romanians kept during March 25<sup>th</sup>, The New Year, this Easter ritual being held once with the renewal of that current year. These archaeological evidences show that the Palestinians have their origins in the lands around the Carpathians and not in the Semitic places as the "Torah archaeologists" say.



First photo on the left is from the town of Lepenski Vir which is located in eastern Serbia, near the Iron Gates on the Danube, where they discovered an ancient settlement from 7.000 B.C.E. consisting of a main village having around ten smaller villages. This culture's highest flourishing period was between 5.300 – 4.800 B.C.E. Numerous sculptures of the so called "fish-people" and objects of worship show a society who had a well-defined social and religious culture in the context of those times. We saw earlier that Dagon is wearing the skin of a fish on his head, just as the Getae priests wore a wolf skin on their heads. I think these totems are the consequence of an evolution in time, of the Carpathian religious concepts that were taken both in Ki-En-Gi, as well as in Palestine where they had adapted them to a new site and to the new religious tastes.

The second photo on the right is the gate of eternity depicted on the lead tablets discovered in Sinaia, where the soul of the worthy was passed into eternity and between the pillars stood a creature with the bottom half of the body resembling a fish, while the thorax and head were that of a human, being covered with a mantle. The Mioritics who migrated to Ki-En-Gi in mid 4<sup>th</sup> millennium B.C.E. had in their mythology a fabulous creature like the one depicted here, who brought them all the knowledge and crafts, coming several times out of the sea to help them. Also in the Emesh culture there was the spirit *Ea* who used to protect the waters, being invoked for religious purifications or cleansing and used as a totem. The third picture to the right is the fish symbol found in the Inca civilization. Interestingly enough, the creator god in the Inca civilization is *Viracocha* who first emerged from the lake Titicaca, reminding us again about the myth of creation in contrast to the primordial waters found in several cultures around the world.

The fish symbol brings to mind other cultures linked to it, such as the Dogon tribe from Mali, West Africa. They talk about the Nommos as beings with a humanoid upper torso and a fish-like lower torso who gave them the knowledge about the star Sirius B which scientists didn't even know it existed until 1970 when it was first photographed by a large telescope. The fourth picture is a depiction of the same mythical creature, but having snake-like arms. This creature was also called *Karubu*, meaning *protecting spirit*. This is from where the Jews got inspired and took over the name of *Kerubim* where the *-im* particle indicates the plural. But if we switch some letters of the word *Karubu* then we get the word *Kaburu* which resembles the name *Kabiru*. But the fish also appears in the Mithraic themed mosaics which the Ivrits call Dacim, being Pisces in the Getic culture.

**Bes** was another Philistine divinity, but we do not know what her role in the religious cult of Canaan was. But in her case, very useful proves to be the Egyptian mythology because in it we find a happy character with the same name. He is believed to help the birth of children and to protect women after conceiving and his spirit is represented by an old bearded man with chubby cheeks, who wears a feathered crown placed on a headband. The same head ornament is worn by the Philistine prisoners of Sheshonq, who was an Egyptian Pharaoh around 935 B.C. In the same exact region, starting with the 3<sup>rd</sup> century of our era several churches are mentioned, and in these churches were people belonging to the **Bessian tribes** whose origin was from the area around the Ister River and had come here to work, continuing the Essene practices in their Bessic language, worshipping their own god who was different from the Judeo-Christian god.

**Thor** was the supreme divinity of the cult practiced by the Philistines, also known as Canaanites, and in their language it means *Taurus*, a personification of El, the Supreme God. On the ancient lead tablets the word *tor* is used with the meaning of *cattle stall* and in the old Romanian it means animal dung in a stable; *toriște* means the herd or sheep resting place used in the afternoon or at night, or inhabited land. In the process of creation our **Heavenly Father of eternal death and rebirth is personified as a celestial bull**, subject to the law of death to create eternal life on our planet through Mother Earth. The theosophy is identical to the one practiced by the Philistines with their religious symbols, El and Asherah. When the Ivrits plotted to create the Mosaic cult, they borrowed galore from the Philistine religion, even the name of the book Moses allegedly "received from Yahweh", the **Torah is in fact the name of the native Canaanite/Philistine writings, meaning the Solar Bull or Torah/Thora**, which is teaching nothing else but a way of life, in order to better yourself and to be more righteous. To make them even greener with envy, I am going to bring forward yet another proof from Eme.gi, the language of the Emesh people: *tor* and *tora* means bull/taurus or cattle stall. Torah is inappropriately translated as "law" because the meaning of the word is in fact "teaching" or "direction" in the old Ivrit language. Therefore they did not give the world the Torah as they have been claiming for such a long time. What the **Ivrits** have made-up instead is nothing else but a "**False Torah**"!

And then again, some more arguments could be brought out as evidence in order to uncover those made-up creations considered to be revelations since before the creation of the world. Between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> centuries of our era, there were some writings that circulated in the Roman Empire called the *Chaldean Oracles*, *Chaldean Writings* or *Chaldean Teachings*. There is no precise information about their author or the culture they belong to, even though it is possible that in antiquity their origin was known, but the history falsifiers did their dirty job so very well, that this subject was obscured as well. But those particular writings were also read by the Egyptian pharaohs Psametic I and Nekaui, who lived towards the end of the 7<sup>th</sup> century B.C. and the beginning of the 6<sup>th</sup> century B.C. As the writings are mentioned in Egypt as valuable writings greatly appreciated even by pharaohs, it means that they were in circulation in Palestine too. **Part of their content is in fact the religion of the Getae** and the ideas and expressions of the few texts which got to us, are also to be found partly or entirely in the Essene writings and in the **Book of Eno(ch)**. But these sacred texts were also known by the Philistines, as well as by Abraham the patriarch of the Ivrits, according to the *Apocrypha of the Genesis* discovered at Qumran in 1947. This

proves that **the Ivrits fully used these writings to get inspired** when they started to fabricate their *Torah*, as it results not only from the analysis of the *Genesis* and the *Talmud*, but also from that of other writings. There are similarities that prove to be very annoying to the goatees of the “Chosen People”, who worked hard to reap the benefits of other people’s toil and wisdom. All these writings, the Book of Enoch and others which have disappeared, used to make up the liturgical dogma of the Philistines. Even though Judeo-Christians consider this piece of literature secular, those who read it discover in amazement that **true Christianity is to be found in these texts** and not in the *Torah* or the *Talmud*, writings full of lies, greed, violence and all kinds of crimes and misfortunes that inspire terror.

The Neo-Platonic exponents used to consider these writings as being the most sublime kind of Theurgy which should have been known by everybody in the world. Even the brightest Judeo-Christian scholars have read and fully used these writings, proving that Mosaism can easily climb the Ariminic Christian religion without using any ladder, apparently being one and the same religious belief. As a matter of fact, these two theological concepts are nothing else but two very different ones.

The name “Chaldean” given to these writings, first and foremost showed the language they were written in, but in time, after the Judeo-Christian religion was imposed in the Roman Empire, its meaning was distorted and it got the **meaning of Chaldea or Mesopotamia**, therefore the place where they were written. The Aramaic language was also known as Syrian or Chaldean and the name of the texts shows that in the beginning they were written in Aramaic. But Aramaic was the language that was circulating in the Orient, being the language of Scythians from the Persian Empire and the Essenes wrote the majority of their texts in this language in order to spread their religion, therefore the ***Chaldean Oracles are texts belonging to the theosophy of the Getae*** and the great majority of these texts was destroyed by some scoundrels and those that remained were improperly named, so that any trace which could shed light on their true origin would be lost.

Sometime around the year 175, the Judeo-Christian Bishop **Melito of Sardes** stated that **all the Christian philosophy had originated in the religion of the Barbarians** and that it had NOT been created by the Judeans or the Greeks, and remember this was stated 200 years before the Pharisees made up their stories and imposed them as the only religion of the Roman Empire!

**Sydek** was a divinity who personified righteousness and honesty in the Philistine religion. This character is also mentioned in the *Book of Eno*, Melchizedek being the priest of the “chosen people”, when **Eno**, his father was taken up to Heaven in order to receive from the Creator of all things seen and unseen, the **Way/Law of Truth and Justice**. **Philo of Byblos** wrote during Hadrian’s reign, a Phoenician mythology inspired by a text written by **Sanchuniathon**, a priest who lived in the 11<sup>th</sup> century B.C. Philo’s writing was copied by **Porphyry**, and from this one some fragments got into *Praeparatio Evangelica*, written by **Eusebius of Caesarea** at the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> century. This mythology of the Phoenicians, who were the Philistines’ neighbors to the north, reveals the following: “Out of Misor (the Ivrits used to call **Moesia**, Masih or Mashiach), **Taautos** who invented the first writing symbols, was born.” The Egyptians and the Alexandrians used to call him **Thoth**, while the Greeks used to call him **Hermes**. And: “Sydek is the native land of Dioscurians, Cabeiri, Corybantes and Samothracians”.

