

Veriticus

God
the Truth

The sole purpose of this book
is to try to make our world a better, safer and nicer place.

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A few words from the writer

Many of us first learned the stories of the Bible when we were innocent, trusting, little children.

Our parents believed the stories, so it was natural that we should believe them too.

Since then, our bodies have matured but, -in many cases, our minds have not.

We still, -unquestioningly, believe the stories that we were told.

Well, it is now clear that the Bible stories are nothing but a pack of lies and inventions.

In this little book the writer will try to expose the lies, and present the truth.

So please, try to read it thoughtfully, then You can decide, what You will believe.

Veriticus

Preface

More lies and untruths have been written about Judaism, Christianity, and Islam,
than about any other subject in the history of humanity,
and the difficulty for the reader will be in sorting out fact from fiction, and truth from falsehood.

The writer of this book is no more than just another human
who has tried, -to the utmost of his ability, to write only what is true.

**The reader can take 'that what is written here'
as being an honest account of the undisputable facts.**

This. the writer expects, will cause 'those who peddle god-worship'
to try their hardest to discredit him,
and they are powerful and ruthless people who have got much to lose.

The writer prays that his reader will be a person with an open-mind.

Something to consider

For a god to create Planet Earth, -and a Universe such as ours, -and Life as we know it, it would indeed need to be a supremely wise, and talented, and extremely capable being.

If what we have been told about Yahweh, or God, or Allah is the truth,
-that He is the All-Mighty, All-Powerful, Benevolent and Caring being,
who created our world and then the entire Universe, and in only four days,
then He would surely realise, that if He and His angels were to come down to our level,
-from his home in the clouds, (*according to the Torah, the Bible, and the Quran,*)
and if He was to then move freely amongst us, -as the preachers claim that He does with them,
then we, -every single one of us, -Jew, Christian, Islamist, and Atheist alike,
would slavishly worship Him.

We would **all** worship **the same one god**,
and we would each obey His every commandment,
and we would each respect and take care of this god's Creation, -our planet,

Separate, -and distinct, religions would no longer exist,
and neither would the suspicions, the hatreds, and the violence that belongs to them.

There would be no more religious wars,
-no more religion-caused hatred, suffering, and genocide.

That is what one might expect to be the case, if what we are being told is the truth.

If there really was such a god, it could not fail to realise
that if it was to come out of hiding and was to reveal itself to all of us,
and if it was to move about freely and openly amongst us,
then we would all share the same belief in it, every single one of us.

We would no longer need to waste time, money and materials
on building Synagogues, and Cathedrals, and Churches, and Mosques.

There would no-longer be any need, or use, for the Torah, the Bible, or the Quran.

If there really was such a god, then this god would know
that only good-things could come from its being open and honest,
and that being secretive and furtive only fosters evil.

If there really was such a god, and if this god was known to us,
then we would not need anyone to tell us about Him.

We would no longer have a need for Rabbis, and Priests, and Mullahs.

Chapter One

The way it is

Christian persons will tell you that their god, -whom they call '**God**', is the **real** god.

Jewish believers will insist that their god, -whom they call '**Yahweh**', is the **real** god.

But! Were you to ask an Islamist- "Who really is the **real** god?"
you would be told that '**Allah**' is the **only** god,
and that the other two gods are complete imposters.

Now obviously, they **could not**, all three, be right, -but they **could**, all three, be wrong,
because there might exist, -beyond their closed and tiny minds, a force so unbelievably powerful,
that they could not even begin to comprehend it.

Shall we read on, and see what waits in store for us?

It is generally accepted that Judaism had its beginnings at some time around 250 BC, with the writing of 'The Torah', - a fictitious story, invented by the Jews of that time, which tells of 'the creation of Planet Earth on 17 June 3761 BC' by their invented god, -whom they called 'Yahweh'.

and **everything** hinges upon those ten words because,
-according to the Jews, -today, -in 2012.AD. Planet Earth is only 5,773 years old,

According to the Jews,

**'Planet Earth is less than Five Thousand, Eight-Hundred years old',
-therefore the history that scientists and archaeologists tell us, must be a pack of lies.**

In the Torah, those Jews carefully detailed 'their exact invented history',
-covering the time from 'the Creation' to their then present day,
-in an attempt to portray themselves as being **"God's chosen people"**.

**On the day before that moment in time, -when the Jews began to write the Torah,
'God' did not exist, neither did Adam and Eve exist, and nor did the Talking Snake.**

It was all invented from that moment on.

It was some **175** years later, -at around **75 BC**,
 that the **Greek Establishment** learned of Judaism,
 and they quickly saw in it the opportunity to make money.

The **Torah** was then translated into Greek to be called '**The Translation of the Seventy**'.

'**Pentateuch**' and '**Septuagint**' are the names the Romans gave to them.

Pentateuch, -meaning '**Five Boxes of Scrolls**'.

Septuaginta, -Latin for seventy, intended to refer to '**Seventy**' **Scrolls**',

-but the 'preachers of god-worship' would have us believe that it refers to

'the 70 Jewish scholars who 'supposedly' completed the translation in 70 days,

-taking some 4,900 man-days to translate it onto parchment scrolls',

-the equivalent of one man taking 13 years, 5 months,

-and the '**Translation of the Seventy**' was but a tiny part of what is today, '**The Old Testament**'.

No doubt someone, somewhere, will believe them.

Several hundred years after the birth of Judaism, -at a time around 400 AD,
 the Roman Establishment, -the rulers of Rome, realised that '**Judaism was a weapon**'
 which would allow them to use '**the fear of Yahweh**' to better control and tax the populace.

The Greek 'Septuagint' was then translated into Latin, to become '**The Latin Vulgate**',
 The Roman people however, now much wiser, more intelligent, and more sophisticated
 than their Semite and Greek counterparts of many-hundreds of years earlier,
 refused to believe 'the story of Adam and Eve and the Talking Snake',
 of 'the Magic Tree', of men who lived for 'a Thousand Years',
 and the other, ridiculous, invented stories,
 -finding them to be childish, and without credibility.

This refusal by the Roman people to believe 'the Story of the Jews'
 resulted in the Roman Establishment abandoning their plans to introduce Judaism,
 but they did not abandon their plans to control and tax the people.

It was, -in about 450 AD, that they started again, **but this time with a god of their own making**,
 and they named their newly-invented god, '**God**'.

It was this, -together with the writing of the 'New Testament of the Catholic Bible',
 that was the beginnings of Roman Catholicism and Popery,
-and it started in about 450 AD.

Islam had its beginnings at about 610 AD when, -the Islamists claim,
 the young Roman Catholic god,
 -who himself had only been invented some 160 years earlier, -in 450 AD,
 sent his equally fictitious angel, '**Gabriel**', to visit Mohammed.

According to Islam, Mohammed was supposedly a middle-aged Arab gentleman
 who had deserted his wife and four children,
 and who, -the Islamists claim, was, -at that time, living alone in a cave.

According to Islam,
 the recently invented Catholic god had sent Gabriel to tell Mohammed of Allah,
 -and it was jolly-lucky for us that He did,
 because otherwise, we humans would never have known about Allah, -and of Islam,
 -isn't it a pity that it is all just invented lies
 but, -for the moment, let us concern ourselves more with our own beginnings.

It may help us to better understand the truth,
 if we take a very brief look at the history of humans, as we understand it to be.

Chapter Two

A very brief look at our past

We do believe, -with a degree of assuredness, that at some-time around a million years ago, a new species of animal, 'Homo sapien', evolved, -being us humans.

The Homo-sapiens had evolved from the now believed to be extinct species, Homo erectus.

Those first Homo sapiens were only one small step removed from being wild animals, and they would have behaved as such.

We can safely assume that, -at the very beginnings of humanity, our ancestors, -those early Homo sapiens, would have evolved into a single tribe of primitive humans.

We can suppose that this tribe would, -with the passage of time, have grown in number, and that the bickering and the squabbling amongst them, the competition for available food, or perhaps, simply the curiosity of adventure, would have eventually led to some members of the tribe leaving the main group and heading off to a different part of the forest, or to the other side of the hill, to eventually start a new tribe.

Over the thousands of years that followed, the bickering and the squabbling,
the competition for available food, the spirit of adventure, or even simple curiosity,
-each of which may be a natural part of all life forms,
would have resulted in the formation of many-many different tribes,
with them eventually spreading-out to many different parts of our world.

The vocabulary of those primitive people would, -most surely, have been extremely basic.

As they discovered, or experienced new things,
so too would there have arisen the need for new words to describe those new things.

The vocabularies of each of the tribes therefore, would have developed along different lines,
with each tribe finding a different word, for the same new thing.

Hence, separate languages and dialects began to evolve.

Archaeological discoveries and Science have taught us that,
-at what is believed to have been some **Seven-Hundred-Thousand years ago**,
Homo sapiens became aware of rocks which had sharp edges.

With those rocks they were able to hack branches from trees, -to use as cudgels,
with which to try to defend themselves from other animals, -including other Homo sapiens,
or to use as weapons, in order to kill other animals.

Having rocks with sharp edges also enabled them to hack-open animal hides
to access the flesh, and to cut and scrape animal skins for use as clothing.

Over time, they also learned to use such rocks to make and sharpen spears.

They later learned to split rocks, and to produce smaller rocks with a sharp edge,
which they then used as a tip for their wooden spears, making the spear more effective.

It was the use of stone-tools, clothing, clubs and spears, that set Homo apart from other animals.

It is what causes us to call them 'sapien',
-from the Latin word 'sapiens', meaning 'having wisdom',
and it is the reason why we refer to them as being 'Stone Age' people,
or people of the Palaeolithic Age.

Those Homo sapiens, -apart from having stone tools, clothing, clubs and spears,
would have behaved in much the same way as wild animals behave today.

They would have slept in holes in the ground, in caves, in the branches of trees,
or even on the ground hidden amongst the undergrowth.

Most of their waking life would have been spent both looking to 'find' something to eat,
and trying to avoid 'becoming' something to eat.

It is doubtful that they would have had much time for recreation.

Perhaps attracting a likely-looking woman from a neighbouring tribe
and then persuading her back to his cave,
would have been the closest that those ancestors of ours came to fun and games.

Of necessity, those ancestors were nomadic people. They were hunter-gatherers.

They were obliged to wander the countryside in search of food.

They had cause to follow migrating herds of animals, and to kill in order to eat,
and, -as is the case with many species of birds and other animals,
they learned to follow the seasonal fruiting of plants.

Eventually, some humans domesticated small animals such as dogs, sheep and goats,
but they still had the need to keep wandering in search of fresh pastures and seasonal fruits,
what today's anthropologists may refer to as being 'Nomadic Pastoral Complexes'.

It was as recently as **Twenty-Thousand years ago**, that the bow and arrow was invented.

By this time, humans had also learned to construct rudimentary canoes.

These events marked the end of the Palaeolithic Age and heralded-in the Mesolithic Era.

So much is unknown about our past and, -sadly, will probably never be known.

We can use the first human occupants of South America as an example.

Whether they arrived there by travelling through what is today Russia,
and then via Alaska, and North and Central America,
or whether they arrived there by sea from Africa is not known.

The flow of the currents of the South Atlantic Ocean would make this last option quite feasible.

We do know that some of our ancestors did develop the ability
to cross large expanses of open water, sometimes, -albeit perhaps, by misfortune.

This is borne-out by the fact that the Pacific Islanders must have arrived there by boat, or raft,
there being, -at that time, no other convenient or dry way for them to get there.

How many fisher persons were swept out to sea by currents or storms
and never lived to once more see dry land, or to tell their tale,
or how many survived long enough to reach another land,
or even, of how many had the wisdom and the daring-do to seek-out new lands,
we shall never know.

Chapter Three

The Making of the Bread

Recently, -in the past 60 years or so, archaeologists, historians and scientists have learned that sometime in the region of 10,000 years ago, -somewhere in Anatolia, (*The Asian part of Turkey.*) someone discovered that-

“The ripened grains of ‘cereal grasses’, when crushed to a powder and mixed with water turned into ‘bread’, and could be eaten, -as ‘food’.”

A Homo sapien, -for whatever reason, had crushed some ripened grains of cereal grass.

Whether the grains were of wheat, or of oats, or whatever-else, we do not know.

We do not know who, we do not know why, and nor shall we ever know.

All we know is that it did happen.

It is quite possible that late one summer, -in that part of Anatolia, there was at hand an abundance of easily gathered fruits, insects, and other foods.

Life at that time, for those Homo sapiens in that region, would have been easy.

They could have eaten their fill, and then relaxed.

