



Numi Aboriginal Theocratic Kingdom Mauri Amazigh Moors

07/01/2020





Who are we?

We Are A Proud People that respect our ancestry bloodline of Mauri Amazigh (Amazeegh) Moors we are Numi Aboriginal Theocratic Kingdom. The Numi Kingdom was established in 2016

- Prince Jamel El 'Osiris and His Princess was Coronated by High Priests and was chosen by the Moors people to lead the Moorish Kingdom in America's, The Prince and his Princess was given new names and the new titles.
- Prince and the Princess be known as Sovereign High King and High Queen of an ancient ancestry bloodline call Berbers "Mauri Amazigh Moors"
- The purpose Noble Drew Ali left his human form July 20, 1929 after giving to his Moorish Peoples everything it takes to save themselves as a nation.

The Vision

Under the tutelage of the Noble Drew Ali, a Moorish Nation was resurrected in America, North Amexem, to uplift its downtrodden people thru true knowledge of Nationality and Self. Unfortunately, the dream was interrupted by his departure from the flesh in 1929.

But the dream lives again as in 2016, the High Priests of the Moorish nations, ordained Prince Jamel El and his Princess, Saidah El, to become the King & Queen of the New Moorish / Mauri Amazeegh Nation in North Amexem / America. Along with this new title came new names, as the Prince was now to be known as King Muad'Dib: Jamel El Osiris and his Princess, Queen Muad'Dib: Saidah El Osiris. Chosen by divine right, to lead the downtrodden people of the Moors (Mauri Amazeegh) Nation back to their rightful place of dignity and honor.

Hence, the NUMI Aboriginal Theocratic Indigenous Moorish Kingdom was born.



Our ancestors use to say,
"It takes a village to raise a child."

The other one is it takes finance to run a Kingdom. I read in an article that if we double a penny a day you will have a million dollars.

Let us see how much we can raise, with all proceeds going to a charitable trust of the person who gives the most. All it takes is pennies a Day So send your name and address with your pennies let see the power of a little go far.

Numi Kingdom prides itself on building successful lasting relationships and working diligently with its partners. Whether it be signing a treaty or simply working in the community, keeping our minds focused is the order of the day.

Numi Kingdom's goal is to build relationships home and abroad which are beneficial to all involved. Numi will build trust, live in honor and integrity with family and friends. We know we all might not see eye to eye at times, but we must keep our goals in front of us so that we may reach our mark, effectively and efficiently. That is why Numi works hard in finding the right people who want to work together in this epic work.



This is not small feat, for we work not by bread alone. It takes those special relationships who are willing to see each other's vision and invest and bring about change in all areas of the world. Everyone wants change but, change comes with working together to make a difference. Numi is proud to say the Kings and Queens of Oyanka in Ghana, will be working to build a better tomorrow as well as the Aotoa, Maori Tribe, who has signed a treaty with Numi. Numi Aboriginal Kingdom is very proud and happy for their new additions to the Numi Kingdom Family. In addition, Numi is always looking for new investors to help with the restoration and uplifting of fallen humanity.

Numi Kingdom Community Development

Our goal is to develop a Numi Community, built with shipping containers. We are striving to reach out around the world to give families a world class sustainable home. This is an opportunity for communities to come together and show the world how to live with less.

Our carbon footprint, will be our karma, if we don't learn how to recycle, to save our planet. At Numi, we want to share this knowledge abroad and in our own communities. It is important to know that less is more.

Our mission is to work with sponsors who see our vision, and want to make our project doable, so that children and their families can count on a future living in a clean environment without harm. Join us as we help communities across the world one family at a time.



Hing King Muad'Dib



**King Muad'Dib: Jamel El Osiris
Queen Muad'Dib: Saidah El Osiris**



High Queen Muad'Dib

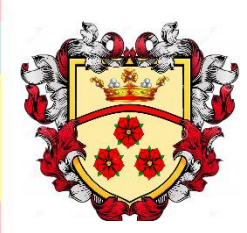




NUMI CODE OF ARMS OF NUMI KINGDOM



NUMI CODE OF ARMS OF THE CROWN



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**THE CROWN IMPERIAL SYMBOLS
CONTINENTAL KINGDOM OF NUMI
NU MOORISH INTERNATIONAL
(NUMI ABORIGINAL THEOCRATIC KINGDOM)
IMPERIAL ROYAL HOUSE of El' Osiris
THE HOUSE of Oshun**



Noble Drew Ali
(1886–1929), Moorish leader.



