

# The Ancient Egyptian Roots of Christianity

Expanded Second Edition

**Moustafa Gadalla**  
Maa Kheru (True of Voice)



Tehuti Research Foundation  
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## **The Ancient Egyptian Roots of Christianity**

Expanded Second Edition  
by MOUSTAFA GADALLA

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## ABOUT THE AUTHOR

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.Moustafa Gadalla is an Egyptian-American independent Egyptologist who was born in Cairo, Egypt in 1944. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in civil engineering from Cairo University.

Gadalla is the author of twenty-two published internationally acclaimed books about the various aspects of the Ancient Egyptian history and civilization and its influences worldwide.

He is the Founder and Chairman of the Tehuti Research Foundation (<https://www.egypt-tehuti.org>)—an international, U.S.-based, non-profit organization, dedicated to Ancient Egyptian studies. He is also the Founder and Head of the online Egyptian Mystical University (<https://www.EgyptianMysticalUniversity.org>).

From his early childhood, Gadalla pursued his Ancient Egyptian roots with passion, through continuous study and research. Since 1990, he has dedicated and concentrated all his time to researching and writing



## PREFACE

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The very thing that is now called the Christian religion was already in existence in Ancient Egypt, long before the adoption of the New Testament. The British Egyptologist, Sir E. A. Wallis Budge, wrote in his book, *The Gods of the Egyptians* [1969]:

***The new religion (Christianity) which was preached there by St. Mark and his immediate followers, in all essentials so closely resembled that which was the outcome of the worship of Osiris, Isis, and Horus.***

The similarities, noted by Budge and everyone who has compared the Egyptian Osiris/Isis/Horus allegory to the Gospel story, are striking. Both accounts are practically the same, e.g. the supernatural conception, the divine birth, the struggles against the enemy in the wilderness, and the resurrection from the dead to eternal life. The main difference between the “two versions” is that the Gospel tale is considered historical and the Osiris/Isis/Horus cycle is an allegory. The spiritual message of the Ancient Egyptian Osiris/Isis/Horus allegory and the Christian revelation is exactly the same.

The British scholar A.N. Wilson pointed out in his book, *Jesus*:

***The Jesus of History and the Christ of Faith are two separate beings, with very different stories. It is difficult enough to***

*reconstruct the first, and in the attempt we are likely to do irreparable harm to the second.*

This book will demonstrate that the “Jesus of History”, the “Jesus of Faith”, and the tenets of Christianity are all Ancient Egyptian. This will be done without causing any “irreparable harm” as per A.N. Wilson’s concern, for two main reasons: Firstly, the truth must be told; Secondly, explaining Christian tenets via their original Ancient Egyptian contexts will enhance the idealism of Christianity.

This Expanded Version of the book consists of three parts to coincide with the terms of trinity—the Three that are Two that are One.

The first part demonstrates that the major biblical ancestors of the biblical Jesus are all Ancient Egyptian prominent individuals.

The second part demonstrates that the accounts of the “historical Jesus” are based entirely on the life and death of the Egyptian Pharaoh, Twt/Tut- Ankh-Amen.

The third part demonstrates that the “Jesus of Faith” and the Christian tenets are all Egyptian in origin—such as the essence of the teachings/message and the creation of the universe and man (according to the Book of Genesis), as well as the religious holidays.

There is an undeniable irony and a profound, deep, undeniable truth in Hosea’s prophetic saying, *Out of Egypt have I called my Son*. A deep irony indeed.

Let us open our minds and review the available evidence; for the truth is a composite of different and complementary pieces of a puzzle. Let us put the pieces in the right location, time and order.

**Moustafa Gadalla**

## STANDARDS AND TERMINOLOGY

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1. The Ancient Egyptian word ‘neter’ and its feminine form ‘netert’ have been wrongly, and possibly intentionally, translated to ‘god’ and ‘goddess’ by almost all academicians. Neteru (plural of neter/netert) are the divine principles and functions of the One Supreme God.

2. You may find variations in writing the same Ancient Egyptian term, such as Amen/Amon/Amun or Pir/Per. This is because the vowels you see in translated Egyptian texts are only approximations of sounds, which are used by western Egyptologists to help them pronounce the Ancient Egyptian terms/words.

3. We will be using the most commonly recognized words for the English-speaking people that identify a neter/netert [god, goddess] or a pharaoh or a city, followed by other ‘variations’ of such a word/term.

It should be noted that the real names of the deities (gods, goddesses) were kept secret so as to guard the cosmic power of the deity. The Neteru were referred to by epithets that describe particular qualities, attributes and/or aspect(s) of their roles. Such applies to all common terms such as Isis, Osiris, Amun, Re, Horus, etc.

4. When using the Latin calendar, we will use the following terms:

**BCE** – Before Common Era. Also noted in other references as BC.

**CE** – Common Era. Also noted in other references as AD.

5. The term ‘Baladi’ will be used throughout this book to denote the present silent majority of Egyptians that adhere to the Ancient Egyptian traditions, with a thin exterior layer of Islam. The Christian population of Egypt is an ethnic minority that came as refugees from Judaea and Syria to the Ptolemaic/Roman-ruled Alexandria. Now, 2,000 years later, they are easily distinguishable in looks and mannerisms from the majority of native Egyptians. [See *Ancient Egyptian Culture Revealed*, by Moustafa Gadalla, for detailed information.]