As we can see, the collective memory of that time kept **an amazing historical truth**: the Cabeiri, the Corybantes, the Samothracians or the Dioscurians were indeed the descendants of Sydek/Melchizedek, who in his turn was a direct descendent of **Eno(ch)**, and they used to practice an extremely old cult. Eno and all his Ariminic tribes used to practice this cult, the religion of the cross, and even the Ivrits used to know this for a fact because they had practiced this cult for a few hundred years. In the *Apocrypha*, a text written in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C., when Abraham got to Egypt and the Pharaoh’s servants asked him, he answered them in words of wisdom from the Book of Enoch, which was the source of wisdom at that

time. Sometime in the early 3<sup>rd</sup> century of our era, *Tertullian* wrote about the same book saying that it had been written long before the great flood and that it had been saved by Noah in his Arch, in order to offer it to the entire humanity. Only that Satan was a sharper and meaner dealer, who fooled the clay-headed Goys with false accounts of the Mosaics.

**But the disappearance of the Philistines / Canaanites from the Palestinian territory was not a normal process of assimilation by the Ivrits, it was a criminal act on their part, because they had in mind to exterminate the native population and they partially succeeded** in doing so. Until the Persian occupation of Palestine, in mid 6<sup>th</sup> century B.C., the Philistines were mentioned in Egyptian documents, both as enemies and allies. With their new ruler, the Ivrits got along better and some of them enlisted in the Persian army as mercenaries, and they were mentioned in the Elephantina, fighting the Egyptians from the south, when the latter rose in battle to chase away the Persian invaders. This is how they succeeded in gaining the confidence of the Persians and how they got to be under the leadership of Ezra and Nehemiah in Judea. The Ivrits were not numerous in this land and the proof is in *Samuel* 6:1, where this one says that David left Jerusalem for Jericho with all his men, which numbered 30.000 souls. Even this figure is inflated because only 70 souls left for Egypt with Jacob and it is impossible for them to be so numerous after only four generations. In *Jeremiah* 52:28-30 it is written that 4.600 Ivrit men were deported to Babylon in two stages. About the same number of people left for Egypt because of the wrath of the invaders, and in Palestine there were very few people left to work the land and the vineyards, therefore they must have been a **total of about 15.000 to 30.000 Ivrit people. When Ezra returned to Canaan and started organizing the Brotherhood of Israel**, a unifying organization of the Mosaics that exists nowadays too, **they were 42.360 people** (*Nehemiah* 7:60), organized in two tribes, that is the tribe of Judah and the tribe of Benjamin. And this was a cult whose fundamental belief was to hate all those who did not get circumcised. *Nehemiah* 13: “And it came to pass, when they had heard the law, that they separated from Israel all the alien mixture.” The first victims of this craziness were the Philistines who were neither in the same boats with the Persians, nor kissing Yaho/Yhwh, the greatest love of the Ivrits, whom they named Yahweh in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C. This act of getting rid of the Philistines is described in 2 *Samuel* 3:14 as follows: “And David sent messengers to Ish-bosheth Saul's son, saying: Deliver me my wife Michal, whom I betrothed to me **for a hundred foreskins of the Philistines.**” **The mutilation of the Philistines by the Ivrits, who wanted to convert them to the Mosaic religion by force, was a long-term plan, a fanatic one, until these people and their religion disappeared forever from Palestine at the beginning of our era, as the Qumran writings prove it.**

**Antioch IV** (175-164 B.C.), the Macedonian king of Syria who ruled Palestine at that time **heard about the horrible acts of the Ivrits against the Philistines and other tribes**, and in 168 B.C. **he forbade them to practice the Mosaic cult, circumcision, and the reading of the Torah.** The prompt response was a “civil war” which soon after, became an uprising led by Judah the Maccabee and his brothers. For 23 years (**165-142 B.C.**) the Macedonian rulers tried to use their swords to calm down the rebellious fervor of god Yahweh's sons, but ultimately Judea won its independence from the Syrian Kingdom, helped by the Romans and it is through these events that **they make it into the History of Antiquity. Their stories found in the Talmud are nothing else but fibs or big fat lies, which they have claimed to be sacred and true revelations sent only to them by Yahweh, but they could never be confirmed by history!** That is why the Ivrits (and later the Khazars) consider that they do not need history in order to write an account of their own existence and they believe that nobody has the right to contradict them, because whoever does that is being accused of anti-Semitism!

The Philistines are mentioned as a people for the last time in history by the very pen of the enraged Ivrits, who at the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century of our era set out to annihilate or to enslave the entire human race under the direct leadership and help of Yahweh. In *The War of the Sons of Light against the Sons of Darkness*, a manuscript discovered among the Dead Sea Scrolls in Qumran, which they wrote while in exile, they said that when they would come to Palestine to free Jerusalem from the scent of those

who were not circumcised, they would mercilessly decimate the natives of Judea: the Edomites, the Moabites, the Ammonites and the Philistines, but their hatred would also fall upon the Romans who were the conquerors of that region.

This **first criminal method** was practiced by the Mosaics in the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries of our era, remembered by **Saul/Paul** in *Galatians* 6:12-13: “As many as desire to make a fair shew in the flesh, **they constrain you to be circumcised**; only lest they should suffer persecution for the cross of Christ. For neither they themselves who are circumcised keep the law; but desire to have you circumcised, **that they may glory in your flesh.**”

As the above quoted excerpt shows, the Ivrit string-pulling bands became the third nation in the Roman Empire **after the year 98 of our era**, therefore they were free citizens who could wander around to get as many followers as they could, as well as to collect as many male organ skins as they could from other people and ultimately they **proudly proclaimed themselves Judeo-Christians and most beloved by Yahweh**. Their mean behavior greatly upset the Roman Emperor Hadrian (117-138), who appeased the villainous zeal they showed against so many other peoples and gave a decree around the year 130 of our era, in which he declared circumcision and the study of the Torah illegal. This led to the revolt of Bar-Kokhba in the year 132, when he occupied Jerusalem, proclaimed Judea an independent kingdom and proclaimed himself “King of Judea”, as printed on the coins he ordered. After being indulgent for three years, the Romans took arms and sent skilled fighters against the hot-tempered fanatic Ivrits who had tried so hard to tighten everybody in their mad religious ropes and to keep them in insatiable piles. As a result of the fight, the Romans succeed in making the Ivrits bite the dust one by one, so that all they could see was Yahweh, both down on the ground and up in the sky above.

The **second method** used to destroy the Philistine community **was the practice of lending money on interest**, and making a profit was their specialty, as the Ivrits through the Brotherhood of Israel became accomplished masters. And if we do not have details about how they were successful at ruining the Philistines, we could exemplify through an identical fact at hand, this time of the Mosaic Khazars against the Romanians, as well as against the Ruthenes, in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In an extensive article published in *Timpul*, on June 12, 13, 14 and 21, 1879, **Mihail Eminescu** exemplifies how Bukovina was depopulated when a large number of Romanian and Ruthenian peasants were ruined by the Mosaic Khazars who lent them money with interest. As a result, over 800.000 homes were repossessed and their former peasant owners were forced to immigrate to America when their homes entered in the lenders' possession. The author of the article quotes from “Der Wucher in der Bukowina”, a study written by Platter, a professor at the University of Cernăuți who gave statistical data and who acknowledged the evidence of facts, and he talks about a massive depopulation of the region and a loss of income for the treasury of the empire. But just as it used to be at a time when **the Ivrits had in mind to expel all those non-circumcised**, the debtor used to lose his property because of usury and usurers, being enslaved and often times sold as a slave as a result, and this is how he entirely lost his identity.

The **third method** the Ivrits successfully used to make the Philistines disappear from history, was **the use of their administrative power exercised in Palestine in the name of their Persian ruler for over 220 years. Abuse and all kinds of lawless deeds** forced those people who opposed the greedy and mean Ivrits to leave their land for good and to spread all over the wide world. We, as Rumunians/Romanians were fully acquainted with the ferocious Bolshevik Mosaics, while our country was under the control of the USSR and the entire structure of the state fell into the hands of Khazars for 20 years. At that time 10% of the adult population of Romania, that is about 1.250.000 people, were terrorized by the Bolshevik institutions or were forced into labor camps and “rehabilitation schools”.

