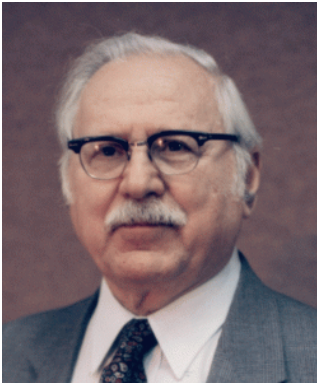


[Zecharia Sitchin](#)

Zecharia Sitchin



Zecharia Sitchin

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zecharia_Sitchin

Zecharia Sitchin	
Born	July 11, 1920 Baku, Azerbaijan SSR
Died	October 9, 2010(2010-10-09) (aged 90) New York, New York
Citizenship	United States
<i>Alma mater</i>	London School of Economics, University of London
Known for	Ancient astronauts
Website	
http://www.sitchin.com/	

Zecharia Sitchin (July 11, 1920 – October 9, 2010^[1]) was an [Azerbaijani](#)-born American author of books promoting an explanation for [human](#) origins involving [ancient astronauts](#). Sitchin attributes the creation of the ancient [Sumerian](#)

culture to the [Anunnaki](#), which he states was a race of [extra-terrestrials](#) from a [planet beyond Neptune](#) called [Nibiru](#). He believed this hypothetical planet of Nibiru to be in an elongated, elliptical orbit in the [Earth's](#) own [Solar System](#), asserting that [Sumerian mythology](#) reflects this view. Sitchin's books have sold millions of copies worldwide and have been translated into more than 25 languages.

Sitchin's hypotheses are not accepted by scientists and academics, who dismiss his work as pseudoscience and pseudohistory. Sitchin's work has been criticized for flawed methodology and mistranslations of ancient texts as well as for incorrect astronomical and scientific claims.^{[2][3]}

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Ideas and works



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Similarly to earlier authors such as [Immanuel Velikovsky](#) and [Erich von Däniken](#), Sitchin advocated hypotheses in which extraterrestrial events supposedly played a significant role in ancient human history.

According to Sitchin's interpretation of Mesopotamian iconography and symbology, outlined in his 1976 book *The 12th Planet* and its sequels, there is an [undiscovered planet beyond Neptune](#) that follows a long, elliptical orbit, reaching the inner solar system roughly every 3,600 years. This planet is called [Nibiru](#) (although [Jupiter](#) was the planet associated with the god [Marduk](#) in [Babylonian](#) cosmology).^[41] According to Sitchin, Nibiru (whose name was replaced with MARDUK in original legends by the Babylonian ruler of the same name in an attempt to co-opt the creation for himself, leading to some confusion among readers) collided [catastrophically](#) with [Tiamat](#) (a goddess in the Babylonian creation myth the [Enûma Eliš](#)), which he considers to be another planet once located between [Mars](#) and [Jupiter](#). This collision supposedly formed the planet Earth, the [asteroid belt](#), and the [comets](#). Sitchin states that when struck by one of planet Nibiru's moons, Tiamat split in two, and then on a second pass Nibiru itself struck the broken fragments and one half of Tiamat became the asteroid belt. The second half, struck again by one of Nibiru's moons, was pushed into a new orbit and became today's planet Earth.

According to Sitchin, Nibiru (called "the twelfth planet" because, Sitchin claimed, the Sumerians' gods-given conception of the Solar System counted all eight planets, plus Pluto, the Sun and the Moon) was the home of a technologically advanced human-like [extraterrestrial](#) race called the [Anunnaki](#) in [Sumerian myth](#), who Sitchin states are called the [Nephilim](#) in [Genesis](#). He wrote that they evolved after Nibiru entered the solar system and first arrived on Earth probably 450,000 years ago, looking for minerals, especially [gold](#), which they found and mined in [Africa](#). Sitchin states that these "gods" were the rank-and-file workers of the colonial expedition to Earth from

planet Nibiru.

