

ASSYRIA



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Yesterday we went back a century to look at the climbers of Everest. Today we will go back thirty centuries and more, to look at Ancient Assyria.

Why? Well, because it is what the Muses sent me today. I don't question it beyond that. Somehow this landed on my plate. I read something about the Lost Tribes of Israel today and looked it up to learn more. As you may know, these ten tribes were exiled by Assyrian conquerors in 720BC. One of the exiled tribes was **Asher**, which we have looked at before. So that lodged in my brain. The king in 720 was Sargon, but the most famous king of the Neo-Assyrian Empire was **Ashurnasirpal II**, and his capital was Assur. That is why they were called Assyrians. But Assur was also known as. . . are you ready? . . . **Ashur**.

Are you with me so far? Yeah, so you already see why I am here.

If not, you may wish to look more closely at the name Ashurnasirpal. Would it help if I rewrote it like this?

Asher Nasser Pal

Suddenly it looks like a poorly disguised Jewish name, doesn't it? So are we looking at Jews in turbans all the way back to 3000BC?

You will say Nasser isn't a Jewish name, but I have previously shown you it is. [See my paper on Larry Nasser of the gymnastics fraud](#), where I show you the Jewish links of many famous Nassers/Nassars.

If you still don't see where I am going, return to the picture under title. That is Ashurnasirpal and his queen greeting some foreign diplomat. But what else do you see? How about that **phoenix** floating above their heads? I will be told that is the god Ashur, symbol of the city, but that whole story is obviously back-manufactured to explain images like that. If you research this question, you find there *was* no god Ashur. He had no characteristics and nothing is known of him. From Wiki:

He also lacks characteristics, stock epithets or a divine persona in general,[120] and no early mythology surrounding Ashur is known.[121] He has no attributes and traits, solely representing the city (and later the state) and its power.[122]

However, on that same page, we do find this:

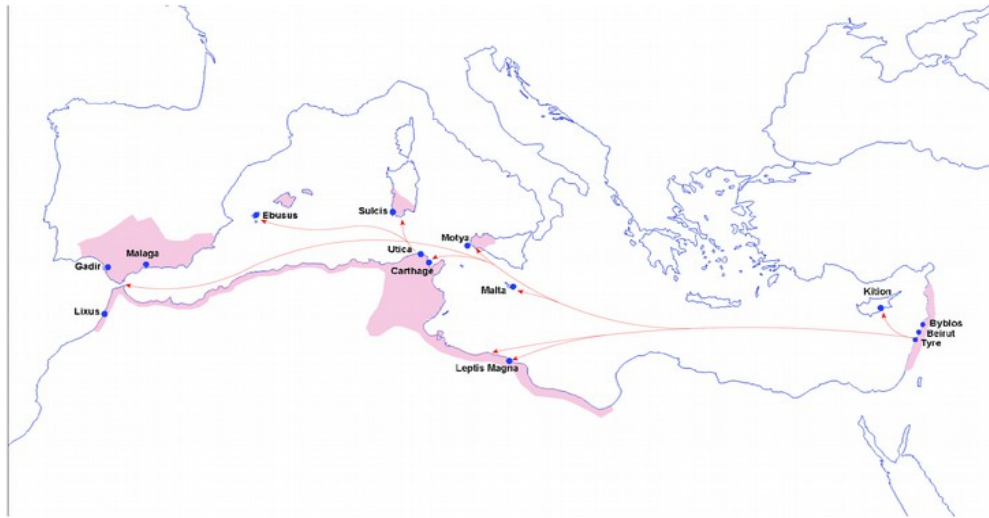
A possible representation of Ashur in Old Assyrian seals is the **bull altar motif, which appears commonly in seals from **Kanesh**[124] and also in Assur,[125] with the motif appearing on seals belonging to high officials in Assur.[126] The bull altar can also be the subject of worship on the seal and occasionally replaces the crescent in the presentation scenes.[127]**

The bull, you say? You mean like the bull of the Phoenicians? Like Ba'al?

Do they ever get around to explaining the wings of this god Ashur? No, they don't even try. Yes, we sometimes see a little man superimposed on the body of the Phoenix, but it is obviously just a personification.

But back to the first image. What is that in his raised hand? At first you may think it is arrows to go with his bow, but if you look closely you realize the arrowheads aren't right. They are fused. That's because they aren't arrows, that is a closed flail, pointing us again at Phoenicia/Egypt. The crook and flail come from Osiris, who was a god of all three places, like Isis/Astarte.

So as with [my paper on the Persians](#), we are seeing the divisions between Assyrians, Egyptians, Phoenicians and Israelites are mostly manufactured by later Jewish historians, for the main purpose of **hiding the Phoenicians**. They want you to believe Phoenicia consisted only of some limited coastal dominions along the Mediterranean, with Phoenicia being subsumed by Assyria in around 850BC.