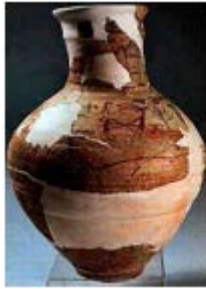
In the second half of the 5<sup>th</sup> century B.C., even the history of **the Ivrits** made up and falsified in the so-called Holy Scripture, avoids mentioning the existence of these people in Palestine or elsewhere, because

they are mentioned only at the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century, when they fight to defeat the domination of the Macedonian kings in Syria. **None of their kings mentioned in the *Talmud* are confirmed by Phoenician or Egyptian sources**, cultures whose people, as they claim, have been their neighbors for many centuries. If most of the so called “revelations” (such as the Ivrits’ 479 years spent in Egypt; their exodus out of this country, thanks to their army of 600.000 soldiers who according to them, have butchered the Egyptians, forcing them to give them all the gold and silver; the destruction of Jericho; Joshua entering Canaan with an army of 400.000 fighters; the building of Solomon’s Temple, etc.) have never been proven real by archaeology or history, these could be simply considered lies and made up stories, as long as none of them have been corroborated with any other sources. So why should we consider all the kings listed in the *Talmud* to have been real?

**In fact their real history is very different and they falsified it in the period between the 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C.** (when the *Apocrypha*, a totally different text from what we know as the *Torah*, was discovered at Qumran in 1947, and nobody, not even the Vatican has had any doubts about it!) **and the year 90**, when the Rabbis’ Conclave of Jamnia established the canon of the Mosaic text, which afterwards they delivered to the infamous Greeks and Romans as the most precious teaching / false histories. **The Ivrits were a tribe of only a few thousand people who sneaked out of the desert and into Palestine**, forgotten by history for centuries as neither the Egyptians nor the Assyrians mentioned them, but when they grew in number, acquired some possessions and started rubbing their eye boogers to see clearer, then they could see that their neighbors had accomplished something, so they became green with envy and started boiling inside. But **because there was no other way for them to do this, they started lying and tailoring their lies, so that the whole world could fit into the pattern of their fabrications and later they found allies among the Greeks and the Romans**. Even John the big liar, wrote in *Apocalypse* 7:4-5 that his people chosen by Yahweh to lead the world, numbered 144.000 souls; they say that he wrote this at the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century of our era, even though the information places his writings after the year 385. All those enraged Mosaics and Zionists insolently lie when they tell us that they were as many as the sand of the sea, even though Philo writes that there were over 1.000.000 people in Egypt only. J. Flavius writes that the Romans butchered during the siege of Jerusalem 1.100.000 poor souls! If you think about the silly assertions they make, you would get a headache! All historians agree upon a different figure, that is about 150.000 – 200.000 people who were the entire Ivrit population in the Roman Empire, during the destruction of the Temple of Jerusalem in the year 70 of our era.

From the information that got to us, we can conclude that **the Philistine or Canaanite people, according to the Ivrit accounts, had a monotheistic religion, believed in the Lord of the Heavenly Hosts**, had altars, heights, where they used to worship the solar horses and the chariot of fire, and they used to serve only unleavened bread at the table, as offering. Incorporated in their religion was the cult of their ancestors and heroes and as mythical symbols they had the Solar Bull/Taurus and the snake. The Ivrits knew them as well-mannered people, some being extremely gifted oracles and practicing purifications. Around the year 310 of our era, **Lactantius** the Judeo-Christian prelate wrote about the Roman emperor Galerius’s mother who was a priestess and adored the spirits of the mountain peaks. We can see that even if there is a time lapse of over 1.000 years between them, there are amazing similarities between the Canaanite religion and that of the Getae from north of the Ister River and also the Solar Taurus and the snake appear on several Lead Tablets and on little icons discovered in the territory inhabited by them in the past. The Getae living north of the Ister River used to call their heroes **Aseni** and in Palestine that mysterious group of people was called by the Judeans **Essenes**; the Ivrits tried to convert them to Judaism by means of false writings and lies. Nevertheless **the writings of the Essenes prove without any doubt that they are an indestructible part of the writings of the Getae**, but many of them were destroyed by the Greeks and the Romans after the year 381 when the Judeo-Satanic false stories became the official religion of the Roman Empire.