What happened next may have been the unwitting actions of some children who were playing close-by a rocky outcrop, and merely doing as children do.

It could be that those children, -whose only playthings were what grew or lay around them,
 had gathered some grains of ripened wild wheat or wild oats that grew nearby
 and, -in a depression in the rock, -and using a suitable-sized pebble,
 had crushed and ground the grains to a powder. (What we today would call flour.)

It could be that those children then mixed some water into the powder
 and produced a paste which resembled today's plasticine, or play-doh,
 which they may, -or may not, have played with before something else captured their attention.

It is not being said that this did happen, merely that it could have happened
 but, -for a moment, let us pretend that it did happen,
 and that those children had made a lump of paste as big as a golf ball,
 and that they had finally flattened it into a disc before abandoning it.

Leaving a thin disc of dough on a hot rock, in a hot sun, in a sheltered place,
 is likely to have turned the dough into what many supermarkets sell as 'wraps'.
 Wraps being thin sheets of unleavened bread. (about 250 mm dia. or 220 mm square.)

This action could have happened a thousand times before, and each time gone unnoticed,
 the bread then being eaten by hungry birds or animals.

It **could** be however that, -on this occasion, the children had returned to the spot,
 found the 'bread', and decided to try eating it themselves.

We shall never know if this was the case, or not.

It could even be that, -on that occasion, those children had mixed some berries with the flour,
and that they had left their 'lump of goo' on the rock, in the shape of a ball.

Now what those children could not have known,
but what the reader, -and this writer, likely do know,
is that '**wild yeast**' is to be found on the outside of berries,
and that flour is a form of '**carbohydrate**'.

And this time, -whilst we may not be aware of it, our grannies certainly knew
that when you mix carbohydrate with yeast, and add a little bit of water, and a little bit of heat,
you get a chemical reaction which produces a gas called '**Carbon dioxide**'. (also known as CO_2 .)

In properly produced dough, with the yeast spread evenly throughout,
the action of the CO_2 being produced causes the dough to expand and the bread to rise.

That is why our bread is full of tiny holes, they are, -or once were, filled with CO_2 .

Now had the children made their goo (the dough.) in the morning, and had it been a very hot day,
with the rocky outcrop in a sheltered position, and had it been later in the day
when our little Homo sapien children revisited their rocky outcrop,
they would have noticed that their ball-shaped lump of goo was now much larger and harder,
and surely this would have aroused their curiosity;
and this writer would imagine that 'berry-flavoured bread' would be rather scrumptious!

There is an easy way to find out dear reader.

All you will need is a bowlful of ripened grains, some unwashed berries, and a way of crushing it.

If you cannot find a suitable rocky outcrop and pebble, a mortar and pestle should do.

If you are unable to find a bowlful of ripened grains, half a cup of flour will do the trick, and instead of using berries, you could always make some unleavened wraps instead.

It has been done before!

This writer knows because he was one who tried it. It was good fun, tasty and filling.

He took about 200 ml. of wholegrain flour and, -in a 150 mm. dia. bowl, he slowly added water, mixing it with a fork until it was sort of 'plastic'.

The mixture stuck to everything, the sides of the bowl, his fingers, the fork, the parrot, -everything.

It was a real mess, a real battle I can tell you!

But, -not to be beaten, he tried adding a few drops of vegetable oil to the sticky mess.

What a difference it made. Now he was able to play with it without it fouling-up his fingers, and no longer did it stick to the mixing bowl or to the fork, -or to the parrot.

(Unrefined cereal grains also contain a tiny amount of oil.)

After playing with the dough, -kneading it, for several minutes it became really elastic.

After ripping it into pieces, each a bit smaller than a ping-pong ball, and rolling them flat and thin, the 'discs' were cooked, individually, in a hot frying pan for a few minutes on each side.

They tasted quite nice when spread with a smear of goodness.

Fortunately, -for us, it was realised that those ripened grains of cereal grass were 'a resource', that they could be harvested and stored, -even transported, to be crushed and eaten at will.

Suddenly the ways of the human race had become changed forever.

A million years of hunting, gathering, and scavenging, was about to come to an end.

It resulted in grains, -perhaps of wheat, being planted, harvested, and stored.

It later opened the door to crops of other grains, of oats, barley, and rye,
and later, to legumes (beans.), vegetables, and root crops.

Now, no longer were humans committed to following the seasonal fruiting of plants.

No longer did humans have the need to continually follow migrating herds
and to then have to kill an animal in order to satisfy their hunger,
or to scavenge upon the remnants of some other animal's kill,
although no doubt, -if the opportunity arose, they likely would have done so.

From this point on, humans were able to take some control of their lives.

Storage of their grains, -keeping them safe from hungry birds, hungry animals, and others, would have proven to have been a problem for our forebears.

No doubt, they would have first tried burying their grains in the ground, only to find that rot, mildew, and raids by hungry rodents, took high toll of their stocks.

They would also have discovered that some of their ripened grains, -when buried in the ground, 'sprouted', and started to grow into more wheat.

Without doubt, whilst digging the holes in which to bury their stores, they discovered 'clay'.

These two discoveries were eventually responsible for Homo sapiens becoming domiciled.

They would have noticed, -as they scraped the clay out of the ground, -perhaps using a small rock or a stick as a scraper, that the clay was moist and pliable.

Doubtless, someone would have fiddled with, or experimented, with the clay, so discovering that it was malleable and could be moulded into shapes.

They would have learned that small lumps of clay could be squeezed together to form a bigger unified lump.

They would also have noticed that when clay became wet, it became softer and easier to work, and that as it lay exposed to the air and the sun, it dried and hardened.

After realising that burying their seeds was not a satisfactory way of storing them, someone possibly had the idea of storing the seeds above the ground, and keeping them safe and dry, by using clay to surround them.

They may have eventually figured-out that by packing lumps of moist clay together on the ground, -so as to form a ring, and then by packing more clay on top, -to form a slightly smaller ring, and with each succeeding layer forming a still smaller one, it would have created a conical, self-supporting structure.

Smoothing the outer surface of the clay during the construction, -and before it hardened, would have made the structure quite waterproof.

By leaving the top of the cone open, -to be closed by a removable plug, -perhaps by a large stone, or a suitable piece of rock, they would have been able to access their grain at will, and the clay, -as it dried and hardened, would have kept their stocks of seeds safe from smaller animals, insects, birds, and from the weather.

It would have been a natural progression for them to build bigger structures, with a hole in the side, through which they could crawl, to access the structure's interior.

Suddenly, the very first 'houses' would have been created or invented. Homo sapiens would, -at last, have found proper shelter from the weather, and a degree of safety from night-time marauders.

Clay had turned-out to be a wonderful, extremely-useful, discovery. They would also have learned that it was much easier to draw pictures on slabs of moist clay, than it was to scratch pictures on rocks, on rock-walls, or inside caves.

No doubt, clay also became a plaything for children.

Clay also lent itself to the invention and manufacture of pottery. Bowls, from which they would have discovered they could drink, and carry water; and later jars, which were to become a means of storing and transporting goods and liquids.

With bowls, Homo sapiens no longer had to get down on hands and knees to drink from puddles or streams like an animal.

Now, with a bowl, they could scoop-up the water and drink it like a human.

The wandering hunter-gatherer was stepping closer to becoming civilised.

When handles were first attached to bowls to make them into cups, is not known.

Nor is it known who first fastened a board to a wall, and then drove nails or pegs into it,
to provide a place where-upon to hang his or her cups,
but it resulted in the very-first '**cup-board**' on planet Earth.

Since then, we've added sides to it, and a top and a bottom, and fitted shelves and doors,
making it a place to store clothes, food and many other things,
yet still we call it a cup-board, (pronounced 'cub-ud'.)
and it all began because a Homo-sapien happened to crush some ripened grains of cereal grass.

Without question, they would still have wandered in search of food to supplement their grains
but now, -with grains stored, they had a reason to return to a particular place.

They had reason to build a shelter, in a place that would eventually become 'home'.

Slowly, but just as surely, they were becoming settled.

It would have certainly been the case that, on returning to their base,
they would have carried extra fruits and roots to be eaten at a later time.

Without doubt, some of the pips and seeds from fruit that they had gathered from afar
and had taken home to eat, which ended-up on the ground,
would also have taken root and grown,
and it is likely that this would not, for long, have gone unnoticed.

It is highly probable that this, -in turn, led to the deliberate planting of fruit trees which may, -again in turn, have led to the transplanting of bushes and small trees, and they would certainly have come to realise the importance of 'water' to growing-plants.

It may have taken many-many centuries for this to evolve, but evolve it did and, -at long last, humans had learned the arts of basic bread-making, basic building, basic pottery-making and planting.

The 'Genie of Progress' was out of its bottle!

Chapter Four

The Beginnings of Civilisation

Without doubt, those early humans would have learned the hard way.

Floods would have taught them that building on higher ground was better than building in hollows, or on flood-plains.

They would have soon realised that scattering their grains on the ground, when planting, would have signalled 'feeding-time' to the birds and the rodents.

They learned that it was necessary to 'hide the grains' under a thin layer of soil.

No doubt they would have used a sharp stick, or a rock, to loosen the soil.

One might assume that they then learned to lash a suitable rock, in the fork of a suitable stick, -using vines, -or thongs of leather, thus making 'a pick' with which to make the job easier.

They later used this same technique in the construction of 'ploughs'.

With the passing of time they learned to till the soil, and to plant their seeds, and to gather and store sufficient grain to last them from harvest to harvest.

Probably simultaneously, they would also have learned to re-plant the roots that they had previously, -as they followed the seasons, scraped-out from the ground to eat.

In those days, chickens would probably have been of a similar size to today's wood-ducks, and would likewise have flown, and roosted, and nested on the branches of trees.

It would not be hard to imagine those people, of ten thousand years ago and before, climbing the trees to steal the eggs, or the nestlings.

There is no record of when ducks and chickens were first domesticated. It may have first happened when someone decided to not eat a nestling there and then, but to instead save it for a later time. It may then have become a pet of the children.

It may even have resulted in a decision to try to breed them.

We shall never know.

The people of this time are known to have constructed 'walled-compounds' around their homes. This would have given them, and their food supply, added protection from night-time marauders, and might have stopped their ducks and chickens from wandering-off.

One might imagine that it would not have been long before sheep and goats joined the chickens, and perhaps domesticated horses, cows and pigs, were now not far away.

This period of our history is known by archaeologists and historians as

'The Neolithic Epoch',

-that time when humans began 'farming' and using 'technically advanced stone implements'.

When humans first discovered 'the art of making fire' is not known.
It is known that humans of the much earlier Lower Palaeolithic Age did make use of fire.

It is therefore likely, that once the Neolithic people had their shelter built,
their crops safely stored, and their days work done, that they would, -on pleasant evenings,
have discovered 'the joys of sitting together around a small open fire',
and they would also have discovered 'the pleasures of star-gazing'.

The wind, blowing around the embers of their fire,
is likely to have eventually led them to construct 'a fireplace' of sorts and, -sooner or later,
this would have taught them that fire turns clay to brick.

None of this would have happened overnight.
It would have taken many-many years, probably many centuries, but it did happen.

Humans had changed from being wandering animals to being settled,
(though somewhat unsophisticated) farmers, makers of pottery, and builders.
They would have progressed to constructing bigger, roomier shelters.

As time went by, small communities would have formed.
Over time, these communities would have grown to larger ones, -and so began 'urban' life.
Traces of small urban communities are to be found in Turkey dating back some 9,500 years.

The writer considers that we can safely assume that singing was a part of their life, because the time of 'the making of musical instruments' is now not far away.

At 'Catel Hoyuk', -in South Central Turkey, excavations have revealed the remains of extensive urban constructions which, -so far, date back close to 8,000 years, the population of which, -at its peak, is believed to have been close to 10,000 persons. The excavations are still carefully progressing thanks to the Turkish Government, and others.

The settlements at Catel Hoyuk are believed to have been continually occupied for close to 2,000 years, -until about 4,000 BC.

This being many thousands of years before the Jews invented their god, and still many more hundreds of years before the Romans invented theirs.

Details of the artefacts uncovered during these excavations, and facts about the occupants, -and the things that they got up to, make for very interesting reading. Fortunately there is other material available on that subject, because such details are beyond the scope of this book.

Just as animals and birds, -when the food supply is plentiful, find time to play, so too do humans find time to play. Time to have fun, and time to 'just sit and think'. Time, -to reflect upon life's pleasures, -or upon life's problems.

With a supply of food in store, and with a safe place to sleep, humans found time to think.

