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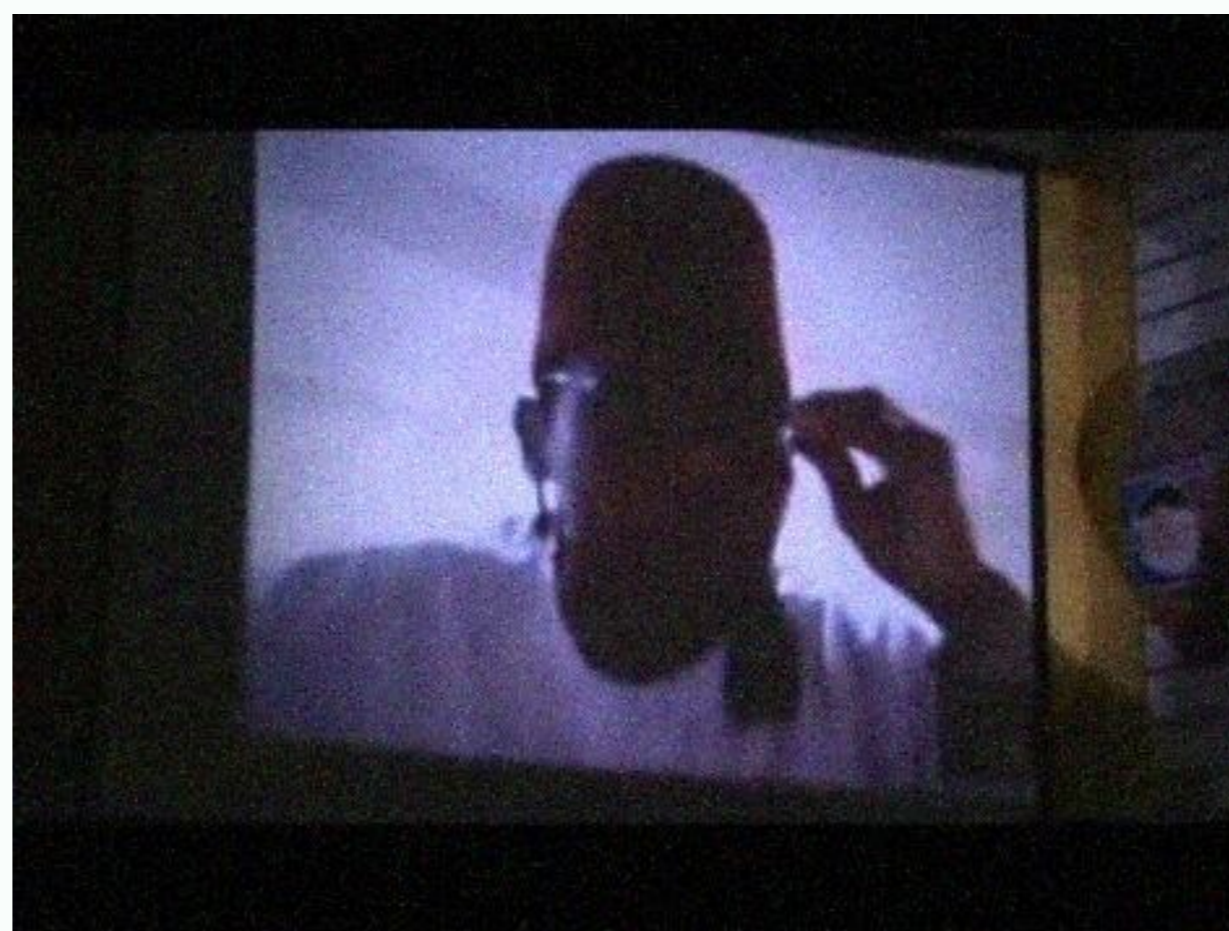
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Moorish castle gibraltar. Moors and masonry.org.