Sitchin wrote that Enki suggested that to relieve the Anunnaki, who had mutinied over their dissatisfaction with their working conditions, that primitive workers ([Homo sapiens](#)) be created by [genetic engineering](#) as slaves to replace them in the gold mines by crossing extraterrestrial genes with those of [Homo erectus](#).^{[51][61]} According to Sitchin, ancient inscriptions report that the human civilization in [Sumer](#), [Mesopotamia](#), was set up under the guidance of these “gods”, and human [kingship](#) was inaugurated to provide intermediaries between mankind and the Anunnaki (creating the “[divine right of kings](#)” doctrine). Sitchin believes that [fallout](#) from [nuclear weapons](#), used during a war between factions of the extraterrestrials, is the “evil wind” described in the [Lament for Ur](#) that destroyed [Ur](#) around [2000 BC](#). Sitchin states the exact year is 2024 BC.^[71] Sitchin says that his research coincides with many [biblical](#) texts, and that biblical texts come originally from [Sumerian writings](#).

Popularity

Since the release of his first book *The 12th Planet* in 1976, now in its 45th printing, Zecharia Sitchin has written seven other books as part of his *Earth Chronicles* series, as well as six other companion books, all of which are still in print as of 2010^[update]. Sitchin’s books have sold millions of copies worldwide and been published in more than 25 languages, as well as in [braille](#).^[81] New York Times reporter Corey Kilgannon noted that despite academic dismissal of his work, Sitchin has “a devoted following of readers”.^[31]

Critic Michael Heiser called Sitchin “arguably the most important proponent of the ancient astronaut hypothesis over the last several decades”.^[91] Sitchin was a frequent guest on

the [Coast to Coast AM](#) radio show, which in 2010 presented Sitchin with a life-time achievement award.^[10] *Gods of the New Millennium* author [Alan F. Alford](#) admits he initially became “infatuated” with Sitchin’s hypotheses but later became a critic of Sitchin’s interpretations of myth.^[11]

According to some writers, Sitchin’s ideas along with those of Erich von Däniken may have influenced the beliefs of the religious sect of [Raëlism](#),^{[12][13]} and writer [Mark Pilkington](#) sees the mythology of Japan’s [Pana Wave](#) religious group as rooted in Sitchin’s *The 12th Planet* and its sequels.^[14]

The 1994 movie [Stargate](#), directed by [Roland Emmerich](#), and the 2009 video game [The Conduit](#) drew some conceptual inspiration from Sitchin’s ideas,^{[15][16]} while screenwriter [Roberto Orci](#) says the villains of the film [Cowboys and Aliens](#) were inspired by Sitchin’s conceptualization of the Anunnaki as gold-mining aliens.^[17]

Criticisms

Criticism of Sitchin’s work falls primarily into three categories: 1) translations and interpretations of ancient texts, 2) astronomical and scientific observations, and 3) literalism of myth.

Translations and interpretations

When Sitchin wrote his books only specialists could read the Sumerian language, but sources such as the 2006 book *Sumerian Lexicon*^[18] have made the language more accessible to non-experts. Ancient language scholar [Michael S. Heiser](#),^[19] states that he has found many inaccuracies in Sitchin’s translations and challenges interested parties to use this book to check their validity.^{[14][20]} Prof. Ronald H. Fritze,^[21] author of the

book *Invented Knowledge: False History, Fake Science and Pseudo-religions*,^[21] mentions the example of Sitchin's claim that the Sumerian sign *Din-Gir* means "pure ones of the blazing rockets", adding that "Sitchin's assignment of meanings to ancient words is tendentious and frequently strained."^[22] Fritze also commented on Sitchin's methodology, writing that "When critics have checked Sitchin's references, they have found that he frequently quotes out of context or truncates his quotes in a way that distorts evidence in order to prove his contentions. Evidence is presented selectively and contradictory evidence is ignored."^[22]