The human hunter-gatherers had grown to become bread-makers,
builders, makers of pottery, farmers, and 'thinkers',
and had possibly begun to contemplate the night skies.

It is upon those people that our world's civilisation is based.

Without the discovery of 'grain' as a source of food,
we humans would still be wandering around dressed in animal skins,
eating 'berries, roots, cockroaches, grubs, maggots, snails, and worms',
and chasing animals over cliffs.

To whoever it was who discovered 'bread', we should be eternally grateful,
-and most especially so in respect of the 'cockroaches, grubs, maggots, snails and worms' bit.

**Although, -on reflection, this world and its other occupants
would certainly have been far better off without 'civilised' humans.**

Chapter Five

The discovery of Copper

News of the discovery that the seed of wild grasses could be converted to food would have slowly spread amongst the Stone Age hunter-gatherers.

Many, no doubt, would have discounted it
and would have continued to hunt, and gather, and scavenge.

Others would have become converts to this more-easily obtained source of food,
and would likewise have become farmers.

Small settlements became established in Anatolia.

Basic cultivation of the land began to take place.

With the passing of time, the farming, harvesting, and processing methods improved
and became more refined and more efficient.

The tiny 'gardens' would have become larger and more productive.

Small settlements grew into larger settlements.

Human urban life was here to stay.

As the reader will already be well aware,
some soils of the Earth contain minerals, chemical elements, and metal ores.

If the reader was to build a big-enough fire where soils are rich in certain ores,
the reader might discover, -after the fire had burned-out,
that beneath the ashes of the fire lay small 'globbs' of metal.

This might happen because the heat of the fire
would melt each tiny grain of ore that may have been on the surface,
or which otherwise found its way into the fire.

The tiny molten grains would then, -because of gravity, sink to the base of the fire,
where surface-tension would then cause them to fuse together to form into larger molten globules
which would subsequently cool into solid globbs.

It was no different for our Neolithic ancestors.

They **did** discover 'small globbs of copper' in the ashes of their fires.
Most certainly, -sooner or later, those copper globbs would have aroused someone's curiosity.

It is not hard to imagine the scene.
Suddenly, -and apparently out of nowhere, appeared these small, mainly smooth, ball-shaped,
-and different to anything that they had ever previously seen, -and probably still hot,
'reddish-coloured things'. Things that they had never known before.

Obviously, the very first thing to do, is to make sure that 'the thing' is dead!

The writer is sure that the reader will agree, that the best way 'to kill the thing'
 would be to put it upon a strong rock and, -using great force,
 to pound it fiercely with another strong rock.

The writer is confident that this is exactly what our ancestor would have done.

Placing a glob of copper upon a strong rock, and pounding it fiercely with another strong rock
 will not only 'kill the thing', but it will cause the glob of copper to become flattened,
 and shiny enough to arouse further interest.

Sufficient pounding will make the copper very thin, especially at its edges
 and, -if the edges become thin-enough, they will become quite sharp.

This too, would not have gone unnoticed
 and, -as if by magic, 'the very first knife', -made of copper, saw the light of day on planet Earth.

With knives, humans were able to cut things, -wood, animal hides, animal meat, etc.

It was a good discovery.

Being able to more easily cut and shape wood, opened-up seemingly-endless possibilities.

One might imagine that it was a piece of shiny copper that first aroused the interest of humans in matters of material personal adornment.

Perhaps a thin, narrow strip of shiny copper, became so formed, -by chance, that it slipped easily over the finger of the person concerned, and suddenly, the future wealth and prosperity of today's jewellers was assured.

Those people, whilst working with copper, would have made some mistakes and would have produced some completely useless items.

Throwing those useless items back onto the fire would have taught them that when copper is heated sufficiently, it melts, and that it will again form into another useable glob.

It was this knowledge that eventually led to the casting of copper, and to the making of saws and axes, amongst other things.

Small discs of copper were later to become the coin of the realm. Money!

It was the discovery and the use of copper that led to archaeologists and historians renaming the Neolithic People;-

The people of the Chalcolithic Era.

Chapter Six

Mesopotamia

To the east and south-east of the plains of Anatolia stand the high and rugged Taurus Mountains.

Some of the rain and the melted snow from these mountains
drains into many streams and rivers that flow southward,
and eventually join together to become two major rivers, -the Euphrates and the Tigris.

Over past hundreds of millions of years, the water flooding from these mountains
has carried with it silt and humus that settled onto the flat alluvial plains
that lay between and alongside these two great rivers.

This resulted in producing extremely fertile soil.

It is the region that we now refer to as '**Mesopotamia**'.

It is well-established that Neolithic-Age humans did travel great distances,
-over plains and valleys, and over snow-capped mountains.
'Otzi, the Tyrolean Iceman', of 3,300 BC, is testament to this. (Source- Wikipedia.)

Without doubt, tales of the existence of this extremely fertile land, -as it then was,
that lay between and alongside the Euphrates and Tigris rivers,
would have reached the ears of the farmers of Anatolia.

It may have been that one year, -after continually poor harvests,
some Anatolian farmers took their animals, and what seed they could gather,
and headed east and south, bound for this new land.
And they took with them their newly found knowledge of copper and wood.

The first people to farm in Mesopotamia we call 'Sumerians'.

The land that they farmed we call 'Sumer'.

From whence came the names, is beyond this writer's knowledge.

From where the Sumerians actually originated, can never be fully known.

They were a non-Semitic race.

They most likely came from one or more regions of Anatolia, Scythia, or Persia.

In Mesopotamia, which is regarded as being '**The Cradle of Civilisation**', the Sumerians thrived.

Their animals multiplied. Their crops flourished.

More people settled the region.

Babies were born and, -with the passing of time, the population grew.

Villages sprang-up, and with the village came the troubles of society.

Some persons, for example, finding it easier to steal from others
rather than work the gardens themselves.

One can imagine aggrieved farmers, -tired of having the fruits of their labour stolen,
gathering together to discuss the problem, and to try to find a solution.

This is likely to have resulted in the establishment of basic rules,
which may have culminated in the public flogging of offenders,
or perhaps, in even-more-harsh treatment.

Floods in Mesopotamia were, and always had been, a regular event.

It was those floods that were responsible for the soils of Mesopotamia being so fertile.

As with elsewhere where flooding occurs, there were minor floods, and there were big floods.

There was the occasional 'one in a hundred years' flood,
and there would have been less frequent 'one in a thousand year' floods.

When the first farmers moved into Mesopotamia,
-even though the climate of that time was warm and wet,
it is likely that flooding would have been furthest from their thoughts.

Most likely they would have selected a spot, -perhaps close to a river,
and established themselves as best they could,
and then they would have set-about starting to get on and rebuild their lives.

Their homes would, of necessity, have been built of mud,
-there being no quarries in Mesopotamia.

One might expect that their first flood caught them by surprise.

Houses in the way of the flood would have collapsed.

Perhaps some of the people, and some of the children, -as with some of the animals,
would have been washed-away and drowned.

Even such a pleasant world, of abundant vegetation and highly fertile soils, can be a cruel place.

In the 5,000-plus years of Sumer, there were lots of one in a hundred year floods,
and there would likely have been a fair few 'one in a thousand' year floods.

Because Sumerian homes and public buildings were built of mud brick,
the floods took a heavy toll.

As would both the reader and this writer do,
the Sumerians learned to first build large mounds or 'hillocks'
upon which to construct their buildings,
-with the most important public buildings being built upon the highest mounds.

Sumerian history tells of one particularly big flood.

A 'super flood' where the fast, deep, and raging waters, coursed-by, -seemingly endlessly,
for what must have seemed to them to have been an eternity,
but what is now believed to have lasted for possibly a month, -or more, before starting to subside.

It was a flood that would have washed-away their crops and much topsoil,
as well as many of their animals, their tools, their carts, and their boats.

It was, it seems, '**A flood to remember**'.

It was a flood that became set-deep in Sumerian folk-lore,
and one which, -no doubt, became bigger and deeper with the exaggerations of time.

Chapter Seven

The March of Progress

In what nowadays, is nearby Lebanon, the Sumerians discovered forests of Cedar trees,
-a lightweight, durable, and easily worked timber,
which they harvested and transported back to Sumer.

This further changed their lives. Wood having a big influence upon the way they lived.

Somewhere in Mesopotamia, someone invented **'the wheel'**.

This led to the construction of wheeled transport, for both goods and people
and, -in turn, to the construction of roads and bridges.

In later years, it resulted in the creation of 'the war chariot'.

Wood also allowed for the design and construction of proper boats,
-boats capable of transporting goods.

Having horse-drawn wheeled carts, and proper boats of large size,
opened the door to trade, and to commerce.

The Sumerians could now transport their surplus agricultural produce
and trade it for the things that they lacked.

Trade brought with it the need for accountability.
 The amount of that which was produced by the farmer,
 needed to match that which was sold by the trader.

Necessity, -being the mother of invention, led to the development of writing.
 It was the Sumerians who first conceived and invented writing and accounting.

Clay tablets, -which had probably started out being used for drawing pictures,
 had long been in use, and 'pictographs' had evolved.

Pictographs were somewhat similar to modern day cartoons, but without any words.
 They were pictures, intended to represent an idea or a circumstance.

Pictographs were later augmented with 'cuneiform symbols', -wedge-shaped symbols
 which represented words and numbers that the Sumerian people obviously clearly understood,
 and this formed the foundation of the '**Sumerian Proto-Cuneiform Script**',
 -a system of 'writing' that long pre-dated the hieroglyphics of Ancient Egypt
 and which may, -or may not, have been the genesis of those Egyptian hieroglyphs.

The Sumerians built libraries, -places in which to keep-safe their clay tablets,
 -places where scholars could meet and discuss.
 They built and established schools. Literature, mathematics and science were all taught,
 as well as agriculture, woodwork and metalwork.

It was the Sumerians who first analysed 'the circle'.

It was they who divided the circle into 360 angular parts. 360 'degrees'.

It was the Sumerians who first arrived at the number which they thought to be 3.125, which we now know as π (Pi.) (3.14159 etc,) which represents the relationship between the circumference of a circle and its diameter.

The circumference of a circle, divided by its diameter, equals Pi. (π .)

The Sumerians were the first to study astronomy as a science.

They were the first to map the visible constellations that we recognise today.

On clay tablets they made the first star charts, -recording the positions of the brightest stars.

They recognised and charted the positions, and the paths, of three of the five visible planets, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn, -and all done without the benefit of telescopes or sextants.

As early as 4,000 BC, they had plotted the path of the Sun across the sky, -the ecliptic, and all done on clay tablets, **some of which still exist to this day.**

The Sumerians were quite conscious of the fact that the stars and the planets all travelled across the night sky in an east to west direction.

They were well aware that each night, the star canopy moved almost one degree to the west, and that after 365 days the stars were back in virtually the same place in the sky.

It was this knowledge that allowed them to realise that the Earth was orbiting around the Sun, and that the stars, -relative to the Sun, were fixed in their position.

Some Sumerians also kept records of natural events, -both terrestrial and celestial, which they used, -**without success**, to try to predict future happenings, such as 'the outcome of future wars', and 'the coming of great Kings'.

This was the birth of Astrology.

It is not the purpose of this book to question the veracity of astrology, nor to expose those fraudsters who use the practice to prey upon those amongst us of low intellect and/or high gullibility.

This writer may perhaps attend to this matter in a later book.

The Sumerians also designed and constructed the world's first calendar.

They had two seasons, summer, (emesh.) and winter. (enten.)

Their seasons were separated by **'the equinoxes'**,
those two days of the year when day and night are of almost equal duration, each of 12 hours,
that moment when our Sun appears to be directly above the equator,
nowadays being about 21 March. -the northern **'vernal equinox'**,
and 22 or 23 September, -the northern **'autumnal equinox'**.

Their summer season therefore was from late March to late September,
their winter from late September to late March.

The Sumerians were also well aware of **'the solstices'**.

In the Northern Hemisphere, which is where Sumer is (or was) located,
the **'summer solstice'** occurred on, or about, the 22 day of June, -**midsummer's day**,
when the mid-day Sun appears to reach its highest, or northern-most point, in the sky,
and when the day-time hours are the longest, and the night-times the shortest,
and the **'winter solstice'** occurs when the noon Sun is at its lowest or southern-most point,
and it is the night-time that is the longest.

The **'Northern Winter Solstice'** (about **22 December**.) was, to the Sumerians,
that point in time at which the Old Year ended and the New Year began.

It was, for them, a time of joyous celebration.

