

HELIOS*EARTH'S FIRST STAR?

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Some Ancient Planetary gods' names were replaced by other Planetary gods or by younger rulers/gods thousands of years later, who took over the rule in latter times.

I will attempt to unravel the confusion around the identities of the THREE gods & Stars known as Helios, Apollo & Kronos.

In the case of HELIOS/ or Helius (the First Star), it was replaced by Kronos or Cronus, thousands of years later by the Canaanite tribes (descendants from Ham, the second son of Noah).

Helios was also replaced by the Chaldeans (c. 850-500 BC) by Cronus.

The Romans (c. 30 BC) also replaced Helios by the younger god Apollo (our Current Sun) coincidentally, some Classical Greek Historians also replaced Ouranos for Kronos in the stories of the Golden Age.

Similarly, the ancient Sumerian ENLIL/Saturn & the Egyptian god Horus were replaced by the god Marduk/ RA, who ruled in Babylonia & Egypt thousands of years later, after Enlil/Saturn was considered the chief ruler.

1. THE FIRST SUN HELIOS

Etymology of HELIUS: Proto-Indo European *sāwEl*. Sanskrit Surya (father of Shani/Saturn), Avestan Hvar "Sun, Light, Heavens;" Greek Hēlios; Latin Sol "the sun, sunlight."

Homer, Hesiod & Apollodorus, speak of HELIOS (Helios)/ Sol as the first Sun & one of the most ancient gods. He was the Titan god of the Sun in the war of Titans "Titanomachy." The timeframe for the appearance of Helios is about 7,000 years ago or 5,000 BC.

Temples of Helios (êlieia) seem to have existed in Greece at a very early time (Hom. *Od.* xii. 346). The colossus of Rhodes was a representation of Helios. the worship of the SUN (Helios) and MOON occur at a very early period. (Varro, *de Ling. Lat.* v. 74; Dionys. ii. 50; Sext. Ruf. *Reg. Urb.* iv.)

Manetho's kings lists says Hephaestus (Hindu Agni) ruled first (fire ball in heaven), then his son Helios ruled (the Moon Selene was sister of Helios), then Agathodaemon & then Kronos ruled.

Manetho's PRE FLOOD kings list (The Dynasty of the Demigods) source: Syncellus. Chron. 19. & Eusebius. Chron. 7.

The 1st of the Egyptian kings was Hephaestus, who reigned 724 and a half years and four days.

The 2nd was Helios (The Sun), the son of Hephaestus (who reigned) 86 years.

3rd, Agathodaemon, who reigned 56 and a half years and ten days.

4th, Kronus 40 and a half years.

5th, Osiris and Isis, 35 years.

6th, . . . years.

7th, Typhon, 29 years.

8th, Horus, the demigod, 25 years.

6th, Ares, the demigod, 23 years.

10th, Anubis, the demigod, 17 years.

11th, Heracles the demigod, 15 years.

12th, Apollo, the demigod, 25 years.

13th, Ammon, the demigod, 30 years.

14th, Tithoes, the demigod, 27 years.

15th, Sosus, the demigod, 32 years.

16th Zeus, the demigod, 20 years.

Not only was Helios viewed as the sun god, but he was also looked upon as the SUN itself. The Romans called him Sol. Helios was in charge of driving a chariot across the sky each day that was pulled by four horses that breathed fire. At night, the god was carried back to his starting place. Some myths state that Helios traveled in a golden bed with wings. Helios was depicted as a handsome, usually beardless, young man **clothed in purple robes & boots** (does this give a clue that the red/brown dwarf Helios plasma sheath's colour was purple? and crowned with the shining halo of the sun. His sun-chariot was drawn by four, sometimes winged, steeds. A whip and a globe are some of the attributes associated with the god. It is also not uncommon to see him appear with his sacred animals the cock and eagle. Phaeton was Helios' son (a planet that orbited Helios or CME's?), who drove his father's sun chariot without permission, causing mega Fires & Freezing on Earth and died as a consequence, with a thunderbolt of Zeus/Jupiter.

Parentage of Helios

Diodorus Siculus Library of History 3. 56. 1 - 57. 8 on the Rulers of Atlantis:

"Hyperion (son of Ouranos & Titaia/Ge/Earth) married his sister Basileia & begat Helios (the Sun) & Selene (the Moon)."

Homer, Odyssey 12. 168 ff (trans. Shewring) (Greek epic C8th B.C.) :

"The lordly sun-god Helios (Helios) Hyperionides (Son of Hyperion, Hyperion was "He who watches from above & He who goes above."

Hesiod, Theogony 371 ff (trans. Evelyn-White) (Greek epic C8th or C7th B.C.) :

"And Theia (Aethra, female Aether, the shining Aether from the blue sky) was subject in love to Hyperion and bare great Helios (Helios, Sun) and clear Selene (Moon) and Eos (Dawn) who shine upon all that are on earth and upon the deathless Gods who live in the wide heaven."