6. There were/are no Ancient Egyptian writings/texts that were categorized by the Egyptians themselves as “religious”, “funerary”, “sacred”, etc. Western academia gave the Ancient Egyptian texts arbitrary names, such as the “Book of This” and the “Book of That”, “divisions”, “utterances”, “spells”, etc. Western academia even decided that a certain “Book” had a “Theban version” or “this or that time period version”. After believing their own inventive creation, academia accused the Ancient Egyptians of making mistakes and missing portions of their writings?!!

For ease of reference, we will mention the common but arbitrary Western academic categorization of Ancient Egyptian texts, even though the Ancient Egyptians themselves never did.

# MAP OF ANCIENT EGYPT

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**PART I : THE ANCESTORS  
OF THE CHRIST KING**

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# CHAPTER 1 : THE HISTORICAL CHRIST'S ROYAL ANCESTORS

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## 1.1 SON OF THE HIGHEST

According to the Gospel of Luke, the angel Gabriel foretold of the Holy Mother and her future son:

***He shall be great, and shall be called the Son of the Highest: and the Lord God shall give unto him the throne of his father David. [Luke 1:32]***

In Chapter 1 of the Gospel According to Matthew, the biblical Jesus is shown to be the descendant of:

1. King David
2. King Solomon
3. Moses

The intent of Part I of this book is to find the historicity of these three important biblical figures.

Over the last two thousand years, people have been searching for the historical existence/evidence of Jesus and other major biblical characters (Moses, David, Solomon, etc.). All these efforts have been fruitless because most people have accepted the biblical stories as historical events and searched for the evidence to support their pre-determined conclusions.

Common sense suggests the exact opposite direction in our search for the historical Jesus and other biblical characters. We should investigate what the historical evidence says about the biblical events, and not the other way around. We should not accept the biblical stories, figures and dates as historical fact without other corroborative evidence.

If we rationally review what happened, we will find that Egyptian historical evidence places certain Old Testament stories in logical settings. As such, many biblical stories, which are considered by many to be fairy tales, will become credible.

The Bible (which is notorious for stating the names of persons, sites, and water wells which in many cases have no impact on the story whatsoever) never named a Pharaoh or his residence when an event occurred.

While there is no historical evidence to support the biblical accounts of David, Solomon and Moses, there is abundant evidence to prove that:

**Moses' life and religion match precisely with those of the Egyptian King Akhenaton (1367-1361 BCE).**

**King David's war accounts match precisely with those of the Egyptian King Tuthomosis III (1490-1436 BCE).**

**King Solomon's life and lack of wars match precisely with those of the Egyptian King Amenhotep III (1405-1367 BCE).**

The historical evidence is in conflict with the chronology of biblical characters, and no rational person can totally agree with the historicity of the Bible.

## **1.2 THE HISTORICITY OF THE BIBLE**

The Biblical dates and ages are so erroneous that no logical per-

son can take them seriously. The explanation that they may have attached a different meaning than we do to the word ‘year’ does not explain errors in biblical chronology. Most scholars have now accepted the fact that the Bible is a blend of history and fiction, shaped by the political and religious disputes of ancient times.

In reading the Bible, one should consider the following facts:

- These stories were transferred by word of mouth over several centuries, before they were written down. As a result, biblical narration often confuses the names of places and people as well as the chronology of events.
- Upon writing the stories, the priests and the editors made their own “contributions” to the text that we have now.
- Translators have altered portions of the texts so as to comply with their ‘*standard of morality*’. Translation is difficult. One Hebrew word may need a dozen English words to explain its exact meaning.

### 1.3 MEANING OF KEY WORDS

When ancient writings are translated and/or interpreted incorrectly, one will find oneself on the wrong track in regard to relationships between individuals, their actual roles, and/or an erroneous chronology of events. In order to be able to understand and/or to realize these causes for some of the discrepancies in ancient writings, the following keywords show which have several meanings to each word.

**Lord:** This word could mean *God*, or *a person in a high position*. Taking this lingual fact into account will lead us to read many parts of the Bible in a different and interesting light.

**Nurse:** Two of the many meanings of this word are:

1. to suckle a child
2. to tend the sick

**Mother:** In the Middle East, it is not (and has not been) infrequent for women to suckle children who are not theirs. In this part of the world, the act of suckling a child will make the woman *a mother* to that child, and henceforth her offspring will be *brothers and sisters* to the nursed (suckled) child—which caused many to assume a number of incorrect blood relationships in the biblical accounts.

**Sister:** Many ancient writings refer to wives as *sisters* and husbands as *brothers*—which caused many to assume many incorrect blood relationships, in the biblical accounts.

#### 1.4 PIECING THE PUZZLE

Throughout our daily lives, we make decisions and form opinions about events we have not witnessed personally, based on available evidence, experience and common sense.

Let us open our minds and review the available evidence; for the truth is the sum of a composite of different and complementary pieces of a puzzle. Let us put the pieces in the right location, time and order.