

Excerpt from *Egyptian Divinities: The All Who Are THE ONE*
by Moustafa Gadalla. ISBN 1931446040
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Standards and Terminology

1. You may find a variety in the writing of the same Ancient Egyptian terms, such as **Amen/Amon/Amun**. This is because vowels were not written in Ancient Egypt. The vowels you see in translated Egyptian texts are an approximation of sound, used by Egyptologists to help them pronounce the Ancient Egyptian terms/words.
2. 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.
3. When referring to the names of cities/ Pharaohs/ **neteru**/ etc, if the commonly used Greek rendering is different than the true Egyptian name, we will show the correct Egyptian name (**in this font**) followed by the common, but arbitrary Greek rendering (and all other variations) between parentheses.

4. 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 arrived as refugees, from Judaea and Syria, to the Ptolemaic/Roman-ruled Alexandria. Now, 2,000 years later, they are still easily distinguishable in looks and mannerisms from the majority of native Egyptians. [See *Exiled Egyptians: The Heart of Africa*, by same author, and the free articles on our website (<http://www.egypt-tehuti.org>) for detailed information.]

5. Throughout this book, the fonting of quotations varies depending on the source of quotation. There are generally two types of fonting:

This font is used to refer to Ancient Egyptian sources.

This font is to refer to quotes from other sources.