

# Why Men With Dark Intentions Destroyed the Library of Alexandria



Source: [Humans Are Free](#)

Ancient civilizations are a fascinating topic, and it's clear we have so much to learn from them when it comes to our way of life, our health, our technology, science, nature, consciousness, and the nature of reality itself.

Be it information in the form of written text, or advanced ancient structures like the Kailasa temple, one of 32 cave temples and monasteries located within the Ellora Caves in India, their knowledge – how they acquired it and how they constructed their masterpieces – remains a complete mystery.

With all of our modern day technology, knowledge, and wisdom, there is still no way to accomplish some of the feats of civilizations past, feats that required an extremely advanced

understanding of mathematics, physics, and more.

There is evidence that many ancient achievements required an extremely advanced form of technology as well, and many examples to prove these assertions.

Another fascinating point to make is the fact that many groundbreaking discoveries within the realm of quantum mechanics, as well as neuroscience, closely resemble the teachings of several ancient civilizations and native American populations.

This is why today, there are conferences held every single year between academics and spiritual leaders, like Tibetan monks, to discuss how they relate, and books like [Blackfoot Physics](#) continue to be published.

Sometimes it seems we are re-learning much of the knowledge kept by the ancient world.

This is exactly why the burning of the library of Alexandria was such a tragedy. It was one of the greatest libraries in human history, holding a vast archive of manuscripts and books from all over the ancient world, and what our ancients would have themselves considered ancient.

It was built after the famous [Alexander the Great conquered Egypt](#) and acquired knowledge from all parts of the globe. From East to West, the teachings of multiple civilizations throughout human history up to that time could be found in the great library.

The books contained in this library touched upon every subject that concerns humanity, from health, science, and astronomy to geology, philosophy, mysticism, magic, knowledge of the spiritual world, and much more.

Manly P. Hall describes it as follows in [The Secret Teachings of All Ages](#):

“Prior to the Christian Era seven hundred thousand of the most valuable books, written upon parchment, papyrus, vellum, and was, and also tablets of stone terra cotta, and wood, were gathered from all parts of the ancient world and housed in Alexandria, in buildings specially prepared for the purpose. This magnificent repository of knowledge was destroyed by a series of three fires.”

It was burned down in approximately A.D. 389 by Caesar, from the order of Theodosius I. Also known as Theodosius the Great, he was a Roman Emperor from AD 379 to AD 395, ruling over both the Eastern and the Western halves of the Roman Empire.

Libraries as such were well known to multiple ancient civilizations in Egypt, Mesopotamia, Asia Minor, Syria, and Greece, who were very impressed by Oriental knowledge.

There is literary evidence of Greek individuals visiting Egypt specifically to acquire knowledge: e.g., [Herodotus](#), [Plato](#) (particularly in Phaedrus and Timaeus), [Theophrastus](#), and [Eudoxus of Cnidus](#) (as detailed by [Diogenes Laërtius](#) in the 3rd century CE).

According to H.P. Blavatsky in Isis Unveiled:

“They (the Rabbis of Palestine and the wise men) say that not all the rolls and manuscripts, reported in history to have been burned by Caesar, by the Christian mob, in 389, by the Arab General Amuru, perished as it is commonly believed; and the story they tell is the following.:

“At the time of the contest for the throne, in 51 B.C., between Cleopatra and her brother Dionysius Ptolemy, the Bruckion, which contained over seven hundred thousand rolls all bound in wood and fire-proof parchment, was undergoing repairs and a great portion of the original manuscripts, considered among the most precious, and which were not duplicated, were stored away in the home of one of the librarians.

“Several hours passed between the burning of the fleet, set on fire by Ceasar’s order, and the moment when the first buildings situated near the harbor caught fire in their turn; and \*\*\* the librarians, aided by several hundred slaves attached to the museum, succeeded in saving the most precious of the rolls.”

Manly P. Hall writes that the books that were saved were actually buried in Egypt and in India, and until they are discovered, **“the modern world must remain in ignorance concerning many great philosophical and mystical truths. The ancient world more clearly understood these missing links – the continuity of the pagan Mysteries in Christianity.”**

These pagan mysteries, Hall writes, are the heart of mysticism, which actually represents true Christianity. This makes sense; any civilization, you would assume, would seek out the knowledge and wisdom of those prior. It’s one of many paths to truth, or at least new discoveries that help one in their contemplation of truth.

Hall states:

“There are persistent rumors that Jesus visited and studied in both Greece and India, and that a coin struck in His honor in India during the first century has been discovered. Early Christian records are known to exist in Tibet, and the Monks of a Buddhist monastery in Ceylon still preserve a record which indicates that Jesus sojourned with them and became conversant with their philosophy.

“Although early christianity shows every evidence of Oriental influence, this is a subject the modern church declines to discuss. If it’s ever established beyond question that Jesus was an initiate of the pagan Greek or Asiatic Mysteries, the effect on the more conservative members of the Christian faith is likely to be cataclysmic.”

Information like this, among other topics like life on other

planets and sacred and magical (considered mythical by many) information about shamanism, magic, and sorcery, predate modern Christianity.

Different sects of Christianity, after the ancient Romans created their own version, now condemn these teachings even though they were embedded within the original doctrines.

This is one of many reasons the aristocracy of ancient Rome ordered the library destroyed, because it would ruin the foundations of what they were creating – a new religion for man to follow, one whose doctrine contradicted the one prior.

This type of religion was forced upon people, and those who did not follow were subject to death and exile. Anybody who questioned these new doctrines received harsh penalties throughout the ages, especially as time progressed and the expansion of civilization, from that point, moved forward.

“The early Christians used every means possible to conceal the pagan origin of their symbols, doctrines, and rituals. They either destroyed the sacred books of other peoples among whom they settled, or made them inaccessible to students of comparative philosophy, apparently believing that in this way they could stamp out all record of the pre-christian origin of their doctrines. In some cases the writings of various ancient authors were tampered with, passages of a compromising nature being removed or foreign material interpolated.”

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