The Sumerians recognised the winter solstice as heralding the beginning of another year,
 that moment in time when the Sun will start, once more, to climb in the sky,
 when the days will start to grow longer, and the Sun's warmth to grow stronger,
 when the snow will melt, and seedlings begin to sprout from the ground, and produce new crops,
 and when birds and animals, again give birth to their young.
When life on Earth, -once again, 'begins anew'.

This recognition of the winter solstice as being the start of a new year
 spread throughout Europe and throughout much of the rest of the then known world.

At around 3,300 BC. structures such as those at New Grange in Ireland, Anglesea in Wales,
 the Orkney Islands, those in Southern France, in Iberia and elsewhere
 were constructed to fore-tell and to mark such an occasion.

The Sumerian calendar was based upon 'lunar months', -of 29 days alternating with 30 days,
 the Moon taking approximately twenty-nine and a half days to orbit the Earth,
 and the Sumerian year consisted of twelve lunar months.

This of course gave them a year of only 354 days,
 when in fact there are approximately, some '365 and a quarter' days in a year.
 This caused their seasons to become out of step with the calendar by some 11·25 days each year.
 To correct this anomaly, from time to time they squeezed-in an extra lunar month.
 It was not really a satisfactory way of doing things.

The months remained constant to the Moon
 but the dates of the equinoxes and the solstices now became haphazard,
 but it is easy for us to be wise in hindsight.
 We should remember that 6,000 years ago, or more, they were still quite primitive. Still learning.

The Sumerians had decided that **'their month would begin at sunset'**,
 on the day when the first slender crescent of the Moon (after new moon.) became visible.

This occurred, -and still occurs, at around 28 to 36 hours
 after the last visible crescent of the waning moon has faded from view,
 -being dependent upon the observer's height of eye, their horizon, and their latitude.

By now, 'civilised' humans had spread-out to occupy most of the continent of Asia,
 including Southern China, as well as Northern India, North Africa, and much of Europe.

Geographically-associated groups of tribes, not yet having grown into nations
 would, in general, be speaking in a similar tongue, though perhaps with many dialects.
 Some groups of tribes may, to a degree, have developed and progressed in a parallel fashion.

This would likely have been facilitated by contact between the groups
 by occasional travellers and traders who, at the same time, carried news
 and stories of other tribe's inventions, discoveries and progress.

Some of the knowledge gained by the Sumerians in agriculture, astronomy, mathematics, medicine, etc., would thus have spread to these other parts of their world, and without doubt, the traffic in the exchange of knowledge, would have been two-way, with tales of other discoveries and advancements etc., finding their way back to Sumer.

It is known that trading, -by boat, took place between the peoples of Mesopotamia and the peoples of the Indus region, (the southern part of what is now Pakistan.), and beyond, but not as yet, with the peoples of the Yellow River valleys of what is now China, because the Elburz Mountains, the Hindu Kush, and the mighty Himalayas, stood in their way.

The Mesopotamians also traded with the peoples of coastal Levant, and with the peoples of Egypt, no doubt, at the same time, sharing their knowledge and their calendar.

Many years later, the Egyptians constructed an improved calendar, of eleven months having 30 days, and the twelfth month having 35 days.

This made it correspond more accurately with the seasons, but it put the months out of kilter with the cycle of the Moon.

It did however eliminate the need of regularly adding extra months, and it more accurately aligned the equinoxes and the solstices with the calendar.

All of this of course, happened very slowly, over a period of many hundreds of years, and the calendar needed frequent adjustment, such as adding a day here and there, in order to keep the calendar aligned with the seasons.

Somewhat isolated by the Adriatic and the Mediterranean seas, -and by the Pyrenees mountains,
Rome was, -at first, slow to develop.

Rome, the Romans claimed, was 'founded' in **753 BC** by Romulus, -a child of Mars,
who, -as a baby, with his brother Remus, had been abandoned by their mother, Rhea Silvia
only to be then adopted and raised by wolves,
-animals whose natural instinct would have been instead, '**to eat them**'!

Romulus, having been raised by wolves, could not speak a single word of Latin,
but admittedly, he did have a powerful howl.

According to the Romans, Romulus then murdered his brother Remus because,
-as the story goes, he wanted all seven of 'The Hills of Rome' and 'The Tiber' for himself.

A lovely story, really 'Roman-tic',

Surrounded by forests, and with the Tyrrhenian Sea at its doorstep,
it was only natural that the Romans should become a sea-faring people
and, -over time, Rome became militarily strong and established an empire
which encompassed many of the countries that bordered the Mediterranean Sea.

The Romans then created their own calendar.
They copied the Sumerian calendar, changing it in the process.

The Romans then changed their calendar to one having **ten non-lunar** months.

They were named after the Roman gods of Mars, Aprilis, Maia and Junius, followed by the Latin numbers Quintilis, (*five.*) Sextilis, (*six.*) Septem, (*seven.*) Octo, (*eight.*) Novem, (*nine.*) and Decem, (*ten.*).

It is understood that the Roman calendar was created around **700 BC** and backdated to **753 BC**.

The Roman year began on Mars (March) 21, -the 'northern vernal equinox', and it ended on the following Mars (March) 20.

Sometime later, at around **600 BC**, **two more months** were added.

They were '**Januarius**' (after the Roman God, Janus.) and '**Februarius**' (a festival.).

They were added '**at the end**' of the calendar, becoming the **eleventh** and **twelfth** months.

The Romans later still, then manipulated the days in the month to give a year of **355** days. What used to be the fifth month, Quintilis, was later renamed **Julius**, in honour of Julius Caesar, and Sextilis, -the then sixth month, was later renamed in honour of **Augustus Caesar**.

Names which, at some later time, became abbreviated to Juli (July.) and August.

To keep the year synchronised with the seasons they added an extra month every three years or so.

The Romans imposed their calendar upon those whom they ruled.

In 45 BC, Julius Caesar, -no doubt inspired by Egypt's pundits, improved it making it almost the calendar that we know today, -of 365 days.

It became known as the 'Julian Calendar', the year still began on the vernal equinox. (21. Mars.). There remained anomalies in the Julian Calendar which needed to be corrected from time to time.

For almost 1,600 years it worked quite adequately until, -at sometime around the year 1570 AD, an unknown genius finally figured-out that, -to remove the anomalies, all that we needed to do was to add 'a **leap day**' at the end of the twelfth month, (29 February.), **every fourth year**.

Who deserves the credit for fixing-up our calendar is not known, and will likely never be known.

It was however a man who dressed in silly, effeminate clothes, (dresses.)

-and who had 'the disgusting habit of performing silly rituals',

-such as 'swinging a smoke-emitting container whilst vigorously shaking a small bag of bones and simultaneously chanting secret incantations in a silly voice'

in order to drive-away 'evil spirits' from the altar

who, -knowing better than everyone else, then **changed the calendar to start at 1 January**,

causing Septem(ber) (seven in Latin.) to now become the ninth month, -and etc.,

who wrongfully and fraudulently claimed the credit for having 'fixed-up' the calendar.

That is why today, our calendar is called '**The Gregorian Calendar**', and why it is, as it is,

and the one to blame is the Roman Catholic **Pope Gregorius XIII**. -aka Ugo.

who also **invented** '**Christmas Day**', in an attempt to try to counter the Winter Solstice celebrations.

Chapter Eight

A story about 'time'

It was not until sometime in the Fourteenth Century AD, that Herr. Wilhelm Glochen,*
 -an aged Bavarian toymaker, -using a borrowed horse and cart,
 took his 'Time-Measuring Machine' to show it to the Burger Meister in the nearby town.

Up to that point, time had usually been measured, -since the days of the Sumerians,
 by the use of an 'hour-glass', the length of the hour being dependent upon
 the size of the hour-glass, the diameter of its neck, and the quantity of sand therein.

In general, it was the Sun that was used to determine whether it was
 morning, mid-day, afternoon, or night-time.

Every part of Wilhelm's machine, -save for the weight and it's cord, was made of wood.
 Each gearwheel carefully carved and balanced.

'The Escapement', -also of wood, was Wilhelm's '*piece de resistance*'.

It was the escapement that regulated the time.

The cord, -attached to the weight, was wrapped around the drum of the machine
 and the weight, -with the help of gravity, was what powered the machine.

* Wilhelm's name may be mis-spelled, the writer relying upon memory of 64 plus years ago.

The Burger Meister, it seems, was most impressed with Wilhelm's machine
but, beyond that, we know little of what ensued.

The problem with Wilhelm's 'portable' time-measuring-machine,
-apart from its large bulk and considerable weight,
was with the need to frequently rewind the cord around the drum.

It was a task needing constant attention
and, no matter how quickly it was rewound, it always resulted in a loss of measured time.

It was left to such as '**Pieter Heinlein**' to later overcome this problem with 'spring-powered' clocks.

Sometime later, around the year **1577**, one '**Jost Burgi**' invented 'the minute hand'
Herr. Burgi had realised the need, and had decided to divide the hour into sixty equal parts,
each part of which he referred to as '**a minute**'. (-pronounced 'my-newt', -meaning tiny.)
With the passage of time the word has become corrupted to be pronounced 'minit'.

Sometime later-still, the minute was further divided, again into sixty equal parts,
each part then being called '**a second-minute**', ('second my-newt'.)
later to be referred to simply as '**seconds**'.

Hence, the hours, '**minits**' and seconds that we know today.

There had, -of course, -in by-gone days, been many-many-attempts to measure time.

The Egyptians, -in the Second Millennium BC, had invented a water-powered device called a 'Clepsydra', which had water dripping from one container into another, with a graduated float, -in an attempt to measure time.

It had been Wilhelm's decision that the day would be divided into two sets of 12 hours each.

It was Wilhelm who decided that the first set of 12 hours would begin at the time when the Sun was directly overhead, (mid-day.) and that 12 hours later it would be called 'mid-night', when the second set of 12 hours would commence.

Wilhelm's decision was an arbitrary one.

He could, -perhaps more wisely, have decided upon two sets of 'ten' hours, but the hour-glass of those days just happened to cycle 24 times in the space of one day, and the length of the hour was already determined, =so Wilhelm must remain blameless.



Chapter Nine

Rain. The Cause of All Our Troubles

**Up to that point in time when Sumerians first settled in Mesopotamia,
humans had never worshipped any gods,**

-in much the same way as today, cows and sheep, and cats and dogs,
and other animals and birds and fishes and reptiles, do not worship any gods.

With the passing of time, the population of Sumer had grown.
Many villages had grown to become towns. Infrastructure had become well established.
The Sumerians had formulated 'Codes of Behaviour', and had written them into Law.
'Court Houses' had been built, and 'Magistrates' appointed.

The Sumerians had planted many and varied crops, and had established many orchards.
They had domesticated fowl, and waterfowl, as well as sheep, goats, horses, and cows.
They had constructed houses, schools, public buildings, boats and horse-drawn vehicles,
as well as roads and bridges. Many and varied industries had developed.

They had learned the fundamentals of irrigating their crops,
and they had dug an extensive system of irrigation canals.
Their fields had yielded bounteous harvests, and their livestock had multiplied.

Life up to that time, had generally been both good and kind to the people of Mesopotamia.

It was however, at this point in their lives, that the people of Sumer
experienced a severe and unpredictable change in the climate.

For a period of many-many-years the conditions became unusually hot and unusually dry,
-a severe drought, one that had a telling effect upon both their crops and their livestock.

With their crops failing, and their livestock dying, -and with their food reserves exhausted,
hunger for those people looked to be a certainty.
Death, -by starvation, was indeed a possibility.

The people of Sumer had become painfully-aware of the importance of,
-and of the absence of, 'the rain'.

Up to that point, they had always taken the rain for granted.

The rain was something that had always come along,
but now the rain had disappeared, and the rivers ran dry.

As wandering animals, humans had never had cause to be concerned about the rain,
but now, with their crops and animals in desperate need of water,
rain had become of critical importance to them.

From this point on, they, -and every human that was to follow after them, had big problems.

**It happened because those recently-primitive people, our ancestors,
did not understand 'the Science' behind the falling rain.**

They did not know that rain was merely water
which had previously evaporated to become water-vapour,
-because water-vapour is generally not visible to the human eye.

Nor did they know that water-vapour, -being less dense and lighter than the surrounding air,
has cause to rise to the level of the clouds above, -to where the surrounding air is of equal density.

Neither did they know that when water-vapour is cooled to a certain point
it condenses back into water,
and that this water, -now being heavier than the surrounding air,
is then dragged back to Earth by gravity, -as rain.