Homeric Hymn 31 to Helios (trans. Evelyn-White) (Greek epic C7th - 4th B.C.) :

"Glowing Helios (Sun) whom mild-eyed Euryphaessa (Wide Shining), the far-shining one, bare to [Hyperion] the son of Gaia (Gaea, Earth) and starry Ouranos (Uranus, Heaven). For Hyperion wedded glorious Euryphaessa, his own sister, who bare him lovely children, rosy-armed Eos (the Dawn) and rich-tressed Selene (the Moon) and tireless Helios (Helios, the Sun) who is like the deathless gods."

Pseudo-Apollodorus, *Bibliotheca* 1. 8 - 9 (trans. Aldrich) (Greek mythographer C2nd A.D.):

"The Titanes (Titans) had children... Hyperion and Theia had Eos (Dawn), Helios (Helios, Sun), and Selene (Moon)."

Pseudo-Hyginus, Preface (trans. Grant) (Roman mythographer C2nd A.D.):

"From Hyperion and Aethra the female Aether [were born]: Sol [Helios (Helios)], Luna [Selene], Aurora [Eos]."

Physical descriptions of Helios

The ancient historians considered Helios both a Star in the heavens that Earth orbited & a terrestrial human ruler; therefore he is described also as man with a family and their adventures & deeds.

Homeric Hymn 31 to Helios (trans. Evelyn-White) (Greek epic C7th - 4th B.C.) :

"[Helios the Sun] rides his chariot, he shines upon men and deathless gods, and piercingly he gazes with his eyes from his golden helmet. Bright rays beam dazzlingly from him, and his bright locks streaming from the temples of his head gracefully enclose his far-seen face: a rich, fine-spun garment glows upon his body and flutters in the wind: and stallions carry him. Then, when he has stayed his golden-yoked chariot and horses, he rests there upon the highest point of heaven, until he marvellously drives them down again through heaven to Okeanos (Oceanus)."

Apollonius Rhodius, *Argonautica* 4. 726 ff (trans. Rieu) (Greek epic C3rd B.C.):

"All the Children of Helios (Helios) were easy to recognize, even from a distance, by their flashing eyes, which shot out rays of golden light [i.e. like their father's]."

Ovid, *Metamorphoses* 2. 20 ff (trans. Melville) (Roman epic C1st B.C. to C1st A.D.) :

"He made his way direct into the presence [of Helios] and there stood afar, unable to approach the dazzling light. Enrobed in purple vestments Phoebus [Helios (Helios)] sat, high on a throne of gleaming emeralds."

Valerius Flaccus, *Argonautica* 4. 90 ff (trans. Mozley) (Roman epic C1st A.D.):

"Sol [Helios the Sun] puts on his diadem of myriad rays and the corselet woven of twelve stars [the zodiac constellations] and bound by the belt which athwart the rain-clouds shows for men its many hued bow."

In Titanomakhia, it is said that Hephaestus was born ugly & deformed & his parents sent him away. As revenge, Hephaestus placed invisible shackles on his mother preventing her from leaving the throne (the Star). Hephaestus also caused fires on Earth (Solar flares CME's?). Zeus asked Hephaestus to release his mother (Gaea or Hera) & in exchange he would marry Aphrodite (Moon)

Nonnus, Dionysiaca 38. 90 ff (trans. Rouse) (Greek epic C5th A.D.):

"He [Helios] placed the golden helmet [of the Sun] on Phaethon's head and crowned him with his own fire, winding the seven rays like strings upon his hair, and put the white kilt girdle round him over his loins; he clothed him in his own fiery robe and laced his foot into the purple boot, and gave his chariot to his son." Helios,¹⁴ the myth tells us, becoming enamoured of Rhodos, named the island Rhodes after her and caused the water which had overflowed it to disappear. But the true explanation is that, while in the first forming of the world the island was still like mud and soft, the sun dried up the larger part of its wetness and filled the land with living creatures, and there came into being the Heliadae,¹⁵ who were named after him, seven in number, and other peoples who were, like them, sprung from the land itself. ⁴ In consequence of these events the island was considered to be sacred to Helios, and the Rhodians of later times made it their practice to honour Helios above all the other gods, as the ancestor and founder from whom they were descended. ⁵ His seven sons were Ochimus, Cercaphus, Macar, Actis, Tenages, Triopas, and Candalus, and there was one daughter, Electryonê. when the Heliadae attained to manhood they were told by Helios that the first people to offer sacrifices to Athena would ever enjoy the presence of the goddess; and the same thing, we are told, was disclosed by him to the inhabitants of Attica.

⁵⁷ ¹ The Heliadae, besides having shown themselves superior to all other men, likewise surpassed them in learning and especially in astrology; and they introduced many new practices in seamanship and established the division of the day into hours.

Actis, sailing off to Egypt, founded there the city men call Heliopolis, naming it after his father; and it was from him that the Egyptians learned the laws of astrology. ³ But when at a later time there came a **flood** among the Greeks and **the majority of mankind perished** by reason of the abundance of rain, it came to pass that all written monuments were also destroyed in the same manner as mankind; ⁴ and this is the reason why the Egyptians, seizing the favourable occasion, appropriated to themselves the knowledge of astrology, and why, since the Greeks, because of their ignorance, no longer laid any

claim to writing, the belief prevailed that the Egyptians were the first men to effect the discovery of the stars.

