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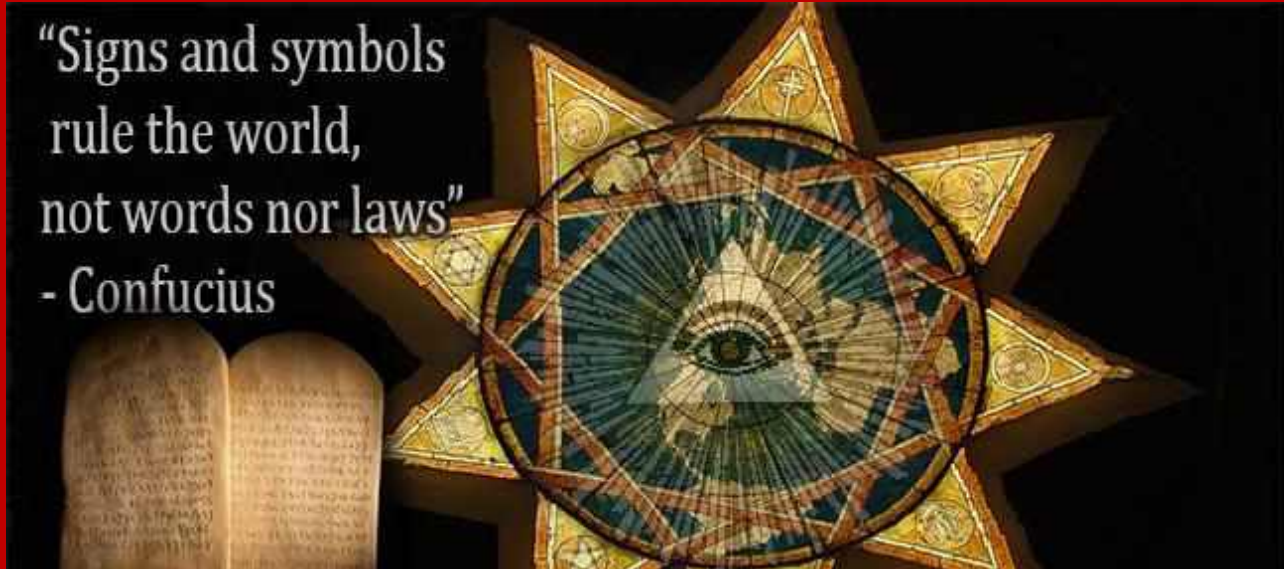
Freemasonry and its “Chinese” origin

The Untold Truth about the Origins of Freemasonry

We may find
the origin of
freemasonry in
its use of
symbolism as
allegory



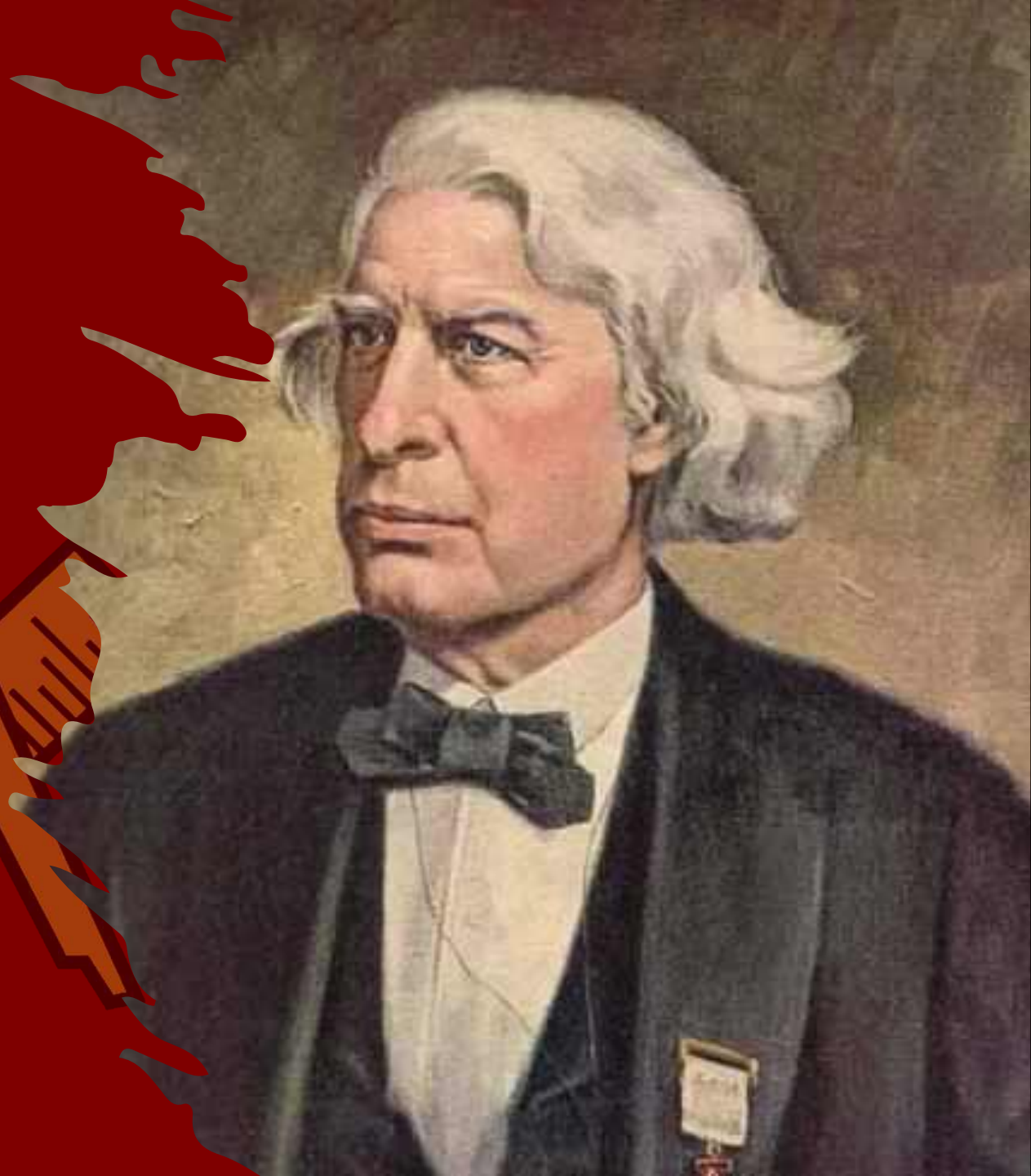
"Signs and symbols
rule the world,
not words nor laws"
- Confucius



- A.G. Mackey

Freemasonry is a science—a philosophy—a system of doctrines which is taught, in a manner peculiar to itself, by *allegories and symbols*. This is its internal character. Its ceremonies are external additions, which affect not its substance...

The religion of Freemasonry is *NOT* Christian



Thomas Paine, On the Origin of Freemasonry

- At what period of antiquity, or in what nation, this religion was first established, is lost in the labyrinth of unrecorded times. It is generally ascribed to the **ancient Egyptians, the Babylonians and Chaldeans**, and reduced after-wards to a system regulated by the apparent progress of the sun through the 12 signs of the Zodiac by Zoroaster the law-giver of Persia, from whence Pythagoras brought it into Greece, It is to these matters Dr. Dodd refers in the passage already quoted from his oration.
- The ***worship of the sun as the great visible agent of a great invisible first cause***, time with- out limits, spread itself over a considerable part of Asia and Africa, from thence to Greece and Rome, through all ancient Gaul and into Britain and Ireland.



Thomas Paine, On the Origin of Freemasonry

- Though the Masons have taken many of their ceremonies and hieroglyphics from the ancient Egyptians, it is certain they have not taken their chronology from thence. If they had, the church would soon have sent them to the stake; ***as the chronology of the Egyptians, like that of the Chinese, goes many thousand years beyond the bible chronology.***
- The religion of the Druids, as before said, was the same **as the religion of the ancient Egyptians.** The priests of Egypt were the professors and teachers of science, and **were styled priests of Heliopolis, that is, of the city of the sun.** The Druids in Europe, who were the same order of men, have their name from the Teutonic or ancient German language; the Germans being anciently called Teutones, The word Druid signifies a wise man. In Persia they were called magi, which signifies the same thing
- "The Egyptians, continues Smith, in the earliest ages, constituted a great number of Lodges, but with assiduous care kept their secrets of Masonry from all strangers. The secrets have been imperfectly handed down to us by oral tradition only, and ought to be kept undiscovered to the laborers, crafts-men, and apprentices..."



FREEMASONRY = DRUIDISM

- Recommendation process: Both Freemasonry and Witchcraft require that new members be recommended by a current member.
- Blindfolded and tied: In both rituals, the candidate is blindfolded and tied with a rope.
- Oath and sharp object: Masons take a blood oath with a sharp object placed on the left chest, while in Witchcraft a sword is used against the left chest for a similar oath.
- Darkness to Light Theme: In Freemasonry, candidates are told to go from darkness to light. In Witchcraft, a challenge occurs where the person is said to come from the "world of darkness."
- Same phrase to conclude the prayer: Both Freemasonry and Witchcraft end their prayers with the phrase "so be it."





~ Freemasonry stems primarily, from the **worship of the sun and other natural elements, their operations and trans-fusions to represent universal metaphysical laws...**

~ Freemasonry started in the middle east, **primarily in Egypt**, and then spread west and north.

~ Freemasonry is an esoteric and moral system based on **symbolism and allegories** that studies astrology, the zodiac, alchemy, metaphysics, the laws of nature, etc.