**Of all of these things those humans were completely unaware,
and nor could they be expected to have known of such things.**

This lack of knowledge of truth and reality then provided the opportunity
for 'someone' to decide that he, -or she, knew the reason for the falling rain.

That person decided that-

It was 'someone who lived in the sky' who made and sent down the rain.

For those people of that time it was a perfectly reasonable conclusion to reach,
and no-one was able to offer a better explanation for the falling rain, -or for the lack of it.

It became generally accepted

that it was 'someone who lived in the sky' who made and sent down the rain.

This explanation would probably have been first agreed-upon by a small group of people,
and would then have gradually spread amongst the populace to become common knowledge,
-with people believing it to be true, because they thought that everyone else knew it to be true.

Little children would have grown to old-age and gone to their graves
all the time believing that there was someone living in their sky.

The 'fact', that there was someone living in the sky, became ingrained in the people's psyche.

Around the known world of that time it became widely-accepted as fact
that it was someone who lived in the sky who made the rain and the thunderous noise.

What had started-out as being a simple lack of knowledge of truth and reality,
and which had led to someone making a childish, wildly inaccurate and false supposition,
had now grown into a widespread and deeply-infused belief, -that there was
a 'man' -living in the sky, -and hiding in the clouds

For those people of that time, and under the circumstances that prevailed, it was perfectly reasonable and natural for them to conclude such a thing.

They knew no different, and nor could they have known any different, but those people, -in their minds, had invented the thing that made the rain.

As both the reader and this writer know well, this is not the case.

We know that rain is not made by someone who lives in the sky,
we know that rain is a perfectly natural occurrence.

At that time, those people were not aware that they had **invented** this thing.

Nor, at that time, did they know that it was **'a god'** that they had invented.
It was to them, just something that they could not imagine to be any different.

At first, it was certainly-not even called a god.

The word 'god' itself had not yet been thought-up, -and nor had the concept.
Theirs was just a reason, an attempt to explain something that they did not understand.
They had however invented 'a god', -and one which 'lived' only in their imagination.

Before that moment in time no 'god' had ever existed.

It would be almost certain that, before that moment in time,
those people had never even started to think about the rain.
It had always been accepted that 'the rain came down'. It always had done.
The rain had always been a natural part of their life.

Before that moment in time they had never had any cause or reason to think about it,
and probably, neither had they ever had the time.
Those people can be easily excused for their beliefs.

In previous normal times the Sumerians had only two seasons, winter and summer.
Generally late-winter and early-summer (what we now call Spring.) was warm and wet,
and when the rain was combined with the melted ice and snow from the Taurus Mountains,
the Sumerians found themselves with an abundance of water.

Mid to late-summer, and early-winter, had usually been hot and wet,
-and this was the time of year when the late-season fruits and seeds of the Sumerian crops
were starting to swell and ripen, the time when the crops needed water.

But now, the rain had disappeared.
The rivers had stopped flowing.
The Sun's heat was hotter than they had ever known it to be.

Now, with their world in the grip of a severe and crippling drought,
it should be easy for us to understand the feelings and the fears that those people,
-still fairly primitive by today's standards,
must have harboured as they watched their crops wilting, drying-up, and dying,
-as they watched their poultry lose condition, stop laying, and die of heat-stress,
-as they watched their livestock dying of hunger and thirst.

As they watched 'their food supply' disappearing before their eyes!

It is easy to understand how they must have cried-out for help,
-calling-out to this person who they thought lived in their sky, -the man who made the rain,
“Please, -please, man in the sky, -please, send more rain.”

This was the beginnings of Prayer.

**This was the moment in time when humans first began to beg of,
-and to plead with, something that existed only in their own imagination.**

Chapter Ten

The Coming of the Priest

The drought eventually passed, and the Sumerians eventually recovered from it,
-recovered from it that is, except for **one** fact.

The drought had left the Sumerians with 'a god'.

They still did not know that it was a god that they had invented.

Nor did they know what their imaginary god looked like,
-they had never had a god before.

Even though this person, or thing, that lived in their sky was invisible to them
they felt that it must have had some shape or form;
they could not conceive that something could exist without having structure or outline,
-because everything-else in their world was of substance,
so the Sumerians created a shape for their imaginary god.

It is **not** easy to imagine a shape that does not exist. -Try it for yourself.

Birds and frogs, and cats and dogs, existed.

So too did gazelles and bats, and pigs and rats exist, their shapes were easy to imagine.

So the Sumerians chose one of those shapes, and they combined it with other shapes
and, over time, the shape was changed a bit here and there,
but it really did not matter, because their god was only imaginary.

As urbanisation in Sumer spread, new towns grew.
Each town had its own separate image of the person, -or thing, that lived in their sky.

It was inevitable that, -sooner or later, someone would claim to be so special
as to be able to converse with this person who lived in the sky, -this 'god'.

'The Priest' had arrived on planet Earth.

That first self-styled priest claimed to be able to speak with a god that did not exist.
He claimed to be the only person with whom this imaginary god would confer.

It is probable that 'the priest' was a part of a small group of fraudsters,
and it is likely that, -because his accomplices backed-up and confirmed his every word,
the unsuspecting, trusting, and frightened people, fell for the lies.

**He told the people that it was they themselves who had angered the man in the sky,
thus causing him to punish them by holding back the rain,
and that unless they pleased him, he would again destroy their crops,
and the people were too afraid to not believe it.**

The priest then conned the people into building 'a temple', -on the highest mound,
in which their imaginary god might dwell,
and which the priest would manage on the god's behalf.

A temple that just happened to turn-out to be a luxurious home for the priest
-and his mates, who now, we find, are also priests.

It was the biggest-confidence-trick of the time, and the people fell for it, and so was born the concept of ‘the priest’.

The priest had arrived, and their troubles were about to get worse.

The priest, -again using intimidation and threats,
then conned the people into bringing to the temple **'the very best of their produce'**,
-to be used as **'a sacrifice'**, to keep the god happy and feeling benevolent,
-so as to guarantee lots of rain, and a bountiful harvest for next year.

Produce that was to become 'fine fare' for the priests.

How very clever of the priests.

A lovely luxurious home in which to live, and the very finest of food, -as much as they could eat,
and what they could not eat, they sold, and all without having to work for it.

Doubtless, they held 'gatherings of the people', -where they called-out to the god,
and had the people 'sing His praises', -in much the same manner as they do today,
-but in truth, one could hardly call it 'work'.

And for good measure, -and for their pleasure,
they selected for themselves a group of pre-adolescent 'Vestal Virgins'.

As with today, those priests were nothing but a pack of liars, parasites and paedophiles.

No doubt many of the priests of that era, **-the same as with many priests of today,**
used their power and authority to intimidate young women, young girls, and little boys,
into submitting to having sex with them
which, -no matter how much those priests of today may claim it to be otherwise,
is nothing short of criminal rape.

Because the people were conned and frightened into thinking
that **'this mythical non-existent god'** might again destroy their crops, they fell for it,
-fearfully believing the lies that the priests told them,
in much the same way as the people of today fearfully believe the lies of their priests.

It is upon this 'man', -who lives in the sky, -and who hides from us in the clouds,
that this world's three major religions are founded.

(-as told in the Book of Exodus, Chapters 14. 16. and particularly in Chapter 19. v9. to 25.)

**It was this 'man', who now exists only in the imagination of gullible and fearful people,
that later came to be called by the invented names of
'Yahweh', 'God', 'Allah', and 'Jehovah'.**

Today, perhaps six-thousand years later, -in this Twenty-First Century AD,
-this Age of the so-called educated, informed and enlightened,
so many people still believe 'the stories' of the priests.

So many people still believe that there is a 'man' living in their sky.

A 'man' who, -for some unfathomable reason, loves 'them'
and thinks that 'they and their nation' are particularly special,
and that all of the ones who are different are bad and evil.

**Even Presidents, leaders of a large and powerful nation believe this,
and so too do their lackeys, those obsequious, grovelling Prime Ministers.**

They actually believe that there is 'a man' -who hides in the clouds, -and calls himself 'God',
who will save them from 'the terrifying, horrendous, life-threatening-dangers'
that exist only in their warped and misguided, child-like imaginations.

Chapter Eleven

Memorials and Chariots.

The major troubles of our world however, really began at sometime after 3000 BC, when the tribes of Egypt joined together, -under King Menes, to become a nation.

It was after that date that the Egyptian Army began its incursions into neighbouring areas, where they enslaved those whom they defeated, -men, women and children. Those incursions were nothing less than 'slave-catching and plundering' missions.

The slaves were then marched back to Egypt where they were forced to work.

Some were put to work in the production of food.

Others were forced to provide the labour to build things for the Egyptians, -things such as Pyramids and a Sphinx, -palaces for the Pharaohs, -houses for the Egyptians, -and carts, roads, bridges, boats, and the like.

Those slaves, -and their descendants, without doubt, -over many generations, laboured under the direction and at the dictate of their Egyptian masters.

The Egyptian Pharaohs were powerful, ruthless, and inhumane.

There was not a single thing that they would not resort to, or stoop to.

Their life of luxury and excess, their hoards of gold, and their massive monuments, were all paid for with the sweat, the blood, the tears, and the lives of their slaves.

Building those massive Egyptian memorials, -the Pyramids, and the Sphinx,
involved an incredible, -almost incalculable, amount of physical effort,
and it continued for well over a thousand years.

Those Egyptian memorials did not just happen.

Doubtless, many hundreds of thousands died whilst slaving for the Egyptian Pharaohs,
dying either from sickness, exhaustion, accidents or beatings.

None ever died of old age!

When they died, they were quickly replaced.

The catching of slaves by the Egyptian Armies was a continuing and ongoing process.

History tells us that one particular group of people, -the Hyksos,
-a non-Semitic people of unknown origin,
-who lived high and remote in the Taurus Mountains, to the east of Anatolia,
had built a fortified settlement, virtually impregnable.

The Hyksos, though few in number, were particularly fierce and fearless.

In contrast, the Egyptians were many in number and had large powerful armies.

The Egyptians took many captives.

The Egyptians at one time, under Rameses II, had conquered much of coastal Palestine
and had reached well to the north,

-again taking many-hundreds, perhaps many-thousands of captives;
captives who were destined to be enslaved to the building
of still more and bigger Egyptian monuments.

The Hyksos, upon learning of this, confronted the Egyptians and drove them southward.

The remnants of the Egyptian army hastily retreating back to Egypt.

**The credit for the phenomenal success of the Hyksos campaign was attributed to the fact
that they had designed, developed, and built a superior 'war chariot'.**

The Egyptian war chariots of that time were, -in comparison, heavy and cumbersome.

Up until then, they were adequate to deal with the standard of resistance that they encountered.

They had four wheels, two at the front and two at the rear
and, -having travelled from the Nile Delta over often rough and stony ground,
they were now worn, slow and difficult to handle,
-their horses were probably likewise.

The Hyksos war chariots, on the other hand, were light and fresh.

They had only two wheels and were wide enough for three men to stand abreast,
-the men standing above the line of the chariot's axle, thus making it easier on the horses,
and consequently making the chariot faster and much more manoeuvrable.

The Hyksos chariot's sides were waist high, -shielding the legs and hips of the charioteers,
and would have been about level with the shoulders of the average foot-soldier on the ground.

Both of each chariot's horses wore armoured-leather face and breast plates.

The centre Hyksos charioteer held the reins of the horses and controlled the chariot.
The men at the sides held their shield in one hand and swung their sword with the other.

One might imagine the scene.

Perhaps as many as 15 chariots in line across, spaced perhaps 2·5 metres apart, all galloping at speed, straight toward the line of the Egyptian foot-soldiers.

Those foot-soldiers who were not trampled-down by the charging horses would have been cut-down by the charioteers at the sides.

After the Hyksos chariots had raced through the Egyptian lines they turned, reformed, and charged again.

Little wonder that those Egyptians who were still able, turned and fled.

Palestine, -under Hyksos protection, then enjoyed an extended period of peace, prosperity and stability,
-and freedom from Egyptian slave-gathering raids.

Chapter Twelve

The Invasion of Mesopotamia

In Sumer, -in spite of the hindrances of 'the priests',
the Sumerian people continued to develop and progress.

As would inevitably be the case, tales of this progress and development
reached the ears of less progressive neighbouring tribes.

Envy, jealousy, and greed, are each not a trait reserved solely for today's people.

In those times, it was common practice for invading tribes to capture and enslave
those whom they defeated, and to rape, and to pillage and plunder their possessions.

Squabbles and jealousies between tribes were commonplace and probably always had been.

The squabbles and jealousies often developed into wars, -wars were commonplace.