They don't want you to realize that Assyria/Persia/Babylon/Phoenicia/Canaan/Israel were all the same people and that Phoenicia has run the world for 5000 years or more, *and still is*. They create these ancient divisions for the same reason they create the Modern ones now: to make you think nations and states are fighting one another and competing for dominance. To have a Cold War and huge defense budgets, you have to believe Russia and China and the US are separate entities, run by different people. If you realized the whole world is owned and run by the same Phoenician families that ran it thousands of years ago, you would stop allowing yourself to be taxed to maintain the fiction it isn't.

So, just as they make up fake news every day about conflict around the world, they made up historical divisions and wars, to hide the fact the Phoenicians have been behind all governments since 3000BC. We saw the same thing in WWI that we saw in the Punic Wars and these wars between Israel and Assyria.* We now know all the divisions in WWI were fake and manufactured, since close cousins ruled all the countries on both sides of the conflict. The kings of Russia, England, Germany and Denmark were first or second cousins, and the kings of the other countries were hardly more distant. Their families had ruled Europe 2000 years or more, even according to the mainstream. You can follow their genealogies at Geni.com or Geneanet. Same thing with the Punic wars between Rome and Carthage, since those families were again cousins from way back. They had been snogging and intermarrying since the time of Dido and before, and they were both Phoenicians.

Well, when we dig we find the same thing here. I already showed you the blood relationships between the Persians and Jews, since they are admitted in the Bible. The Persians liked to take Jewish wives, and that is because they were all cousins. But it was more exotic to bring in a wife from down the road, to set the tongues wagging. Same with the Assyrians, see for example the queen of Ashurnasirpal, whose name was **Mullissu Ninua**. A bit obvious, isn't it? Ninua is just a variant spelling of Nineveh, and just happens to be the Phoenician spelling. And of course Mullissu is just a bad spelling of Melissa, an old Hittite word meaning **bee**, same as it does now. The Hittites were again the old Phoenicians by a different name, being the Phoenicians of Turkey in the late bronze age. And the Phoenicians/Hebrews have always loved their bees, as we know.

I have already said what I came to say, but let's fill out this admittedly short paper by going down the Wiki page for Assyria, seeing what clues they have left that I am right. Well, here's one to start with:

The Greeks called the Levant "Syria" and Mesopotamia "Assyria", even though the local population, both at that time and well into the later Christian period, used both terms

interchangeably to refer to the entire region.[18]

I love the footnote number there, don't you? Almost as if to say, "We know we are leaving clues, and markers to mark the clues as well". So the locals ignored all the later manufactured divisions, being well aware there was no difference between Assyria and Phoenicia, or Phoenicia and Israel, or Assyria and Babylon, or Assyria and Persia. Being stock Semites, they knew the score and didn't feel compelled to nod to all the Jewish historians back then. And now that they are ruled by Phoenicians who center their Empire in the US, they feel even less compelled to believe ancient misdirection.

Because the term is so "[similar to Syria](#)", scholars have been examining since the 17th century whether the two terms are connected. And because, in sources predating the Greek ones, the shortened form "Syria" is attested as a synonym for Assyria, notably in [Luwian](#) and [Aramaic](#) texts from the time of the Neo-Assyrian Empire, modern scholars overwhelmingly support the conclusion that the names are connected.[20]

How's that for hammy history? Modern "scholars", following ancient Luwian and Aramaic texts, think there may be a link between the words Syria and Assyria. I think these fellows may not be paid enough. Rush them some more government grants!

The [Sasanian Empire](#) inexplicably referred to [Lower Mesopotamia](#) as [Asoristan](#) ("land of the Assyrians"),[23]

Those whacky Sasanians, living in Iran and fighting Assyrians and Babylonians, somehow never learned to tell the difference.

Assur arose in about 2000BC, so let's ask what the Phoenicians were up to then. They don't want us comparing pages, but that is what we are going to do. Herodotus and Strabo stated that the Phoenicians came from the South, in the area of the Persian Gulf (which should have been Egyptian at that time), around 2700BC. But modern Jewish historians have decided to overrule their own ancestors on this one, changing the propaganda and assuring us the Phoenicians developed *in situ*. Meaning they arose from the rocks there on the shore of the Mediterranean, like Mermaids flapping in from the sea foam. No one else arose *in situ* in 2500BC, according to the theories of these learned gentlemen, but the Phoenicians did. On the page for Assyria, they admit Mesopotamia was highly urbanized by then, but on the page for Phoenicia, we are supposed to believe the local people were still Bronze Age farmers, no better than savages. We then skip ahead 500 years to the time of Thutmose in Egypt, 1500BC, so mainstream historians *really* don't want to tell us anything about Phoenicia's early years. Nonetheless,

The Egyptians targeted the coastal cities such as Byblos, Arwad, and Ullasa for their crucial geographic and [commercial links with the interior](#) (via the [Nahr al-Kabir](#) and the [Orontes rivers](#)). The cities provided Egypt with access to [Mesopotamian trade](#) and abundant stocks of the region's [native cedarwood](#), of which there was no equivalent in the Egyptian homeland. [\[48\]](#) Thutmose IV himself visited Sidon, where the purchase of lumber from Lebanon was arranged. [\[49\]](#)

So apparently there was more going on in Phoenicia than just goat herding and olive groves. There was extensive trade and a far-reaching lumber industry, at the least. And who provided these commercial links to the interior? The Jews/Phoenicians, of course. Who else?