Let me show you how this interconnects Egypt to China, and thus, Freemasonry and their esoteric ideals.



Study: Possible Ancient Egyptian Origins in Chinese Civilization

BY MATTHEW REITMAN | October 14, 2016 5:00 am



Sun Weidong, Chinese Geochemist

Sun's Discovery

- A new study led by geochemist Sun Weidong argues that Chinese civilization has its origins in Ancient Egypt, not China. The highly decorated scientist came to this conclusion almost 20 years ago when he was using radiometric dating to analyze Chinese bronzes from 1400 B.C. Sun noticed that a particular set of artifacts, the Yin-Shang bronzes, shared a greater similarity in their chemical composition with metals from Egypt than Chinese ones.
- Among the earliest Chinese bronzes known to archeologists, the Ying-Shang wares are the only ones of their kind to contain lead isotopes akin to samples from areas in South Africa and Zimbabwe. Sun proposes two explanations: Either the bronze-ware was cast near Egypt, then brought to China (likely by sea); or people emigrated from Africa to China carrying the bronze and tin ores



The Origin of the Chinese Characters and the History of China in Ancient Egypt

Guang Bao Liu

- There has been speculation about relations between ancient China and ancient Egypt since at least the 17th century. With already published ancient Egyptian archaeological materials, **we can demonstrate that the Chinese characters derive from the hieroglyphs of Ancient Egypt.** Furthermore, an in-depth analysis of the historical record suggests that the history of **the Chinese first Xia Dynasty corresponds to that of Ancient Egypt** prior to the 19th Dynasty based on the statistical principle of the scientific induction.

Theo-cryptic relations

•CN HuaXia (华夏):

- Hua (华): Combines Lower Egyptian **papyrus** 🌿 and Upper Egyptian **sedge grass** 🌿.
- Xia (夏): Features Lower Egyptian **cobra** 🐍, Upper Egyptian **falcon** 🦅, **sun** ☀️, and **Ankh** 🔑 (symbol of life).

•🐉 Long (龙, Dragon) and 🦅 Feng (凤, Phoenix):

- Long: Based on the Egyptian **Wadjet Goddess** wearing the **Red Crown** 👑.
- Feng: Derived from the **Horus God** (falcon) with the Red or Double Crown 🦅👑.
- Meaning: Symbols of **royal power** and HuaXia totems.

•📖 CangJie (仓颉):

- Jie (颉): Represents **Thoth** 🐦, the Egyptian god of knowledge.
- Cang (仓): Linked to **Seshat** 🙋, goddess of wisdom, writing, and time (palm stem = 'year' 📅).

•☀️ Ri (日, Sun) and 🌙 Yue (月, Moon):

- Ri: Corresponds to Egyptian sun god **Ra/Re**.
- Yue: Matches the Egyptian moon god **Yah**.
- Key Similarities: Shared **pictogram**, **phonogram**, and **ideogram** features.

•🔗 Conclusion:

- Chinese characters and symbols reflect possible ancient ties to **Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs**, influencing early **writing** 📖 and **cultural icons** 🏛️.

Chinese Character	Seal	Bronze Inscription	Bone Inscription (Oracle)	Hieroglyph	Remark (Deity)
华 Hua					
夏 Xia			TBD		
龙 Long					Wadjet
凤 Feng		TBD			Horus
仓 Cang					Seshat
颉 Jie			TBD		Thoth
日 Ri					Sun God, Ra or Re
月 Yue					Moon God, Yah

Table 1: Comparisons between Chinese characters and Hieroglyphs

Xia dynasty compared to ancient Egypt

- The similarities between the cultures can prove the existence of a communication between the Chinese and Ancient Egyptian, however the verifiable logic is still not complete enough to say that Ancient Egypt is the Xia Dynasty. After comparing recorded ancient Chinese names and the king list of Xia Dynasty with the Ancient Egyptian king list obtained through archaeology to decipher the real history of the Xia Dynasty, **it can be demonstrated that the history of the Xia Dynasty recorded in the Chinese ancient books is essentially the same as Ancient Egyptian history**



Kings name

- When comparing the Kings' name, it was also discovered that the prototypes of the two Chinese characters Ming and Zi (名字, name) are the hieroglyphs of Cartouche name and Horus Serekh name of Ancient Egyptian pharaohs respectively. As shown in Table 2 below:












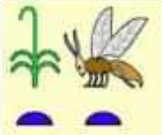




Chinese Character	Seal	Bronze Inscription	Bone Inscription (Oracle)	Hieroglyph
名 Ming				 Cartouche
字 Zi			TBD	 Horus Serekh




Table 2: Comparison between Chinese characters of Ming Zi and Hieroglyphs

Emperor name similarity

Ancient Egyptian Royal Titulary	Hieroglyph	Emergence Time	Ancient Chinese Character	Modern Chinese Character
Nebty name		Dynasty 1		姒
Golden Horus name		Dynasty 1 Den		君
Prenomen (Throne name)		Dynasty 1 Den		君
Nomen (Birth name)		Dynasty 4 Sneferu		朕

The Ancient Egyptian kings or Pharaohs generally had **five Royal Titulary names**. The important position of the **Horus name** was later replaced by the **throne name** during the late Old Kingdom. Aside from the Horus name, the **Nebty name**  serves as the prototype for the Chinese character **Si** (姒), which is the family surname of the descendants of **Yu the Great**, the founder of the **Xia Dynasty**. The position of the **Nebty name** was replaced by the **birth name** during the late Old Kingdom.



Both the **Golden Horus name** and the **throne name** are considered prototypes of the Chinese character **Jun** (君), which means a **monarch** or **king** . The **birth name**, symbolizing the “**son of the sun god**” , became the prototype for the Chinese character **Zhen** (朕), the term an **emperor** uses to refer to **himself** .



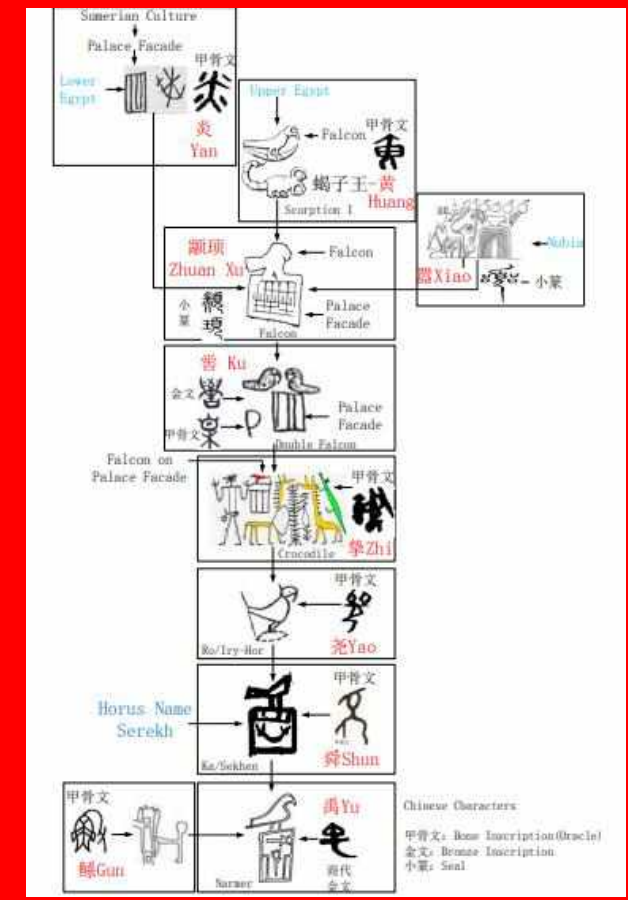
2. Comparisons of names between Pharaohs and some Chinese ancestors

It is not an easy thing to show that Ancient Egypt is equivalent to the Xia Dynasty when someone has to correspond over 3,000 years of history in Ancient Egypt with the recorded “hundreds of years” of semi-mythical Xia Dynasty history. Through a detailed and deep study, the King Shao Kang (少康) of the Xia Dynasty was first deciphered to the corresponding Ancient Egyptian Pharaoh, then the King Tai Kang(泰康)’s name was deciphered. Thus the important historical event of Tai Kang’s 100 year loss of the Xia Dynasty was identified on this benchmark, we can go on to compare the king list of the Xia Dynasty with the king list of Ancient Egypt





Finally, the prototype figures of all recorded kings of Xia Dynasty were found from the Ancient Egyptian king list of dynasties. **It can scarcely be a coincidence when considering the high consistency of king lists, as well as the identical relationship between husbands and wives, parents and children, and a few of identical names for the same king.** According to the principle of the complete scientific inductive method, it’s possible to prove that **Ancient Egypt was just the Xia Dynasty.** Meanwhile we can analyze and correct some errors on both sides of the Chinese records and the archaeological analysis of many Ancient Egyptian problems. The details of how the origin of Chinese characters and ancient Chinese history have been found are described in the author’s new book “Discovering Xia Dynasty” (published in 2017).[1] However, there are still a lot of migration issues to be further researched in depth.