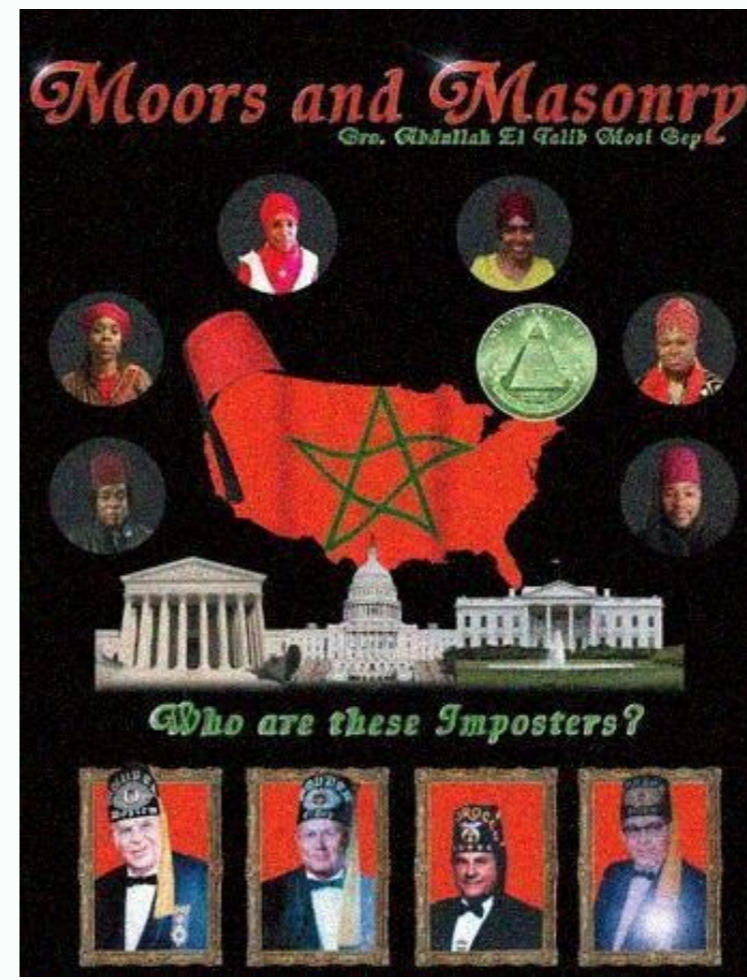
Masonic writers have attempted to link the Knights Templar and Freemasons, tracing symbols back to ancient Egypt and Phoenicia. Despite centuries of research, a significant aspect remains unexplored: Freemasonry's debt to Islamic mysticism and its connection with the Moors of North Africa. This obscure tradition is often overlooked, yet it holds significance in understanding the United States' founding. The involvement of Masons in shaping America's Declaration of Independence is well-documented. Notable figures like George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas Jefferson were high-degree Masons. Freemasonry played a profound role in forming American society, but another secret power remained unnoticed: the Kingdom of Morocco's recognition of the United States as an independent nation in 1777. To understand this connection, it is essential to comprehend the Moors' role in transmitting knowledge to Europe. The term "Moor" referred to Muslim people from North Africa, and Moorish Science - a Supreme Wisdom derived from ancient Egypt - was instrumental in linking ancient and modern civilisations. The light of knowledge that illuminated Moorish lands in Spain and Sicily played a crucial role in dispelling mediaeval Europe's ignorance.

As Robert Briffault wrote in *The Making of Humanity*, "It was under the influence of Arabian and Moorish revival of culture... that the real renaissance took place." Stanley Lane-Poole acknowledged the significant impact Moorish civilisation had on Europe when he noted: For nearly eight centuries under Muslim rule, Spain served as a beacon of enlightenment to the rest of Europe. This golden age saw art, literature, and science flourish, attracting students from across the continent. The cities of Andalusia became hubs of learning, with surgeons and doctors leading the charge in scientific discovery. Women were encouraged to pursue higher education, and it was not uncommon for a lady doctor to be found among the people of Cordova. The writer Gerard Encausse noted that this period of Moorish rule laid the foundation for the transmission of ancient wisdom to the West. As Europe began to colonise Africa, Asia, and the Americas, the contributions of the Moors were quickly forgotten. However, Freemasonry, a secret society with roots in Middle Eastern mysticism, continued to draw inspiration from Moorish culture. The founders of the American republic, who were high-degree Freemasons, acknowledged the importance of Moorish wisdom and culture to the birth of Western civilisation. Morocco was the first nation to recognise the United States, and George Washington received a Moorish flag featuring a green five-pointed star, known as the Seal of Sulayman. This symbol is also prominent in Masonic art and architecture, including the design of Washington D.C. The city's layout, designed by Freemasons, incorporates the pentagram, which holds spiritual significance in both Sufi-ism and Freemasonry. When Freemasons encountered Sufis in Moorish lands, they recognised a common bond between their orders. Sir Richard Burton described Sufi-ism as "the Eastern parent of Freemasonry." This connection underscores the profound influence of Moorish culture on the development of Western civilisation. The Sufi path holds great significance, as evidenced by the connections between the Dervishes and Freemasons. In Turkey, Freemasonry was viewed as "atheism of the most condemnable character." This stance mirrors that held by Papus, a French occultist who saw Masonic lodges as serving British imperialism and international financial syndicates. He believed Freemasonry to be a diabolical perversion of ancient secret traditions. Madame Blavatsky's quest for hidden wisdom led her to Egypt, where she claimed to have been guided by the Masters Morya and Koot Hoomi. Researcher K. Paul Johnson reveals that her tales were likely inspired by real individuals, including Jamal ad-DFghani, a Sufi scholar and leader of radical movements throughout the Muslim world. Blavatsky's experiences with the whirling dervishes, Druze of Mount Lebanon, Bedouin Arabs, and marabouts of Damascus demonstrate her connection to the Sufi tradition.