5 Likewise the Athenians, although they were the founders of the city in Egypt men call Saïs, suffered from the same ignorance because of the flood.

Pindar, Olympian Ode 7. 54 ff (trans. Conway) (Greek lyric C5th B.C.) :

"Now on the tongues of men are told the stories of ancient days, that when Zeus and the immortals made division of the lands of earth [after the Titanes (Titans) were vanquished], not yet to see was Rhodes, shining upon the waves of sea, but the isle lay hidden deep within the salt sea's folds. But for Helios (Helius, the Sun) no lot was drawn; for he was absent, and they left him of broad earth no heritage, that holy god. And when he made known his mischance, Zeus was in mind to portion out the lots again; but he allowed him not, for he said that beneath the surge of sea his eyes had seen a land growing out of the depths, blessed with rich nourishment for men and happy with teeming flocks. And straightaway then the god commanded Lakthesis of the golden fillet to raise aloft her hands and swear, no on her lips alone, the great oath of the gods, promising with the son of Kronos (Cronus), [Zeus] this land once risen to the light of heaven should be thenceforth as for a crown of honour his own awarded title. The great words spoken, fell in truth's rich furrow. And there grew up from the watery wave this island, and great Helios who begets the fierce rays of the sun, holds her in his dominion, that ruler of the horses breathing fire.

There long ago he lay with Rhodes and begot seven sons, endowed beyond all men of old with genius of thoughtful mind. And of these one begot he eldest Ialysos (Ialysus), and Kamiros (Camirus) and Lindos (Lindus); and in three parts they divided their father's land, and of three citadels the brothers held each his separate share, and by their three names are the cities called."

Pausanias, Description of Greece 2. 1. 5 (trans. Jones) (Greek travelogue 2nd C A.D.) :

"The Corinthians (Corinthians) say that Poseidon had a dispute with Helios (the Sun) about the land [which god should possess Korinthia], and that Briareos (Briareus) [the storm god] arbitrated between them, assigning to Poseidon the Isthmos (Isthmus) and the parts adjoining, and giving to Helios the height above the city."

Pausanias, Description of Greece 2. 4. 5 :

"The Akrokorinthos (Acrocorinth) [at Korinthos (Corinth)] is a mountain peak above the city, assigned

to Helios (the Sun) by Briareos (Briareus) when he acted as adjudicator [between Helios and Poseidon over the land of Korinthos], and handed over, the Korinthians say, by Helios to Aphrodite . . . After these [precincts of other gods] are altars to Helios.”

Helios is described as giving light both to gods and men. (see conclusion)

Helios is described even in the Homeric poems as the god who sees and hears everything on Earth.

Hephaestus ruled before Helios: The Romans called Hephaestus LATER ON Vulcan, god of Volcanoes & sacred fire.

Diodorus Siculus, (Greek historian C1st B.C.) Library of History, book 1 Egypt: the origin of the world and of civilized life: the gods, the first men:

The First Book of Diodorus contains the preface of the whole treatise and the accounts given by the Egyptians of the genesis of the world and the first forming of the universe; then he tells of the gods who founded cities in Egypt and named them after themselves, of the first men and the earliest manner of life, of the honour paid to the immortals and the building of their temples to them... And since Egypt is the country where mythology places the origin of the gods, where the earliest observations of the stars are said to have been made, and where, furthermore, many noteworthy deeds of great men are recorded, we shall begin our history with the events connected with Egypt.

Now the men of Egypt, he says, when ages ago they came into existence, as they looked up at the firmament and were struck with both awe and wonder at the nature of the universe, conceived that two gods were both eternal and first, namely, the sun and the moon, whom they called respectively Osiris and Isis, these appellations having in each case been based upon a certain meaning in them. For when the names are translated into Greek Osiris means "many-eyed," and properly so; for in shedding his rays in every direction he surveys with many eyes, as it were, all land and sea. And the words of the poet are also in agreement with this conception when he says:

“The Sun, who sees all things and hears all things”

The ancient Greek writers of mythology some give to Osiris the name Dionysus or, with a slight change in form, Sirius. One of them, Eumolpus, in his Bacchic Hymn speaks of:

“Our Dionysus, shining like a Star, With fiery eye in every ray”

while Orpheus says:

“And this is why men call him Shining One, And Dionysus”

The Definition of god is the Shining One (like a Star).

Some of them give the story that at first gods and heroes (half human, half gods) ruled Egypt for a little less than eighteen thousand years (where one year was one month, so 18,000 months divided by 12 (12 months makes one year) = 1500 years. The last of the gods to rule being Horus, the son of Isis. And that mortals have been kings over their country, for a little less than five thousand years down to the One Hundred and Eightieth Olympiad, (c. 60 BC) the time when we visited Egypt and the king was Ptolemy, who took the name of The New Dionysus.

Of Osiris, the 4th Pre Flood ruler: he said, "I am the eldest son of Cronus". Osiris was the first ruler, they record, to make mankind give up cannibalism, for after Isis had discovered both wheat and barley which grew wild over the land, Osiris devised the cultivation of these fruits.