- The Naqada culture was a predynastic civilization in Egypt. Together the Naqada I and Naqada II culture lasted approximately from 3800 to 3200 BCE. This period is also referred to as Dynasty 00, it is consistent with the Chinese records of the Shen Nong Era that eight kings of Yan Di(炎帝) ruled for about 530 years. Naqada III is the last phase of the Naqada culture of Ancient Egyptian prehistory, dating approximately from 3200 to 3000 BC. Naqada III is often referred to as Dynasty 0. It is the period during the process of state formation with named kings heading powerful polities. This period corresponds well with the Chinese records of the Five Emperors Era. **The king list of Dynasty 0 in Ancient Egypt is very consistent with the king list of the Five Emperors Era.** Actually, there could be over ten Kings rather than five kings during the Five Emperors Era, since abdication was common among them. The Scorpion I King corresponds to the Chinese national and cultural ancestor Huang Di(黄帝Yellow Emperor). The Crocodile King corresponds to the Zhi(挚) emperor who was the brother of the Yao(尧) emperor. Yao corresponds to the Iry-Hor/Ro king. The Ka/Sekhen king corresponds to the Shun(舜) emperor. The name of Narmer is similar to that of both Yu the Great(大禹) and his father Gun(鲧)’s name。As shown in Figure 1 below:











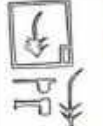



- With the two seal king lists unearthed from the Abydos tombs, we can determine Narmer corresponds to Yu the Great(大禹) who was the founder of Xia Dynasty. Yu’s wife was Jiao(娇) whose name is similar to that of Queen Neithhotep who was possibly the wife of Narmer. Yu’s son was Qi(启) whose name is similar to Hor-Aha’s Horus name. Hor-Aha was also the second king of first Dynasty. **Qi’s wife was called Juan(眷) which is similar to the name of Benerib, who was Aha’s Queen.** The family name of Yu is Si(姒), the prototype of the character Si can be found on a year label with Aha’s Horus name. As shown in Table 4 below.







Ancient Chinese Historical Figure	Modern Chinese Character	Ancient Chinese Character	Hieroglyph	Monument Remark
姒启 Si Qi	启	𠂔	𠂔	 <p>Hor-Aha. Inscription bearing Hor-Aha's serekh together with a Neby-name. An illustration from the Encyclopaedia Biblica, a 1903 publication which is now in the public domain.</p>
Yu's son	姒	𠂔	 Neby	


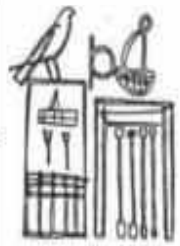
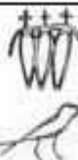




- Ancient Chinese books recorded that Qi had a son named Wu(五) or Wu Guan(武观), this corresponds to the name of Djer who was the third king of the first Dynasty. However, the Chinese history book Records of the Grand Historian (or Shi Ji) authored by Sima Qian during the Western Han Dynasty made a mistake in claiming Tai Kang to be Qi(启)'s son who succeeded to the Qi's throne. Tai Kang was actually the Khendjer King during the thirteenth Dynasty period. Fortunately, Shi Ji wrote down the twelve family surnames of Yu's descendants, they are: Xia Hou(夏后), Hu(扈), Nan(男), Zhen Xun(斟鄩), Tong(彤), Bao(褒), Fei(费), Qi(杞), Zeng(缙), Xin(辛), Min(冥), Zhen Guan(斟灌). Among them, Zhen Guan(斟灌), Fei(费) and Min(冥) should descend from the Djer King. Qi(杞) is the Djet king, Zeng(缙) is the Djet's queen Merneith, Tong(彤) is the Den king, Xin(辛) is the Anedjib king, Bao(褒) is the Semerkhet king, Nan(男) was the last king Qa'a of the first dynasty. As shown in Figure 2 below. [1][3]

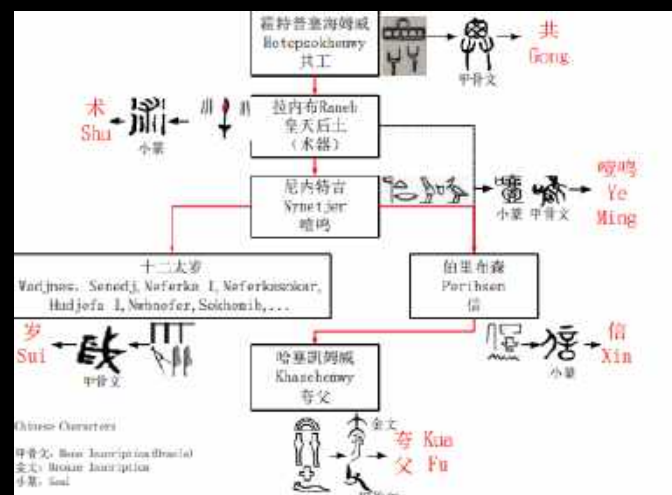


- There are a few number of families from which the local Chinese HuaXia nationality descend. The Shang(商) Dynasty royal ancestor is called Xie(契) who could correspond to be Inika. The surname of the Shang royal family is Zi(子); its Ancient Egyptian prototype is the Ankh hieroglyph. The Zhou(周) Dynasty royal ancestor is called Qi(弃), his oracle name is extremely similar to Hemaka’s name. Both of Inika and Hemaka were important officials during the long reign of the First Dynasty pharaoh Den. As seen from inscriptions on pottery seals, Hemaka was also responsible for maintaining one of the royal domains of king Den, a farm or vineyard for express use of the royal family. This role is consistent of Qi(弃) who was interested to farm, so Qi has a title named HouJi(后稷). Ji(稷)’s hieroglyph was also shown on a year label from Den's tomb together with Qi(弃)’s name. Furthermore, Zhou(周)’s hieroglyph is found in the seal impression linking Horus Djet’s estate Wadj-Her with Iri-aawi’s name. Xie(契) and Qi(弃) have a common ancestor DiKu(帝嚳) who was a king during the Five Emperors Era。The Qin(秦) Dynasty royal ancestor was called Yi(益), his oracle name is same as the name of a court official Sekhemka-Sedjet during the first dynasty, and his surname is Yin(嬴), a hieroglyph shown on a Djet ivory comb. **Table 5 shows the comparisons for the prototypes of several important Chinese characters associated with the ancestors of the Qin, Zhou and Shang dynasties.**










Ancient Chinese Historical Figure	Modern Chinese Character	Ancient Chinese Character	Hieroglyph	Monument	Remark
益 Yi Ancestor of Qin	益				Egyptian Museum. Fragment of an object bearing the serekh of Djet and the name of a court official Sekhemkasedj. His name is often written by the king on certain objects from the Mastaba S3504 of Saqqara.
	嬴				Djet comb
后稷 Houji Ancestor of Zhou	弃				Hemaka's name and title is mentioned left of king Den's name on this year label from Den's tomb, at the Umm el-Qa'ab.
	稷				
	周				Reconstruction of the seal impression linking Horus Djet's estate Wadj-Her with Iri-aawi's name

契 Xie Ancestor of Shang	契				West Saqqara n.59
	子				The Ankh-ka vessel in Metropolitan Museum of Arts which is built as a Ka-hands 'embracing' an Ankh hieroglyph. during the reign of Den.

Ancient Chinese Historical Figure 共工 GongGong	Modern Chinese Character 共	Ancient Chinese Character	Hieroglyph	Monument Remark
Ancestor of Jiang Qi(姜齐)	工	𠂔		 Stone Vessel Inscriptions
姜	姜	𦍋		 Reproduction of an inscription of Hotepsekhemwy on a stone vase on display at the Musee National des Antiquites, St Germain en Laye
祝	祝	𦍋		 Stone Vessel Inscriptions from Djoser's Complex, Saqqara
融	融	𦍋		



- Hotepsekhemwy is the Horus name of an early Egyptian king who was the founder of the 2nd dynasty. His name corresponds to the Chinese character Gong(共). According to the Chinese ancient book The Classic of Mountains and Seas (or Shan Hai Jing), Gong Gong(共工) was a descendant of Yan Di(Yan Emperor), his family surname is Jiang(姜) which is also the surname of the Qi(齐) vassal state royal family during the West Zhou dynasty. Gong Gong's father was called Zhu Rong(祝融, Vulcan) which would become the official title of supervising fire smelting. The prototypes of the five Chinese characters “共、工、姜、祝、融” can all be found on archaeological finds associated with Hotepsekhemwy's name as shown in Table 6 below
- The Shan Hai Jing recorded the lineage descent of Gong Gong's family. Gong Gong gave birth to Shu Qi(木器) or Houtu(后土). The second king of the second dynasty was Raneb, his Horus name can be translated into the Chinese word Hou Tu(后土) while another throne name Weneg of the second dynasty is the prototype of the Chinese character Shu (木). Hou Tu gave birth to Ye Ming(噫鸣) who can correspond to the third king Nynetjer of the second dynasty. Nynetjer's name is very similar to the two characters of YeMing(噫鸣). Ye Ming may have had twelve sons, they were all named Sui(岁). Hou Tu had another son named Xin(信) who can correspond to the Peribsen King. Xin gave birth to Kua Fu(夸父) whose name is in excellent correspondence with the last king Khasekhem of the second dynasty. According to the Shan Hai Jing's records, the lineage descent of the second dynasty should be rearranged as Figure 3 below.

Ancient Chinese Historical Figure	Modern Chinese Character	Ancient Chinese Character	Hieroglyph	Monument	Remark
伯称 Ancestor of Chu	称				Serek from king Sa. One of three names inscribed on stone vessels from galleries under ground in Sakkara. A falcon facing right and a sa-sign below.
	服				Relief of Djoser in Wadi Maghara
	𠂔				Redrawing of Inscription of Statue base Inscription. Shows name and titles of Imhotep, and Name of Pharaoh Netjerichet (Djoser).

