

Video 77: The Teachings of Thoth Part 2: Thoth's and Marduk's Impact in Ancient Egypt

Written by Wes Penre, October 1, 2018

This is a transcript to video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ilB6T2G2yEI&t=4s>

Ancient texts tell us that Thoth was the first ruler of Egypt in the Pre-Dynastic Era, which is not completely correct because in the beginning, Egypt was Matriarchal. However, because we are discussing Thoth's storyline in this video series, we'll let that pass by for now.

Thoth was of course En.ki's emissary among humans, En.ki being his father. En.ki sees himself as the true God of the Universe. He was known in Egypt as the Sun God Atum, who created the world and humankind. He was sometimes depicted as a snake. He was the Sun of the Morning, while Marduk, who often hijacked his father's persona, became the Sun of the Evening, also known as Ra. Sometimes, Marduk hijacked Yahweh's persona, which is the reason why we in Yahweh/Jehovah can see a schizophrenic God—one being more "friendly" and covertly manipulative, while the other side of God is very blood-thirsty and cruel.

Because Thoth was the first ruler, which he also mentions in the Emerald Tablets, and Atum was the God of worship, Egypt started out as being En.ki's kingdom. Thoth, who was also supposedly the builder of the Great

Pyramid and the Step Pyramid in the incarnation of the Great Architect Imhotep, taught people about his Father and explained the Creation Story to them, making En.ki God of the Universe. However, at one point, Marduk overthrew Thoth and placed himself as God, known through history as Ra.

Egyptian history, when it comes to religion, is complicated. At times, Egypt was monotheistic, but most of the time, it was polytheistic (worship of many gods); although, generally with a main deity on top. This top deity was always a sun god, which means that whom they worshiped was sometimes En.ki and sometimes Marduk. After Marduk took over in Egypt, his persona was often the focus of worship, although other gods were worshiped, as well. When Osiris ruled together with Isis, the focus shifted from Marduk to En.ki for a while—Osiris being En.ki himself. Isis, as the Mother Goddess, then also became a focus of worship. The bottom line is that regardless of whether there was one particular God above all the others, Egypt was polytheistic...until Amenhotep IV became the ruler of Egypt.

Usually, we associate “Amen/Amon/Amun/ with Marduk (Amen-Ra), but Amen/Amun was originally En.ki, as mentioned earlier. Marduk simply hijacked this title, making himself God (Amen)—thus, Amen-Ra. In the time period before Amenhotep's reign, the Egyptians worshiped Amun, the Sun of the Morning, i.e. En.ki. There was also an entire pantheon of other gods whom people worshiped. What Amenhotep IV did was to get

rid of the whole pantheon of gods, demanding that people worshiped ONE God, who was Aten. Aten is another name for Ra, i.e. Marduk. Amenhotep then changed his name to Akhenaten to emphasize whom people should worship. Therefore, it seems logical to think that whomever “educated” Akhenaten, it was not Thoth, but more likely Marduk, who wanted to win people over from worshiping En.ki to worshiping Ra. Akhenaten did not succeed to get monotheism accepted in Egypt, however, and after his death, when his son, who was first named Tutankhaten (Aten being Ra/Marduk), changed his name to Tutankhamun (Amun being En.ki), the High Priests, being En.ki's Minions, were satisfied, because they felt they had lost much of their power under Akhenaten. Tutankhamun died young, and after that, the High Priests could fully regain their power **again**.

While we're on the subject of Akhenaten, here is something very interesting. Both scholars and alternative researchers have come to the conclusion that Akhenaten and Moses were one and the same—even Barbara Marciniak's “Pleadians” emphasized the same thing. Without going too much into this connection, it makes a lot of sense. As we highly suspect, Yahweh was both En.ki and Marduk, interchangeably. Most people relate the Yahweh whom Moses met on Mount Sinai as being En.ki. Ariel and I believe he was not. Moses actually met with Marduk, portraying himself as Yahweh. Why are we drawing that conclusion? Because if Moses and Akhenaten were one and the same, and Akhenaten worshiped Marduk, the following conclusion does not become too farfetched.

Video 77: The Teachings of Thoth Part 2: Thoth's and Marduk's Impact in
Ancient Egypt

Egypt was at that time worshipping En.ki, and Marduk was jealous of his Father being the one who could feed off all these worshipers, so he portrayed himself as a “jealous god,” and demanded that he was the ONLY God people should worship. Moses/Akhenaten took this to heart, and therefore, when he became the ruler in Egypt, Moses/Akhenaten got rid of the entire pantheon of gods and demanded that people started worshipping only ONE God, whom he called Aten—Aten being Ra, i.e. Marduk.

Christians, Jews, and even non-religious people see Yahweh's Ten Commandments as being very benevolent and useful—something for religious and non-religious people to follow. We agree. Much is just common sense, but the Laws of Yahweh are still of a benevolent nature. What most people are missing, however, is the purpose behind these laws. First, people had started worshipping images of the God instead of God himself, which of course diminished Marduk's power. He needed an obedient population, who was easy to control. If people behaved and stopped being unpredictable, it would of course be much easier to keep the sheep in the fold.

Interesting enough, the Ten Commandments were not the first laws Marduk had forced upon the people. We know of at least two other occasions, when Marduk gave humankind laws to follow. Moses lived approximately between 1391-1271 BC, but in 1754 BC, centuries earlier,

Marduk gave the Babylonian King, Hammurabi, what is known as the “Hammurabi Codes” or “Hammurabi Laws.” It's from there we get the law, “an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth.” The purpose with these extensive codes, consisting of 282 laws, was to stop violence and crime, but they were also implemented to solve issues concerning household and family relationships, such as inheritance, divorce, paternity, and reproductive behavior. These laws are considered being the first attempt to a **Constitution**.