Envy of the Sumerian lifestyle led to countless attacks and invasions by neighbouring tribes.

Because of this, the Sumerians were obliged to develop and make weapons
with which to defend themselves.

The superiority of their technology, ingenuity, and craftsmanship,
-combined with organisation and infrastructure,
helped them to successfully repel the invasions and attacks by their **Semitic** neighbours.

In what is thought to have been about 1500 BC, an attack by massed Semitic tribes, many of whom, -it is believed, had migrated from Ethiopia, succeeded in overpowering the Sumerians, most likely by force of number.
This resulted in the Semitic occupation of Sumer.

Those Semites first captured a city on the banks of the Euphrates which they renamed '**Akkad**'.

They consequently became known as '**Akkadians**'.

Akkad later became the capital city of that part of Mesopotamia now known as '**Babylonia**'.
 Akkad later coming to be known as '**Babylon**'.

Life in Akkadian-occupied Sumer carried-on much as before except that now, the intelligent Sumerians were servile to, -and taxed, by the less intelligent Semites.

Those mythical, imaginary gods, of the Sumerians, -**the same as with their astrologers**, had failed-completely to protect the Sumerians from defeat, occupation, and domination by the brutal Semites.

Farming, fishing, and the worship of their mythical gods, none-the-less continued unchanged.

The Sumerian language continued to be spoken alongside the Akkadian tongue,
 one might imagine in much the same way as happens this day in invaded Afghanistan,
 with the brutal occupiers speaking 'English',
 and the obliged to be submissive Afghans, continuing to speak and write in their own tongue.

Over time Sumerian was spoken less and less, but it continued in written form,
 being in every way superior to anything that the Akkadians had.

In Babylonia, the Akkadians also prospered and became extremely powerful.
 Their power eventually led to luxury, excess, immorality, and corruption, each on an obscene scale.
-not unlike the English 'royals' of today.

The word 'Babylonian' now symbolises the way of life that is characterized
 by those 'corrupt, excessively-opulent, pleasure-seeking, basely-immoral-people'
 who are regarded by the masses as being 'Special People' who are allowed to behave like that.

One sometimes sees photographs in the newspaper of one of today's Special People,
 -drunkenly cavorting naked, -or dressed in Nazi uniform, on one of his many overseas excursions
 or, -with 'his ginger hair' glinting in the camera's flash
 as he gropes the naked breasts of a compliant servile wench
 at one of his British-peasant financed drug and alcohol fuelled orgies.

Chapter Thirteen

The Real Story

At some time around 700 BC, the climate, -in Egypt, was becoming increasingly hot and arid,
-as was beginning to again happen in Mesopotamia,
but, -in Egypt, being closer to the equator, and already surrounded by desert,
and with much of Egypt itself now being desert,
it happened more so, and much more quickly.

Crops began to fail. Water became even more precious.
It resulted in insufficient food being produced to feed both the Egyptians and their slaves.

As a consequence, the number of slaves engaged in food production was increased.
Even so, with each year, the amount of food that was able to be grown grew less and less.

Because of this, -and for no other reason,
groups of slaves were freed and were ordered to leave Egypt,
-the Egyptians keeping the more competent slaves, and divesting themselves of the useless.

According to the Torah, the Jews were mainly the ones who were driven from Egypt.

The Egyptian Army was charged with ensuring that the released slaves departed from Egypt,
and they drove them to the border, much as one would drive a mob of sheep.

It was 'the changing climate' that put an end to the building of Egyptian monuments and which was the cause of what is described in the Bible as 'The Exodus'.

Any released slaves who hesitated to leave Egypt were chased-out, -or killed.

(See Exodus. 12 : 39. on the following page.)

It is not correct to say that the slaves 'escaped' from Egypt.

(If in doubt, read again Exodus 12 : 39.)

'Aaron' **did not** turn his staff into a snake that gobbled-up the snakes of the staffs of the Egyptian sorcerers, magicians, and wise-men, who allegedly had 'secret arts,' -as it tells in the Bible. (Exodus 7 : 10. to 7 : 12.)

As with much else in the Bible, 'the part about the staff becoming a snake' was **invented** solely to impress little children and gullible-idiots, as well as powerful Presidents and subservient, grovelling Prime-Ministers.

Exodus. 12 : 39. (from the Tyndale translation of the Latin Vulgate.)

“And they baked swete cakes of the dowe which they broughte out of Egipte,
for it was not sowered, **because they were thrust out of Egipte and coude not tarie**,
neither had they prepared themself any other prouision of meate.”

Exodus. 12 : 39. (from the New International Version of the Holy Bible.)

“With the dough they had brought from Egypt, they baked cakes of unleavened bread.
The dough was without yeast **because they had been driven-out of Egypt**
and did not have time to prepare food for themselves.”

Shemot. 12 : 39. (from the Jewish Torah.)

“And they baked unleavened cakes of the dough which they brought forth out of Egypt,
for it was not leavened, **because they were thrust out of Egypt and could not tarry**,
neither had they prepared for themselves any victual.”

**The words of Shemot 12:39 are the words of the Jews who wrote the Torah.
It shows ‘the Bible story of the Exodus’ to be nothing but lies and invention.**

The reader is invited to consider whether the other words of the Bible,
-especially Genesis and Exodus,
are the words of a god, **or merely just another story invented by evil, deceitful, men.**

Many of the expelled slaves travelled east to Palestine with, -no doubt, many dying en-route,
and with many of them needing to cross the River Nile.

The Nile is a big and wide river with many hazards, -including large man-eating crocodiles.

It is likely however, -at that time of negligible rainfall and very-high temperatures,
that the river was shallow, **with many dried-out stretches**.

It could well have been 'one of those dried-out stretches'
that gave birth to the story of '**the parting of the waters of the 200 kilo-metre wide Red Sea**'.

To travel from Egypt to Palestine does not require anyone to have to cross the Red Sea.

This is indisputable. A quick glance at a map of the area will confirm this
and, -for those who do look at a map, neither did the Suez Canal exist at that time.

Those people who, at that point in time, had been chased-out of Egypt
are those whom the Bible later claimed to have 'escaped' from Egypt
under the guidance of 'the fictitious three', Moses, Aaron and Miriam
and, -as the Bible would have us believe,

was all made possible by Aaron's ability to change his wooden-staff into a rather hungry snake.

Those slaves who left Egypt for Palestine would likely have comprised the descendants
of different Jewish groups. One might imagine that some would have banded together,
-as best they could, into their own tribal groups for the journey to Palestine.

The lucky ones would have made it to Palestine where some perhaps, might have prospered,
and many perhaps, might have not.

It is very probable, -indeed it would be almost certain, that it was from the slaves who were expelled from Egypt, that the Akkadians, -during one of their military excursions outside of Mesopotamia, **-in 597 BC, captured and enslaved ‘that tribe of Semites who called themselves Jews’.**

Where they were captured is not known.

In any event, the history of that time, -and the circumstance, has become too-clouded with invention, fabrication and lies to be believable.

What is known, is that those Jews were again held in slavery, (*-often now referred to as ‘The Jewish Exile’.*) for four generations, -some sixty years of what would have been a miserable, hard-work-filled life, -of sleeping in a hovel, and being kicked, beaten, and sworn at, for little reason.

This continued for them until they were freed by ‘Cyrus the Great’, -The King of Persia, when, in 538 BC, he invaded Babylonia and defeated the Akkadians.

Mesopotamia then becoming under Persian influence.

Persia is now called Iran.

It was the kind Iranians who freed the Jews from slavery.

Doubtless, something that the Iranians have now lived to regret.

In that recently civilised world there had evolved many gods, -of many names.

At a time around 650 BC, in Persia, (nowadays Iran.) -which lay to the northeast of Sumer, there had lived a man named **Zarathustra**. Some say his name was Zoroaster.

Zarathustra invented a new religion, -called '**Zoroastrianism**'
which, -at that time in Persia, became widely adopted.

Zoroastrianism was the first religion known to have two opposing gods.

Those Persian gods were '**Ormazd**', the creator of the world, and the source of all that is good;
and '**Ahriman**', the god of Evil.

Without any doubt, during their enslavement, -and afterward during their time in Babylonia,
those Jews would have learned of 'the gods and the priests of Mesopotamia'.
and they would also have learned of, -and been well familiar with, 'the gods of the Persians'.

The unquestionable truth is-

'Zoroastrianism' was what influenced those Jews who wrote the Torah.

It was the religion upon which those Jews based their own invented religion.

**The Jews merely changing the names of the gods, adding a garden,
a talking snake, a magic tree, and a guy called Noah.**

Those Jews, -again without doubt, would have been well aware
 of how those Mesopotamian priests used the gods to their own advantage,
 of how the people had to provide the best of their animals and crops to the priests,
 allegedly to be used as 'sacrifices' to please the gods.

They would have seen how the priests had tremendous power, wealth and influence,
 -power, wealth, and influence way beyond their merit, or their worth.

Those Jews would have observed how the priests were held in high-esteem,
 -even by their Akkadian masters,
 and of how the priests achieved it all without doing anything to earn or deserve it
 other than lying, cheating, and deceiving the gullible easily-frightened masses.

Those enslaved Jews would also have learned of the stories of 'The Great Flood of Sumer',
 and they would also have been well aware of, and well familiar with
 'The Laws in the Code of the Sumerian King Hammurabi',
 -one of which is, 'An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth', (Article 196. of Sumer Law.)
 and replicated in Exodus. 21 : 24. as 'Eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for foot'.

The Laws of King Hammurabi are **copied** in each of the chapters ;- Exodus 21, 22, and 23;
 Deuteronomy 19, 20, 21; and Leviticus 18, 19 and 20. along with the other plagiarised laws.
'Laws' which those Jews, -or their descendants, later claimed "were told by 'God' to Moses".

Chapter Fourteen

How it happened

With the passage of time, the fertility of the once rich Mesopotamian soil became badly degraded. Over-cultivation of the soil had led to loss of topsoil through wind and flood erosion.

The over-irrigation of the soil that remained, caused, -what were previously sub-surface salts, to rise into the top-soil.

Predictably, this soil salinity, -in turn, led to even further reduced agricultural output because the plants either died, or their growth became stunted, and yields decreased dramatically.

This resulted in less produce, -insufficient to support the population, or to feed the export market.

The prosperity of the nation quickly waned, and hunger, -for many, became a reality.

With the decline of the fertility of the soil, the population also declined, with many people abandoning their homeland, and migrating to coastal Palestine, or going elsewhere to die.

With each day, the land became increasing unable to support the population, and many-many-more people were faced with the choice 'to leave, -to an uncertain future, or to stay and die of starvation'.

Eventually, the ever-increasing soil salinity, and the now increasingly dry climate, began to turn what used to be extremely fertile and pleasant land into the barren desert that today we see as Iraq and its surrounds.

It may have been many more years before those Semitic slaves of the Akkadians, -who called themselves Jews. -and who had been set free from enslavement by the kind Persians, (now called Iranians.), eventually left Mesopotamia, and journeyed to Palestine.

Life for those Semites would, without question, have been difficult.

Without land, and without assets, they would have had to struggle-hard to survive.

Many perhaps did not survive.

It is easy to understand how "the memories of the gods and the priests of Mesopotamia, -of the sacrifices, -of the priest's opulent lifestyle, -and of how easily the priests achieved it", would have continued to haunt those Jews because, at that time, in Palestine, there were no priests, and 'religion' did not exist.

It is not difficult to understand the temptation that those Jews must have felt to create their own gods, -in the manner of the Persian gods of good and evil, and to imitate the behaviour and the actions of the priests of Mesopotamia.

Hungry men cannot be blamed for succumbing to temptation.

We can regard it as being indisputable, that it was the Sumerian experience of those Jews,
 -who had moved from Mesopotamia to Palestine,
 that was responsible for the creation and evolution of Judaism.

Palestine, -at that time, had been mainly untouched by Persian influence.
 and in the writing of the Torah, the Jews improperly renamed Palestine as 'Caanan'.

It is unlikely that those Jews had any intention of starting a new religion.
 More likely that they were merely trying to imitate the behaviour of the Mesopotamian priests.

It is almost certain, that the Torah began life as 'a series of notes to aid their memory'
 which, -over time, -as the fiction and the fable grew, -as more characters were invented,
 was expanded to form the basis of the Book of Genesis. (The Jewish 'Sefor Bereshit'.)

Whoever it was who began what has become Judaism, can never be known,
 but it was obviously his intention to copy the Persians, and to have but 'one good god',
 and not many gods as the Sumerians then did, and as the Hindus still do.

