
Gobekli Tepe The World S First Temple History

Violence and the Sacred in the Ancient Near East

Discover The Gobekli Tepe

The Evidence of Earth's Lost Civilization

The Essential Guide to Our Human Past

Science and the World's Religions

The Cygnus Key

Gobekli Tepe: Genesis of the Gods

Gobekli Tepe; an Introduction to the World's Oldest Temple

The Temple of the Watchers and the Discovery of Eden

Anthropomorphic Images in Rock Art Paintings and Rock Carvings

An Introduction to the World's Greatest Sites ; Episode 7: Göbekli Tepe, Çatalhöyük, and Jericho

Stone Age Religion at Gobekli Tepe

Archaeology

The Myth Of Gobekli Tepe

Adventures in Archaeology

Göbekli Tepe

Actual Archaeology

Masks of Exploit

Gobekli Tepe and the Spiritual Matrix for the World's Cosmologies

Death Rituals and Social Order in the Ancient World

Archaeoacoustics: a Study of the World's Oldest Buildings and the Archaeology of Sound, with New Implications for How We Came to Be Who We Are

A New History of Humanity

The Dawn of Everything

Gobekli Tepe

Monumentalising Life in the Neolithic

The Find of a Lifetime

The Human Cosmos

Civilization and the Stars

Religion, History, and Place in the Origin of Settled Life

Tales of Ancient Worlds

Prehistory Decoded

The World's Strangest True Encounters

Death Shall Have No Dominion

Cultural Science

The Denisovan Legacy, Göbekli Tepe, and the Birth of Egypt

Incredible Archaeology

Following My Thumb

Göbekli Tepe and Pillars of the Pharaoh System

Gobekli Tepe

Gobekli Tepe The World's First Temple History

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FOLEY RAFAEL

Violence and the Sacred in the Ancient Near East New Leaf Publishing Group

Among significant Neolithic (New Stone Age) sites, explore Gobekli Tepe in Turkey, whose imposing stone rings are the oldest known examples of monumental architecture in the early Near East. Continue to Jericho, with its extraordinary tombs and famous tower, and Turkey's Catalhoyuk, noted for its mysterious houses built without doors or windows.

Discover The Gobekli Tepe Cambridge University Press Non-Fiction. What drove the building of the first megalithic monuments? Here is new perspective for anyone with an interest in prehistory and human development in its most pivotal days. From Gobekli Tepe in Anatolia to the megalithic temples of Malta to the passage tombs of Ireland, the world's oldest buildings and the newest scientific research combine for a look at the Stone Age Neolithic Revolution that goes where no one has gone before. With original photos and illustrations, includes data from the worlds of Archaeology, Architecture, Anthropology, Genetics, Physics, Physiology. Fascinating pieces of evidence are set side by side, resulting in a stunning premise.

The Evidence of Earth's Lost Civilization Neon Squid What links shipwrecks, Egyptian treasure, and fossilized Viking poop? They're all things that have been discovered by archaeologists! Pick up your shovel and Indiana Jones hat and dig into the world of archaeology in *Tales of Ancient Worlds*, a nonfiction kids' book by YouTuber Stefan Milosavljevic. Alongside beautiful illustrations by Sam Caldwell you'll find incredible tales from history, including: • The ancient Egyptian city found at the bottom of the ocean • The terracotta army that hid underground for 2,000 years • The mysterious Ice Age temple made from mammoth bones Along the way you'll also find out if you have what it takes to be an archaeologist, unearth (literally) groundbreaking scientific techniques, and meet the pioneering women and men who have brought the past back to life. *The Essential Guide to Our Human Past* Crown