𐤀𐤁𐤂𐤃𐤄𐤅𐤆𐤇𐤈𐤉𐤊𐤋𐤌𐤍𐤏𐤐𐤑𐤒𐤓𐤔𐤕𐤖𐤗𐤘𐤙𐤚𐤛𐤜𐤝𐤞𐤟𐤠𐤡𐤢𐤣𐤤𐤥𐤦𐤧𐤨𐤩𐤪𐤫𐤬𐤭𐤮𐤯𐤰𐤱𐤲𐤳𐤴𐤵𐤶𐤷𐤸𐤹𐤺𐤻𐤼𐤽𐤾𐤿𐥀𐥁𐥂𐥃𐥄𐥅𐥆𐥇𐥈𐥉𐥊𐥋𐥌𐥍𐥎𐥏𐥐𐥑𐥒𐥓𐥔𐥕𐥖𐥗𐥘𐥙𐥚𐥛𐥜𐥝𐥞𐥟𐥠𐥡𐥢𐥣𐥤𐥥𐥦𐥧𐥨𐥩𐥪𐥫𐥬𐥭𐥮𐥯𐥰𐥱𐥲𐥳𐥴𐥵𐥶𐥷𐥸𐥹𐥺𐥻𐥼𐥽𐥾𐥿𐧀𐧁𐧂𐧃𐧄𐧅𐧆𐧇𐧈𐧉𐧊𐧋𐧌𐧍𐧎𐧏𐧐𐧑𐧒𐧓𐧔𐧕𐧖𐧗𐧘𐧙𐧚𐧛𐧜𐧝𐧞𐧟𐧠𐧡𐧢𐧣𐧤𐧥𐧦𐧧𐧨𐧩𐧪𐧫𐧬𐧭𐧮𐧯𐧰𐧱𐧲𐧳𐧴𐧵𐧶𐧷𐧸𐧹𐧺𐧻𐧼𐧽𐧾𐧿𐨀𐨁𐨂𐨃𐨄𐨅𐨆𐨇𐨈𐨉𐨊𐨋𐨌𐨍𐨎𐨏𐨐𐨑𐨒𐨓𐨔𐨕𐨖𐨗𐨘𐨙𐨚𐨛𐨜𐨝𐨞𐨟𐨠𐨡𐨢𐨣𐨤𐨥𐨦𐨧𐨨𐨩𐨪𐨫𐨬𐨭𐨮𐨯𐨰𐨱𐨲𐨳𐨴𐨵𐨶𐨷𐨹𐨺𐨸𐨻𐨼𐨽𐨾𐨿𐩀𐩁𐩂𐩃𐩄𐩅𐩆𐩇𐩈𐩉𐩊𐩋𐩌𐩍𐩎𐩏𐩐𐩑𐩒𐩓𐩔𐩕𐩖𐩗𐩘𐩙𐩚𐩛𐩜𐩝𐩞𐩟𐩠𐩡𐩢𐩣𐩤𐩥𐩦𐩧𐩨𐩩𐩪𐩫𐩬𐩭𐩮𐩯𐩰𐩱𐩲𐩳𐩴𐩵𐩶𐩷𐩸𐩹𐩺𐩻𐩼𐩽𐩾𐩿𐪀𐪁𐪂𐪃𐪄𐪅𐪆𐪇𐪈𐪉𐪊𐪋𐪌𐪍𐪎𐪏𐪐𐪑𐪒𐪓𐪔𐪕𐪖𐪗𐪘𐪙𐪚𐪛𐪜𐪝𐪞𐪟𐪠𐪡𐪢𐪣𐪤𐪥𐪦𐪧𐪨𐪩𐪪𐪫𐪬𐪭𐪮𐪯𐪰𐪱𐪲𐪳𐪴𐪵𐪶𐪷𐪸𐪹𐪺𐪻𐪼𐪽𐪾𐪿𐫀𐫁𐫂𐫃𐫄𐫅𐫆𐫇𐫈𐫉𐫊𐫋𐫌𐫍𐫎𐫏𐫐𐫑𐫒𐫓𐫔𐫕𐫖𐫗𐫘𐫙𐫚𐫛𐫜𐫝𐫞𐫟𐫠𐫡𐫢𐫣𐫤𐫦𐫥𐫧𐫨𐫩𐫪𐫫𐫬𐫭𐫮𐫯𐫰𐫱𐫲𐫳𐫴𐫵𐫶𐫷𐫸𐫹𐫺𐫻𐫼𐫽𐫾𐫿𐬀𐬁𐬂𐬃𐬄𐬅𐬆𐬇𐬈𐬉𐬊𐬋𐬌𐬍𐬎𐬏𐬐𐬑𐬒𐬓𐬔𐬕𐬖𐬗𐬘𐬙𐬚𐬛𐬜𐬝𐬞𐬟𐬠𐬡𐬢𐬣𐬤𐬥𐬦𐬧𐬨𐬩𐬪𐬫𐬬𐬭𐬮𐬯𐬰𐬱𐬲𐬳𐬴𐬵𐬶𐬷𐬸𐬹𐬺𐬻𐬼𐬽𐬾𐬿𐭀𐭁𐭂𐭃𐭄𐭅𐭆𐭇𐭈𐭉𐭊𐭋𐭌𐭍𐭎𐭏𐭐𐭑𐭒𐭓𐭔𐭕𐭖𐭗𐭘𐭙𐭚𐭛𐭜𐭝𐭞𐭟𐭠𐭡𐭢𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴𐭵𐭶𐭷𐭸𐭹𐭺𐭻𐭼𐭽𐭾𐭿𐮀𐮁𐮂𐮃𐮄𐮅𐮆𐮇𐮈𐮉𐮊𐮋𐮌𐮍𐮎𐮏𐮐𐮑𐮒𐮓𐮔𐮕𐮖𐮗𐮘𐮙𐮚𐮛𐮜𐮝𐮞𐮟𐮠𐮡𐮢𐮣𐮤𐮥𐮦𐮧𐮨𐮩𐮪𐮫𐮬𐮭𐮮𐮯𐮰𐮱𐮲𐮳𐮴𐮵𐮶𐮷𐮸𐮹𐮺𐮻𐮼𐮽𐮾𐮿𐯀𐯁𐯂𐯃𐯄𐯅𐯆𐯇𐯈𐯉𐯊𐯋𐯌𐯍𐯎𐯏𐯐𐯑𐯒𐯓𐯔𐯕𐯖𐯗𐯘𐯙𐯚𐯛𐯜𐯝𐯞𐯟𐯠𐯡𐯢𐯣𐯤𐯥𐯦𐯧𐯨𐯩𐯪𐯫𐯬𐯭𐯮𐯯𐯰𐯱𐯲𐯳𐯴𐯵𐯶𐯷𐯸𐯹𐯺𐯻𐯼𐯽𐯾𐯿𐰀𐰁𐰂𐰃𐰄𐰅𐰆𐰇𐰈𐰉𐰊𐰋𐰌𐰍𐰎𐰏𐰐𐰑𐰒𐰓𐰔𐰕𐰖𐰗𐰘𐰙𐰚𐰛𐰜𐰝𐰞𐰟𐰠𐰡𐰢𐰣𐰤𐰥𐰦𐰧𐰨𐰩𐰪𐰫𐰬𐰭𐰮𐰯𐰰𐰱𐰲𐰳𐰴𐰵𐰶𐰷𐰸𐰹𐰺𐰻𐰼𐰽𐰾𐰿𐱀𐱁𐱂𐱃𐱄𐱅𐱆𐱇𐱈𐱉𐱊𐱋𐱌𐱍𐱎𐱏𐱐𐱑𐱒𐱓𐱔𐱕𐱖𐱗𐱘𐱙𐱚𐱛𐱜𐱝𐱞𐱟𐱠𐱡𐱢𐱣𐱤𐱥𐱦𐱧𐱨𐱩𐱪𐱫𐱬𐱭𐱮𐱯𐱰𐱱𐱲𐱳𐱴𐱵𐱶𐱷𐱸𐱹𐱺𐱻𐱼𐱽𐱾𐱿𐲀𐲁𐲂𐲃𐲄𐲅𐲆𐲇𐲈𐲉𐲊𐲋𐲌𐲍𐲎𐲏𐲐𐲑𐲒𐲓𐲔𐲕𐲖𐲗𐲘𐲙𐲚𐲛𐲜𐲝𐲞𐲟𐲠𐲡𐲢𐲣𐲤𐲥𐲦𐲧𐲨𐲩𐲪𐲫𐲬𐲭𐲮𐲯𐲰𐲱𐲲𐲳𐲴𐲵𐲶𐲷𐲸𐲹𐲺𐲻𐲼𐲽𐲾𐲿𐳀𐳁𐳂𐳃𐳄𐳅𐳆𐳇𐳈𐳉𐳊𐳋𐳌𐳍𐳎𐳏𐳐𐳑𐳒𐳓𐳔𐳕𐳖𐳗𐳘𐳙𐳚𐳛𐳜𐳝𐳞𐳟𐳠𐳡𐳢𐳣𐳤𐳥𐳦𐳧𐳨𐳩𐳪𐳫𐳬𐳭𐳮𐳯𐳰𐳱𐳲𐳳𐳴𐳵𐳶𐳷𐳸𐳹𐳺𐳻𐳼𐳽𐳾𐳿𐴀𐴁𐴂𐴃𐴄𐴅𐴆𐴇𐴈𐴉𐴊𐴋𐴌𐴍𐴎𐴏𐴐𐴑𐴒𐴓𐴔𐴕𐴖𐴗𐴘𐴙𐴚𐴛𐴜𐴝𐴞𐴟𐴠𐴡𐴢𐴣𐴤𐴥𐴦𐴧𐴨𐴩𐴪𐴫𐴬𐴭𐴮𐴯𐴰𐴱