

## Table of Contents

### A. THE ANUNNAKI

I. *What Zecharia Sitchin Got Wrong*

II. *Who Are The Anunnaki?*

**THE COUNCIL OF TWELVE**

### B. SUMER: LAND OF THE BLACK GODS

I. *The Afro-Sumerians*

**OSTEOLOGY TRUMPS ICONOGRAPHY**

II. *Sumerians as Arabian Kushites*

**AFRABIA AS VAGINA GENTIUM**

III. *Afro-Akkadians*

**ORIGINAL SEMITES NOT HALF (SEMI-) BREEDS**

**THE AFRICAN ORIGIN OF SEMITISM**

### C. ARABIA AND THE RELIGION OF THE BLACK GOD

I. *Birth of the Religion of the Black God*

**THE BULL**

**THE GODDESS AND THE RECTANGLE**

**'HIS THRONE IS EVER ON THE WATER'**

II. *Summing It Up: The Black God's Sacred Myth*

**NO 'GODDESS' RELIGION**

**THE MYTH OF THE BLACK GOD**

## **D. ALLAH: BLACK GOD OF ANCIENT ARABIA**

I. *Semitic God*

II. *There is no El, Elohim, or Ilu – Just Allah*

III. *Allah: Black God of Power and Light*

## **E. THE ANUNNAKI: ALLAH-GODS OF ANCIENT SUMER**

I. *Enlil*

II. *AN – Anu*

**AN THE GREAT BLACK BULL  
AN, UNKULUNKULU AND ALLAH**

III. *Enki The Black Bull God*

**ENKI AS CONIUNCTIO OPPOSITORUM  
ENKI AND THE SACRED SCIENCE OF THE BLACK GOD  
AN-ENKI = 'AĀAH**

---

## E. THE ANUNNAKI: ALLAH-GODS OF ANCIENT SUMER

### I. *Enlil*

It is likely that both the Sumerians and the Akkadians arrived in Mesopotamia as migrants from Arabia. They brought with them the supreme god of Black Arabia: 'Alāh. The main deities of the Mesopotamian pantheon are *Allah*-gods. This means they were identified as an 'Alāh and their Sumerian and Akkadian names are derivatives of 'Alāh. A list of Sumerian and Semitic gods written in the Sumerian cuneiform script was found in the ruins of the Royal Library of Ebla, in the archaeological site of Tell Mardikh in Syria dated to 2300 BCE.<sup>285</sup> At the top of that list is the word 'l. He appears as the Ancient of Gods or the Father of all Gods. The Akkadian evidence documents the name even earlier, to the Pre-Sargonic Period (2700-2600).<sup>286</sup> It has been demonstrated through theophorous names (names of individuals which include divine names in them) that 'l was the predominant name of God in the Early Dynastic period amongst the Mesopotamian Semites, indicating that this Proto-Semitic deity was their chief deity.<sup>287</sup>

Enlil was the national god of the Sumerians. For a long time most scholars accepted the meaning of his Sumerian name as "Lord (den) air/wind (lil = *sāru*)." Enlil is thus assumed to be an atmospheric deity, a "Lord of Storms." However, Lluís Feliu has convincingly shown from texts that Enlil "has neither an atmospheric character nor any connection with storms."<sup>288</sup> Instead, Enlil functions as the head of the pantheon who controls different spheres and domains, and different areas without any defined specialization. He is a "universal" deity. The name is likely a Sumerization of an original Semitic name that is reflected in the Akkadian rendering of this name: Ellil. As Gwendolyn Leich reports:

In recent years the etymology of Enlil has been re-examined and it is now thought that the name is the Sumerian rendering of an originally Semitic word, the very word for 'god', 'il, the root form of such well-known Semitic divine appellations as El and, of course, Allah. Semitic-speaking people had been present in southern Mesopotamia well before the Fara period, and they brought with them their own gods....Enlil not only has an apparently Semitic name, he was also always associated with the word *Kur*, which signifies both the physical reality 'mountain' and the cultural term "foreign".<sup>289</sup>

---

<sup>285</sup> Alfonso Archi, "Il in the Personal Names," *Orientalistische Literaturzeitung* 91 (1996): 138ff.