One of the principal characteristics of the European Neolithic is the development of monumentality in association with innovations in material culture and changes in subsistence from hunting and gathering to farming and pastoralism. The papers in this volume discuss the latest insights into why monumental architecture became an integral part of early farming societies in Europe and beyond. One of the topics is how we define monuments and how our arguments and recent research on temporality impacts on our interpretation of the Neolithic period. Different interpretations of Göbekli Tepe are examples of this discussion as well as our understanding of special landmarks such as flint mines. The latest evidence on the economic and paleoenvironmental context, carbon 14 dates as well as analytical methods are employed in illuminating the emergence of monumentalism in Neolithic Europe. Studies are taking place on a macro and micro scale in areas as diverse as Great Britain, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, Germany, the Dutch wetlands, Portugal and Malta involving a range of monuments from long barrows and megalithic tombs to roundels and enclosures. Transformation from a natural to a built environment by monumentalizing part of the landscape is discussed as well as changes in megalithic architecture in relation to shifts in the social structure. An ethnographic study of megaliths in Nagaland discuss monument building as an act of social construction. Other studies look into the role of monuments as expressions of cosmology and active loci of ceremonial performances. Also, a couple of papers analyse the social processes in the transformation of society in the aftermath of the initial boom in monument construction and the related changes in subsistence and social structure in northern Europe. The aim of the publication is to explore different theories about the relationship between monumentality and the Neolithic way of life through these studies encompassing a wide range of types of monuments over vast areas of Europe and beyond.

Science and the World's Religions Simon and Schuster

Due to government secrecy, the public never learned of the numerous UFO incursions at strategic nuclear weapons installations where they disabled ICBM missiles and even activated their launch codes. They never heard about UFO

encounters reported by police officers, civilian and military pilots and astronauts, and they were never told the real facts of the Roswell event. The volume of evidence suggesting we are not alone, and probably never have been, is overwhelming. It suggests an alien agenda to accelerate the evolution of the human race. To understand what is happening requires knowledge of what is going on today as well as the past, particularly during the biblical era. Much has been learned through the Freedom of Information Act, from whistleblowers, and government and military officials. This book connects the dots suggesting what aliens have been doing for the past several thousand years.

The Cygnus Key Bear

Epic in scope, yet filled with detail, this illustrated guide takes readers through the whole of our human past. Spanning the dawn of human civilization through the present, it provides a tour of every site of key archaeological importance. From the prehistoric cave paintings of Lascaux to Tutankhamun's tomb, from the buried city of Pompeii to China's Terracotta Army, all of the world's most iconic sites and discoveries are here. So too are the lesser-known yet equally important finds, such as the recent discoveries of our oldest known human ancestors and of the world's oldest-known temple, Göbekli Tepe in Turkey. A masterful combination of succinct analysis and driving narrative, this book also addresses the questions that inevitably arise as we gradually learn more about the history of our species. Written by an international team of archaeological experts and richly illustrated throughout, *Archaeology: The Essential Guide to Our Human Past* offers an unparalleled insight into the origins of humankind. University Press of Colorado

Could the story of mankind be far older than we have previously believed? Using tools as varied as archaeo-astronomy, geology, and computer analysis of ancient myths, Graham Hancock presents a compelling case to suggest that it is. "A fancy piece of historical sleuthing . . . intriguing and entertaining and sturdy enough to give a long pause for thought."—Kirkus Reviews In *Fingerprints of the Gods*, Hancock embarks on a worldwide quest to put together all the pieces of the vast and fascinating jigsaw of mankind's hidden past. In ancient monuments as far apart as

Egypt's Great Sphinx, the strange Andean ruins of Tihuanaco, and Mexico's awe-inspiring Temples of the Sun and Moon, he reveals not only the clear fingerprints of an as-yet-unidentified civilization of remote antiquity, but also startling evidence of its vast sophistication, technological advancement, and evolved scientific knowledge. A record-breaking number one bestseller in Britain, *Fingerprints of the Gods* contains the makings of an intellectual revolution, a dramatic and irreversible change in the way that we understand our past—and so our future. And *Fingerprints of God* tells us something more. As we recover the truth about prehistory, and discover the real meaning of ancient myths and monuments, it becomes apparent that a warning has been handed down to us, a warning of terrible cataclysm that afflicts the Earth in great cycles at irregular intervals of time—a cataclysm that may be about to recur. “Readers will hugely enjoy their quest in these pages of inspired storytelling.”—*The Times* (UK)