This means that including the rule of Cronus, (Kronos/Saturn' reigned after Helios, between Anno Mundi 987 -circa 6,513 years ago, until Anno Mundi 669 -circa 5,844 years ago, when Saturn went nova & caused Noah's Flood) & also during the rule of Helios (Helios reign must have began after Enoch's Flood/Uranus went nova Anno Mundi 987) & during Hephaestus reign (Hephaestus' reign started Anno Mundi 01, about 7500 years ago), mankind had been cannibals, since the catastrophes when Uranus went nova circa 6,513 years ago (per Anno Mundi Chronology 987. See full chronology in Mythos & Cosmogony, by Tess Clark).

Some say that Osiris is also represented as imitating the sky spangled with the stars. As for Isis (Moon), when translated the word means "ancient," the name having been given her because her birth was from everlasting and ancient. And they put horns on her head both because of the appearance which she has to the eye when the Moon is crescent-shaped, and because among the Egyptians a cow is held sacred to her.

Zeus, and since he was the source of the spirit of life in animals they considered him to be in a sense the father of all things, men & of the gods.

The fire they called Hephaestus, as it is translated, holding him to be a great god and one who contributes much both to the birth and full development of all things. The earth, again, they looked upon as a kind of vessel which holds all growing things and so gave it the name "mother"; and in like manner the Greeks also call it Demeter, the word having been slightly changed in the course of time; for in olden times they called her Gê Meter (Earth Mother), to which Orpheus bears witness when he speaks of

“Earth the Mother of all, Demeter giver of wealth.”

“Oceanus, source of gods and mother Tethys”

Egypt is the only country in the whole inhabited world where there are many cities which were founded by the first human gods, such as Zeus, Helios, Hermes, Apollo, Pan, Eileithyia, and many more. The air, they say, they called Athena, as the name is translated, and they considered her to be the daughter of Zeus and, for the latter reason also the myth arose that she was born from the head of Zeus.

Another name given her was Tritogeneia (Thrice-born), because her nature changes three times in the course of the year, in the spring, summer, and winter. They add that she is also called Glaucopis (Blue-eyed).

And besides these there are other gods, they say, who were terrestrial (living on Earth), having once been mortals, but who, by reason of their sagacity and the good services which they rendered to all men, attained immortality, some of them having even been kings in Egypt. Their names, when translated, are in some cases the same as those of the celestial gods, while others have a distinct appellation, such as Helios, Cronus, and Rhea, and also the Zeus who is called Ammon by some, and besides these Hera and Hephaestus, also Hestia, and, finally, Hermes. HELIUS (Uranus?) was the first king of the Egyptians, his name being the same as that of the HEAVENLY STAR.

Some of the priests, however, say that Hephaestus was their first king, since he was the discoverer of fire and received the rule (staff for ruler, who writes the laws & rules) because of this service to mankind; for once, when a tree on the mountains had been struck by lightning and the forest near by was ablaze, Hephaestus went up to it, for it was winter-time, and greatly enjoyed the heat; as the fire died down he kept adding fuel to it, and while keeping the fire going in this way he invited the rest of mankind to enjoy the advantage which came from it. Then Cronus became the ruler, and upon marrying his sister Rhea he begat Osiris and Isis, according to some writers of mythology, BUT according to the majority, Zeus and Hera whose high achievements gave them dominion over the entire universe.

From these last were sprung five gods, one born on each of the five days which the Egyptians intercalate; the names of these children were Osiris and Isis, and also Typhon, Apollo, and Aphroditê; and Osiris when translated is Dionysus, and Isis is more similar to Demeter than to any other goddess;

and after Osiris married Isis and succeeded to the kingship he did many things of service to the social life of man.

"My father is Cronus, the youngest of all the gods, and I am Osiris the king, who campaigned over every country as far as the uninhabited regions of India and the lands to the north, even to the sources of the river Ister, and again to the remaining parts of the world as far as Oceanus. I am the eldest son of Cronus."

Osiris was the first, they record, to make mankind to give up cannibalism; for after Isis had discovered the fruit of both wheat and barley which grew wild over the land along with the other plants but was still unknown to man, and Osiris had also devised the cultivation of these fruits, all men were glad to change their food, both because of the pleasing nature of the newly-discovered grains and because it seemed to their advantage to refrain from their butchery of one another. At harvest time the people make a dedication of the first heads of the grain to be cut, and standing beside the sheaf beat themselves and call upon Isis, by this act rendering honour to the goddess for the fruits which she discovered, at the season when she first did this. Isis also established LAWS, they say, in accordance with which the people regularly dispense justice to one another and are led to refrain through fear of punishment from illegal violence and insolence; and it is for this reason also that the early Greeks gave Demeter the name Thesmophorus, acknowledging in this way that she had first established their laws.

