

aleister crowley book of the law

Aleister Crowley's Book of the Law: A Historical and Contemporary Analysis

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Introduction:

Aleister Crowley's Liber AL vel Legis, commonly known as the Book of the Law, stands as a cornerstone text of Thelema, the religious and philosophical system Crowley founded. Revealed, according to Crowley, through automatic writing during a three-day period in Cairo in 1904, Aleister Crowley's Book of the Law is not simply a book; it's a purported divine revelation, a foundational text impacting occult and spiritual thought for over a century. This analysis will delve into the historical context of its creation, explore its core tenets, and assess its continued relevance in contemporary society.

1. Historical Context: The Genesis of the Book of the Law

The Aleister Crowley Book of the Law emerged from a specific historical and personal context. Crowley, already a prominent figure in Hermetic Order of the Golden Dawn, was experiencing a period of intense spiritual searching. His journey led him to Cairo, where, with his then-wife Rose Kelly, he participated in a ritual which resulted in the dictation of the text. The timing – the dawn of the 20th century – marked a period of significant societal upheaval, a time ripe for new spiritual paradigms. The text itself reflects anxieties of the age, while simultaneously offering a radical new vision of spirituality centered on individual will and self-deification. Crowley framed the Book of the Law as the proclamation of a "New Aeon," superseding previous religious and magical systems. This claim immediately established the text as controversial within the existing occult landscape and significantly impacted its subsequent reception. The historical context is crucial to understanding the Aleister Crowley Book of the Law's unique position within occult literature.

2. Core Tenets and Interpretations of the Book of the Law

The Aleister Crowley Book of the Law is notoriously cryptic and open to diverse interpretations. Central to its message is the principle of "Do what thou wilt shall be the whole of the Law," often misinterpreted as a license for hedonistic indulgence. However, a deeper reading reveals a far more nuanced understanding of individual responsibility and the pursuit of one's True Will. This "True Will"

is not mere self-indulgence, but the unfolding of one's inherent potential, guided by a deeper understanding of the self and the universe. The text also introduces several key figures: Nuit (the infinite feminine principle), Hadit (the concentrated masculine principle), and Ra-Hoor-Khuit (the combined force embodying the union of these principles). Understanding the dynamics between these entities is key to grasping the complex cosmology presented in Aleister Crowley's Book of the Law. Furthermore, the text emphasizes the importance of magic as a tool for self-transformation and the realization of one's True Will, making it a central element of Thelemic practice.

3. Aleister Crowley's Book of the Law and Contemporary Relevance

Despite its esoteric nature and controversial reputation, Aleister Crowley's Book of the Law retains remarkable relevance in the 21st century. Its emphasis on individual autonomy and the pursuit of personal fulfillment resonates with contemporary concerns about self-discovery and spiritual exploration. The call for a New Aeon, while initially a rejection of traditional religious structures, can be seen as an appeal for a more inclusive and personally meaningful spirituality. The ambiguity inherent in the text encourages individual interpretation and engagement, making it a dynamic and ever-evolving source of inspiration for many. The text's focus on self-empowerment and its challenging of societal norms continue to spark debate and critical analysis even today. The Aleister Crowley Book of the Law remains a potent symbol of rebellion against dogma and a call for personal liberation, appealing to those seeking alternatives to mainstream religious frameworks.

4. Criticisms and Controversies Surrounding Aleister Crowley's Book of the Law

The Aleister Crowley Book of the Law has been subject to considerable criticism since its inception. Many criticize its perceived endorsement of hedonism and its use of shocking language. Others question the authenticity of its revelation, attributing it to Crowley's own creative genius rather than divine inspiration. The text's association with Crowley himself, a figure known for his controversial lifestyle and outspoken views, has further fueled criticism. These criticisms are vital to a complete understanding of the text and its impact. However, it's essential to acknowledge that much of the negative perception stems from misinterpretations and a lack of understanding of the nuances within the text's esoteric language and symbolism. Furthermore, the criticisms themselves highlight the Book of the Law's power to provoke thought and challenge established norms.

Conclusion:

Aleister Crowley's Book of the Law remains a complex and multifaceted text, provoking debate and inspiring devotion over a century after its publication. Its historical context reveals its connection to broader societal shifts and the evolving landscape of Western esotericism. Its central themes of individual will, self-discovery, and the pursuit of one's True Will continue to resonate with contemporary seekers. While subjected to valid criticisms, the Book of the Law remains a significant document in the history of Western esotericism and a testament to the enduring human desire for self-realization and spiritual autonomy. Its legacy continues to shape occult and spiritual thought, fostering ongoing discussion and inspiring new interpretations.