Gobekli Tepe: Genesis of the Gods St. Martin's Press
10,000 BC... Right after the end of last ice age... At the heartland of Mesopotamia an astounding discovery of the world's first temple was made, rewriting history of human civilization, indicating existence of organized religion even before agriculture! We have a great opportunity to look into its secrets because it was intentionally buried and preserved! What was worshipped at Göbekli Tepe? On what psychology did its mega monuments rise? Who built and erected those megalithic stones of up to 50 tons each? Imagine yourself right at the dawn of human civilization, observe the ancient symbols of neolithic age. 7,000 years older than the Giza Pyramids... 7,000 years older and 50 times larger than the Stonehenge, Göbekli Tepe is shocking archeologists and researchers with its megalithic monuments, rituals, occult symbols keeping the clues of the world's most ancient belief and power systems. Unveil Göbekli Tepe's secrets and look into the striking truth of Islam in the Quran and its warnings for humanity. Learn the three pillars of the Pharaoh System and decipher the power game of all ages answering the following questions: Did Göbekli Tepe have the system of pharaohs? What is Göbekli Tepe telling to the modern human? What is the connection between Hitler's political religion and the Pharaoh System? This book has five main chapters and a conclusion. First chapter presents the shocking archeological finds about Göbekli Tepe (10,000 BC).

Second one focuses on the Pharaoh System and introduces some of the most crucial yet least known concepts in the Quran, by giving extracts from works of one of the greatest scholars in the field. Third one, points out the centuries old wrong interpretations about worship. Fourth one talks about ancient and modern day slavery. And the fifth one reveals the crucial concept of malignant temples in light of the Quran. In context, the reader will have acquired some keys to unlock the Pharaoh System of all ages.

Gobekli Tepe; an Introduction to the World's Oldest Temple iUniverse

The stone pillars at Gobekli Tepe are arguably one of the most visual and thought evocative pieces of pre-civilization architecture. However there are many smaller versions of T shaped pillars similar to Gobekli Tepe scattered throughout Turkey, and even as far afield as the Island of Menorca, one of the islands off the Spanish mainland. However they are smaller and quite insignificant compared to the site of Gobekli Tepe. Therefore let us create a picture of what might have been, and see what Klaus Schmidt the lead archeologist at the site of Gobekli Tepe who passed in 2014 has to say about it. Let us travel back fifty thousand years when the landscape surrounding Gobekli Tepe was a lush primal forest and rivers and streams crisscrossed the landscape. A rocky limestone outcrop overlooked an idealistic paradise where humans had not roamed. There were still many large carnivores roaming without regards to their only predator man, who has not yet appeared to challenge them. On the barren limestone outcrop stands three circles of unadorned stone pillars, and in their centers two taller pillars overshadow the others, they seem to appear in a triangular configuration. Limestone lintels stretch between the twelve or so pillars and from those lintels, perfectly carved slices of stone come to an apex above the two taller pillars supported by a bridging lintel. There is no decoration on any of the pillars and no evidence of human or other habitation anywhere at the site. As we gaze at the site we ponder about the remarkable beings who built this mysterious building and were they from earth. For a moment our egos struggle to accept the concept that aliens may have visited the earth in prehistory and built something in stone. We accept the premise that humans are exploring the possibility of colonizing Mars with Rover now collecting data in 2021, and astronauts being selected and trained for the mission. Yet the explanation that an alien race may have

arrived on earth and set up a colony in our past leaves us cold, and in fear that we are not at the top of the food chain and the dominant species. Bring our view of Gobekli Tepe to 12000BCE and we see small bands of hunter-gatherers foraging for food around this small limestone outcrop. The climate has changed and the great primal forests have disappeared replaced by woodlands and grasslands, and the abundance of wild animals makes hunting for food relatively easy. A small band of humans come across three stone circles each of twelve pillars and two central taller pillars. In one of the buildings half of the roof has caved away and the floor is flooded with water. The tribe positions themselves on the higher limestone outcrop where they are able to see across the grasslands, and to some extent see the fires of other groups in the woodlands. They are therefore afforded protection from others who would harm them, however the great standing stones are of no particular interest to the foragers. They do not threaten or interfere in their daily foraging for food and they are almost invisible in their daily lives. However on one full moon starry night two hunter-gatherers began staring at the pooled water on the stone floor of the ruins, because what they saw was a reflection of the night sky in all its new found magic. This may have been the spark of a spiritual moment for these people, as they realized their connection to something greater than themselves which drew heaven and earth together. In this moment of connection there began a long history of manipulation and rearrangement and expansion at this rocky outcrop.