𐴲𐴳𐴴𐴵𐴶𐴷𐴸𐴹𐴺𐴻𐴼𐴽𐴾𐴿𐵀𐵁𐵂𐵃𐵄𐵅𐵆𐵇𐵈𐵉𐵊𐵋𐵌𐵍𐵎𐵏𐵐𐵑𐵒𐵓𐵔𐵕𐵖𐵗𐵘𐵙𐵚𐵛𐵜𐵝𐵞𐵟𐵠𐵡𐵢𐵣𐵤𐵥𐵦𐵧𐵨𐵩𐵪𐵫𐵬𐵭𐵮𐵯𐵰𐵱𐵲𐵳𐵴𐵵𐵶𐵷𐵸𐵹𐵺𐵻𐵼𐵽𐵾𐵿𐶀𐶁𐶂𐶃𐶄𐶅𐶆𐶇𐶈𐶉𐶊𐶋𐶌𐶍𐶎𐶏𐶐𐶑𐶒𐶓𐶔𐶕𐶖𐶗𐶘𐶙𐶚𐶛𐶜𐶝𐶞𐶟𐶠𐶡𐶢𐶣𐶤𐶥𐶦𐶧𐶨𐶩𐶪𐶫𐶬𐶭𐶮𐶯𐶰𐶱𐶲𐶳𐶴𐶵𐶶𐶷𐶸𐶹𐶺𐶻𐶼𐶽𐶾𐶿𐷀𐷁𐷂𐷃𐷄𐷅𐷆𐷇𐷈𐷉𐷊𐷋𐷌𐷍𐷎𐷏𐷐𐷑𐷒𐷓𐷔𐷕𐷖𐷗𐷘𐷙𐷚𐷛𐷜𐷝𐷞𐷟𐷠𐷡𐷢𐷣𐷤𐷥𐷦𐷧𐷨𐷩𐷪𐷫𐷬𐷭𐷮𐷯𐷰𐷱𐷲𐷳𐷴𐷵𐷶𐷷𐷸𐷹𐷺𐷻𐷼𐷽𐷾𐷿𐸀𐸁𐸂𐸃𐸄𐸅𐸆𐸇𐸈𐸉𐸊𐸋𐸌𐸍𐸎𐸏𐸐𐸑𐸒𐸓𐸔𐸕𐸖𐸗𐸘𐸙𐸚𐸛𐸜𐸝𐸞𐸟𐸠𐸡𐸢𐸣𐸤𐸥𐸦𐸧𐸨𐸩𐸪𐸫𐸬𐸭𐸮𐸯𐸰𐸱𐸲𐸳𐸴𐸵𐸶𐸷𐸸𐸹𐸺𐸻𐸼𐸽𐸾𐸿𐹀𐹁𐹂𐹃𐹄𐹅𐹆𐹇𐹈𐹉𐹊𐹋𐹌𐹍𐹎𐹏𐹐𐹑𐹒𐹓𐹔𐹕𐹖𐹗𐹘𐹙𐹚𐹛𐹜𐹝𐹞𐹟𐹠𐹡𐹢𐹣𐹤𐹥𐹦𐹧𐹨𐹩𐹪𐹫𐹬𐹭𐹮𐹯𐹰𐹱𐹲𐹳𐹴𐹵𐹶𐹷𐹸𐹹𐹺𐹻𐹼𐹽𐹾𐹿𐺀𐺁𐺂𐺃𐺄𐺅𐺆𐺇𐺈𐺉𐺊𐺋𐺌𐺍𐺎𐺏𐺐𐺑𐺒𐺓𐺔𐺕𐺖𐺗𐺘𐺙𐺚𐺛𐺜𐺝𐺞𐺟𐺠𐺡𐺢𐺣𐺤𐺥𐺦𐺧𐺨𐺩𐺪𐺫𐺬𐺭𐺮𐺯𐺰𐺱𐺲𐺳𐺴𐺵𐺶𐺷𐺸𐺹𐺺𐺻𐺼𐺽𐺾𐺿𐻀𐻁𐻂𐻃𐻄𐻅𐻆𐻇𐻈𐻉𐻊𐻋𐻌𐻍𐻎𐻏𐻐𐻑𐻒𐻓𐻔𐻕𐻖𐻗𐻘𐻙𐻚𐻛𐻜𐻝𐻞𐻟𐻠𐻡𐻢𐻣𐻤𐻥𐻦𐻧𐻨𐻩𐻪𐻫𐻬𐻭𐻮𐻯𐻰𐻱𐻲𐻳𐻴𐻵𐻶𐻷𐻸𐻹𐻺𐻻𐻼𐻽𐻾𐻿𐼀𐼁𐼂𐼃𐼄𐼅𐼆𐼇𐼈𐼉𐼊𐼋𐼌𐼍𐼎𐼏𐼐𐼑𐼒𐼓𐼔𐼕𐼖𐼗𐼘𐼙𐼚𐼛𐼜𐼝𐼞𐼟𐼠𐼡𐼢𐼣𐼤𐼥𐼦𐼧𐼨𐼩𐼪𐼫𐼬𐼭𐼮𐼯𐼰𐼱𐼲𐼳𐼴𐼵𐼶𐼷𐼸𐼹𐼺𐼻𐼼𐼽𐼾𐼿𐽀𐽁𐽂𐽃𐽄𐽅𐽆𐽇𐽋𐽍𐽎𐽏𐽐𐽈𐽉𐽊𐽌𐽑𐽒𐽓𐽔𐽕𐽖𐽗𐽘𐽙𐽚𐽛𐽜𐽝𐽞𐽟𐽠𐽡𐽢𐽣𐽤𐽥𐽦𐽧𐽨𐽩𐽪𐽫𐽬𐽭𐽮𐽯𐽰𐽱𐽲𐽳𐽴𐽵𐽶𐽷𐽸𐽹𐽺𐽻𐽼𐽽𐽾𐽿𐾀𐾁𐾃𐾅𐾂𐾄𐾆𐾇𐾈𐾉𐾊𐾋𐾌𐾍𐾎𐾏𐾐𐾑𐾒𐾓𐾔𐾕𐾖𐾗𐾘𐾙𐾚𐾛𐾜𐾝𐾞𐾟𐾠𐾡𐾢𐾣𐾤𐾥𐾦𐾧𐾨𐾩𐾪𐾫𐾬𐾭𐾮𐾯𐾰𐾱𐾲𐾳𐾴𐾵𐾶𐾷𐾸𐾹𐾺𐾻𐾼𐾽𐾾𐾿𐿀𐿁𐿂𐿃𐿄𐿅𐿆𐿇𐿈𐿉𐿊𐿋𐿌𐿍𐿎𐿏𐿐𐿑𐿒𐿓𐿔𐿕𐿖𐿗𐿘𐿙𐿚𐿛𐿜𐿝𐿞𐿟𐿠𐿡𐿢𐿣𐿤𐿥𐿦𐿧𐿨𐿩𐿪𐿫𐿬𐿭𐿮𐿯𐿰𐿱𐿲𐿳𐿴𐿵𐿶𐿷𐿸𐿹𐿺𐿻𐿼𐿽𐿾𐿿𐀀𐀁𐀂𐀃𐀄𐀅𐀆𐀇𐀈𐀉𐀊𐀋𐀌𐀍𐀎𐀏𐀐𐀑𐀒𐀓𐀔𐀕𐀖𐀗𐀘𐀙𐀚𐀛𐀜𐀝𐀞𐀟𐀠𐀡𐀢𐀣𐀤𐀥𐀦𐀧𐀨𐀩𐀪𐀫𐀬𐀭𐀮𐀯𐀰𐀱𐀲𐀳𐀴𐀵𐀶𐀷𐀸𐀹𐀺𐀻𐀼𐀽𐀾𐀿𐁀𐁁𐁂𐁃𐁄𐁅𐁆𐁇𐁈𐁉𐁊𐁋𐁌𐁍𐁎𐁏𐁐𐁑𐁒𐁓𐁔𐁕𐁖𐁗𐁘𐁙𐁚𐁛𐁜𐁝𐁞𐁟𐁠𐁡𐁢𐁣𐁤𐁥𐁦𐁧𐁨𐁩𐁪𐁫𐁬𐁭𐁮𐁯𐁰𐁱𐁲𐁳𐁴𐁵𐁶𐁷𐁸𐁹𐁺𐁻𐁼𐁽𐁾𐁿𐂀𐂁𐂂𐂃𐂄𐂅𐂆𐂇𐂈𐂉𐂊𐂋𐂌𐂍𐂎𐂏𐂐𐂑𐂒𐂓𐂔𐂕𐂖𐂗𐂘𐂙𐂚𐂛𐂜𐂝𐂞𐂟𐂠𐂡𐂢𐂣𐂤𐂥𐂦𐂧𐂨𐂩𐂪𐂫𐂬𐂭𐂮𐂯𐂰𐂱𐂲𐂳𐂴𐂵𐂶𐂷𐂸𐂹𐂺𐂻𐂼𐂽𐂾𐂿𐃀𐃁𐃂𐃃𐃄𐃅𐃆𐃇𐃈𐃉𐃊𐃋𐃌𐃍𐃎𐃏𐃐𐃑𐃒𐃓𐃔𐃕𐃖𐃗𐃘𐃙𐃚𐃛𐃜𐃝𐃞𐃟𐃠𐃡𐃢𐃣𐃤𐃥𐃦𐃧𐃨𐃩𐃪𐃫𐃬𐃭𐃮𐃯𐃰𐃱𐃲𐃳𐃴𐃵𐃶𐃷𐃸𐃹𐃺𐃻𐃼𐃽𐃾𐃿𐄀𐄁𐄂𐄃𐄄𐄅𐄆𐄇𐄈𐄉𐄊𐄋𐄌𐄍𐄎𐄏𐄐𐄑𐄒𐄓𐄔𐄕𐄖𐄗𐄘𐄙𐄚𐄛𐄜𐄝𐄞𐄟𐄠𐄡𐄢𐄣𐄤𐄥𐄦𐄧𐄨𐄩𐄪𐄫𐄬𐄭𐄮𐄯𐄰𐄱𐄲𐄳𐄴𐄵𐄶𐄷𐄸𐄹𐄺𐄻𐄼𐄽𐄾𐄿𐅀𐅁𐅂𐅃𐅄𐅅𐅆𐅇