<sup>286</sup> Robert A. Di Vito, *Studies in Third Millennium Sumerian and Akkadian Personal Names* (Roma: Editrice Pontificio Istituto Biblico, 1993) 128; Archi, "Il in Personal Names"; Roberts, *Earliest Semitic*, 31; *TDOT* 1:242-243 s.v. 𒂗 'ēl.

<sup>287</sup> I.J. Gelb, *Old Akkadian Writing and Grammar* (Materials for the Assyrian Dictionary [MAD] II; Chicago; University of Chicago Press, 1952) 6ff; idem, *Glossary of Old Akkadian* (MAD III, 1957) 26-36; J.J.M. Roberts, *The Earliest Semitic Pantheon: A Study of Semitic Deities Attested in Mesopotamia before Ur III* (Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press, 1972) 31-35; *TDOT* 1:243 s.v. 𒂗 by F.M. Cross.

<sup>288</sup> Lluís Feliu, "Concerning the Etymology of Enlil: the An=Anum Approach," in Šapal tibnim mû illak. *Studies Presented to Joaquín Sanmartín on the Occasion of His 65th Birthday* ed. Gregorio del Olmo Lete, Lluís Feliu, and Adelina Millet Albà (Sabadell: Editorial AUSA, 2006) 229-246

<sup>289</sup> Gwendolyn Leich, *Mesopotamia: The Invention of the City* (London: Penguin Books, 2001) 151-152.



Piotr Michalowski found ENLIL to be a Sumerization by dissimilation of the Semitic word *Illilu*. He says: 'l > 'l'l > Enlil. In other words, according to Michalowski the Sumerian Enlil has a Semitic substate name, *Illilu*, which “originated as a reduplication of the Semitic word for deity ‘il.”<sup>290</sup> Joaquín Sanmartín wrote that in the archaizing spelling Enlil “the Semitic word ‘il ‘god’ resonates (“resuena el vocablo semítico ‘il ‘dios”).”<sup>291</sup> Further, Piotr Steinkeller also argued that dEN.LÍL developed from \*il – ilī, “god of (all) gods.”<sup>292</sup> The Semitic divine name 'l is thus at the root of Enlil. And because the conventional 'il should be rendered 'al(a), Enlil can be described as an *Allah-god*.

## II. AN - Anu



A Mari seal impression from the third millennium depicting the god Anu and other deities.<sup>293</sup>

The Anunnaki are the offspring of AN, called Anu is Akkadian. He is the true head of the Mesopotamian pantheon. His name is written in cuneiform  DINGIR. This Sumerian ideogram is polyvalent. He can indicate:

- the god AN

<sup>290</sup> Piotr Michalowski, "The Unbearable Lightness of Enlil" in *Intellectual Life of the Ancient Near East - Papers Presented at the 43rd Rencontre assyriologique internationale Prague, July 1-5, 1996*, ed. J. Prosecký (Prague: Oriental Institute, 1998) 237-247.

<sup>291</sup> Joaquín Sanmartín, "Mitología y religión mesopotámicas," in *Mitología y Religión del Oriente Antiguo I*, ed. G. del Olmo Lete (Sabadell, 1993) 276 n. 131.

<sup>292</sup> Piotr Steinkeller, "On Rulers, Priests and Sacred Marriage: Tracing the Evolution of Early Sumerian Kingship," in *Priests and Officials in the Ancient Near East* ed. K.Watanabe (Heidelberg 1999) 114 n. 36.

<sup>293</sup> André Parrot, *Sumer: The Dawn of Art* (New York: Golden Press, 1961) 189 image 228.

The chief deity of these Black Sumerians was called AN (sky, heaven) and the highest gods in the Mesopotamian pantheon were called the Anunnaki. These were the Sumerian gods of old primordial time. These gods were men. As T. Jacobsen observed in his article “Primitive Democracy in Ancient Mesopotamia”: “The Sumerians and Akkadians pictured their Gods as human in form, governed by human emotions, and living in the same type of world as did men.”<sup>14</sup> The main difference is that these human gods are Supreme in Knowledge and Power. Samuel N. Krammer, in *History Begins at Sumer*, wrote,