The Temple of the Watchers and the Discovery of Eden John Hunt Publishing

This book supplements the historical novel titled *Future of God Amen*; it reveals how man first conceived one- universal God. Within this novel the author provides his personal thoughts about the Egyptian God Amen and his influence on the development of the Judaic, Christian and Islamic religions.

Anthropomorphic Images in Rock Art Paintings and Rock Carvings
Gobekli Tepe: Genesis of the Gods
The Temple of the Watchers and the Discovery of Eden

This book contains 25 true reports of real-life encounters with the paranormal and the supernatural; accounts which are, indeed, stranger than fiction. Drawn from the files of FATE—the magazine Stephen King says gave him many of his “best ideas”, and the

world's leading publication of the strange and unknown—the testimonials in this series come from a wide variety of people, places and decades. To read this book is to enter the world of ESP, prophetic dreams, magic, ghosts, poltergeists, miraculous healings, the occult, and the paranormal. You may begin reading this classic collection as a skeptic, but we are sure you will be more of a believer by the time you finish. Here are just a few of the fascinating, thought-provoking reports and personal accounts you will find in this fantastic-but-true book, personally selected by the editors of FATE Magazine: Eye-witness to a Miracle Healing We Heard Voices from the Dead The Exorcist Fought Five Demons for One Woman's Soul The Navy Blimp Returned to Earth—Minus its Crew The Witches' Salve The Little Man Who Was Sometimes There ESP Demonstrated in Cross-Country Test Ghost Soldier in Their Attic Two Watches Stopped at the Moment of Death The Poltergeist That Could Write The World's Strangest True Encounters is an extraordinary collection of extraordinary tales by those who have encountered the inexplicable, and of first-hand investigations by FATE's writers into reports of the extraordinary and unexplained. Wikipedia calls FATE "the longest-running magazine devoted to the paranormal. ...it has published expert opinions and personal experiences relating to UFOs, psychic abilities, ghosts and hauntings, cryptozoology, alternative medicine, divination methods, belief in the survival of personality after death, Fortean phenomena, predictive dreams, mental telepathy, archaeology, warnings of death, and other paranormal topics." FATE is a true journalistic pioneer. Launched in 1948, it covered controversial topics like electronic voice phenomena, cattle mutilations, life on Mars, telepathic communication with animals, and UFOs at a time when discussing such things was almost taboo. Recently, FATE celebrated the 67th anniversary of its founding and the publication of its 727th issue, a rare feat of longevity achieved by only a select few U.S. periodicals. FATE hopes you enjoy the books in FATE's Library of the Paranormal and the Unknown.

An Introduction to the World's Greatest Sites ; Episode 7: Göbekli Tepe, Çatalhöyük, and Jericho Xlibris Corporation
Excavation of Göbekli Tepe has revealed the hitherto unknown religion of the "Neolithic Revolution." Almost twelve millennia ago the cult was established, at the northern end of the Fertile Crescent, by priests who were hunter-shamans, miners of flint

and weapon-makers. Progress in weapon manufacture resulted in overhunting, a temporary surplus of meat, too many human hunters, and a decline in prey animal populations. Shortages of prey animals elicited a priestly cult that specialized in the regeneration of life. Priestly minds rationalized taking control of plants and animals and thereby encouraged domestication—which led to "hyper-domestication," or, what evolved as our history of civilization and our history of religions.

Stone Age Religion at Göbekli Tepe Oxbow Books

In the Neolithic Near East, the Anatolian plain of modern Turkey served as an over-reaching land bridge, connecting the three major continents of Europe, Asia and Africa to one another. The larger geographical land mass of modern day Middle East, was surrounded by the five major seas of antiquity. The Mediterranean Sea, the Black Sea, the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, and the Caspian Sea. The rivers of Tigris and Euphrates ran across the hills, mountain ranges and plains, and volcanic fields provided valuable obsidian rocks, suitable for making sharp, razor-edged stone tools. As the late Klaus Schmidt once put it, the slopes of the Taurus mountains, were a hunter's dream come true, and a prime piece of paradise. In this region, humans and the environment were brought so close to one another, and plants and animals appeared so abundant, that early hunter-gatherers adopted primary storage and conservation methods. The strategies which gave way to the rise of agriculture and domestication of animals in the course of coming millennia. Göbekli Tepe was at the heart of this cultural and economic movement. Here, the Neolithic Revolution was begun.