To have just one good god who had created everything,
 -and his adversary, '**Satan**', who was intent on destroying the work of the god.
But none-the-less, please keep in mind, they were still only invented, imaginary gods.

Those Jews, -who had travelled to Palestine from Mesopotamia, invented the story of how their imaginary god first 'created' planet Earth from nothing, and of how He, (not She.) -after creating everything-else on our planet, next created those people who we now refer to as 'Adam and Eve', together with 'a Talking Snake', and a 'Magic Tree, -of Knowledge, and of Everlasting Life'.

They began the writing of the Torah with the words-
"And there was Evening, and there was Morning. The first day."
 because, -from their time in Sumer, 'that' is how they thought it was;
 but 'a real god', would have known that, -from '**evening**' to '**morning**'
was one 'night', and not one 'day'.

It would not have proven difficult for those Jews to weave a story of the descendants of Adam and Eve, and to embellish that story as time went by.

Now, please keep in mind that those Jews were well familiar with the story of 'The Great Flood of Sumer', so it would almost certainly have to follow, -as in fact it did follow, that 'their god became annoyed, and angry, with the wicked ways of the descendants of Adam and Eve, -so angry that He murdered them all. All, -save for one man and his family, in a Great Flood that drowned the entire planet, and lasted a whole year.'

It was inspired by The Great Flood of Sumer, -but the flood of the Jews was much deeper, and much longer lasting, -as it would have to be.

They then told the people of how this god was a vindictive and vengeful god,
and that the only way to placate and please Him, was by offering sacrifices,
-in the very same way as they had seen done in Sumer,
and, -if this wasn't done, and if the people didn't worship this God, He would kill them,
and would send them to Satan,
where they would spend until the End of Eternity, in Hell's Fire!

Believe what I say, -or God will kill you.

Now you know where the priests, (and this author) got the words from.

And the frightened, gullible people believed what was told to them,
and they fronted-up with the food, and the money, and the vestal virgins,
and they built temples, and they worshipped the fraudsters,
-in exactly the same manner as do the gullible, frightened, people of today.

Fortunately, -for those Jews, the people around them were uneducated and ignorant.

They were also extremely unsophisticated and trusting, -just ripe for the plucking.
Certainly, they lacked any knowledge of the existence of those criminal fraudsters of Sumer.
(The priests of Sumer.)

It is easy to understand how those Jews invented a story, and told it to the people.
It would have had small beginnings, and would have been added to as time progressed,
no doubt being adjusted in accordance with the response of the audience.

Under such circumstances, it is easy to accept how 'the Story of God',
-this imaginary, mythical, vengeful, and vindictive Supreme Being, -invented by those Jews,
came to be swallowed hook, line, and sinker by their congregations.

Perhaps the reader can now understand how and why
 those Jews began 'to consider themselves superior to those around them',
 -no doubt inwardly despising the believers,
 for their stupidity, their gullibility, and their cowardice.

One cannot help but ask.

Does the smile on 'your' preacher's face conceal the same feelings?
 -perhaps in much the same way as the non-believers of today
 look-down upon the credulous, easily deceived Presidents and Prime Ministers
 who mindlessly and fearfully believe the lies that are fed to them by today's preachers,
 -preachers whose hands they just love to kiss.

**Believers who are either too lazy, -or too stupid, to think for themselves,
 or to question 'the stories' that they are told.**

Surrounded by such people, you can hardly blame the Jews for thinking themselves so superior,
 and for telling the mug believers that they, **-the Jews, are "God's Chosen People"**.

Since their arrival in Palestine, those Jewish 'priests' had succeeded in conning the people into building 'temples' and bringing 'sacrifices', as had been their hopeful-intentions from the start.

Being a priest was a much better life than 'working the gardens', -and they **never** went hungry.

With the passing of time, Roman occupation encompassed much of Palestine.

Despite the best efforts of the Roman Establishment and the Roman Army to have it otherwise, this 'new religion' became more widespread.

People, frightened of being condemned to Eternal Purgatory, flocked to believe the lies.

It was little wonder that the priests grew to despise the believers, but they continued to smile at them, because it was the money and the food that they wanted, and the easily-fooled believers were delivering it.

This was most likely taking place around 250 to 300 years after the release of those Jews from Akkadian slavery.

About the amount of time that one would expect it to take under the conditions and circumstances that prevailed in those days.

After the Torah had been written, and copies distributed to other 'priests', belief in the story of 'God and the creation' continued to grow. Word of it spread far afield.

The story reached Greek ears, and 'the potential for making easy-money' was obvious, so the Torah was then translated into Greek, -sometime around the year 75 BC,

-to become known as **'The Translation of the Seventy'**.

(The Torah then perhaps consisting of 'Five Boxes' containing a total of 'Seventy Scrolls'.)

Those Jews who had left Mesopotamia for Palestine had invented their own 'history', -a history designed to portray the Jews as being 'God's Chosen People.'

Much of their history they 'acquired' from Sumer history, law and culture.
(-including The Laws of King Hammurabi, The Flood, and the god mythology.)

The 'Creation of planet Earth' they copied from the Persians.

'The Garden of Eden, the Talking Snake, the Magic Tree',
and 'Adam and Eve, and the list of their descendants, through Abraham to Moses'
they created from nothing, **-just pure invention, pure fantasy.**

It is a 'history' full of careless mistakes and errors.

Mistakes and errors which are clearly detailed in Part Two of this book.

Mistakes and errors that could not have happened if their story had been true.

It is 'a story' that the Jews of today have been fooled into believing it to be true.
The Jewish believers, -through fear and ignorance, have been swept-up in the deception
in exactly the same way as have the gullible and frightened, Catholics and Islamists.

Those early Jews created a god. A god superior to all other gods,
-as it had to be of course, -the Jews thinking themselves superior to everyone else.

Their god was the biggest, the strongest, the most powerful.
Their god was 'All-Mighty', -as it would have to be of course.

Because those Jews believed themselves to be so superior
their god could not possibly have any form other than that of themselves.

The god of the Jews could not be a clay statue in the form of a cat, a bird, or an elephant,
as were the Sumerian, the Egyptian, and the Hindu gods.

The god of the Jews had to be of superior form,
and what form is superior to their own? None, of course!

And so 'man created God in his own image',
-almost exactly as they wrote in the Bible.

And Judaism was born.

The Torah was written, the Septuagint followed, and later came the Latin Vulgate,
which was then to be followed by the New Testament of the Catholic Bible
which, -in 450 AD, was the beginnings of the Roman Catholic religion.

This, in turn, led to The Evil that was the Holy Roman Catholic Church's Inquisition,
-and to the insidious Holy Roman Catholic Church's culture of child-rape, cover-up and denial.

Palestina was bounded by the Mediterranean Sea in the East, by Lebanon in the North, by Egypt to the South East, and by Jordan and Syria to the West.

It was in Palestina that the Romans destroyed the second Jewish temple, and it was in Palestina that the Romans nailed 'that con-man called Jesus' to a cross.

Nineteen-Hundred and Eighteen or so years later, it was Britain's Government who, -crumbling under a continuous heavy onslaught by Jewish terrorists, violated an agreement that they had previously made with the Arabs, -an agreement which had been written in Arab blood and, -in 1948, -under intense pressure from America's powerful Jews, Britain begged the United Nations 'to illegally' create 'The State of Israel' on British-Army-occupied Palestinian land.

It is a fact that the Jews, the Palestinians, the Jordanians, the Syrians and the Lebanese are all of the very same stock, - all with the very same blood, 'every single one of them a Semite'. Every single one of them sharing the same ancestor.

The only difference between any of them is that they each have a different name for the same imaginary god, -that 'imaginary man' who they believe lives in their sky and hides in their clouds but who, -in reality, lives only in their feeble and fearful minds.

The wars and the conflicts of this world could easily become a thing of the past.
The problems of the Jews, the Christians, the Islamists and the others can be easily resolved.

All that it requires is for 'the leaders' to explain to their citizens
'that the cause of **all** of their troubles is their erroneous belief in their **man-made religions**'.

The quickest and the easiest solution is 'the Roman Solution',
-to nail 'the preachers and the fraudsters to a cross', then we could all live happily ever after.

The Americans could then dismantle their massive 'War-Making-Machine'
and use the money that they would then save, to pay off their massive debts,
and they could make a serious attempt to redress America's past and ongoing transgressions.

Sadly it will never happen, because 'our leaders' lack the brains, the leadership and the courage
that is necessary to seize-back control from those 'few people' with the vested interests,
-from those 'who preach lies and deceit, and practice child-rape',
and those 'who profit from war and from the suffering of others'.

Those people who 'our leaders' allow to get away scot-free, -and to profit
from their Crimes Against Humanity.

What a Wonderful World this could have been,
-if only we'd had the conscience to care, -and the courage to act.

It is the case that the Jews invented their own religious history,
 that the Roman Establishment did likewise,
 and that the Islamists then followed suit.

Before the Jews invented the story
 ‘where God’s Spirit hovered in the darkness, over the waters of the deep’,
 there was no such thing as “God’s chosen people”.

It was the same with Jesus Christ.
 It was not until sometime around 450 AD, -when the Romans had realised
 “that they could more easily conquer this world
 ‘using the people’s fear of an imaginary man who hides in their clouds’,
 than they ever could with the sword”,
 that the Romans invented Catholicism, -and ‘the myth of Jesus Christ’ was born.

At first, people refused to believe the Roman Establishment’s newly invented religion.
 It was because of this that the Romans, now calling themselves the Roman Catholic Church,
 conceived and implemented the evil that was '**the Roman Catholic Church’s Inquisition**'
 where untold millions of innocent people were burned alive at the stake
 or had their limbs torn apart on the torture rack;
 and all done in the name of the non-existent Catholic ‘God’.

It is not without good reason that the Catholics are called 'Roman' Catholics.
It is not coincidence that the Vatican City stands on the site of the capital of the Roman Republic.

It was not because they were filled with love and kindness
that the Romans nailed living people to large wooden crosses,
and threw other living people to hungry lions, just for fun.

Nor was it through love and compassion that the Roman Catholics, with their Evil Inquisition,
burned-alive countless millions of people, and tortured untold millions of others to their death.

It was, -and still is, because they are both 'Roman', -one and the same.

It was certainly not the case, that the mighty, all powerful, all conquering,
ruthless and well-entrenched Establishment of the Roman Empire,
-shortly after 450 AD., 'suddenly decided to step aside and into obscurity',
and to allow a bunch of discredited 'Christian' people,
-whom the Romans hated and despised, and who they threw alive to hungry lions,
to step in and take control of the entire Roman Empire.

It did not happen that way.

The Roman Empire lives on. It has merely changed its appearance.
It continues to exist to this day as The Core of the Judeo-Christian World Establishment.

That Evil Roman Establishment lives on, -in the guise of Catholicism.

Chapter Fifteen

Summarising Part One

This book has tried to briefly cover, -in the first few pages,
what is thought to have been the first almost one-million years of our history, -as Homo sapiens,
and it suggests reasons for Homo sapien spreading-out to populate our world.

It tells of how our ancestors, some 700,000 years ago, became aware of rocks with sharp edges,
which they then used to fashion cudgels and spears, and to cut open animal hides,
-both to more-easily access the animal's flesh and to use the animal's skin to make clothing.

It suggests that it was the use of clubs and spears, and animal skin clothing
that set Homo sapien apart from the rest of the animal world,
and it tells of the very-recent invention of the bow and arrow, and of the canoe.

This book has tried to explain, -of how it might have been, that our ancestors discovered that the ripened grains of what we now call 'cereal grasses' could be turned into 'food'.

It also suggests that, -in trying to safely store their grains,
 our ancestors discovered that when ripened grains were buried in the ground
 it caused some grains to 'sprout' and to start to grow into more wheat, or whatever,
 and that whilst in the process of burying their grains they discovered 'clay',
 and that it was these two discoveries alone which led to the planting and storage of grain
 and the making of pottery and the building of homes,
 and that this, in turn, was eventually responsible for changing humans
 from being wandering hunter-gatherers, and scavengers, to becoming settled farmers.

It tries to explain of how, -over time, more Homo sapiens might have turned to farming,
 -it providing an easier, a safer, and more certain food supply, -and a more comfortable life.

Of how one tribe of Homo sapien farmers might have been joined by another tribe,
 -there being strength in numbers, and that many hands soon make light of difficult and heavy work.

In turn, this led to humans becoming 'urban creatures'.

Traces of small urban communities, -dating back some 9,500 years, exist in Anatolia, (*Turkey.*).