𐅈𐅉𐅊𐅋𐅌𐅍𐅎𐅏𐅐𐅑𐅒𐅓𐅔𐅕𐅖𐅗𐅘𐅙𐅚𐅛𐅜𐅝𐅞𐅟𐅠𐅡𐅢𐅣𐅤𐅥𐅦𐅧𐅨𐅩𐅪𐅫𐅬𐅭𐅮𐅯𐅰𐅱𐅲𐅳𐅴𐅵𐅶𐅷𐅸𐅹𐅺𐅻𐅼𐅽𐅾𐅿𐆀𐆁𐆂𐆃𐆄𐆅𐆆𐆇𐆈𐆉𐆊𐆋𐆌𐆍𐆎𐆏𐆐𐆑𐆒𐆓𐆔𐆕𐆖𐆗𐆘𐆙𐆚𐆛𐆜𐆝𐆞𐆟𐆠𐆡𐆢𐆣𐆤𐆥𐆦𐆧𐆨𐆩𐆪𐆫𐆬𐆭𐆮𐆯𐆰𐆱𐆲𐆳𐆴𐆵𐆶𐆷𐆸𐆹𐆺𐆻𐆼𐆽𐆾𐆿𐇀𐇁𐇂𐇃𐇄𐇅𐇆𐇇𐇈𐇉𐇊𐇋𐇌𐇍𐇎𐇏𐇐𐇑𐇒𐇓𐇔𐇕𐇖𐇗𐇘𐇙𐇚𐇛𐇜𐇝𐇞𐇟𐇠𐇡𐇢𐇣𐇤𐇥𐇦𐇧𐇨𐇩𐇪𐇫𐇬𐇭𐇮𐇯𐇰𐇱𐇲𐇳𐇴𐇵𐇶𐇷𐇸𐇹𐇺𐇻𐇼𐇽𐇾𐇿𐈀𐈁𐈂𐈃𐈄𐈅𐈆𐈇𐈈𐈉𐈊𐈋𐈌𐈍𐈎𐈏𐈐𐈑𐈒𐈓𐈔𐈕𐈖𐈗𐈘𐈙𐈚𐈛𐈜𐈝𐈞𐈟𐈠𐈡𐈢𐈣𐈤𐈥𐈦𐈧𐈨𐈩𐈪𐈫𐈬𐈭𐈮𐈯𐈰𐈱𐈲𐈳𐈴𐈵𐈶𐈷𐈸𐈹𐈺𐈻𐈼𐈽𐈾𐈿𐉀𐉁𐉂𐉃𐉄𐉅𐉆𐉇𐉈𐉉𐉊𐉋𐉌𐉍𐉎𐉏𐉐𐉑𐉒𐉓𐉔𐉕𐉖𐉗𐉘𐉙𐉚𐉛𐉜𐉝𐉞𐉟𐉠𐉡𐉢𐉣𐉤𐉥𐉦𐉧𐉨𐉩𐉪𐉫𐉬𐉭𐉮𐉯𐉰𐉱𐉲𐉳𐉴𐉵𐉶𐉷𐉸𐉹𐉺𐉻𐉼𐉽𐉾𐉿𐊀𐊁𐊂𐊃𐊄𐊅𐊆𐊇𐊈𐊉𐊊𐊋𐊌𐊍𐊎𐊏𐊐𐊑𐊒𐊓𐊔𐊕𐊖𐊗𐊘𐊙𐊚𐊛𐊜𐊝𐊞𐊟𐊠𐊡𐊢𐊣𐊤𐊥𐊦𐊧𐊨𐊩𐊪𐊫𐊬𐊭𐊮𐊯𐊰𐊱𐊲𐊳𐊴𐊵𐊶𐊷𐊸𐊹𐊺𐊻𐊼𐊽𐊾𐊿𐋀𐋁𐋂𐋃𐋄𐋅𐋆𐋇𐋈𐋉𐋊𐋋𐋌𐋍𐋎𐋏𐋐𐋑𐋒𐋓𐋔𐋕𐋖𐋗𐋘𐋙𐋚𐋛𐋜𐋝𐋞𐋟𐋠𐋡𐋢𐋣𐋤𐋥𐋦𐋧𐋨𐋩𐋪𐋫𐋬𐋭𐋮𐋯𐋰𐋱𐋲𐋳𐋴𐋵𐋶𐋷𐋸𐋹𐋺𐋻𐋼𐋽𐋾𐋿𐌀𐌁𐌂𐌃𐌄𐌅𐌆𐌇𐌈𐌉𐌊𐌋𐌌𐌍𐌎𐌏𐌐𐌑𐌒𐌓𐌔𐌕𐌖𐌗𐌘𐌙𐌚𐌛𐌜𐌝𐌞𐌟𐌠𐌡𐌢𐌣𐌤𐌥𐌦𐌧𐌨𐌩𐌪𐌫𐌬𐌭𐌮𐌯𐌰𐌱𐌲𐌳𐌴𐌵𐌶𐌷𐌸𐌹𐌺𐌻𐌼𐌽𐌾𐌿𐍀𐍁𐍂𐍃𐍄𐍅𐍆𐍇𐍈𐍉𐍊𐍋𐍌𐍍𐍎𐍏𐍐𐍑𐍒𐍓𐍔𐍕𐍖𐍗𐍘𐍙𐍚𐍛𐍜𐍝𐍞𐍟𐍠𐍡𐍢𐍣𐍤𐍥𐍦𐍧𐍨𐍩𐍪𐍫𐍬𐍭𐍮𐍯𐍰𐍱𐍲𐍳𐍴𐍵𐍶𐍷𐍸𐍹𐍺𐍻𐍼𐍽𐍾𐍿𐎀𐎁𐎂𐎃𐎄𐎅𐎆𐎇𐎈𐎉𐎊𐎋𐎌𐎍𐎎𐎏𐎐𐎑𐎒𐎓𐎔𐎕𐎖𐎗𐎘𐎙𐎚𐎛𐎜𐎝𐎞𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽𐎾𐎿𐏀𐏁𐏂𐏃𐏄𐏅𐏆𐏇𐏈𐏉𐏊𐏋𐏌𐏍𐏎𐏏𐏐𐏑𐏒𐏓𐏔𐏕𐏖𐏗𐏘𐏙𐏚𐏛𐏜𐏝𐏞𐏟𐏠𐏡𐏢𐏣𐏤𐏥𐏦𐏧𐏨𐏩𐏪𐏫𐏬𐏭𐏮𐏯𐏰𐏱𐏲𐏳𐏴𐏵𐏶𐏷𐏸𐏹𐏺𐏻𐏼𐏽𐏾𐏿𐐀𐐁𐐂𐐃𐐄𐐅𐐆𐐇𐐈𐐉𐐊𐐋𐐌𐐍𐐎𐐏𐐐𐐑𐐒𐐓𐐔𐐕𐐖𐐗𐐘𐐙𐐚𐐛𐐜𐐝𐐞𐐟𐐠𐐡𐐢𐐣𐐤𐐥𐐦𐐧𐐨𐐩𐐪𐐫𐐬𐐭𐐮𐐯𐐰𐐱𐐲𐐳𐐴𐐵𐐶𐐷𐐸𐐹𐐺𐐻𐐼𐐽𐐾𐐿𐑀𐑁𐑂𐑃𐑄𐑅𐑆𐑇𐑈𐑉𐑊𐑋𐑌𐑍𐑎𐑏𐑐𐑑𐑒𐑓𐑔𐑕𐑖𐑗𐑘𐑙𐑚𐑛𐑜𐑝𐑞𐑟𐑠𐑡𐑢𐑣𐑤𐑥𐑦𐑧𐑨𐑩𐑪𐑫𐑬𐑭𐑮𐑯𐑰𐑱𐑲𐑳𐑴𐑵𐑶𐑷𐑸𐑹𐑺𐑻𐑼𐑽𐑾𐑿𐒀𐒁𐒂𐒃𐒄𐒅𐒆𐒇𐒈𐒉𐒊𐒋𐒌𐒍𐒎𐒏𐒐𐒑𐒒𐒓𐒔𐒕𐒖𐒗𐒘𐒙𐒚𐒛𐒜𐒝𐒞𐒟𐒠𐒡𐒢𐒣𐒤𐒥𐒦𐒧𐒨𐒩𐒪𐒫𐒬𐒭𐒮𐒯𐒰𐒱𐒲𐒳𐒴𐒵𐒶𐒷𐒸𐒹𐒺𐒻𐒼𐒽𐒾𐒿𐓀𐓁𐓂𐓃𐓄𐓅𐓆𐓇𐓈𐓉𐓊𐓋𐓌𐓍𐓎𐓏𐓐𐓑𐓒𐓓𐓔𐓕𐓖𐓗𐓘𐓙𐓚𐓛𐓜𐓝𐓞𐓟𐓠𐓡𐓢𐓣𐓤𐓥𐓦𐓧𐓨𐓩𐓪𐓫𐓬𐓭𐓮𐓯𐓰𐓱𐓲𐓳𐓴𐓵𐓶𐓷𐓸𐓹𐓺𐓻𐓼𐓽𐓾𐓿𐔀𐔁𐔂𐔃𐔄𐔅𐔆𐔇𐔈𐔉𐔊𐔋𐔌𐔍𐔎𐔏𐔐𐔑𐔒𐔓𐔔𐔕𐔖𐔗𐔘𐔙𐔚𐔛𐔜𐔝𐔞𐔟𐔠𐔡𐔢𐔣𐔤𐔥𐔦𐔧𐔨𐔩𐔪𐔫𐔬𐔭𐔮𐔯𐔰𐔱𐔲𐔳𐔴𐔵𐔶𐔷𐔸𐔹𐔺𐔻𐔼𐔽𐔾𐔿𐕀𐕁