- The lineage descent of the Old Kingdom was also recorded in some ancient Chinese books such as the Shi Ji and Guo Yu. Chen(称) or Fu(服) was the ancestor of the Chu(楚) vassal state royal family. Djoser was the founder of the Old Kingdom, his Horus name was the prototype of Fu(服) while another Serekh name of king Sa inscribed on stone vessels from galleries under ground in Sakkara was the prototype of Chen(称). So Sa is another name for Djoser, who was the ancestor of the Chinese Chu royal family. Chen's mother was called Fu(福). The Nebka king name of the third dynasty is the prototype of the character Fu(福). The surname Mi(𠂔) of the Chu royal family is also found on a statue base of Djoser. As shown in Table 7 below

- The last king of the third dynasty was Huni, this name is Wu Hui(吴回) in Chinese. He also inherited the title of Vulcan. Wu Hui's son was LuZhong(陆终), his prototype is Sneferu who was the founder of the 4th dynasty. According to the recorded lineage, Lu Zhong had 6 sons, one of whom was KunWu(昆吾) whose prototype is Khufu, the second pharaoh of the 4th dynasty. Carrying on in this manner, the Vulcan eight family surname that were recorded in the Guo Yu book can all be found during the 3-10th dynasties of the Old Kingdom.
- The hieroglyph of Memphis, the capital of the Old Kingdom, is the prototype of Bo(亳) that DiKu(帝嚳) first established here during the Five Emperor Era. Between the Yu royal family of the first dynasty and the Chu royal family of the Old Kingdom, there was also a common ancestor named Zhuan Xu(颛顼) who was a king during the Five Emperor Era.
- There are nearly 1,000 years of history during the Gong Gong's second dynasty and Chu's Old Kingdom, however, it was common to use the sentence "Gong Gong and Zhuan Xu competed for the throne" to skip the history of this period in the Chinese records. And this period was also placed before the Qi(启) of the first dynasty in the Chinese records due to the same mistake regarded the Tai Kang king of the 13th dynasty as a son of the Qi(Hor-Aha) king of the first dynasty. The Figure 4 shows the lineage descent of Huang Di and Yan Di during the Five Emperors Era and the later period.

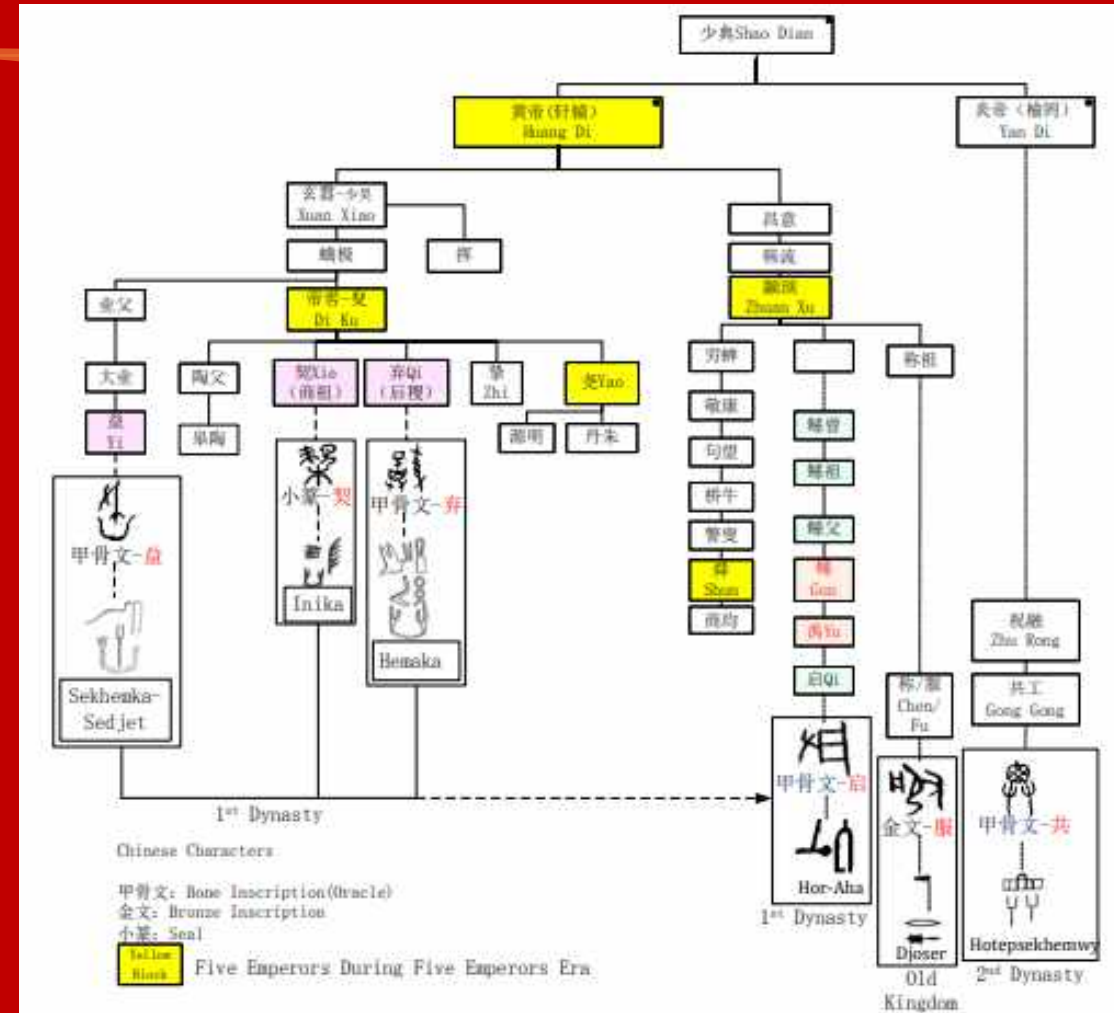
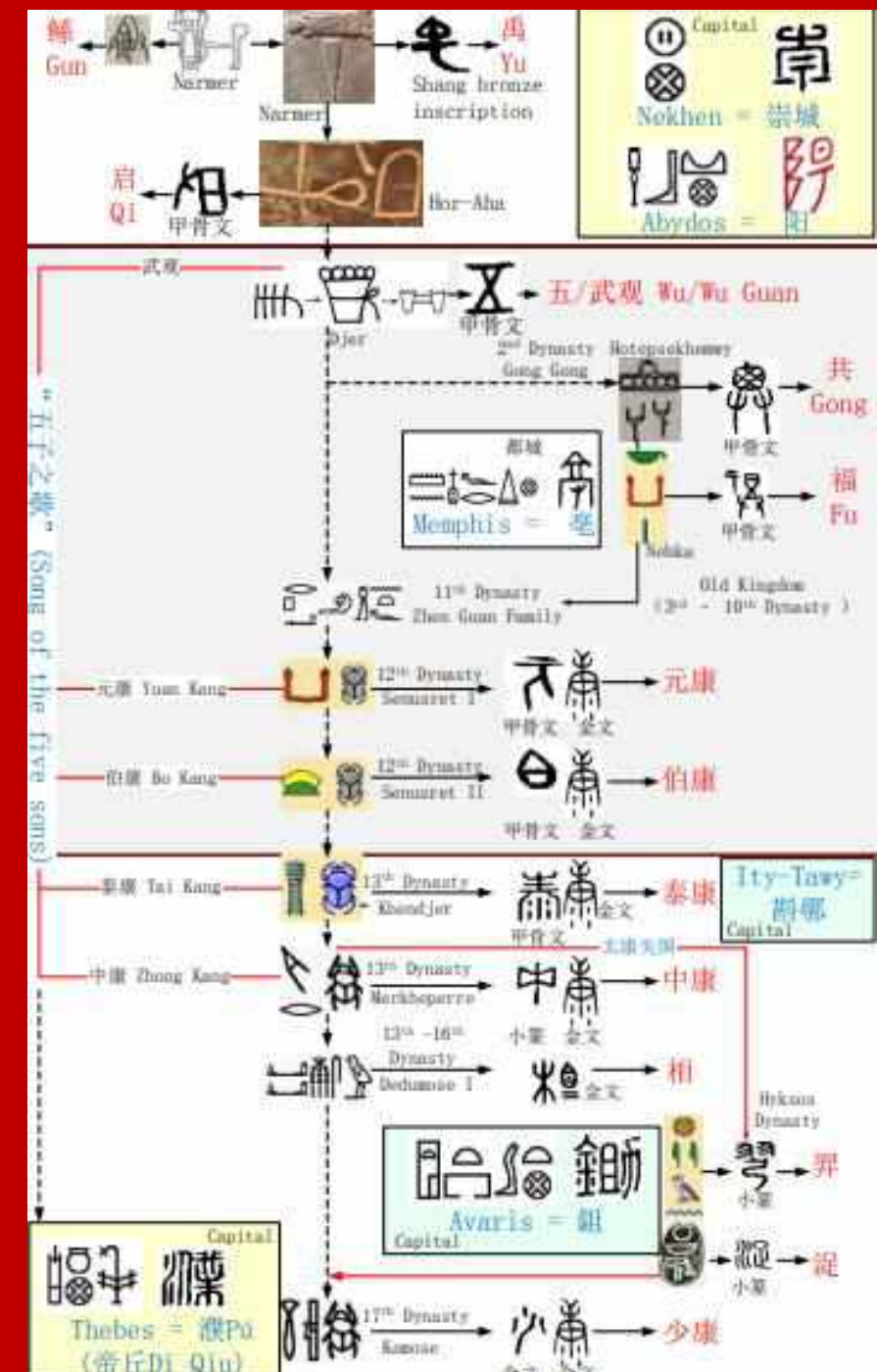