**This being many-thousands of years before the imaginary non-existent god of the Jews
 supposedly and miraculously created this planet and the rest of the Universe.**

This book has tried to explain of how, -with a supply of stored food, -and with a safe place to sleep, humans found time to 'think', time to reflect, time to consider, and time to imagine; and of how those humans were now only a few steps away from becoming 'inventors'.

It was in Anatolia that the then Neolithic people discovered globs of copper, and it was not too long before they accidentally made this planet's first knife, and of how, -with knives, they were able to shape wood and more easily cut meat and plants.

It was the water that flowed from Anatolia's lofty and rugged Taurus Mountains that, -over many-millennia, was responsible for creating the fertile plains of Mesopotamia that lay between and alongside the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers in the land, once called Sumer.

It was to those fertile plains that some of the farmers of Anatolia travelled, -taking with them their animals and what grain they could gather, to become the Sumerian people, and they also took with them their newly-found knowledge of copper and wood.

In Sumer, humans became successful farmers and began a successful civilised society.

They planted many and varied crops and had large herds of domesticated animals.

They domesticated fowl and waterfowl as well as sheep, goats, horses and cows.

In Sumer someone invented the wheel, and they learned to cast copper and bronze.

They constructed houses, schools, public buildings, large-boats and horse-drawn vehicles, as well as roads and bridges. Many and varied industries developed.

They had learned the fundamentals of irrigating their crops
and had dug an extensive system of canals.

They traded their surplus crops for things that they lacked
and this, -out of necessity, led to the invention of writing and accounting,
to the building of libraries and schools,
and to the study of mathematics, astronomy, metalwork and agriculture.

It followed that Sumer experienced a severe and naturally occurring change in the climate.

It was a period during which the weather became very hot and very dry,
-a severe and continuing drought.

This weather had a telling effect upon both their crops and their livestock.

Year after year their crops failed. Much of their livestock died from hunger or thirst.

With their stores of food exhausted, hunger for those people looked to be a certainty.

Death by starvation was even a possibility.

They became immediately conscious of the importance of, and of the absence of the rain.

Up to that point they had always taken the rain for granted.

Up until then, the rain was something that had always come along.

As wandering animals, humans never had cause to be concerned about the rain
but now, -with their crops and animals in desperate need of water,
rain had become of critical importance to them.

The people of that time did not understand that rain was a natural event.
They did not know that rain was merely the consequence of evaporation and condensation,
caused by nothing more than temperature and atmospheric-pressure differences, and gravity.
This lack of knowledge of truth and reality provided the perfect opportunity for someone
to make the wild, uninformed, and understandable, yet totally incorrect assumption
that it was **'a man who lived in the sky'**, -who they could not see,
who made and sent down the rain.

With no-one able to provide a better explanation for the rain, -or the lack of it,
this incorrect assumption that it was **'a man who lived in the sky who made the rain'**,
became readily and widely accepted,
with people believing it to be true, because they thought that everyone else knew it to be true.
This new-found knowledge quickly spread around the populated world of that time
with people, -who did not know any different, accepting it as being fact.

People now believed that there really was 'a man living in the sky, who they could not see'.

A furtive, secretive man, with the skill and the power to make the rain.

A man with the power to cause floods or droughts.

Little children grew to adulthood with that belief, and they took it with them to their grave.

It was only natural then, as they watched their crops wilting, drying-up and dying,
-as they watched their animals lose condition and slowly die of heat-stress, hunger and thirst,
-as they watched their food supply disappearing before their eyes,
that those Sumerians should then call-out to 'this man who lived in their sky' for help.

"Please, man in the sky, please, send more rain".

A 'god' had now been born in the minds of those people.

'Priests, -and their religions' were about to crawl-out from under the rocks.

Up until the time when they moved into Mesopotamia humans had never worshipped any gods.

Before that moment in time, no god had ever existed in any shape or form.

Chapter Sixteen

A late revelation

Archaeologists, -in recent times, have learned that 'pottery'
belonging to people who lived alongside the Yellow River, in what is now China,
has lately been discovered and has been identified as being some **12,000 years old**,
-pre-dating Anatolian pottery by perhaps as much as 2,500 years,
-and pre-dating the Jewish 'Creation' by some 6,500 years.

It is considered, -by those who claim to know, that this pottery may have been the result
of the people of the Yellow River valleys having discovered 'rice' as a source of food.

At this point in time, this writer is not qualified to comment further, other than to note that

"This discovery further highlights the dishonesty and the fraudulence
of those who preach god-worship,

and it further questions the probity, and the wisdom, of those 'elected leaders'
who bolster, encourage, endorse and promote the deceit,

-perhaps hypocritically, in a quest to enhance their own image,
and it adds yet even more ridicule to the Jewish story of 'The Creation'
and of 'the man who lives in their sky, and who hides from us in their clouds'."

Chapter Seventeen

Man-Made Religions

Without doubt, 'man-made-religions' have been the cause of more hatred and suffering than any other single thing in the entire history of this planet and, for as long as man-made-religions continue to exist, it will continue to be the case.

It is not believable that the preachers of man-made-religions are unaware that the doctrine that they preach is false and without foundation, -that it is based upon invention, fabrication, lies and deceit.

It is not plausible that they do not know that the religion that they peddle is false.

For their continued existence, preachers depend upon, -and incite, 'the fear and the cowardice of those who are too afraid to not believe their lies', -those people who only believe the words of the priests because they lack the intelligence and the courage to question the stories that the preachers tell them to believe.

The priests depend upon the support of those who use religion for their own political advantage, and upon our willingness to permit the criminal religious indoctrination of our children.

It is not plausible that preachers have never questioned the truth of the doctrine they preach.

If it is the case that some claim to have not, then now is their chance to do so, otherwise they, -like the other preachers of god-worship, are guilty of criminal fraud.

Dear reader, if you still harbour doubts, then please consider this;-

In this entire Universe there is only 'One Question' that needs to be asked,
and only 'One Question' that needs to be answered.

That question is;- 'How old is planet Earth?'

The Jews tell us that the Earth is some 5,782 years old,
and was created in 3761 BC. by their god who calls himself 'Yahweh'.
whose name you are not permitted to speak.

The Catholic's Bishop Ussher tells us that the Earth is 6,023 years old,
and was created in 4004 BC. by the Catholic god who, -he says, calls himself 'God',
and whose name you are permitted to speak.

**'Men and Women of Science' however, will tell you -
"Two Hundred Million years ago, dinosaurs roamed the Earth,
and that planet Earth is in the order of being over Four-Thousand-Million years old."
(over 4,000,000,000 years old.)**

Only One answer can be correct. There can be only One Truth.

If the Jewish and the Catholic claims are wrong,
and if their 'god' did not create the Earth some 5,800 years ago,
then the stories of Adam and Eve and the Talking Snake, and the Magic Tree;
the stories of Noah and the Flood, and of the rest of the Bible
are nothing more than invention and fabrication, -nothing more than lies and deceit.

If the story of Adam and Eve is a lie, then so too are the stories of their descendants,
-of Noah, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and Moses,
and so also is the story of 'the man who lives in their sky, and who hides from us in their clouds'.
(Exodus Chapters 14, 16 and 19 amongst many other places in the Bible.)

**The story of 'the man who lives in the sky, and hides in the clouds',
is the lie upon which all the major man-made-religions are founded.**

If God is a lie, then so too is Jesus,
and countless millions of frightened people, -including Presidents and Prime Ministers,
are the gullible victims of an Evil Hoax,
-and this applies equally to Judaism and to Islam, and to their followers.

Wars are being fought, people -including innocent little children
are being murdered and maimed
because Evil Men, who dress in Silly Clothes and who perform Silly Rituals,
-and who pretend to be something that they are not,
are allowed to continue to spread the lies and the deceit
to gullible, frightened people, -including Presidents and Prime Ministers.

Find the true answer to the question **“How old is planet Earth”,**
and ‘you’ my dear friend,
will have discovered the Truth about ‘the man who lives in your sky’.

Catholic preachers very carefully avoid talking about The Creation and about Adam and Eve, **because they know** that the story of The Creation and Adam and Eve is a complete fabrication, -that it does not and cannot stand-up to examination.

For Catholics, 'the God story' starts with the New Testament and with Jesus.

They conveniently overlook the fact that the Jesus in their God story was descended from Adam, -whom they well know, did not exist.

If Adam did not exist, then neither could any of his descendants have existed, -including Jesus.

This fact alone shows that Catholicism too, is nothing less than a complete fabrication, and the Catholic priests, the archbishops, the cardinals and the Pope must be well aware of this but still they continue with the pretence, the lies, and the deceit.

Popes, cardinals and priests now stand to lose their comfortable, leisurely and worry-free life, which includes a nice home, a nice car, free food, plus a reasonable income and a pension, and the easy sexual abuse of other men's wives, and defenceless little children.

They are Evil People. You must now expect them to resort to any means under the sun in order to try to protect their already jealously-guarded lifestyle, -and that includes further corrupting 'their political and judicial allies'.

Chapter Eighteen

The-Truth

The truth of Judaism, and the truth of 'God' and 'Allah', now depends entirely upon the truth of 'the story of the Jewish god Yahweh **creating our planet in 3761 BC.**'

Catholicism, -through Jesus, -who was a Jew, is founded upon Judaism.

Without Judaism, Catholicism can have no foundation.

Islam exists only because, -the Islamists claim,
the Catholic god sent his angel Gabriel to tell Mohammed of Islam.

Without Catholicism, Islam can have no foundation.

To discover the truth, we do not need to go any further than that.

Yahweh did not create our planet 5,782 years ago, in 3761 BC.

Our planet is over Four point Five Billion years old.

Judaism, Catholicism and Islam now have no foundation.

This book clearly shows that **'all religions are the creation of men'**,
and that their 'god', by whatever name, does not exist, never has existed, and never will exist.

Without doubt, man-made-religions are responsible
for causing almost all of the trouble in our world.

Only by living the truth, and by cleansing our world of the fraudulence of man-made-religion,
can we ever overcome the troubles that beset us.

Only then could there be Peace on Earth.

**Only then could our world become the Paradise that it should be,
and we owe it to our children, -and to those who must follow, to make it so.**

**But it will not happen by itself.
If we want it to happen, we must make it happen.**

Apart from, perhaps, some generalisations,
 not even one sentence in the entire Bible can be shown to be the truth.
 Other than generalisations, each sentence of the Bible is either a lie, or an invention.
 Even the opening sentence of the Bible's Old Testament, and the Torah, is incorrect-
'And there was evening and there was morning, the first day.'
 Not so, from evening to morning is but one 'night',. not one 'day.'
 The Bible is nothing more than a collection of lies and inventions, -falsehoods,
 yet so many people believe those words to be the truth.

Dear Reader.

We have reached the end of this essay,
and everything that you have read in it, is the undeniable truth.

As its writer, it is my hope that **you** will now have joined those of us
who are aware of the evil, and of the fraudulence, of religion,
and of the fact that 'gods' are no more than the inventions of evil, deceitful, humans.

Without question, our world would be a better and safer place without god-worship,
and, in order to put a complete end to god-worship
we must convince our politicians of its falsehood and of the trouble that it causes.
and we must convince those people who preach god-worship,
(many of whom, -the writer believes, are already well-aware of its fraudulence)
to abandon their ways, and to find an honest job.

If humanity is to survive on this planet
then all the preaching of god-worship must end, -completely and permanently,
otherwise nuclear obliteration is inevitable.

Addendum

Before closing, the question must be asked-

“Why do we allow the fraudsters to preach the lies and inventions of religion to our children, and to the gullible fools who are stupid-enough to believe the lies?”

Why do we still permit it?

The answer must surely be-

It is because we allow ‘those untrustworthy and incompetent fools who believe the story of the Jews, -about a man who lives in the sky and who hides from us in the clouds’, to present themselves for election to our parliaments.

That must most-surely be the reason.

If this be so, then **it would be entirely justifiable**,
-should it become necessary in order to save life on this planet.
for the people to resort to the mass-killing of god-worshippers and preachers of god-worship,
and to the mass-killing of god-worshipping politicians.

The way things stand today, it is beginning to look as if that might soon be the case.

Dear reader, **Thank You** for having read my little book.

It **is** a **true account of the facts**, -and it needed to be told,
regardless of the consequences.

Should you care to make a small donation to reward my efforts,
and to help me to continue to expose the fraudulence of religion,
it can be made at any bank, to-

The Candid Scribe

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for which the writer would thank you.

Veriticus

But, better than a donation, please share the story with others.
-let us together, put an end to the evil of god-worship.

The End