The King wrote about how he received the codes: "Anu and Bel called by name me, Hammurabi, the exalted prince, who feared God, to bring about the rule of righteousness in the land, to destroy the wicked and the evil-doers; so that the strong should not harm the weak; so that I should rule over the black-headed people like Shamash [did], and enlighten the land, to further the well-being of mankind."

Those who have read my papers know that Utu Shamash and Marduk are one and the same. This indicates that the laws originate from Marduk. It seems to us that 282 laws apparently were too much for people to be able to follow, so Marduk narrowed them down to ten and gave the new laws to Moses upon the mountain. We can almost hear Marduk mumble, “the stupid humans can't even follow 282 laws, so I'd better dumb it all down and reduce them to ten. Hopefully they can count that far, at least.”

Video 77: The Teachings of Thoth Part 2: Thoth's and Marduk's Impact in
Ancient Egypt

The earliest laws that have been preserved are the “Ur-Nammu Laws” from Mesopotamia, and they are in the Sumerian language. King Ur-Nammu reigned between 2112–2095 BC, and many think that his son wrote them down. Instead of implementing the “eye for an eye” punishment, these laws institute fines of monetary compensation for bodily damage. However, murder, adultery, robbery, and rape were capital offenses.

In the prelude to the laws, the texts read: "...Then did Ur-Nammu the mighty warrior, king of Ur, king of Sumer and Akkad, by the might of Nanna, lord of the city, and in accordance with the true word of Utu, establish equity in the land..." Here we have Utu/Marduk at play again.

This is interesting for another reason, as well. Today, we are bound by thick lawbooks, full of laws that we need to follow, or we'll be punished in one way or another. Now we know where laws originate from, and WHO instigated them—Marduk Ra. Laws are not established for our benefit, but for that of the gods. In the beginning, before the Invasion happened, we didn't need any laws because we were operating from a higher state of being that was heart-based. It was in our nature to operate in a manner that was beneficial for everyone. After En.ki created his own souls that were not heart-based and came here to traumatize us, the gods needed to create laws to keep us in check, relatively speaking. Equally interesting is that we humans need to follow all these thousands upon thousands of laws, while the gods can command humans to kill left and

Video 77: The Teachings of Thoth Part 2: Thoth's and Marduk's Impact in
Ancient Egypt

right and instigate war, genocide, famine and disease, droughts and floods as they please. Laws, Commandments, and common sense do not apply to “God.” It’s amazing that those committed to religion can’t see this as being quite odd. By saying this, we are not suggesting we shouldn’t follow the laws because as long as the world is like it is now, they’re necessary—we’re only pointing out where they came from and what their purpose is.

In summary thus far, Amun was the Creator, the Sun of the Morning, which is equivalent to the Morning Star--Lucifer. This was the deity Thoth promoted. It’s also interesting to find that Amun, when creating mankind, “sneezed out” the human souls, according to Egyptian mythology. This corresponds well with what the Nag Hammadi says that both Sophia (the Orion Queen,) and En.ki the Demiurge breathed out souls, who became his souls in the human soul group (the dark souls, who are not the Namlu’u—the primordial human soul group.) This, in turn, corresponds to the Queen being portrayed as a Dragon, who breathes out Fire, which is symbolic for soul-fire.

After Marduk took over, his Father’s title was hijacked by him, and he became known as Amun/Amen-Ra, the Sun of the Evening, or the Dark Lord, as Thoth depicted him in the Emerald Tablets. Early on, when Egypt became polytheistic, people worshiped almost 2000 different gods, but just like when I broke down many of these gods in the Wes Penre Papers, showing that many of these gods were one and the same, many of these 2000 deities were also the same under different names, which we can see

Video 77: The Teachings of Thoth Part 2: Thoth's and Marduk's Impact in
Ancient Egypt

when we cross-reference. However, it becomes even more confusing, because Egypt was also divided when it came to whom to worship, so the entire country did not worship the same gods at the same time. Regardless, people still worshiped the same Overlords, but under different names. It's also interesting to note that on top of all these gods were nine main gods, and this assembly of deities was called the "Ennead," which means nine. This corresponds to what Thoth said in the Emerald Tablets, where he mentioned nine gods—seven were the gods of Light and two were the gods of Darkness. En.ki rules over the Brothers of Light, and Marduk, together with Ereshkigal, rule over the Brothers of Darkness.

Now, let's discuss the Great Architect Imhotep. According to ancient history, he was equated to Thoth, and he was a poet, judge, engineer, magician, scribe, astronomer, astrologer, and physician—by some considered being the grandfather of modern medicine. He was, according to the annuals, the son of Ptah, whom we know is En.ki (something I brought up in my papers). Moreover, he was the adviser to Pharaoh Djoser in the late 27th Century BC, the Founder of the Third Dynasty of the Old Kingdom. He was also known as "the one who comes in peace." During this time, Imhotep/Thoth's mission was apparently to work together with the Pharaoh to build pyramids and other important structures. He was also modifying the written language. Moreover, he made sure that a new dynasty was created, where his Father En.ki was God.

Video 77: The Teachings of Thoth Part 2: Thoth's and Marduk's Impact in
Ancient Egypt

What we can see here is that we have two main factions of the AIF, both working for power and control, but they do it completely differently. Marduk is the overly masculine, dominant character in this play, and he is violent and demanding in an overt way. En.ki, on the other hand, is the more feminine character, working on teaching humanity and spiritually awaken us—he is more covertly manipulative. Still, En.ki's goal is to steer the awakening humanity towards himself and his own Agenda—him being the Father God in his own mind.

Our entire history is an endless chain of manipulation from both factions of the Ennead. Still, this is just the beginning. More to follow in upcoming videos...