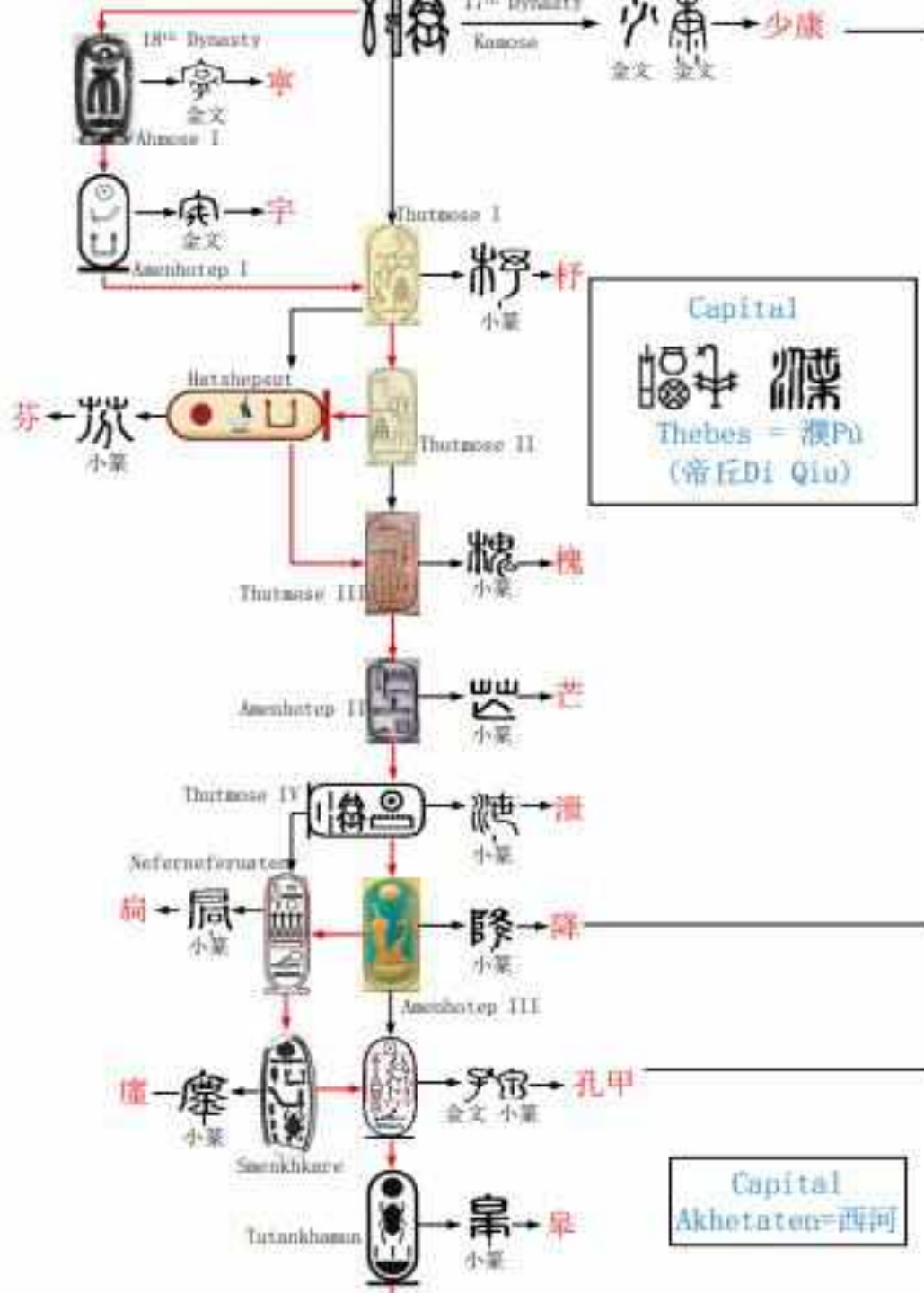
Figure 4: The lineage descent of Huang Di and Yan Di

3. Comparisons of history and king list between Xia Dynasty and Ancient Egypt

- There was a severe Famine in Egypt in the late Old Kingdom during a seven-year in which no grain grew in Egypt, or indeed anywhere in the ancient Near East. It was also a pivotal event in the history of the Israelites and the subject of continuing controversy in secular archaeology and Egyptology. The reliefs during the reign of Unas shows the starving people. Unas was the last ruler of the Fifth Dynasty during the Old Kingdom period. The Ancient Egyptian Old Kingdom was brought down by the Famine. Now evidence collected from mud deposited by the Nile River suggests there was a change in the climate thousands of kilometers to the south. In the Chinese ancient books, there were some similar records of drought, for example, "The Yiluo River ran dry and the Xia Dynasty fell." "Chu lost HuaXia." The YiLuo(伊洛) River could be a homophone of the Nile River. The drought could have caused people to migrate from the Middle East to other parts of Eurasia during the Bronze Age. I guess the rising Qijia culture in the Northwest of China may be relevant to the migration of Ancient Egyptians during the late Old Kingdom.
- The First Intermediate Period (2181–2060 BC) is a period of disarray and chaos between the end of the Old Kingdom and the advent of the Middle Kingdom. Mentuhotep II was a pharaoh of the 11th dynasty who reunited Egypt thus ending the First Intermediary Period. Consequently, he is considered the first pharaoh of the Middle Kingdom. According to the relevant Chinese records and a comparison of the names, Mentuhotep II should correspond to ZhenGuan who was a descendant of the Yu(Narmer)'s family. This indicates that the Egyptian royal lineage returned to the descendants of Yu about 1,000 years after the first dynasty. The capital of the Middle Kingdom was Thebes. The hieroglyph for Thebes is similar to the Chinese character Pu(濮) which is also called Di Qiu(帝丘), the main capital of the Xia Dynasty. The Mortuary temple of Mentuhotep II located in the Deir el-Bahri in the west side of Thebes can be identified with the Zhen Guan's tomb according to the book Bamboo Annals (Zhu Shu Ji Nian).
- Due to the same drought season, the Canaanite or Semitic populations living in the Levant began to migrate into the Nile Delta. They established an independent realm and the subsequent 14th dynasty in the eastern Nile Delta. In about 1650 BC, the 13th dynasty was invaded by the Hyksos, who formed the 15th Dynasty, based in Avaris. The hieroglyph of Avaris is the prototype of the Chinese character Chu(鉏) which was the capital of Eastern Barbarians according to the Chinese records. The arrival of the Hyksos led to the end of the Thirteenth Dynasty of Egypt and initiated the Second Intermediate Period. The Hyksos 15th Dynasty lasted for 100 or 108 years, this is consistent with the Chinese records that Tai Kang lost the Xia Empire for a hundred years. Tai Kang(泰康)'s name is same as the Horus name of Khendjer who was a pharaoh of the 13th dynasty. The hieroglyph of the scarab beetle is the prototype of the Chinese character Kang(康) which is connected with the Khepri god. The hieroglyph of the Djed symbol is the prototype of Tai(泰) that represents stability. Tai (康) and Tai(太) are interchangeable Chinese characters. The Isis goddess's knot is the prototype of the Chinese character Tai(太). The two kings of Hyksos, Khyan and Apepi, are respectively the prototypes of Yi(羿) and Han Zhuo(寒浞) who were two kings of the Eastern Barbarians (Dong Yi) tribe. Apepi ruled the whole Egypt for 35-40 years, this is consistent with the Chinese records that HuaXia was interrupted for 40 years during the Han Zhuo reign.

- China lost an ancient piece of literature named the “Wu Guan”. Wu or WuGuan was a son of Qi(Hor-Aha). Wu is the name of the Djer King of the first dynasty and also has the meaning of the number “five”. China has another ancient piece literature named the “Song of the five sons” that narrates the story of how Tai Kang lost the country. It is very likely that Chinese historians wrongly took Qi’s son Wu as meaning Qi had five sons in the absence of historical texts. Thus, they made up Tai Kang as the Qi’s eldest son. Meanwhile, they grouped Tai Kang(泰康), Yuan Kang (元康), Bo Kang(伯康),Zhong Kang (仲康) and Wu Guan (五观) together as the five sons of Qi. Actually, Yuan Kang corresponds to the throne name of Senusret I who was the second pharaoh of the Twelfth Dynasty of Egypt. Bo Kang corresponds to the throne name of Senusret II who was the fourth pharaoh of the Twelfth Dynasty, Zhong Kang might correspond to the name of Merkheperre who was a pharaoh of the late 13th Dynasty.
- This error could also have been generated deliberately by Zhou dynasty historians who deleted some history texts because the Zhou’s vassal states struggled for supremacy against the several other vassal states of Chu(楚), Qi (齐), Qin (秦) that created different royal family lineages during the Spring and Autumn and Warring States Periods. Analyzing both sides of the Ancient Egyptian and Chinese archaeological records, we can get a new historical view of the Xia Dynasty and Ancient Egypt after the correction of errors as shown in Figure 5 below.