From as far back as our written records go, the Sumerian theologian assumed as axiomatic the existence of a pantheon consisting of a group of living beings, *manlike in form* but superhuman and immortal, who...*guide and control the cosmos in accordance with well-laid plans and prescribed laws*. Each of these anthropomorphic but superhuman beings was deemed to be in charge of a particular component of the universe and to guide its activities in accordance with established rules and regulations.<sup>15</sup>

According to Michael Rice’s study, “Male divinities predominated in Sumer; the Mother, known by many names but in her most potent form called Ninhursag, is a great one, but never supreme.”<sup>16</sup>

Sitchin’s translation of the name 𒀭𒌦𒍪𒌦𒀭 (Sumerian *Anunna*; Akkadian: *Anunnaki*) as “the fifty who went from Heaven to Earth” is a complete fabrication, designed to support his extra-terrestrial theory.<sup>17</sup> The written forms of this name are:<sup>18</sup>

**Sumerian:** <sup>d</sup>a-nun, <sup>d</sup>a-nun-na, <sup>d</sup>a-nun-na-ke<sub>4</sub>-ne, <sup>d</sup>a-nun-ke<sub>4</sub>-ne

**Akkadian:** <sup>d</sup>a-nun-na-ki, e-nun-na-ki, e-nu-uk-ki, <sup>d</sup>e-nu-uk-ki

**logographic:** <sup>d</sup>A.NUN, <sup>d</sup>A.NUN.NA, <sup>d</sup>A.NUN.NA.KE.E.NE

This is a genitive word combination whose natural reading is “(gods that are) seed of the ruler” or “(gods) of royal blood,” i.e., “offspring of AN.”<sup>19</sup> The Anunnaki gods were specifically described as the progeny of AN (heaven) and his wife KI (earth). In the Sumerian creation poem *The Debate between Grain and Sheep* it is written: “When AN had begotten the Anunnakū gods in the mountains of heaven (and) earth.”

<sup>14</sup>T. Jacobsen, “Primitive Democracy In Ancient Near East,” *Journal of Near Eastern Studies* II (1943): 167

<sup>15</sup>S.N. Krammer, *History Begins At Sumer* (London: Thomas & Hudson) 129

<sup>16</sup>Rice, *Archaeology*, 129.

<sup>17</sup>Sitchin, *The 12<sup>th</sup> Planet*, 328.

<sup>18</sup>Nicole Brisch, “Anunna (Anunnaku, Anunnaki) (a group of gods),” *Ancient Mesopotamian Gods and Goddesses* (Oracc and the UK Higher Education Academy, 2016) [<http://oracc.museum.upenn.edu/amgg/listofdeities/anunna/>]

<sup>19</sup>M.W. von Soden, “Babylonian Groups of Gods: *IGIGU* and *Anunnaku*: Regarding the Semantic Change of Theological Terms (translation by Dorothea Clapper),” in *The Anunnaki Gods According to Mesopotamian Sources*, ed. Michael S. Heiser (Blind Spot Press, 2018) 7-16 (8); A.Falkenstein, “The Anunna in the Sumerian Tradition,” in *ibid.*, 17-; Burkhard Kienast, “*IGIGŪ* and *ANUNNAKKŪ* According to the Akkadian Sources,” in *ibid.*, 44-81.

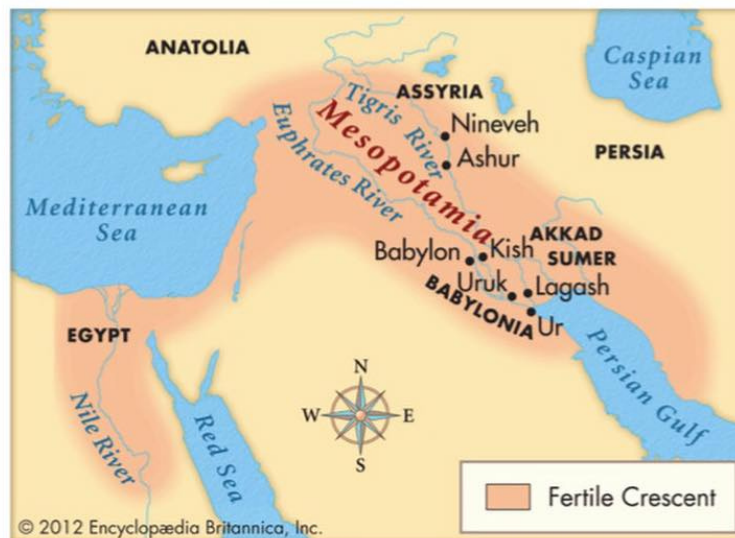


## II. *Who Are The Anunnaki?*



Copper-alloy foundation figures depicting ancient Mesopotamian gods wearing characteristic horned crowns (c. 2130 BC)