Archaeology Smithsonian Institution

In rock art, humanlike images appear widely throughout the ages. The artworks discussed in this book range from paintings, engravings or scratchings on cave walls and rock shelters, images pecked into rocky surfaces or upon standing stones, and major sacred sites, in which exists the possibility of recovering the meanings intended by the artists.

The Myth Of Gobekli Tepe Penguin

A Best Book of 2020 (NPR) A Best Book of 2020 (The Economist) A Top Ten Best Science Book of 2020 (Smithsonian) A Best Science and Technology Book of 2020 (Library Journal) A Must-Read Book to Escape the Chaos of 2020 (Newsweek) Starred review (Booklist) Starred review (Publishers Weekly) A historically

unprecedented disconnect between humanity and the heavens has opened. Jo Marchant's book can begin to heal it. For at least 20,000 years, we have led not just an earthly existence but a cosmic one. Celestial cycles drove every aspect of our daily lives. Our innate relationship with the stars shaped who we are—our art, religious beliefs, social status, scientific advances, and even our biology. But over the last few centuries we have separated ourselves from the universe that surrounds us. It's a disconnect with a dire cost. Our relationship to the stars and planets has moved from one of awe, wonder and superstition to one where technology is king—the cosmos is now explored through data on our screens, not by the naked eye observing the natural world. Indeed, in most countries, modern light pollution obscures much of the night sky from view. Jo Marchant's spellbinding parade of the ways different cultures celebrated the majesty and mysteries of the night sky is a journey to the most awe-inspiring view you can ever see: looking up on a clear dark night. That experience and the thoughts it has engendered have radically shaped human civilization across millennia. The cosmos is the source of our greatest creativity in art, in science, in life. To show us how, Jo Marchant takes us to the Hall of the Bulls in the caves at Lascaux in France, and to the summer solstice at a 5,000-year-old tomb at Newgrange, Ireland. We discover Chumash cosmology and visit medieval monks grappling with the nature of time and Tahitian sailors navigating by the stars. We discover how light reveals the chemical composition of the sun, and we are with Einstein as he works out that space and time are one and the same. A four-billion-year-old meteor inspires a search for extraterrestrial life. The cosmically liberating, summary revelation is that star-gazing made us human.

Adventures in Archaeology ABC-CLIO

Cultural Science introduces a new way of thinking about culture. Adopting an evolutionary and systems approach, the authors argue that culture is the population-wide source of newness and innovation; it faces the future, not the past. Its chief characteristic is the formation of groups or 'demes' (organised and productive subpopulation; 'demos'). Demes are the means for creating, distributing and growing knowledge. However, such groups are competitive and knowledge-systems are adversarial. Starting from a rereading of Darwinian evolutionary theory, the book utilises multidisciplinary resources: Raymond Williams's 'culture is

ordinary' approach; evolutionary science (e.g. Mark Pagel and Herbert Gintis); semiotics (Yuri Lotman); and economic theory (from Schumpeter to McCloskey). Successive chapters argue that: -Culture and knowledge need to be understood from an externalist ('linked brains') perspective, rather than through the lens of individual behaviour; -Demes are created by culture, especially storytelling, which in turn constitutes both politics and economics; -The clash of systems - including demes - is productive of newness, meaningfulness and successful reproduction of culture; -Contemporary urban culture and citizenship can best be explained by investigating how culture is used, and how newness and innovation emerge from unstable and contested boundaries between different meaning systems; - The evolution of culture is a process of technologically enabled 'demic concentration' of knowledge, across overlapping meaning-systems or semiospheres; a process where the number of demes accessible to any individual has increased at an accelerating rate, resulting in new problems of scale and coordination for cultural science to address. The book argues for interdisciplinary 'consilience', linking evolutionary and complexity theory in the natural sciences, economics and anthropology in the social sciences, and cultural, communication and media studies in the humanities and creative arts. It describes what is needed for a new 'modern synthesis' for the cultural sciences. It combines analytical and historical methods, to provide a framework for a general reconceptualisation of the theory of culture - one that is focused not on its political or customary aspects but rather its evolutionary significance as a generator of newness and innovation.