Osiris, they say, founded in the Egyptian Thebaid a city with a hundred gates, which the men of his day named after his mother, though later generations called it Diospolis, and some named it Thebes. There is no agreement, however, as to when this city was founded, not only among the historians, but even among the priests of Egypt themselves; for many writers say that Thebes was not founded by Osiris, but many years later by a certain king of whom we shall give a detailed account in connection with his period. Osiris, they add, also built a temple to his parents, Zeus and Hera, which was famous both for its size and its costliness in general, and two golden chapels to Zeus, the larger one to him as god of heaven, the smaller one to him as former king and father of the Egyptians, in which role he is called by some Ammon (when Marduk ruled in Babylon & Egypt, known as Ra or Re & took the attributes of Zeus/Jupiter).

After flood, first ruler, Menes inscribed his curse in hieroglyphs on the temple of Zeus in Thebes; and this, in fact, appears to be the chief reason why the fame of Menas (Menes) and his honours did not persist into later ages. Osiris and Isis was also accorded to those who should invent any of the arts or

devise any useful process; consequently, since copper and gold mines had been discovered in the Thebaid, they fashioned implements with which they killed the wild beasts and worked the soil, and thus in eager rivalry brought the country under cultivation, and they made images of the gods and magnificent golden chapels for their worship.

Osiris, they say, was also interested in agriculture and was reared in Nysa, a city of Arabia Felix near Egypt, being a son of Zeus; and the name which he bears among the Greeks is derived both from his father and from the birthplace, since he is called Dionysus.

It was by Hermes, for instance, according to them, that the common language of mankind was first further articulated, and that many objects which were still nameless received an appellation, that the alphabet was invented, and that RELIGION ordinances regarding the honours and offerings due to the gods were duly established; he was the first also to observe the orderly arrangement of the stars and the harmony of the musical sounds and their nature, to establish a wrestling school, and to give thought to the rhythmical movement of the human body and its proper development. He also made a lyre and gave it three strings, imitating the seasons of the year; for he adopted three tones, a high, a low, and a medium; the high from the summer, the low from the winter, and the medium from the spring.

Now after Osiris had established the affairs of Egypt and turned the supreme power over to Isis his wife, they say that he placed Hermes at her side as counsellor because his prudence raised him above the king's other friends, and as general of all the land under his sway he left Heracles, who was both his kinsman and renowned for his valour and physical strength, Heracles, according to Greek mythology, was a contemporary of Laomedon, the father of Priam king of Troy, and with the help of Poseidon built for him the walls of Troy... It is related that Apollo visited the Hyperboreans every nineteen years at the time of the vernal equinox.

In general, he says that if in the flood which occurred in the time of Deucalion most living things were destroyed, it is probable that the inhabitants of southern Egypt survived rather than any others, since their country is rainless for the most part; or if, as some maintain, the destruction of living things was complete and the earth then brought forth again new forms of animals, nevertheless, even on such a supposition the first genesis of living things fittingly attaches to this country.

While Osiris and his army were thus employed, the Nile, they say, at the time of the rising of Sirius, which is the season when the river is usually at flood, breaking out of its banks inundated a large

section of Egypt and covered especially that part where Prometheus was governor; and since practically everything in this district was destroyed, Prometheus was so grieved that he was on the point of quitting life wilfully. (note that Diodorus does not attribute the floods to comets or novas or planetary electric interactions); he doesn't speak of that subject) 2 Because its water sweeps down so swiftly and with such violence the river was given the name Aëtus; but Heracles, being ever intent upon great enterprises and eager for the reputation of a manly spirit, speedily stopped the flood at its breach and turned the river back into its former course. 3 (Another planetary catastrophe) was recorded by Greek poets into a myth, where Heracles had killed the eagle which was devouring the liver of Prometheus. 4 The river in the earliest period bore the name Oceanê, which in Greek is Oceanus; then because of this flood, they say, it was called Aëtus, and still later it was known as Aegyptus after a former king of the land.... (more history of Egypt continues in Book 1 of Diodorus Library of History)

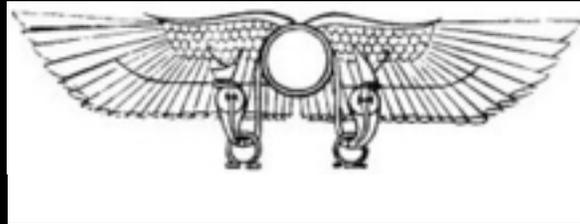
2. JANUS

Janus /Ianus was the first king of Latium, Janus was worshipped as the SUN and one of his wives, Jana was worshipped as the Moon. Macrobius equated Sol (Helios) with Janus. Ovid in his Fasti, has Janus saying: "The ancients (since I'm a primitive thing) called me **Chaos** (referring to the catastrophes that took place during the many planetary interactions since exiting the plasma Sheath of the red/brown dwarf Uranus) . Watch me sing events long ago. This lucent air and the other three elements, fire, water and earth, were a single heap. Once the dissension of its matter had split the mass, which departed in fragments for new homes, flame headed for the heights, and next place took the air, earth and the ocean settled in mid-ground. Then **I, who had been a ball and faceless hulk**, got the looks and limbs proper to a God. Now, as a small token of my once confused shape, **my front and back appear identical... Whatever you see around, sky, ocean, clouds, earth, they are all closed and opened by my hand**. The world's safekeeping belongs to me alone; only I have the right to turn its hinge... **I sit at heaven's doors with the gentle hours: Jupiter goes and comes through my office**. Hence I am called Janus... **My stronghold was the hill, which this age commonly calls the "Janiculum" after my name**. I reigned at the time when (texts missing) ... human places were crammed with deities... I watched peace and doorposts. These,' he said, showing his keys, 'are my weapons' [Ovid, Fasti, 1 January]." Janus was called "Father of the morning" Plutarc Epistle 1

3. ATUM

ATUM is the Egyptian name for HELIOS. Osiris son of Helios, became the divine heir to Atum's power on Earth and Osiris passed his divine authority to his son Horus.