**In the old Ivrit language there is a linguistic component of about 20-30% of the words, which have their origin in the language spoken by the Philistines, meaning the Getae from the Carpathians. But when the Khazars invaded our homeland after the year 1860, they discovered that the Romanian language has some words that are also found in their religious vocabulary, so they invented the Ivrit colonization of our lands during their service in the Roman army, when part of Getia was under Roman occupation. Based on this nasty fabrication they started preparing for the Poexotto plan as well.**

I am going to continue with some of the words that I came across in my research; for example:

Aba: father = aba, father, ancestor, old man; adama: land = a-dam: settlement, colony, colonization in Eme.gi; agalah: chariot, cart = to walk slowly, walking slowly along the cart; ain: belonging to the light, the Creator = aion: ion or eon, spiritual, energetic body of light; alenu: an old Mosaic prayer = aleanu: sorrow and a-la-an: oak in Eme.gi, or holy tree used in funerals, and a long time ago trials used to be held under this kind of tree; amen = devotion, veneration = amen: blessing, invocation; Anohi: Elohim, the Creator = Anahita: the immaculate was a yazata in Zoroastrianism, who in the 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C., during Artaxerxes Mnemon (404-361 B.C.) became the great goddess of life, disputing supremacy with Ahura Mazdā. But Zoroastrianism became the official religion of the Persian Empire in the year 255 B.C. The word was borrowed by the Ivrits with the same meaning and a very similar phonology, and this proves without a doubt that they started planning their fabrications in mid 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C., taking from the Zoroastrian Persians the monotheistic cult model as well; asera: pole, stake = acera: to get support, to wait, to be on the watch; ata: father = ata: father; Ashmedai: the leader of the devils in the Talmud = Aeshma: Belial or the Devil himself;

Bala: to devour, to swallow = bala: *balaur* in Romanian, meaning dragon, monster; beney: Elohim's children in Genesis, who mate with mortal women, who give birth to giants = binni: to build, noisy crowd, fish in Eme.gi; berur: selection = berat: proxy; bina: distinguishing = bina: stage, big building, annex, extension;

Chipa: the embodiment of the celestial being, the Creator in Ivrit = chip: face, appearance, being, fantasy, embodiment, but there is also the word "chibzuință" (chip + Zion/Zoin + ta, therefore it means one's judgment according to Zoin, the appearance/mind of Zoin);

Da: blessing = da: yes, to approve, to give; da'at: Yahweh's universal knowledge = dat: given, given as a gift, term, period; dabar: herald, broadcaster, guide = daba: city, fortification; dai: enough = dai: to give; din: judgment = din: life, true, to last in Eme.gi; dor: generation = dor: longing, melancholy, sadness, uneasiness;

Ed: evidence, proof, witness = ed: witness, judge; edia: intelligence, judgment = edia: judging priest; eir: in leather = ir: ointment, grease;

Gal: vagina, birth = gal: gal, vagina, the eldest son in Eme.gi; gala: to wander from place to place, to wander about, to lose one's way, to leave one's country = gala: religious songs in Eme.gi; galgal: the symbolic circle in which the Golem is born – gal-gal: proud, haughty in Eme.gi; gan: garden, field, plain = gan: field divided into lots, cultivated land in Eme.gi; gola: exile = gola: to obey, to leave;

Haba: to come = haba: to crawl; haia: alive = hai: to invite, to ask somebody to do something, to start walking, to walk along; hased: grace, talent, love = husit: absent-minded, bewildered; hida: allegory = hida: very ugly, nasty, unusual; higaion: attempt = hicăi: to beat, to mistreat; hiiut: great vitality = huit: roaring, buzz; hod: splendor = hod: evolution, course; ho'hma: intelligence = haoma: magical potion that used to bring full knowledge and immortality in Zoroastrianism;

Ies: everything that exists = ies: to exit, to pass; ietira: genesis, creation = ieșirea: exiting, coming out; ila'a: supreme = ila: to be in a high position, to lead, to be bright in Eme.gi; Iezer tob: fountain of Light or good knowledge; Iezer ra: source of darkness or bad teaching; iezer: mountain lake where streams spring from; Yom: day = ion: eon; eion: spiritual-energetic entities belonging to the divine procession of the beings of light, Ion is a Getae and a Romanian name and also the origin of the Ionians in the culture of the Greeks and Gnostics; Ionah: pigeon, the Holy Ghost = ion: beings of light symbolized by the dove; itim: religious service in Eme.gi, and in the Romanian language it means exactly like, just like, just like this;

Kavana: indirect divine manifestation = canava: support made of cloth to sew, lace frame; khatt'at: to pay a priest to be absolved of sins = cătat: looked for, searched for; Kedesu: whore in the Ivrit language = codoșu: depraved, good-for-nothing; ken: call = chem: calling; ke'eder: lack of light = cheder: damage, loss; kelipot: the other parts = calapod: boot tree, cliché; kerubim: comes from the Assyrian "kurubu", the bull monsters, often times having a human head, that were set at the entrance of temples = coroabă: big old cow; kinuiim: impressive, domineering, stately = chinuim: to strive, to struggle; keter: crown = ceter: to bother somebody, to scold someone; klipin: bad spirits = clipiș: in an instant, quickly;

Laasot: day of rest = lăsată: destined, predestined day;

Mame: mother = mamă; man = mană: manna, disease; maghid: preacher, messenger, story teller = maghistă: witch; marom: heights = măroi: very big; masa: unleavened bread = masă: food, meal, table, to eat; maskil: hidden or penetration = măscui: to put on a mask; melec: king = melec: angel; meleh: king = melean: tall and stout, robust, strong man; misura: measure = măsură: to measure, standard of measurement; midin: judge throne = medean: open space, flat terrain;

Netah: stability = niță: look! Here! Say!;

Olam: the world, immeasurable space, universe = alam: territory, land in Persian; omen: educated, faithful, to distinguish, to honor through education = omeni: hospitable, to do the honors of the house, to honor, to glorify; or: light = or: kin, lineage, to shine, to radiate in Eme.gi; ortom: pure light = domoz tomo: son of light on the bright cross, expression on tablet #10;

Para: bright red, fire = pară: flame, fiery red, and they also have the expression *para aduna* that refers to a religious ritual (para + adu-mă); para: to grow, to produce, to yield fruit = pară: fruit, wealth, to spread; pardes: garden; it appears only three times in the Song of Songs, in the Ecclesiast and in Nehemiah =

parde: enclosed garden, park in Persian; pasha: to jump, to go beyond, whereof the holiday of Pesah = pasha: pasture; păsar: compass, step; păși: to jump, to walk over, to go beyond;

Ra: bad, evil = ra: bad; ras: mystery, secret = ras: cleaned, removed, vanished; Rahma-na: the kind one = Rahman: mythical population who had lived in the northern part of Moldova and migrated to the end of the world – gentle, wise; raion: friend, wish = raină: pan, low pot with two handles; rat = running; Raț: Romanian last name; raton: willpower, power = rățoi: to scold, to make much ado about something; remes: proof = Remeș: Romanian last name;

Saghi naor: blind people, nickname for the old Cabala sages = saghi: stinky odor + naor: cloud; sahar: pay, reward, rent = saharea: food supplies that the Romanian Provinces were bound to put at the Ottoman army's disposal, share; sarita: to fight = sărită: to lead to despair, to get angry; spor: computation = spor: increase, multiplication; sukka: shelter = sucă: manner, habit, restlessness; sabat: rest = sabad: tiredness, hog-backed, to lie down in Eme.gi; sha'ar: city gate, place of trial = sar: straight guiding line, boundary; sedim: evil spirits that show up when a man dies = ședem: to sit, to rest; sema: to remember, to take into account = seamă: to remember, to judge, to take into account; sigaion: foolishness, mistake = șicanier: bothersome, to bother; sira: poem, song = si-ra: poem, song in Eme.gi; sor: bull = sor: sun; sur: one after another = sur: to flow, to murmur; sana: to repeat = sană: to heal;

Thinna: doctrine of the Zealots, zeal, belief = tină = earth, soil, mud and "tană" is fog, mist, nebula; teniuta: hidden = ținută: preserved, kept, hidden; tekun: unclear, unsolved = țicui: to pick at, to peck, to push; tik: closed box = tic: little chest, wooden box; tikun: the world's shape and form, organization = tukun: if, in case of in Eme.gi; tohu: bad, destructive = tohu: chaos; tom: perfection = tomu: shining cross, cardinal points in Eme.gi;

Valah: everlasting = Valah / Wallachian: Romanian;

Zel: shadow left by something = zel: to scrape, scratch, to grow, to carve, to chisel in Eme.gi.