Göbekli Tepe Iboo

This book is primarily for researchers and students in the archaeology of the Ancient Near East. The volume results from intense interaction between archaeologists at these sites and a group of theorists studying the scholarship of René Girard.

Actual Archaeology Birdwood

New evidence showing that the earliest origins of human culture, religion, and technology derive from the lost world of the Denisovans • Explains how Göbekli Tepe and the Giza pyramids are aligned with the constellation of Cygnus and show evidence of enhanced sound-acoustic technology • Traces the origins of Göbekli Tepe and the Giza pyramids to the Denisovans, a

previously unknown human population remembered in myth as a race of giants • Shows how the ancient belief in Cygnus as the origin point for the human soul is as much as 45,000 years old and originally came from southern Siberia Built at the end of the last ice age around 9600 BCE, Göbekli Tepe in southeast Turkey was designed to align with the constellation of the celestial swan, Cygnus--a fact confirmed by the discovery at the site of a tiny bone plaque carved with the three key stars of Cygnus. Remarkably, the three main pyramids at Giza in Egypt, including the Great Pyramid, align with the same three stars. But where did this ancient veneration of Cygnus come from? Showing that Cygnus was once seen as a portal to the sky-world, Andrew Collins reveals how, at both sites, the attention toward this star group is linked with sound acoustics and the use of musical intervals "discovered" thousands of years later by the Greek mathematician Pythagoras. Collins traces these ideas as well as early advances in human technology and cosmology back to the Altai-Baikal region of Russian Siberia, where the cult of the swan flourished as much as 20,000 years ago. He shows how these concepts, including a complex numeric system based on long-term eclipse cycles, are derived from an extinct human population known as the Denisovans. Not only were they of exceptional size--the ancient giants of myth--but archaeological discoveries show that this previously unrecognized human population achieved an advanced level of culture, including the use of high-speed drilling techniques and the creation of musical instruments. The author explains how the stars of Cygnus coincided with the turning point of the heavens at the moment the Denisovan legacy was handed to the first human societies in southern Siberia 45,000 years ago, catalyzing beliefs in swan ancestry and an understanding of Cygnus as the source of cosmic creation. It also led to powerful ideas involving the Milky Way's Dark Rift, viewed as the Path of Souls and the sky-road shamans travel to reach the sky-world. He explores how their sound technology and ancient cosmologies were carried into the West, flowering first at Göbekli Tepe and then later in Egypt's Nile Valley. Collins shows how the ancient belief in Cygnus as the source of creation can also be found in many other cultures around the world, further confirming the role played by the Denisovan legacy in the genesis of human civilization. Masks of Exploit Bloomsbury Publishing