Latter, when Marduk/Ra ruled Babylon circa 2,100 BC, or after 3,000 years of ATUM's reign, Atum became Ra-Atum, the rays of the setting Sun. The winged sun or Winged Disk, was an ancient (3rd millennium BC) symbol of Horus, later identified with Ra. Also From at least the 5th Dynasty of ancient Egypt, the Sun was worshipped as the deity Re (pronounced probably as Riya, meaning simply 'the sun'), and portrayed as a falcon headed god surmounted by the solar disk, and surrounded by a serpent.



Atum became RA Atum. In the Book of the Dead, which was still current in the Graeco-Roman period, the sun god Atum is said to have ascended from chaos-waters with the appearance of a snake, the animal renewing itself every morning.

Atum's worship centred on the city of **Heliopolis which equates him to HELIOS**. The Egyptian Heliopolis's name was: **Annu** or Iunu (source Wilkinson, Richard H. (2003). The Complete Gods and Goddesses of Ancient Egypt).

The only surviving remnant of Heliopolis, the city of Helios, (the First Star & ruler) is the Temple of Re-Atum obelisk located in Cairo.

Proto-Indo-European religion has a solar chariot, the Sun as traversing the sky in a chariot.[3] In Germanic mythology this is Sol, in Vedic Surya, and in Greek Helios is referred to as Titan in Titanomakhia & Theogony. Roman historian Virgil in 30 BC, depict as Apollo (Earth's new Sun). In Proto-Indo-European mythology the Sun, is manifested as a goddess but also perceived as the eye of the Sky Father Dyeus (same as ANU & Ouranos' tile).

4. ANU

HELIOS & ATUM were also the Sumerian god ANU. Ouranos is an equivalent of Anu. In Orphic myth, Kronos bites off Ouranos's genitals in exactly the same manner that Kumarbi does to Anu in the Hittite myth. (see the Golden Age of Ouranos by Tess Clark)

The most direct equivalent to Anu in the Canaanite pantheon is Shamem, the personification of the sky (were Shamash derived from?).

After Noah's Flood, about 2,000 years + latter, The Canaanites ascribed Anu's attributes to El (Kronos/Saturn) & equated El with Kronos, rather than with Ouranos, and El's son Baal with Zeus.

A narrative from Canaanite mythology describes the warrior-goddess Anat coming before El after being insulted, in a way that directly parallels Ishtar coming before Anu in the Epic of Gilgamesh.

El is characterized as the *malk olam* ("the eternal king") and, like Anu, he is "consistently depicted as old, just, compassionate, and patriarchal". In the same way that Anu was thought to wield the Tablet of Destinies, Canaanite texts mentions decrees issued by El that he alone may alter.

Most Canaanites seem to have regarded El and Baal as ruling concurrently.

In Hebrew form, El is a generic word for god that could be used for different gods such as Hadad, Moloch, or Yahweh.

"El" (Father of Heaven/Saturn) and his first born son: "Hadad" (Storm god/Father of Earth /Jupiter), are symbolized both by the bull, and both wear bull horns on their headdresses, which denotes lineage from the Sumerian god Enlil.

Cronus then, whom the Phoenicians call Elus, who was king of the country and subsequently, after his death, was deified as the star Saturn.

* Marduk first born son of Enki, took over the names of all gods/goddesses & symbols: Took the power & the number 50, & planet Jupiter from his adversary Ninurta/Adad, about 2100 BC. Marduk was also known as Ra or Re in Egypt when he took the symbols of power & planets that represented Horus & the winged disk & became the "Eye of Ra." Marduk's son was Nebu/ Nebo, who was the deity

worshiped in Chaldea in 6th century BC. Cyrus the Great in 537 BC paid homage to Marduk upon entering Babylonia to free the Jews.