Sitchin bases his arguments on his personal interpretations of pre-Nubian and Sumerian texts, and the seal VA 243. Sitchin wrote that these ancient civilizations knew of a twelfth planet, when in fact they only knew five.^[23] Hundreds of Sumerian astronomical seals and calendars have been decoded and recorded, and the total count of planets on each seal has been five. Seal VA 243 has 12 dots that Sitchin identifies as planets. When translated, seal VA 243 reads "You're his Servant" which is now thought to be a message from a nobleman to a servant. According to semitologist [Michael S. Heiser](#), the so-called sun on Seal VA 243 is not the Sumerian symbol for the sun but is a star, and the dots are also stars.^{[23][24]} The symbol on seal VA 243 has no resemblance to the hundreds of documented Sumerian sun symbols.

In a 1979 review of *The Twelfth Planet*, Roger W. Wescott,^[25] Prof. of Anthropology and Linguistics at Drew University, Madison, New Jersey, noted Sitchin's amateurishness with respect to the primacy of the Sumerian language:

Sitchin's linguistics seems at least as amateurish as his anthropology, biology, and astronomy. On p. 370, for example, he maintains that "all the ancient languages . . . including early Chinese . . . stemmed from one primeval source –

Sumerian". Sumerian, of course, is the virtual archetype of what linguistic taxonomists call a language-isolate, meaning a language that does not fall into any of the well-known language-families or exhibit clear cognation with any known language. Even if Sitchin is referring to written rather than to spoken language, it is unlikely that his contention can be persuasively defended, since Sumerian ideograms were preceded by the Azilian and Tartarian signaries of Europe as well as by a variety of script-like notational systems between the Nile and Indus rivers. ^[26]

Astronomical and scientific observations

Sitchin's "planetary collision" view does superficially resemble a theory by modern [astronomers](#)—the [giant impact theory](#) of the [Moon](#)'s formation about 4.5 billion years ago by a body impacting with the newly-formed Earth. However, Sitchin's proposed series of rogue planetary collisions differ in both details and timing. As with [Immanuel Velikovsky](#)'s earlier *Worlds in Collision* thesis, Sitchin states that he has found evidence of ancient human knowledge of rogue celestial motions in a variety of mythological accounts. In Velikovsky's case, these interplanetary collisions were supposed to have taken place within the span of human existence, whereas for Sitchin these occurred during the early stages of planetary formation, but entered the mythological account passed down via the alien race which purportedly evolved on Nibiru after these encounters.

While Sitchin's scenario for the creation of the Solar System is hard to reconcile with the Earth's current small [orbital eccentricity](#) of only 0.0167, Sitchin's supporters maintain that it would explain much of Earth's peculiar early geography due to cleaving from the celestial collision, i.e., solid continents on one side and a giant ocean on the other. ^{[[citation](#)}

^{[[needed](#)]}

According to former Immanuel Velikovsky assistant turned prolific critic,^[271] C. Leroy Ellenberger,^[271] “[Sitchin states that] from an equal start, the Nefilim evolved on Nibiru 45 million years ahead of comparable development on Earth with its decidedly more favorable environment. Such an outcome is unlikely, to say the least, since Nibiru would spend over 99% of its time beyond Pluto. Sitchin’s explanation that heat from radioactive decay and a thick atmosphere keep Nibiru warm is absurd and does not address the problem of darkness in deep space. Also unexplained is how the Nefilim, who evolved long after Nibiru arrived, knew what happened when Nibiru first entered the solar system.”^[281]

The scenario outlined by Sitchin, with Nibiru returning to the inner solar system regularly every 3,600 years,