I studied about 400 words from old Hebrew which are in fact a mixture of words coming from Aramaic with some Semitic color and plenty of Ariminic origins, meaning the Getic or Rumunian language, because the Palestinians spoke this language where we find 82 words in old Romanian, 18 in Eme.gi and 4 in Persian.

On the Internet ([www.sacred-texts.com](http://www.sacred-texts.com)) I found some words considered to be from the language of the Philistines where on the left I give the term in that language and after the equal sign (=) is the Romanian language equivalent:

*Caphtor*: crown, garland = caftorie: some kind of expensive tissue, canvas; *mahala*: slum = mahala: suburb, district at city boundary; *mekonah*: a wheeled mobile = mihonă: to whine; *mekherah*: sword = megera: big anger, mean and peevish woman; *parvar*: slum, suburb = pârvă: depraved woman, knowing the places of debauchery that were on the city boundaries; *seren*: lords or rulers = sereno: calm, bright, serene and Sereni as a Romanian surname. The author of the text writes that he used the work *The Philistines*, by R.A.S. Macalister, published in 1913, where in Chapter IV states that the language Amu as the old Arabic language and its dialects, encountered the expression "*senutiukapuwaimantirek*" being identical with the word "keftiu" which they no longer understand. We'll help them remember where the word comes from and if we are to say that Egyptians from Palestine referred to the Getae nation as Keta, then this is where they have pulled "keftiu" from, even if it does not mean bacchanal (*chefliu* in Romanian).

I thought so because the sequencing of the letters above, is in fact a sentence in Getic, Rumunian or old Romanian and I broke it in two because based on the “Scythian language” from North of the Ister, it can be interpreted in two ways:

1. *Şinui*: put rail on a wooden wheel = *a sinui*: to lock + *ţiu*: squared tool with four sharp edges used as a chisel in blacksmithing and carpentry + *capu*: head, leader, beginning + *vai*: awe, approval + *manti*: fortune teller, prophet + *rig*: gravel put on the roads; *rec*: bar, spindle, shaft;

2. *Şinui*: to tie tightly + *ţiu*: to hold + *capu*: head, start, beginning + *vai*: awe, admiration + *mantii*: mantle, cloak, ceremonial robe + *rek*: king, lord, king card.

But as it is stated that this is actually the Palestinian’s language, then we must refer to the sentence with respect to that particular time, around XVIII to X centuries B.C.E. when the Carpathian population lived in Canaan and had as neighbors the Egyptians and the Hittites. I remembered the work of Jordanes with the writing *Getica* which told us that some of the Get invaders who took by the throat the Egyptians in the first part of the XVIII century B.C.E., returned and settled in Palestine. And the sentence in question that I want to decipher, I must tie it to these historical facts. It is said about the Hyksos that they ruled Egypt for about 150 years, also introducing the chariot. But in Asia Minor, the Khabiru (Cabeiri) were known as master blacksmiths, being the only ones to process metals, so the first translated version refers precisely to the chariot that was an object of great luxury for anyone who had it. I translated the sentence like this: **The leader of the Prophets (priests) who travels with a chariot on locked wheels and iron axles, stirring admiration.** The second version I have translated is: **The king puts on his head (and on his body) a ceremonial garment, attaching it with admiration so it lasts.** I support this idea with the historical reality of the region and not with the Sinaic visions which the “Torah archaeologists” want to rewrite the history of Palestine with. The Assyrian King Shalmaneser III (858-824 B.C.E.) after entering with his armies in Palestine, he urged the leader of the Palestinian cities to an act of obedience which he immortalized on the obelisk from Kalhu or Calah, the capital of the Empire. We saw on this archaeological object that there is a man bent over and wearing a Getic cap, but having the top tilted towards the back of the neck and dressed with a cloak wrapped around the body and his waist strapped with a cord. The cap worn by the person kneeling, as well as by the other three persons, was specific only to the Getae from north of Istria, from Thrace and Phrygia, and the claim that these people would represent King Omri of the Jews and his followers is only a lie like so many other lies generated from the bottomless river of Mosaic visions. Another archaeological source which proves they stole from the Getic culture more than they can even imagine, are the coins minted by their little king Herod (37-4 B.C.E.) which have the Getic symbols printed on them: the tree of life with seven branches, the northern cross (X) i.e. column of light, the holy mountain, the cross, the circle (symbolizing the wheel of life), the Keys of Paradise, the ankh cross of the Egyptians and the six-pointed star from Şinca Veche (IV millennium B.C.), being the so-called “Star of David”, although the Ivrits weren’t born yet when our ancestors used this symbol. And in the *Old and New Covenant* there are over 310 passages “borrowed” from the Essene writings, a few from the Persians and others from the Egyptian theology.

A great robbery is the claim that they, the descendants of Shem – *Genesis* 11:4-9 – had built the city of Babylon around 2.300 B.C., but they expose themselves in the concocted lie as they write at 10:10-12 about Kush (Sudan) and the descendants of Ham (Egyptians), that they had Nimrud who was the first to rule over Babel, Erech, Accad, Calne and Assyria where he built the cities of Nineveh, Rehoboth-Ir and **Calah**. But the city Calah or Kalhu was an old commercial Assyrian center founded by Shalmaneser I (1.274-1.245 B.C.), but after 150 years it had become a ruin, later being rebuilt by King Ashurnasirpal II (884-859 B.C.), starting with the year 879 B.C. when he established the Empire capital. The city had this status until the year 706 B.C.E. when Sargon II (722-705 B.C.E.) moved the capital in the city of Dur-Sharrukin. So their historical memory is full of visions and limitless lies that were meant to falsify the history of the peoples of Asia, Middle East, Far-East, Egypt and Europe. They say in *Genesis* 10:25 that

in Heber was born **Peleg** because that is when the Earth was shared. But this “Peleg” was known to Egyptians as well, because we find him mentioned in the book *Sothis* written by Manetho, which says that the city of Babel was built five years after the birth of Peleg. And they also say that the entire Mesopotamia was a colony of some Egyptians who lived in those places in ancient times, building many cities and temples. **But the city was actually built by the Emesh in the years 3.000 B.C.E., being called Ka-Din.Gir-Ra, meaning “the Gate of the Gods”,** the same meaning the word Babel has. In the old Romanian language we have the word *peleag* which means bald, bare or bald-headed. Both the disc from Phaistos, as well as the wooden bust found in Palestine and also the polished stone from the tomb of Alexander, show that a nation from Palestine used to shave their head and wear two small discs in their ears. In the manuscript discovered in the caves of Qumran, entitled *Zadokite Document*, the chapter about the future punishment of the disobedient, mentions the ruler of the House of **Peleg** who was forced to leave the main building of the fraternity and was later crucified because he dishonored the temple of Mosaics from Jerusalem. But this lie that their ancestors had built the city of Babel, has its source in an action of Alexander the Macedonian, who after defeating the Persians at Gaugamela, went to Babylon where he learned that the priests were making observations of the sky for 1903 years, so the city would have been founded in the year 2.234 B.C. **or thirteen years after the birth of Peleg.** The information was recorded in *De Caelo* (About Skies), Book VI, written by Simplicius in the sixth century A.D., also mentioned in the works of the Greek philosopher Porphyry (234-305).

Explanation for the words **Mioritic** and **Solomónar**:

1. **Mioritic** (referring to the ancient popular ballad **Miorița**) = a *philosophical and religious concept* of the Rumunians/today Romanians which stated that the conscious human being found in perfect balance with the whole Creation, knowing his faith due to some apparently unpredictable and unexplainable events, doesn't attempt to modify it, but accepts and understands an order superior to the earthly life, considering the human existence a fulfillment of a divine plan and death as a passage, a liberation from the physical life on the way to a never ending existence.

2. **Solomónars** are literates of the authentic ancestral cultural and religious traditions, scholars with paranormal skills; these kept an eye on the way of the “Zamolxian religion” – as the Greeks named it – but in fact, Lamb Christianization – following the Rumunian traditions – was respected, but also the social common laws were followed by Romanians until the XVI century; their name being taken from their leather apron called *solomón*.

**Author:** *Constantin Olariu Arimin*