- The last king of the Theban seventeenth dynasty was Kamose. His throne name is the prototype of Shao Kang(少康). Kamose led Egyptians to expel the Hyksos and unified the country. This period of history is consistent with Chinese records that Shao Kang restored the country. Shao Kang was a posthumous child, his father was Xiang(相) who was killed by the Eastern Barbarians. Xiang could correspond to Dedumose I who was a king of the 16th dynasty. Shao Kang (Kamose) 's mother was HouMin(后缙) who could correspond to Tetisheri who had the title of the mother of the New Kingdom. The hieroglyph of Tetisheri's name is the prototype of Min(缙). The king list of the 18th dynasty is highly consistent with the king list of the late Xia Dynasty as recorded in the Shi Ji. Ahmose I established the Eighteenth dynasty, his birth name is the prototype of the Chinese character Ning(寧). The birth name of Thutmose I is the prototype of Zhu(杼). He was known as a famous king of Xia Dynasty who was able to inherit the empire from Yu. Zhu conquered the Eastern Barbarians. Zhu's stories are consistent with Thutmose I's stories. The throne name of Hatshepsut is Fin(芬),the birth name of Thutmose III is Huai(槐), the birth name of Amenhotep II is Mang(芒), the throne name of Thutmose IV is Xie(泄), the throne name of Amenhotep III is Jiang(降). Jiang abdicated the throne in favor of his brother Jiong(廩) instead of his son Kong Jia(孔甲). Jiong's son Jin(廩) succeeded to the throne. The next king is Kong Jia who can correspond to Akhenaten. These conclusions may differ from those of most Egyptologists. I consider Smenkhkare to be Jin(廩) and Neferneferuaten to be Jiong(廩) while most Egyptologist suppose Neferneferuaten was Tutankhamun's stepmother Nefertiti.

《史记·夏本纪》：帝发崩，子帝履癸立，是为桀。

《Historical Records-Xia Ji》：

After the Emperor Fa(發) died, Lv Gui(履癸) continued to be the Emperor, his name is also Jie(桀)。



Figure 7: Comparison of two cartouche names of Horemheb.

Akhenaten is especially noted for abandoning traditional Egyptian polytheism and introducing worship centered on the Aten, which is sometimes described as a form of monotheism. The Chinese records refer to a corresponding event as “Kong Jia Luan Xia” which means that Kong Jia spread chaos throughout the Xia Dynasty. Due to this event, Bu Ku(不窋), an ancestor of the Zhou dynasty, lost his hereditary official position and led his family out of the the Xia Empire. After a period of the nomadic life among some barbarian tribe, the Zhou people resettled down to restart the farming life. Kong Jia’s son is Gao(皋), his prototype is Tutankhamun. The throne name of Ay is Fa(發). Horemheb was the last pharaoh of the 18th Dynasty, his throne name is Jie(桀) who was the last king of the Xia Dynasty according to the Chinese records. Horemheb’s birth name is Lv Gui(履癸). Both Horemheb’s names are consistent with two names of Jie. As shown in Figure 6 and Figure 7.

ANCIENT EGYPTIANS WERE
BLACK + YELLOW, TOO
MUCH INFORMATION, I'LL
TELL YOU ON NEXT VIDEO, I
KNOW IT SOUNDS CRAZY
BUT THIS IS HOW IT IS



- After Horemheb, the 19th and 20th dynasties continued the Ancient Egyptian regime. However, Chinese ancient texts didn't record anything about the Xia Dynasty after Jie. Instead, a story of Shang Tang overthrowing the Xia Dynasty was written, seamlessly connecting the native Shang dynasty with the equivalent of the Xia Dynasty in Egypt. Shang Tang's story may therefore not be historical. However, the history of Hyksos invading Egypt may be the come source materials for this story. Figure 8 shows a comprehensive history view with the comparisons between Xia Dynasty and Ancient Egypt.

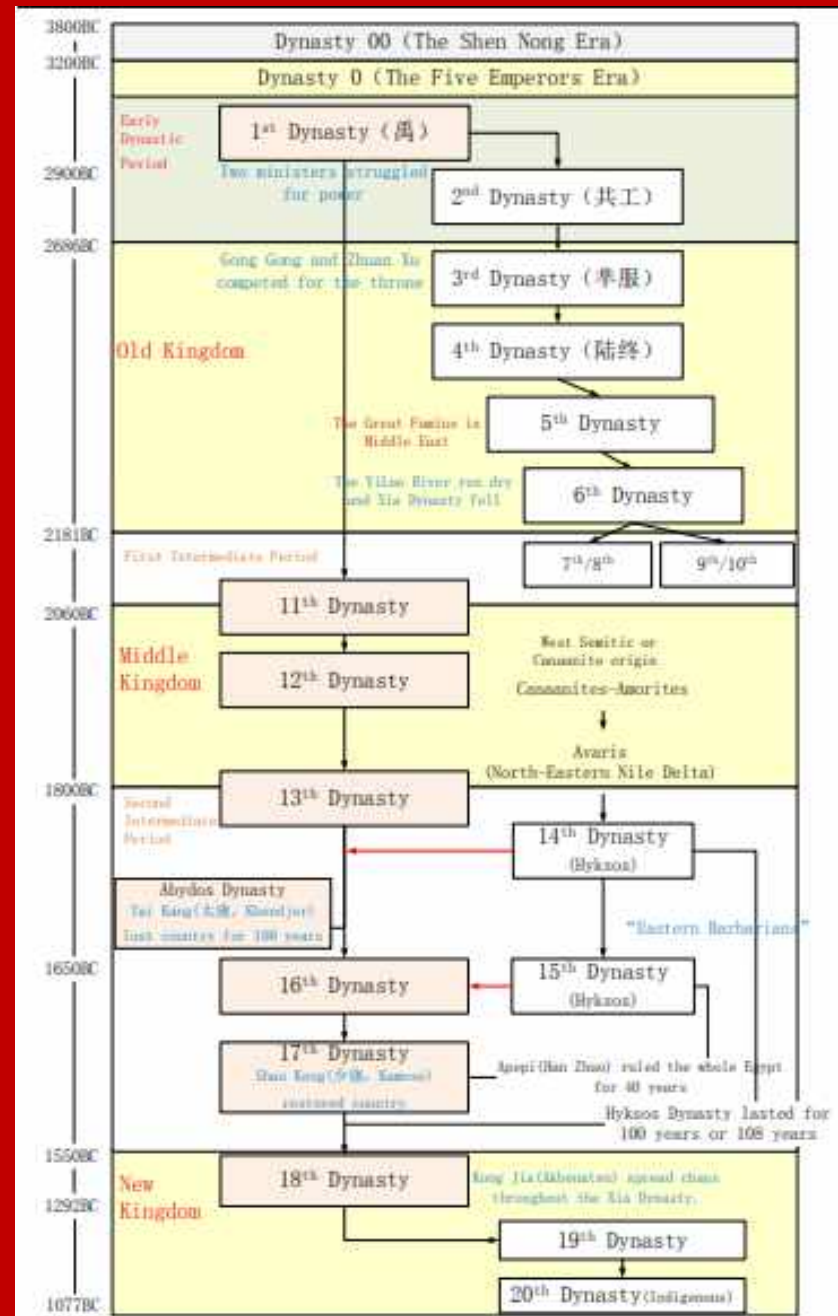


Figure 8: Comprehensive history view of Xia Dynasty and Ancient Egypt

4. Comparisons of capitals

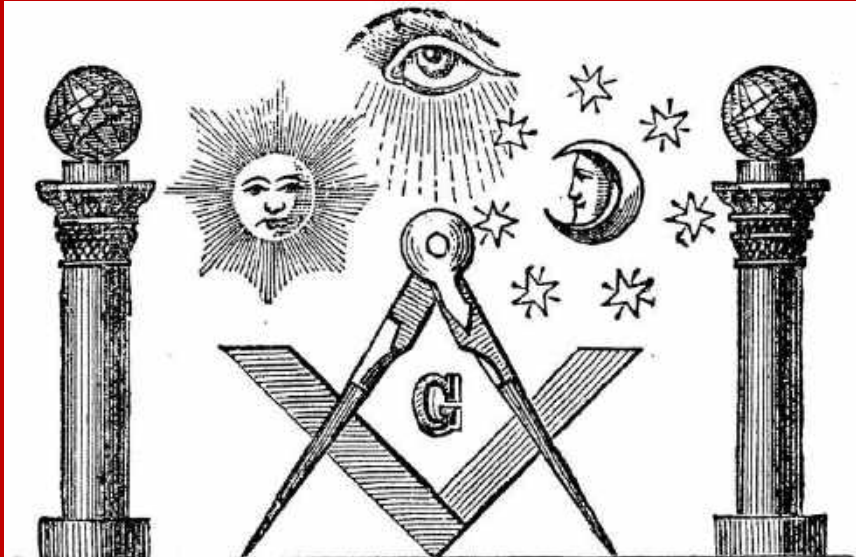
- According to Chinese records, the capital of the Xia Dynasty from Shao Kang to Jiong was Di Qiu which corresponds to Thebes. Then Jin(Smenkhkare), rather than Kong Jia moved the capital to XiHe(西河). XiHe can correspond to Akhetaten. The Egyptologists believe it is Akhenaten(Kong Jia) who moved the capital to Akhetaten. Table 8 shows a comparison of the capital changes in the records of China and Ancient Egypt.