. . . implies an orbit with a semi-major axis of 235 [astronomical units](#), extending from the asteroid belt to twelve times farther beyond the sun than Pluto. Elementary perturbation theory indicates that, under the most favorable circumstances of avoiding close encounters with other planets, no body with such an eccentric orbit would keep the same period for two consecutive passages. Within twelve orbits the object would be either ejected or converted to a short period object. Thus, the failed search for a trans-Plutonian planet by [T.C. Van Flandern](#), of the U.S. Naval Observatory, which Sitchin uses to bolster his thesis, is no support at all.^[281]

Sitchin in “the case of Adam’s alien genes”^[291] states that 223 unique genes found by the Human Genome Sequencing Consortium are without the required predecessors on the genomic evolutionary tree. Later researchers have argued that the conclusion from the Human Genome Sequencing Consortium cannot be drawn due to a lack of a comprehensive gene database for comparison. An analysis by [Salzberg](#) identified 40 potential

genes laterally transferred into the genome from prokaryotic organisms. Salzberg also argues that gene loss combined with sample size effects and evolutionary rate variation provide an alternative, more biologically plausible explanation.^[30]

Literalism of myth

[Peter James](#), co-author of the controversial book *Centuries of Darkness*,^[31] has criticized Sitchin both for ignoring the world outside of Mesopotamia and more specifically for misunderstanding Babylonian literature:

He uses the Epic of Creation [Enuma Elish](#) as the foundation for his [cosmogony](#), identifying the young god Marduk, who overthrows the older regime of gods and creates the Earth, as the unknown "Twelfth Planet". In order to do as he interprets the Babylonian [theogony](#) as a factual account of the birth of the other "eleven" planets. The Babylonian names for the planets are established beyond a shadow of a doubt—[Ishtar](#) was the deity of Venus, [Nergal](#) of Mars, and Marduk of Jupiter—and confirmed by hundreds of astronomical/astrological tables and treatises on clay tablets and papyri from the Hellenistic period. Sitchin merrily ignores all this and assigns unwarranted planetary identities to the gods mentioned in the theogony. For example, [Apsu](#), attested as god of the primeval waters, becomes, of all things, the Sun! [Ea](#), as it suits Sitchin, is sometimes planet Neptune and sometimes a spaceman. And the identity of Ishtar as the planet Venus, a central feature of Mesopotamian religion, is nowhere mentioned in the book—instead Sitchin arbitrarily assigns to Venus another deity from Enuma Elish, and reserves Ishtar for a role as a female astronaut.^[32]

[William Irwin Thompson](#) comments on what he calls Sitchin's 'literalism':

What Sitchin sees is what he needs for his hypothesis. So figure 15 on page 42 is radiation therapy, and figure 71 on page 136 is a god inside a rocket-shaped chamber. If these are gods, why are they stuck with our cheap B movie

technology of rockets, microphones, space-suits, and radiation therapy? If they are gods, then why can't they have some really divine technology such as intradimensional worm-hole travel, antigravity, starlight propulsion, or black hole bounce rematerializations? Sitchin has constructed what appears to be a convincing argument, but when he gets close to single images on ancient tablets, he falls back into the literalism of "Here is an image of the gods in rockets." Suddenly, ancient Sumer is made to look like the movie set for [Destination Moon](#). Erich Von Däniken's potboiler *Chariots of the Gods* has the same problem. The plain of Nazca in Peru is turned into a World War II landing strip. The gods can cross galactic distances, but by the time they get to Peru, their spaceships are imagined as World War II prop jobs that need an enormous landing strip. This literalization of the imagination doesn't make any sense, but every time it doesn't, you hear Sitchin say "There can be no doubt, but..."^[33]

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See also

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Alan F. Alford• Ancient Aliens (TV series)• Ancient astronauts• Chariots of the Gods?• David Icke• Dogon people• Extraterrestrial hypothesis• Giorgio A. Tsoukalos	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Panbabylonism• Planet V• Mesopotamian mythology• Murry Hope• Nibiru collision• Robert K. G. Temple• Sumerian literature• The Sirius Mystery
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External links

	Wikiversity has learning materials about Zecharia Sitchin
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