The Chaldeans, after Babylon, appeared circa, 850 BC, thousands of years after Earth had been captured from Uranus by Cronus/Kronos/Saturn, (who was dethroned by Zeus/Jupiter) & on its way into the inner Solar system, after the Venus/Medusa events of 1500 BC. The Chaldeans replaced the original STAR OF HELIOS (Uranus) with the star (ex-brown dwarf) Saturn because it was the most notable & bright (inconspicuous) star in the Heavens at that time. From Diodorus Siculus' Library of History Book II, on the Chaldeans: "And since they have observed the stars over a long period of time and have noted both the movements and the influences of each of them with greater precision than any other men, they foretell to mankind many things that will take place in the future. 3 But above all in importance, they say, is the study of the influence of the five Stars known as planets, which they call "Interpreters"⁵⁷ when speaking of them as a group, but if referring to them singly, the one named Cronus⁵⁸ p451 they call the star of Helios, whereas the other four they designate as the stars of Ares, Aphrodite, Hermes, and Zeus,⁵⁹ as do our astrologers. 4 The reason why they call them "Interpreters" is that whereas all the other stars are fixed and follow a singular circuit in a regular course, these alone, by virtue of following each its own course, point out future events, thus interpreting to mankind the design of the gods. For sometimes by their risings, sometimes by their settings, and again by their colour, the Chaldeans say, they give signs of coming events to such as are willing to observe them closely; 5 for at one time they show forth mighty storms of winds, at another excessive rains or heat, at times the appearance of comets, also eclipses of both sun and moon, and earthquakes, and in a word all the conditions which owe their origin to the atmosphere and work both benefits and harm, not only to whole peoples or regions, but also to kings and to persons of private station. (WOW!, they spoke of this that long ago...)

5. UTU vs SHAMASH

The Sumerian god UTU, brother of Inanna, was son of Nannar/Sin, grandson of Enlil. Thousands of years later, c. 800 BC during the Bronze Age, worshipped by East Semitic peoples, the Akkadian, Assyrian and Babylonian as Shamash.

In the Tablet of Shamash (c. 888 – 855 BC), The Solar disk, or circle with four points in each of the cardinal directions and four wavy, diagonal lines emanating from the circle between each point can be seen. It was the original Star symbol of the Sumerian god ANU, later ascribed to Shamash.

“Shamash” was also used by the Jews in the synagogues, & in a Hanukkah menorah.

6. APOLLO

Helios being confounded and identified with Apollo, though they were originally quite distinct; and the identification was, in fact, never carried out completely, for no Greek poet ever made Apollo ride in the chariot of Helios through the heavens, and among the Romans we find this idea only after the time of Virgil. So, the Roman Virgil, born 70 BC & who lived through the reign & ascension of Julius Caesar as the comet of 44 BC, was the one responsible for giving the attributes of Helios/Helios to the god Apollo, who represented a NEW Sun that Earth had been captured by, towards the end of the last millennia BC.

The representations of Apollo with rays around his head, to characterize him as identical with the sun, belong to the time of the Roman empire.

In the Roman Empire, a festival of the birth of the Unconquered Sun (or Dies Natalis Solis Invicti) or Sol Invictus -the Unconquered Sun- was celebrated on the winter solstice—the "rebirth" of the Sun—which occurred on December 25 of the Julian calendar. The religious commemorations on December 25 were replaced under Christian domination of the Empire with the birthday of Christ.

7. CONCLUSION:

The “Creation of the World” began c. 5,500 BC, about 7,500 years ago. The Creation of the World or Anno Mundi 01, refers to the Epoch of the Garden of Eden, before the Flood & catastrophes of Enoch’s time (AM 987). For full list of chronological events see page 109 of Mythos & Cosmogony by Tess Clark. When Earth was orbiting inside the thick plasma sheath of the red/brown dwarf Uranus, also described as the Cosmic Egg of Creation in the Orphic Myths & Hindu Myths, (see more on the subject in the Golden Age of Ouranos by Tess Clark, or under sources below) the humans could not see the stars or firmament through the thick red plasma sheath of infrared light.

The core of red or brown dwarf’s Uranus was perceived by the humans as a blurred, undifferentiated, deformed ball of “Heavenly Fire”, or “Holy Fire” (Hindu Agni) called HEPHAESTUS (the golden age?) Helios became identified Hephaistos (Hephaestus) because he transformed from Heavenly (holy) Fire into the Star Helios: Diodorus Siculus (Greek historian C1st BC) On the Titan-Rulers of Atlantis.

Library of History Book 3. 56. 1 - 57. 8:

Ouranos & Titea/Ge/Earth’s son Hyperion & daughter Basileia married & bore two children, Helios (the Sun) and Selenê (the Moon), the brothers of Basileia, put Hyperion to the sword, and drowned his child Helios, in the Eridanos river. When this crime came to light, Selene, who loved her brother very greatly, threw herself down from the roof, but as for his mother, beheld a vision in which she thought that Helios stood over her and urged her not to mourn the death of her children; for, he said, the Titanes would meet their punishment, while he and his sister would be transformed, by some divine providence, into immortal (Planets), and that which had formerly been called ‘Holy Fire’ in the heavens (formerly known as Hephaestus), would be called by men ‘the Sun’ (hêlios-Star) and Selenê would be called ‘the moon.’

The capture & evolution process of the red dwarf star, Earth orbited, was recorded & described by the many aspects of the primordial gods of the Greek, Orphic & Roman Mythologies; including its capture

by the current Sun's Birkeland currents (mainstream astrophysics calls it Heliosphere & Magnetosphere or Solar wind) & the interaction with another red/brown dwarf star called Kronos/ Saturn's plasma sheath. And this interaction caused the flaring & nova of Uranus, its red plasma sheath to dissipate & loss of its previous size & it acquiring its rings.