Ancient Egyptian City	Hieroglyph	Dynasty or King	Chinese Character	Ancient Chinese Character	King of Xia	Capital Alias
Nekhen		Dynasty 0	崇 chóng		鯀=Narmer	Chong city
Naqada		Dynasty 0	雷 mí		禹=Narmer	Gao Mi
Thinis		Dynasty 0	雷 dí		禹=Narmer; 启=Hor-Aha;	Yang Di
Abydos		Dynasty 1 Dynasty 2	阳 yáng		泰康=Khendjer	Yang Xia
Mennefer (Memphis)		Dynasty 0 Dynasty 2 Old Kingdom	墨 bó		雷=Double Falcon; 墨=Crocodile	Shang Qiu
Ity-Tawy		Default Dynasty 13 Horemheb	相 霍 zhēn xún		泰康=Khendjer; 相=Dedumose I; 墨=Horemheb	
Hub/waret (Avaris)		Dynasty 14 Dynasty 15	雷 chū		羿=Khyam 寒泥=Apepi	Capital of Eastern Barbarian
Thebes		Middle Kingdom New Kingdom	雷 pú		杆=Thutmose I; 芬=Habsheput; 槐=Thutmose III; 芒=Amenhotep II; 雷=Thutmose IV; 不芬=Amenhotep III; 雷=Neferneferuaten	Di Qiu Lao Qiu
Akhetaten (Amarna)		Amarna Period	西河 xīhé		雷= Smenkhkare; 孔 甲= Akhenaten; 墨= Tutankhamun; 芬= Ay	

- According to the Chinese records, Gun(鯀) lived entirely in Chong (崇) city which corresponds to Nekhen, a city of Upper Egypt during the early dynasties. Yu(禹) lived entirely in Gao Mi (高密) and Yang Di(阳翟)。There were three major states: Thinis, Naqada, and Nekhen in Upper Egypt during the Dynasty 0. The hieroglyph of Thinis is the prototype of Di(翟) and their pronunciation is also the same. The hieroglyph of Abydos is the prototype of Yang(阳)。Tai Kang(Khendjer) lived entirely in Yang Xia. Figure 9 shows a comparison between the names of capitals in the Egyptian and the Chinese records. They are highly consistent with the systematic comparison of pictograms. These capitals are also consistent with their corresponding kings.
- Finally, based on the statistical principle of the scientific induction, we can conclude that the Xia Dynasty was indeed Ancient Egypt prior to the 19th dynasty. I believe we can push the study of Egyptology to a new stage if these findings can be further verified



Figure 9: Comparison of capitals between Ancient Egypt and Xia Dynasty



Fuxi & Nuwa - Connections to Freemasonry

- Great Flood:** Renewal and rebuilding, like Noah's Ark in Masonic allegory.
- Marriage:** Intertwining smoke symbolizes harmony and duality like Boaz & Jachin).
- Creation:** Shaping humans from clay mirrors refining the "rough ashlar" into the "perfect ashlar."
- Symbols:**
 - Serpent bodies = wisdom & transformation.
 - Compass & ruler = balance, order, and universal structure.
- Roles:**
 - Nuwa: Creator, akin to Masonic reverence for builders.
 - Fuxi: Leader, reflecting wise leadership ideals.
- Recognition:** Part of the Three Sovereigns, similar to Masonic respect for ancient founders.

Same ancient aphorisms

THE MASON MOTTO "ORDO AB CHAO" ACTUALLY COMES FROM ANCIENT CHINA. A VERY POPULAR SAYING THAT REFERS TO THE APPARENT CONTRADICTION OF NATURE AND LIFE, LIKE "Mitian dahuang", the sky is full of deceptions

ANCIENT CHINA



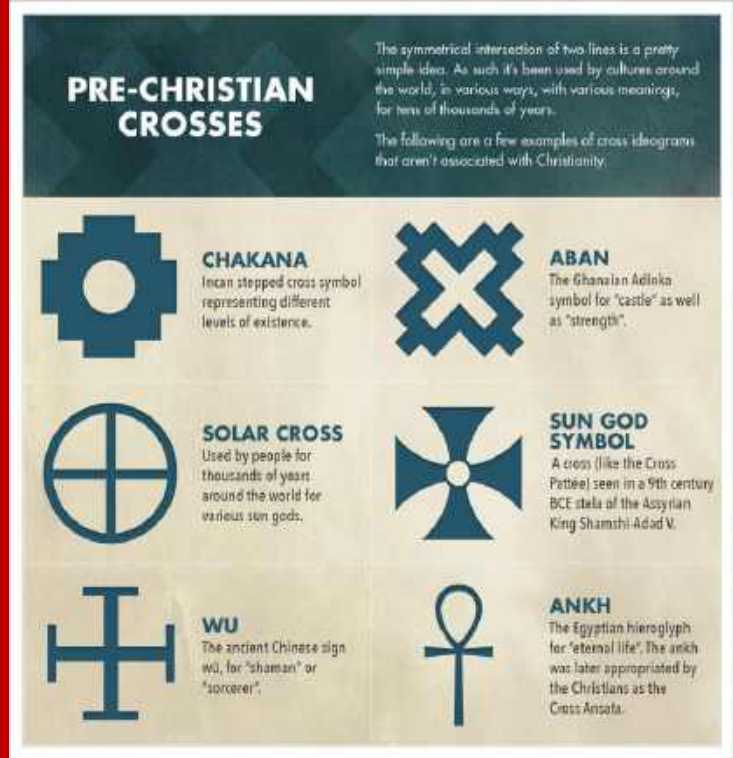
"WITHIN CHAOS THERE IS ORDER."
"LUANZHONG YOUXU"

MASONRY

ORDO
AB
CHAO



"ORDO AB CHAO"

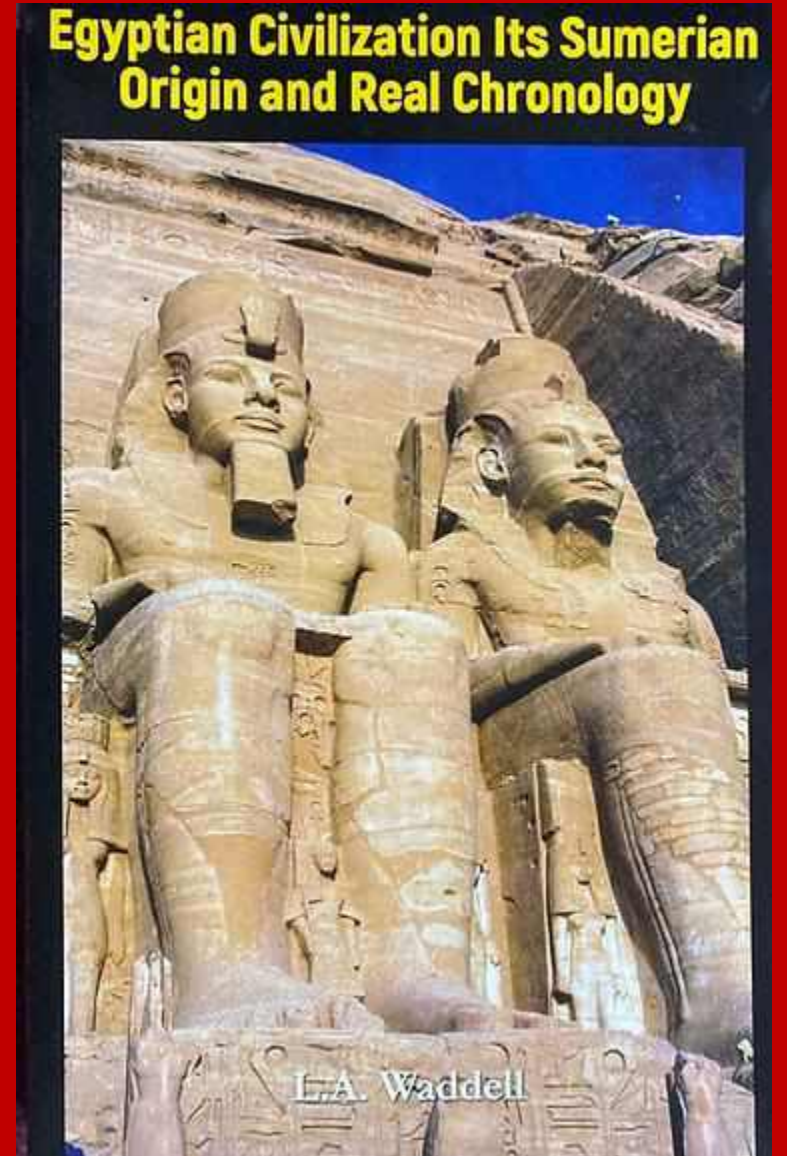


Ahnk or Cross

- The cross in an ancient symbol called the Ankh, in freemasonry, and its antecessor and siblings, like Knights Templars or Rosicrucian; Jesuits, the cross is utilized in monograms, signs, etc.
- Interestingly the Cross of Malta is also an ancient Assyrian symbol revering the Sun, just as it is found in Nazi Germany flag, the Sumerian Shamash.