An exploration of the megalithic complex at Göbekli Tepe, who built it, and how it gave rise to legends regarding the foundations of civilization • Details the layout, architecture, and exquisite carvings at Göbekli Tepe • Explores how it was built as a reaction to a global cataclysm • Explains that it was the Watchers of the Book of Enoch and the Anunnaki gods of Sumerian tradition who created it • Reveals the location of the remains of the Garden of Eden in the same region Built at the end of the last ice age, the mysterious stone temple complex of Göbekli Tepe in Turkey is one of the greatest challenges to 21st century archaeology. As much as 7,000 years older than the Great Pyramid and Stonehenge, its strange buildings and rings of T-shaped monoliths--built with stones weighing from 10 to 15 tons--show a level of sophistication and artistic achievement unmatched until the rise of the great civilizations of the ancient world, Sumer, Egypt, and Babylon. Chronicling his travels to Göbekli Tepe and surrounding sites, Andrew Collins details the layout, architecture, and exquisite relief carvings of ice age animals and human forms found at this 12,000-year-old megalithic complex, now recognized as the oldest stone architecture in the world. He explores how it was built as a reaction to a global cataclysm--the Great Flood in the Bible--and explains how it served as a gateway and map to the sky-world, the place of first creation, reached via a bright star in the constellation of Cygnus. He reveals those behind its construction as the Watchers of the Book of Enoch and the Anunnaki gods of Sumerian tradition. Unveiling Göbekli Tepe's foundational role in the rise of civilization, Collins shows how it is connected to humanity's creation in the Garden of Eden and the secrets Adam passed to his son Seth, the founder of an angelic race called the Sethites. In his search for Adam's legendary Cave of Treasures, the author discovers the Garden of Eden and the remains of the Tree of Life--in the same sacred region where Göbekli Tepe is being uncovered today. *Gobekli Tepe and the Spiritual Matrix for the World's Cosmologies* Smithsonian Institution THE NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER As seen on The Joe Rogan Experience! A groundbreaking dive into the role psychedelics have played in the origins of Western civilization, and the real-life quest for the Holy Grail that could shake the Church to its foundations. The most influential religious historian of the 20th century, Huston Smith, once referred to it as the "best-kept

secret" in history. Did the Ancient Greeks use drugs to find God? And did the earliest Christians inherit the same, secret tradition? A profound knowledge of visionary plants, herbs and fungi passed from one generation to the next, ever since the Stone Age? There is zero archaeological evidence for the original Eucharist - the sacred wine said to guarantee life after death for those who drink the blood of Jesus. The Holy Grail and its miraculous contents have never been found. In the absence of any hard data, whatever happened at the Last Supper remains an article of faith for today's 2.5 billion Christians. In an unprecedented search for answers, *The Immortality Key* examines the archaic roots of the ritual that is performed every Sunday for nearly one third of the planet. Religion and science converge to paint a radical picture of Christianity's founding event. And after centuries of debate, to solve history's greatest puzzle. Before the birth of Jesus, the Ancient Greeks found salvation in their own sacraments. Sacred beverages were routinely consumed as part of the so-called Ancient Mysteries - elaborate rites that led initiates to the brink of death. The best and brightest from Athens and Rome flocked to

the spiritual capital of Eleusis, where a holy beer unleashed heavenly visions for two thousand years. Others drank the holy wine of Dionysus to become one with the god. In the 1970s, renegade scholars claimed this beer and wine - the original sacraments of Western civilization - were spiked with mind-altering drugs. In recent years, vindication for the disgraced theory has been quietly mounting in the laboratory. The constantly advancing fields of archaeobotany and archaeochemistry have hinted at the enduring use of hallucinogenic drinks in antiquity. And with a single dose of psilocybin, the psychopharmacologists at Johns Hopkins and NYU are now turning self-proclaimed atheists into instant believers. But the smoking gun remains elusive. If these sacraments survived for thousands of years in our remote prehistory, from the Stone Age to the Ancient Greeks, did they also survive into the age of Jesus? Was the Eucharist of the earliest Christians, in fact, a psychedelic Eucharist? With an unquenchable thirst for evidence, Muraresku takes the reader on his twelve-year global

hunt for proof. He tours the ruins of Greece with its government archaeologists. He gains access to the hidden collections of the Louvre to show the continuity from pagan to Christian wine. He unravels the Ancient Greek of the New Testament with the world's most controversial priest. He spelunks into the catacombs under the streets of Rome to decipher the lost symbols of Christianity's oldest monuments. He breaches the secret archives of the Vatican to unearth manuscripts never before translated into English. And with leads from the archaeological chemists at UPenn and MIT, he unveils the first scientific data for the ritual use of psychedelic drugs in classical antiquity. *The Immortality Key* reconstructs the suppressed history of women consecrating a forbidden, drugged Eucharist that was later banned by the Church Fathers. Women who were then targeted as witches during the Inquisition, when Europe's sacred pharmacology largely disappeared. If the scientists of today have resurrected this technology, then Christianity is in crisis. Unless it returns to its roots. Featuring a Foreword by Graham Hancock, the NYT bestselling author of *America Before*.

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