The planet Uranus was Ouranos, but also known in the form of god Hephaestus: the Heavenly Fire (an undistinguishable or blurred form of a ball of Fire in the Heavens.) Upon Earth exiting the cocoon or after the dissipation of the red plasma sheath, humans were able to see the clear sky and this ball of heavenly fire became distinguishable & clear as a STAR visible for THE FIRST TIME. This star must have been Uranus as Earth was later, temporarily captured by Kronos/ Saturn, & then by Jupiter before ending up in our current position in the Solar system.

Uranus' nova caused Enoch's Flood & catastrophes that created the 3 seasons, the capture of the Moon, night & day, Astronomical observations, the tracking of Time, & the exiting from the plasma sheath from the red Dwarf, remembered as the "Expulsion from the Garden of Eden of Adam & Eve" or the "Fall of Man".

The reign of Ouranos lasted from at least 987 years, counting from Anno Mundi 01 (this is as far back the Sacred texts & Kings lists reach into the past); until Uranus went nova & Saturn/Kronos began his reign.

Kronos/Cronus/Saturn's reign lasted 669 years (from Anno Mundi 987 until Anno Mundi 1656), the year Saturn/Kronos/Cronus was deposed by Zeus/Jupiter (when Saturn was castrated, the Earth & other planets captured by Jupiter & Saturn went nova).

(see Walter Thornhill's video on the subject that all the gas giants in the solar system would turn into brown & red dwarf stars upon exiting the influence of the heliosphere of the Sun: <https://youtu.be/VbNXY5icDJE>)

The First Sun that the earthlings observed after coming out of the red dwarf's plasma sheath, according to texts, about the time Uranus went nova (during the first flood of Enoch) was called by the Egyptians ATUM, & was the same as god Helius/Helios of the Greek.

Shortly thereafter, the electric interaction between Cronus/ Saturn & Uranus/Helius, caused Uranus to go nova & its planets to be captured temporarily by Cronus/ Saturn (known as dethronement & castration in the myths).

Cronus/Saturn could NOT have been the Star Helius, because it could Not have castrated itself, & the myth tells Cronus castrated Uranus/Ouranos (Helius).

In Diodorus Siculus, about the Greek history, say that Ouranos upon his death was honoured by calling the STAR after himself, Uranus/Ouranos.

Further, the story says that Kronos/Saturn castrated & dethroned his father Ouranos.

If Saturn was the same planet as Helius, then Jupiter would have skipped Kronos & castrated or deposed Helius directly.

The war of Titans, Titanomakhia or Titanomachy; Hesiod's Theogony, Homer's Iliad & Odyssey, etc, speak of Kronos (Saturn) as a separate Titan & different than the Titan Helios. As a matter of fact, the old Titans that were deposed by the younger Olympian god Zeus/Jupiter, and were sent to Tartarus (the fringes of the Solar System). The defeated & deposed Titans were Uranus/Ouranos, Helios, Neptune/Poseidon & Pluto/Hades & Saturn/Kronos.

We have read that Apollo became portrayed as the STAR HELIOS, riding his chariot with 4 steeds by Roman historian Virgil circa 30 BC, when Earth must have finally attained a stable orbit around our current Sun. By the way, all ancient historians were referred to since 1840's as Poets, instead as Historians, to go along with willfully distorting the original meaning of MYTHOS from "true, history, story & saga" to "fictitious" or "imaginary".

Seems that Enki & Enlil's tribes, took turns ruling Earth, dividing the constellations: It seems that the planetary gods represented previously by the bloodlines of ENLIL, from the Constellation of the Bull

circa 4,000 BC, were replaced around 2,100 BC, when the constellation of the Ram was entered as a result of the Jupiter events, by the bloodlines of ENKI/SATURN/SATAN (Satan means adversary), including his firstborn son MARDUK & Marduk's son NEBO/NABU as the King's names attest in Egypt, Babylon & Chaldea. Marduk rewrote the Epic of creation called the Enuma Elish & put his father Enki as Saturn & replaced Enlil (previously represented by Saturn) & the planet Nibiru (representing Jupiter in this case) with Marduk's name as well.

The semitic SHAMASH also replaced UTU, the grandson of Enlil. The Hindu Yugas correspond to the precession of the constellations entered by planetary catastrophes: Deluge caused by Saturn 4,000 BC = age of Taurus (Ending the Satya yuga & entering the Treta yuga during the Bull); Sodom & Gomorra caused by Jupiter 2,100 BC = Age of Ram (possibly entering the Dwapara Yuga); & Kali yuga was entered upon Krishna's death probably circa 1400 BC with the Venus events); around the birth of Christ Venus approached Earth also the Age of Pisces began (with the fisher Kings).

Apollo was depicted after 46 BC (close approach of Venus occurred in 44 BC) with a new Zodiac in a painting called age of Flora.

Therefore all the clues point to Helios, Apollo & Kronos being originally THREE SEPARATE gods & Stars with their own identity, with families & deeds of their own. HELIOS was Earth's First Star & most likely also Ouranos/Uranus.

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