Egypt = Sumer = Atlantis

- It is said that ancient Egyptian civilization originates in Sumer, but it may also be inferred that both civilizations are the same thing if they were part of the global Chinese Anunnaki empire



Steward Swerdlow's Notes

- **Egypt was a colony of Atlantis (ATALANTIDA) (a global Chinese Anunnaki empire) AS WAS SUMERIA AND GREECE**, becoming another major center of the world in approximately 10,000 BC.
- Secret societies transmitted their knowledge through generations into these civilizations till the current time. “Enlil said he would rule the world through secret societies and money, PER ME REGES REGNANT, through me kings rule” (LCC)
- When you see Reptilian images and depictions on the Earth in ancient civilizations such as the Egyptians and Sumerians, there are blazing sun rays in the hieroglyphs and wall reliefs. There are 16 rays of the central sun, representing the Draco star system. Today, advertisements and corporate logos with radiating suns are symbolic representations of the Draco star system. **(ANCIENT CHINESE PEOPLE VENERATED REPTILIAN BEINGS IN THEIR PLANETS AND DID SACRIFICES FOR THEM)**

Sun God is Ra, Lucifer, Ann-unaki

- WE KNOW ENKI/ENLIL (ADONAI/LUCIFER - VERSUS YAHWEH/MICHAEL) FATHER **WAS MOST LIKELY FROM SIRIUS**. IN A HOLDOUT POSITION TRYING TO SAVE THE LAST HUMANOID REMNANT AGAINST THE ONSLAUGHT OF THE BORG MACHINE EMPIRE (EMPIRE STRIKES BACK BECOME REAL). WE SUSPECT HE (ANTU / OR BIKI AS THE ABOS **CALL HIM- LITERALLY SUN GOD / AN**) WAS HALF MACHINE - BUT NOT HAPPY ABOUT THAT (CORRECT HISTORY DESCRIBING MUAB DIB'S FATHER LINE - HARKONEN - HALF MACHINE IN DUNE - AND LUKE SKYWALKER'S FATHER DARTH VADER - HALF MACHINE IN STAR TREK - A PHYLLIS SCHLEMMER ORIGINATED STORY). **(BLUE BLOOD TRUE BLOOD)**
- Sirius A created the Hebrews and Egyptians.
- THIS NOTE HINTS THAT ALL **THE GOOD DNA ALLED HEBREW - ACTUALLY DESCENDED FROM ENKI IN EGYPT** (THE BOOKS: OUT OF EGYPT, & HOUSE OF THE MESSIAH & COPPER SCROLLS - PRESENT OVERWHELMING EVIDENCE - THE RABBI'S LIED ABOUT ISRAEL BEING MOSES ORIGIN - **MOSES WAS THE NAME AKHANATON TOOK - WHEN ENLIL/AMUN - TOOK OVER EGYPT & WHILE HE SWIPED THE FAMILY GOLD TO FOUND THE ESSENES**)
- (JOHN TODD, THE ILLUMINATI AND WITHCRAFT):

Sometimes lucifer is also referred to the Fallen angels, the Anunnaki or perhaps The ancient Atlantean bloodline or The watchers and the Star sirius (The mother, Isis) is their holiest star.

Lucifer is also referred to Enki, the creator of mankind

Enlil (El) is referred to GodFather and also Orion

The Ankh means that you despise virginity, believe in fertility rites, practice fertility rites & worship the sun god Ra, the Egyptian name for Lucifer.

RA = ANU/ENKI = LUCIFER



*The Ancient Chinese People
called themselves the Suns
and Daughters of the Sun, as
do contemporary royalty,
This is the true meaning of
the term Ann-unnaki*

The importance of Sirius in Freemasonry.

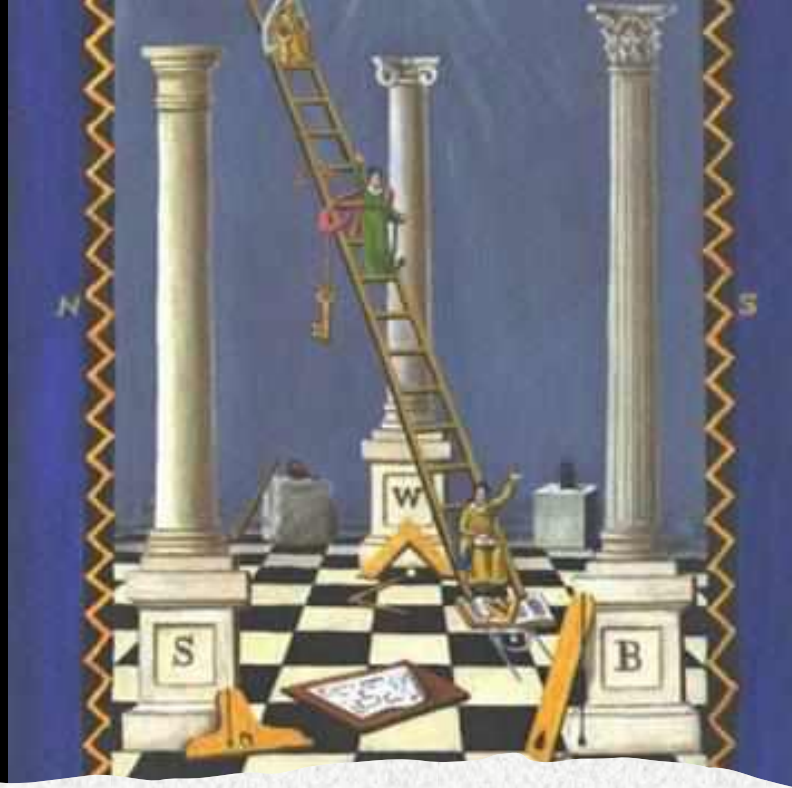
- Yes, Sirius, also known as the Dog Star, was originally represented by the Masonic Blazing Star. The Blazing Star is a symbol of Freemasonry that appears in multiple degrees and is a respected object in the Lodge. **It represents God, the sun, and God's omnipresence.** (it represents the omnipresence of the Sun God, Ra)
- However, Albert Pike, in his commentary on the degree, says that the Blazing Star was originally an Egyptian idol that represented Sirius, the Dog Star. Pike says that the star was the forerunner of the Nile's annual flooding, which signaled the beginning of the Egyptian new year.



bibliotecaplayades.net:

- The ancient Egyptians held Sirius in high regard, and most of their gods were associated with it in some way or another. Anubis, the dog-headed god of death, had an obvious connection to the Dog Star and Thoth-Hermes, "great teacher of mankind", is also esoterically connected to the star.
- Several researchers have claimed that the Great Pyramid of Giza was built in perfect alignment with the stars, especially Sirius. The light from these stars was said to have been used in the ceremonies of the gods of Egypt.
- Several great civilizations have associated Sirius with a dog-like figure and view the star as the origin or destination of a mysterious force. In Chinese and Japanese astronomy, Sirius is known as the "sky wolf" star.
- Sirius in Occult Symbolism and Secret Societies
To say that Sirius is "important" to the Hermetic Orders would be an understatement.
- The "Dog Star" is nothing more and nothing less than the central focus of the teachings and symbolism of today's secret societies. The ultimate proof of this fact is that many secret societies are actually named after the star itself.





Masonic author *William Hutchinson* wrote about Sirius:

• • • •

"It is the first and most exalted object that demands our attention in the Lodge" In the same way, the light of Sirius made its way into the Great Pyramid during initiations, being symbolically present in Masonic lodges..

- *"The ancient astronomers saw all the great symbols of Masonry in the stars. Sirius shines on our country houses as the Flaming Star."*
- *- Albert Pike, Morals and Dogma*
- As Albert Pike said earlier, there is a strong connection between the Egyptian god Horus and the star Sirius. In Masonic symbolism, the Eye of Horus (or the All-Seeing Eye) is often depicted surrounded by the dazzling light of Sirius.

Sirius = Chinese race home planet

- Sirius was or is the home planet of the alien yellow race, where this race started, this is why it is worshipped in their religions, secret societies, and many pyramids, pointed towards these stars. Enki is Lucifer and he comes from Sirius B, his home planet, he is Lucifer and yellow humanoid looking, with Egyptian apparel and adorns.
- In mediumship and extraterrestrial contact, three main races humanoid races are categorized, white, black and yellow, **the Syrians are identified as the yellow race, the other races are Lyreans and Vegans.**



China, Japan, Sun Worship

- The Japanese and Korean flag have a Rising Star as their symbol because this is what they have worshipped since ancient times, just as did the Egyptians, the Chinese, the Sumerians, and all their colonies and their remnants in this global Sirius/Yellow Race empire. Religion means RA-ligion, to link with Ra.

KABBALISTIC INFLUENCE = EGYPTIAN

- While Moses was still alive, **the Israelites began to create likenesses of the idols they had seen in Egypt and to worship them.** After Moses died, there was less to deter them from backsliding farther into perversity. Of course, the same thing cannot be said of all Jews, **but some of them did adopt Egyptian paganism.** Indeed, they carried on the doctrines of the Egyptian priesthood (Pharaoh's magicians), that lay at the foundation of that society's beliefs, and corrupted their own faith by introducing these doctrines into it.
- The doctrine that **was introduced into Judaism from Ancient Egypt was the Kabbalah.** Like the system of the Egyptian priests, the Kabbalah was an esoteric system, and its basis was the practice of magic. Interestingly, the Kabbalah provides an account of creation quite different from that found in the Torah. It is a materialist account, based on the Ancient Egyptian idea of the eternal existence of matter.
- **Murat Ozgen, a Turkish Freemason, has this to say on this topic:**
- It is evident that the Kabbalah was composed many years before the Torah came into existence. The most important section of the Kabbalah is a theory about the formation of the universe. This theory is very different from the story of creation accepted by theistic religions. According to the Kabbalah, at the beginning of creation, things called Sefiroth, meaning "circles" or "orbits," with both material and spiritual characteristics came into being. The total number of these things was 32. The first ten represented the solar system and the others represented the masses of stars in space. This particularity of the Kabbalah shows that it is closely connected to ancient astrological systems of belief... So, **the Kabbalah is far removed from Jewish religion and much more closely related to the ancient mystery religions of the East.** (*shiastudies.com*)