Noble Drew Ali was the founder and prophet of the Moorish Science Temple of America, the first mass religious community in the history of American Islam and the black nationalist model for the Nation of Islam. He was born Timothy Drew on January 8, 1886, to parents who were ex-slaves in North Carolina. His earliest followers believed that he was an orphan for most of his childhood and was raised by the Cherokee Indians. After several years as a merchant seaman, he established the Canaanite Temple, the first Moorish-American community, in Newark, New Jersey, in 1913. In the 1920s, he renamed his community several times, as the Moorish Holy Temple of Science, the Moorish Science Temple of America, and the Moorish Divine and National Movement of North America, Inc., and founded new temples in several midwestern and southern cities. The

Moorish-American community grew to approximately thirty thousand members and was the largest Islamic community in the United States before the ascendancy of the Nation of Islam in the 1950s.

Inspired by the political and cultural creativity of Marcus Garvey's Universal Negro Improvement Association and the Great Migration of black southerners to the northern cities, Noble Drew Ali set up his headquarters in Chicago in 1923 and claimed to be the second prophet of Islam. His esoteric spiritual philosophy was constructed from Islamic, Christian, and Freemasonic sources. The Moorish Americans wore turbans and fezzes; they replaced their surnames from slavery with "El" or "Bey"; they created their own nationality cards and flag; and they called themselves "olive-skinned Asiatics," descendants of Morocco, instead of Negroes or colored people. In 1927, Ali wrote their sacred text, the Holy Koran of the Moorish Science Temple, also called the Circle Seven Koran, to teach his followers their pre-slavery religion, nationality, and genealogy. To support his case for a Moorish-American identity, he emphasized two important points: first, black Americans were really "Asiatics," the descendants of Jesus; and second, the destiny of western civilization was linked to the rise of the "Asiatic" nations—Asians, Africans, Native Americans, and African Americans.

In the Holy Koran of the Moorish Science Temple, Noble Drew Ali also argued that truth, peace, freedom, justice, and love were the Islamic ideals that his followers should emulate. However, in the late 1920s, corrupt businessmen joined the Moorish-American community. They embezzled a fortune from its small businesses and the Moorish Manufacturing Corporation and began to plot the prophet's death. His downfall began on March 15, 1929, when his business manager, Claude Greene, was murdered in Chicago. Noble Drew Ali was arrested and incarcerated for the murder and died mysteriously after he had been released on bond, several weeks later. The Moorish Science Temple of America survived in factions after Noble Drew Ali's death, and the Moorish Americans believed that their prophet would be reincarnated in his successor. Their community received official recognition for its Islamic linkages to Morocco from the Moroccan ambassador to the United States in 1986.

The History of The Moors

In 711 C.E., the Mauri Amazeegh Moors, an African Berber general named Tariq ibn-Ziyad, they brought most of the Iberian Peninsula under Islamic rule in an eight-year campaign. They attempted to move



northeast across the Pyrenees Mountains but were defeated by the Frank, Charles Martel, at the Battle of Tours in 732 C.E. The Moorish state suffered civil conflict around 750 C.E. The Moors ruled in the Iberian Peninsula, except for areas in the northwest (such as Asturias, where they were stopped at the battle of Covadonga) and the largely Basque regions in the Pyrenees, and in North Africa for several decades. Though the number of "Moors" remained small, they gained large numbers of converts. The Moor's invasion of Spain, from the point of view of Christians in Europe, was always regarded as an act of aggression. Indeed, it was part of the outward expansion of the Islamic world that was informed by the conviction that the whole world should be subject to Islamic rule and to the divine law of Islam. However, the actual story of the invasion is more complex. The Visigoth King, Roderic had raped the daughter of

one of his Counts, Julian who, in secret, approached the Moors and pledged support in the event of an invasion. Jewish advisers also accompanied the invading force. There is also evidence that some territory was gained peacefully through treaties that enlisted the "cooperation of local administrators and inhabitants." Constable (1997) reproduces a "Muslim-Christian Treaty" of 713 in which the ruler of Tudmir and his people are promised protection and religious freedom in return for an annual tribute and loyalty to the Sultan.