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His journey took him to Egypt, where he studied with Moorish scholars. He later returned to the United States, receiving initiation at the Pyramid of Cheops. In 1913, Noble Drew Ali had a dream directing him to found a movement that would uplift fallen humanity by restoring nationality, divine creed, and culture to people of Moorish descent in the Western Hemisphere. He organized the Moorish Science Temple along Masonic lodge lines, with local temple branches and "Adept Chambers" teaching esoteric wisdom. Noble Drew Ali made a historic visit to Washington, D.C. to reclaim the Moorish flag and obtain official recognition for his people's true faith, "Al Islam." The US president gave him authority to teach Moorish Science in America, leading to rapid growth by the end of the 1920s. However, the movement attracted FBI scrutiny, and Noble Drew Ali was detained and later fell ill, never recovering. Following his death, the Moorish Science Temple continued, giving rise to unique Islamic groups among African Americans. Much of the known history of Moorish Science in North America is shrouded in mystery. The Moorish Science movement has long been shrouded in mystery. In the 1950s, some American poets and jazz musicians became fascinated with its teachings. The cities of Tangiers and Marrakech held a mystical allure for counterculture leaders, including writer William S. Burroughs, who spent years immersed in Moorish culture. A group of white Americans formed the Moorish Orthodox Church of America, which had ties to Old Catholic and Eastern Orthodox bishops. Author Joseph Matheny first discovered Moorish Science while researching quantum consciousness and time travel. In his book *Ong's Hat The Beginning*, he describes the MOC as a secretive and mysterious Islamic sect that aims to counterbalance orthodox Islam. Despite its controversial nature, the MOC has historically served as a beacon for freedom against oppressive patriarchal structures as humanity transitions into the Age of Aquarius. This writer attended a lecture organized by MOC associates years before the War on Terror began. The speaker, a Moorish Sheik who had spent time in the East, claimed that Freemasonry was built upon a distortion of Moorish Science's truth. He argued that it is the secret power behind the West, derived from esoteric Islam.

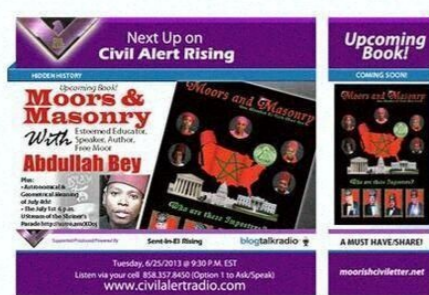


The mysteries surrounding Freemasonry's origins have long been obscured by myth and legend. Masonic writers have attempted to link the Knights Templar and Freemasons, tracing symbols back to ancient Egypt and Phoenicia. Despite centuries of research, a significant aspect remains unexplored: Freemasonry's debt to Islamic mysticism and its connection with the Moors of North Africa. This obscure tradition is often overlooked, yet it holds significance in understanding the United States' founding. The involvement of Masons in shaping America's Declaration of Independence is well-documented. Notable figures like George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas Jefferson were high-degree Masons. Freemasonry played a profound role in forming American society, but another secret power remained unnoticed: the Kingdom of Morocco's recognition of the United States as an independent nation in 1777.

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One mystic observed that "there is a history behind our so-called history that you cannot even conceive of."