By the mid-14th century BC, the Phoenician city-states were considered "favored cities" by the Egyptians. Tyre, Sidon, Beirut, and Byblos were regarded as the most important. The Phoenicians had considerable autonomy, and their cities were reasonably well developed and prosperous.

Byblos was the leading city; it was a center for bronze-making and the primary terminus of trade routes for precious goods such as [tin](#) and [lapis lazuli](#) from as far east as [Afghanistan](#). Sidon and Tyre also commanded the interest of Egyptian governmental officials,[\[50\]](#) beginning a pattern of commercial rivalry that would span the next millennium.

So it begins to look like Phoenicia didn't just rise from the ground fully formed in a couple of hundred years, so there is a lot we aren't being told.

What about the kingdom of Asher? This is where it gets really good.

According to the biblical [Book of Joshua](#), following the completion of the conquest of [Canaan](#) by the [Israelite](#) tribes, [Joshua](#) allocated the land among the twelve tribes in about 1200BC.

Already obvious misdirection, because that area wasn't Canaan in 1200BC, it was Phoenicia, and as we have already established Phoenicia was not only a favored state of Egypt by then, it was at its zenith. From the page on Phoenicia:

Ascendancy and high point (1200–800 BC)

Sometime between 1200 and 1150 BC, the [Late Bronze Age collapse](#) severely weakened or destroyed most civilizations in the region, including those of the Egyptians and the Hittites. The Phoenicians were able to survive and navigate the challenges of the crisis, and by 1230 BC city-states such as Tyre, Sidon, and Byblos maintained political independence, asserted their maritime interests, and enjoyed economic prosperity. The period sometimes described as a "Phoenician renaissance" had begun, and by the end of the 11th century BC, an alliance formed between Tyre and Israel had created a new geopolitical status quo in the Levant.

Whoops! So how do we fit in a conquest of that precise area by Joshua and the tribes of Israel, Joshua parcelling out Phoenicia to Asher and other tribes?



That's from the page for Asher. But if you look closely, you see that Asher includes Sidon and Tyre,

the biggest cities of the Phoenicians. Which is why

In opposition to both of these views, many critical scholars hold that the conquest of Joshua as described in the Book of Joshua never occurred.[\[3\]](#)[\[4\]](#)[\[5\]](#)

Except that that *isn't* why. In fact, Wiki doesn't tell you why those scholars think that, and Phoenicia isn't mentioned once on the page as the real problem here. The Wiki writers just go on to assume all this *did* occur, against those scholars.

But I have just shown you it couldn't have happened, and why. It conflicts with the known history of Phoenicia. Which of course begs this question: If Israel didn't conquer this area in 1200BC, why should we believe Israel was conquered by Assyria in 723BC, with Asher being exiled? Why should we believe anything these people have been telling us? If they were lying in 1200BC and are lying now, then odds are they were lying in 723BC.



That's from the page for Phoenicia, and it's one of their old coins. On the reverse you see their Viking ship and on the obverse you see their king Abdashtart standing behind a chariot containing the Persian king. The Phoenician king is literally BEHIND the Persian king there. Sort of a giveaway, isn't it, since to me he looks like the kingmaker, raising his scepter to drive the chariot of Persia. Reminds me of the Stanleys as Lords of the Isles, making the Tudor kings via fake battles like Bosworth.

We can also look at Asher himself. His mother is given as Zilpah, allegedly a handmaid of Leah whom Leah allowed to mate with her husband Jacob. Very strange. Even stranger is that they admit Zilpah “was foreign, like Tamar and Asenath”. The Biblical stories imply Tamar may have come from the same place as Judah's wife, who was the daughter of Shuah. Shuah was a “Canaanite merchant”, code for Phoenician, so we are being told that Asher's mother was Phoenician, which, by the rules of Hebrew marriage, made Asher Phoenician himself. So, once we realize Asher was a Phoenician through his mother, and the kingdom of Asher just an overlay of Phoenicia, we can begin to see through this whole charade. Even the Phoenician king on the coin above may be a clue, since Abdashtart looks to me like another poor slur of Asher. It is just Asher with some letters added, isn't it?

On the page for Tamar, we find this:

According to [Ethiopic](#) tradition, Perez became the king of [Persia](#).[\[10\]](#)

So they are dropping more clues there. I'm just surprised the footnote isn't #18 again, or #33. Perez was the son of Judah with Tamar, so he was also Phoenician by Jewish matrilineal law. Judah lived around 1500BC, so this was far too early for the Persian Empire, which was around 500BC. So they should say that **Perez became the king of Assyria.** QED.

*Do I need to remind you that Israel is still pretending to fight Syria/Assyria today, 2700 years later. Some things never change.