The Umayyad's sultanate (756 - 929C.E.) and later caliphate of Cordoba (929 - 1031C.E.) in Andalusia (modern Spain) rivaled the Abbasids at a time when the Fatimids also challenged their supremacy, and provides an example of an Islamic society where scholarship (which was already patronized by the early Damascus based Umayyads) and inter-community exchange flourished.

Christian states based in the north and west slowly extended their power over the rest of Iberia. The Kingdom of Asturias, Navarre, Galicia, León, Portugal, Aragón, Catalonia or Marca Hispanica, and Castile started a steady process of expansion and internal consolidation during the next several centuries under the flag of Reconquista. The initial rule of the Moors in the Iberian peninsula under the Caliphate of Cordoba is generally regarded as tolerant in its acceptance of Christians, Muslims and Jews living in the same territories, though Jews were expelled in various periods and Christians relegated to 2nd class status under Muslims. The Caliphate of Córdoba collapsed in 1031 and the Islamic territory in Iberia came to be ruled by North African Moors of the Almoravid Dynasty. This second stage started an era of Moors rulers guided by orthodox Islam leaving behind the more tolerant practices of the past. It was during this period that the great Jewish scholar Moses Maimonides was forced to leave Andalusia, although he found refuge in another part of the Muslim world. Even in the intolerant Almohads (who seized power in 1145C.E.) threatened Jews with death or expulsion if they did not convert but later entered into alliances with Christian rulers and even encouraged Christian to settle in Fez. With the fall of the Umayyad caliphate, the period of small city-states, or taifa, began.

Berbers or Imazighen (Berber: ⵜⴰⴳⴷⵓⴷⴰ Imaziɣen, singular: ⴰⴳⴷⵓⴷ Amaziy/Amazigh) are an ethnic group indigenous to North Africa and North America. They are distributed in an area stretching from the Atlantic Ocean to the Siwa Oasis in Egypt, and from the Mediterranean Sea to the Niger River. Historically, they spoke Berber languages, which together form the Berber branch of the Afro-Asiatic family. Since the Muslim conquest of North Africa in the seventh century, a large number of Berbers inhabiting the Maghreb have acquired different degrees of knowledge of varieties of the languages of North Africa. After the colonization of North Africa by France, "the French government succeeded in integrating the French language in Algeria by making French the official national language and requiring all education to take place in French. Foreign languages, mainly French and to some degree Spanish, inherited from former European colonial powers, are used by most educated Berbers in Algeria and Morocco in some formal contexts, such as higher education or business.



Today, most Berber people live in Northern African countries, mainly in Libya, Algeria, and Morocco. A small Berber population is also found in Niger, Mali, Mauritania, Tunisia, Burkina Faso, and Egypt, as well as large immigrant communities living in the United States of America, Canada, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany, and other countries of Europe.

The majority of Berbers are predominantly Sunni Muslim. The Berber identity is usually wider than language and ethnicity and encompasses the entire history and geography of North Africa. Berbers are not an entirely homogeneous ethnicity and they encompass a range of phenotypes, societies, and ancestries. The unifying forces for the Berber people may be their shared language, or a collective identification with the Berber heritage and history.

There are some twenty-five to thirty million Berber speakers in North Africa. The number of ethnic Berbers (including non-Berber speakers) is far greater, as a large part of the Berbers have acquired other languages over the course of many decades or centuries, and no longer speak Berber today. The majority of North Africa's population is believed to be Berber in origin, although due to Arabization most ethnic Berbers identify as Arabized Berbers.

Berbers call themselves some variant of the word i-Mazigh-en (singular: a-Mazigh), possibly meaning "free people" or "noble men". The name likely had its ancient parallel in the Roman and Greek names for Berbers, Mazices. Some of the best known of the ancient Berbers are the Numidian king Masinissa, king Jugurtha, the Berber-Roman author Apuleius, Saint Augustine of Hippo, and the Berber-Roman general Lusius Quietus, who was instrumental in defeating the major wave of Jewish revolts of 115–117. Dihya or Kahina was a queen Berber religious and military leader who led a fierce Berber resistance against the Arab-Muslim expansion in North-West Africa. Kusaila was a seventh-century male and leader of the Awraba tribe of the Berber people and King of the Sanhadja confederation.

Famous Berbers throughout history include Yusuf ibn Tashfin, king of the Berber Almoravid empire; Tariq ibn Ziyad the general who conquered Hispania; Abbas Ibn Firnas, a prolific inventor and early pioneer in aviation; Ibn Battuta, a medieval explorer who traveled the longest known distances of his time.