

Student: \_\_\_\_\_

Class **6**

## Etymological Studies

### Etymology Astronomy and Biblical Studies

“THE GIFT OF THE MAGI”,

*w/ Zodeakus Safiyya Tawaret El*

Through the veil of all the hieratic and mystic allegories of ancient doctrines, under the seal of all the Sacred Writings, the **Magi** is found in every ancient Asiatic Nation from the seven seas to the seven continents. This **Magic** was found in the ruins of Nineveh and Thebes, on the worn stones of the ancient Temples from the vales of the Yucatan to the sands of Kemet. It is found on the blackened face of the Sphinx in Assyria. The Magi science is written in the sacred pages of the Vedas, ceremonies of secret societies, oracles of Greece, reined in Persia and perished by abuse of power, conceit and selfishness of Akkad and Babel. The science of the Magi was stolen, diluted and used as a strategic weapon to implement Draconian Laws and unconstitutional amendments. In this class you will be introduced to the elementary foundation of the origin, meaning, significance and symbolism of the Wise Men.



**Sixth Class:**  
11th day of  
November, 2009



Classes every Wednesday

**Doors Open 6 p.m. until 10 p.m.**

National “Black” Theatre

125th and 5th Harlem, New York

*The Moorish Divine and National Movement Of The World*

Upon completion you will be able to recognize and comprehend the following:

1. The origin, meaning and various terms pertaining to the Magi.
2. Words and terms that derive from the root word Magus and how it pertains to the Scripture, the Law above and below and the Moors.
3. The Magi and the Old Testament.
4. The Magi and the New testament.
5. The origin and meaning of the spell of Tegotha.
6. The Magi and the unconstitutional 20th amendment.
7. The Septenary Crown.

### The Origin Of The Magi

Magi is a plural term used to describe the quintessential order of high priest, deriving from the word Magus [great]. The science of the Magi is formally called magic or magism.

**Magic** [ME. magik, fr. MF magique, fr. Latin magice, fr. GK magike], feminine of magikos Magian, magical, fr. magos magus, sorcerer, of Iranian origin; akin to Old Persian magush meaning sorcerer. Within many of the biblical references Magi is etymological taken from the Greek magoi singular, magos from Old Persian magaw.

**Through the centuries the Magi are cloaked under various Titles:**

<u>Kings</u>	Mathematici	Wise Men	Sorcerers
Stars of Orion	Priest	Magicians	<u>Prophets</u>
<u>Princes</u>	Chaldei	Astrologers	Shepherds

### Terms and Concepts related to Magi

Magnitude	magniloquent
Magnificent	<u>magnanimous</u>
<u>Magnum</u>	magnify
Magic	majesty
Magician	<u>magistrate</u>
Master	mister
magnifico	<u>Magna Charta</u>

## MAGI AND THE OLD TESTAMENT

"THEN ALL THE PRINCES OF THE KING OF BABYLON CAME IN AND SAT IN THE MIDDLE GATE; NERGAL-SHAREZER, SAMGAR-NEBO, SARSECHIM, RABARIS, NEGAL-SAREZER, RABMAG WITH THE EST OF THE PRINCES OF THE KING OF BABYLON." — *Jeremiah 39:3*

Magi only occurs twice, and then only incidentally in the Old Testament. Chaldean offices sent by Nebuchadnezzar to Jerusalem; **Rab-mag**, interpreted as equivalent to "**chief of the magi**" and '**great prince**' from the Akkadian *rab* meaning *great* and *mugi* or 'prince'. The Hebraic for the general word prophet *nab'i*, from the verb *nab'a* was adopted from the Akkadian **nabu** and Babylonian *nebo*, all meaning to announce or to call a declarer. **Nebo** the ancient name of Mercury is also called the quick messenger, the prophet and divine will. Within the scriptures there are three representations of Nebo:

- CITY IN THE LAND OF JAZER, AND OF GILEAD, THAT WAS ALLOTTED TO REUBEN AND GAD, ON THE EAST JORDAN. — *Num. 32:3*
- A MOUNTAIN IN MOAB, FROM WHICH MOSES WAS SHOWN THE PROMISED LAND, AND WHERE MOSES IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE DIED.— *Deut. 32:49; 34:1*
- REFERENCE OF THE DEITY NEBO. — *Isaiah 46:1*

The Hebrew terms to designate prophet is *ro'eh* and *hozeh*, both meaning 'one who sees' and is often rendered *seer*. *Chron. 19:29*. Book of nathan **nabi** is also used in the Hebraic text. The term *ro'eh* occurs twelve times and in seven of these it is applied to the prophet Samuel and *nabi* is used in reference to this same prophet in *Sam. 3:20 II Chron. 35:18*.

### Magi Classifications

1. **Hartummim** who were the expounders of sacred writings and interpreters of signs.— *Dan. 1:20*
2. **Ashaphim** were those called legerdemain or the laying of hands to heal.— *Dan 2:10; 5:7, 11*.
3. **Mekashepim** known as those who performed exorcism.— *Isa. 47:9, Jer. 27:9*.
4. **Gozerim** also called the stargazers or astrologers.— *Dan 2:27*.
5. **Kasdim** the book of Daniel consist of the five planes of being a magi and the inner mysteries of Revelations can only be deciphered with the study of the book of Daniel. The office which Daniel accepted was identical with that of Ragnmag who first came before us. — *Dan. 5:11*.

## MAGI AND THE NEW TESTAMENT

1. St. Luke in describing the imposter Simon magus in (*Acts 8:9; 13:8*)
2. Bar-Jesus who went by the Greek cognomen translation of Elymas, which originally was used as a title and not a name of a person. Elymas derives from the Arabic Aliman meaning 'wise man'. Elymas was associated with the proconsul of Cyprus and Sergius Paulus when Paul visited the island (*Acts 13:6*).
3. "Now after Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judea in the days of Herod the king, behold, wise men (magoi / magi) from the East came to Jerusalem". *Matthew 2:1*
4. "And I say to you that many will come from east and west and sit down with the Abraham, Isaac and Jacob in the kingdom of heaven" *Matthew 8:11*.
5. "They will come from the east and west, from the north and south and sit down in the kingdom of god" *Luke 13:29*.

## MAGI THE SPELL OF TEGOTHA

The Spell of Tegotha pertains to the fact that there is no separation of church and state and how to utilize this in a positive manner to enlighten those of the law that have been indoctrinated by way of Judeo-Christian indoctrination.

### **Tithe** verb [ME titehn, fr. OE teogothian, fr. Tegotha tenth]

1. to give a tenth of one's income'
2. obligation;
3. voluntary contribution, tax or levy to support a religious establishment;
4. tenth part for support of a church.