Sumer is the name of the ancient Mesopotamian civilization that preceded the Akkadian and Babylonian civilizations of the area now called Iraq. It is believed by many scholars to be the oldest civilization. Others contend that such honor should be given to Kemet (Egypt). I will not engage in that debate here, except to point out that both civilizations at least in part derive from or were influenced by the earlier civilizations of *Afrabia* (Black Arabia).<sup>13</sup> However, I will point out (and show below) that Sumer was a Black civilization.



<sup>13</sup> See Wesley Muhammad, *Black Arabia and the African Origin of Islam* (Atlanta: A-Team Publishing, 2009).

## A. THE ANUNNAKI

*There is much evidence that some of what we nowadays call 'beings from flying saucers' are much more probably creatures who share this Earth with us; creatures who are totally unknown to most of us; regarding whom our own written and oral traditions, in all of our civilizations, speak volumes. - Gordon Creighton, former editor of *Flying Saucer Review**

Even a relative novice cannot fail to notice that the UFO issue has a distinct atmosphere about it that screams “manipulation, deception, and stage-managed trickery.” In other words, yes: there is a real UFO phenomenon. And, it has nothing to do with Pentagon generals, CIA spooks, mistaken identity, or outright hoaxing and fakery. But it may have nothing to do with literal extraterrestrials either. What if there exists alongside us, in distinct stealth, a race of incredibly ancient beings who may be native to our planet; who were perhaps—eons ago—our technological masters, but who, today, may well be on the wane?<sup>1</sup>

### I. *What Zecharia Sitchin Got Wrong*

The Anunnaki are very popular in certain ufological circles, but much of the popular discussion about them is misguided. This is largely due to the work of author Zecharia Sitchin. A Russian Jew who was raised in Mandatory Palestine, Sitchin became an editor and journalist in Israel before moving to New York. In 1976, a year after the departure of the Most Honorable Elijah Muhammad, Sitchin published *The 12<sup>th</sup> Planet*, the first book in his *Earth Chronicles* series. Sitchin was clearly aware of the revealed Teachings of the Most Honorable Elijah Muhammad and in his writings Sitchin remixed these Teachings.



Sitchin’s basic claim is that the Sumerians of ancient Mesopotamia wrote about and visually depicted a particular narrative of origins: From a faraway planet called “Nibiru” a group of astronaut gods called the Anunnaki traveled to Earth 450,000 years ago in search of gold to take back to their home planet. With a landing party of fifty astronauts, the Anunnaki from Nibiru established the first Earth station in the ancient city of Eridu in modern day Iraq.<sup>2</sup> These alien gods found here on Earth an archaic humanoid population - *Homo erectus* - and they deliberately crossed their own alien DNA with this “Ape-man.” The result was “mankind.” The purpose of this grafting

---

<sup>1</sup> Nick Redfern, “Forward,” in Mac Tonnies, *The Cryptoterrestrials* (San Antonio and New York: Anamolist Books, 2010) ii.

<sup>2</sup> Zecharia Sitchin, *The 12<sup>th</sup> Planet* (New York: Avon Books, 1976); idem, “What If?” *Archaeology* 42 (January/February 1989) 6.

This Report supplements my new book, “Chariots of the Black Gods: The UFO Reality and the Alien Hoax.” It is not a chapter in the book.

**To order a PDF copy of the Anunnaki report send \$10.00 to**

CashApp: \$drwesley

PayPal:

drwesleymuhammad@gmail.com

\*\*\*\*Include the email address to where a PDF copy of the Report should be sent.\*\*\*\*

To order the new book, “Chariots of the Black Gods,” go to

[www.drwesley.info](http://www.drwesley.info)