FAQs:

1. What is Thelema? Thelema is a religious and philosophical system founded by Aleister Crowley, based primarily on the principles revealed in the Book of the Law.
1. Is the Book of the Law a literal divine revelation? This is a matter of faith and interpretation. Crowley presented it as such, but others interpret it as a product of his own genius or psychological state.
1. What is "True Will"? True Will, central to Thelema, is not simply doing what one desires, but discovering and fulfilling one's inherent purpose and potential.
1. How is the Book of the Law used in Thelemic practice? It serves as a foundational text for rituals, meditation, and personal development within Thelema.
1. Why is the Book of the Law considered controversial? Its language, themes, and association with Crowley's controversial life have all contributed to its controversial nature.
1. What are the different interpretations of the Book of the Law? Interpretations range from literal divine pronouncements to allegorical representations of psychological and spiritual growth.
1. How does the Book of the Law relate to other occult traditions? It draws from and interacts with various occult traditions, including Hermeticism, Kabbalah, and Egyptian mythology.
1. Where can I find reliable information about the Book of the Law? Scholarly works on Crowley and Thelema provide deeper understanding, beyond the text itself.
1. Is the Book of the Law suitable for everyone? The text's complex and challenging nature may not be suitable for all readers. Caution and critical engagement are recommended.

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aleister crowley book of the law: The Book of the Law Aleister Crowley, 2018-07-30 The Book of the Law, the holy text that forms the basis of Thelema, was transmitted to Crowley by the entity known as Aiwass in Cairo, on three successive days during April 1904. Acting as a medium, Crowley recorded the communications on hotel notepads and later organized his automatic writing into a short, coherent document. Aiwass/Crowley presents The Book of the Law as an expression of three god-forms in three chapters: Nuit, Hadit, and Ra-Hoor-Khuit.

aleister crowley book of the law: Overthrowing the Old Gods Don Webb, 2013-11-02 New commentaries on Aleister Crowley's Book of the Law reveal how it is connected to both Right- and Left-Hand Paths • Examines each line of the Book of the Law in the light of modern psychology, Egyptology, Gurdjieff's teachings, and contemporary Left-Hand Path thought • Explores Crowley's identification with the First Beast of Revelations as well as his adoption of the Loki archetype for becoming a vessel of love for all humanity • Recasts the Cairo Working as a text of personal sovereignty and a relevant tool for personal transformation • Includes commentary on the Book of the Law by Dr. Michael A. Aquino, who served as High Priest of the Temple of Set from 1975 to 1996 Received by Aleister Crowley in April 1904 in Cairo, Egypt, the Book of the Law is the most provocative record of magical working in several hundred years, affecting not only organizations directly associated with Crowley such as the Ordo Templi Orientis but also modern Wicca, Chaos Magic, and the Temple of Set. Boldly defying Crowley's warning not to comment on the Book of the Law, Ipsissimus Don Webb provides in-depth interpretation from both Black and White Magical perspectives, including commentary from Dr. Michael A. Aquino, who served as High Priest of the Temple of Set from 1975 to 1996. Webb examines each line of the Book in the light of modern psychology, Egyptology, existentialism, and competing occult systems such as the teachings of G. I. Gurdjieff and contemporary Left-Hand Path thought. Discarding the common image of Crowley formulated in a spiritually unsophisticated time when the devotee of the Left-Hand Path was dismissed as a selfish evil doer, Webb unveils a new side of Crowley based on his adoption of the Loki archetype and his aim to become a vessel of love for all humanity. In so doing, he shows how the Book of the Law is connected to both Right- and Left-Hand Paths and reveals how Crowley's magical path of mastery over the self and Cosmos overthrew the gods of old religion, which had kept humanity asleep to dream the nightmare of history. Providing in-depth analysis of Crowley's sources and his self-identification with the First Beast of Revelation from a profound esoteric perspective, Webb takes his views out of the Golden Dawn matrix within which he received the Book of the Law and radically recasts the Cairo Working as a text of personal sovereignty and a relevant tool for personal transformation.

aleister crowley book of the law: The Book of the Law Aleister Crowley, 2023-12-21 Liber AL vel Legis, commonly known as The Book of the Law, is the central sacred text of Thelema. The

book contains three chapters, each of which was alleged to be written down in one hour, beginning at noon, on 8 April, 9 April, and 10 April in Cairo, Egypt, in the year 1904. Crowley says that the author was an entity named Aiwass, whom he later referred to as his personal Holy Guardian Angel.

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aleister crowley book of the law: Aleister Crowley's Liber AL vel Legis Aleister Crowley, Dennis Logan, 2017-03-09 Liber AL vel Legis, also known as The Book of the Law, is the central sacred text of Thelema. Channeled by Aleister Crowley and transcribed by his wife Rose Edith Crowley, The Book of the Law has become a cornerstone of New Age thought. **This version exists as accompaniment to the audiobook narrated by Dennis Logan, now available on CDBaby under the same title.

aleister crowley book of the law: The Law is for All Aleister Crowley, 1996 Crowley discovered that the Book of the Law held the keys to the next step in human evolution but he felt he was too near to the subject matter to judge the value of his own commentaries. This authorized version of the commentaries was produced by editor Louis Wilkinson and completed posthumously.

aleister crowley book of the law: Aleister Crowley Collection Aleister Crowley, 2014-03-19 Teach us Your real secret, Master! how to become invisible, how to acquire love, and oh! beyond all, how to make gold." Fans of Aleister Crowley are in for a treat. Included in this first volume of Crowley's Collected Works: THE BOOK OF THE LAW – SPECIAL EDITION Dictated to Crowley in Cairo between noon and 1:00p.m. on three successive days in April 1904, The Book of the Law is the source book and key for Crowley students and for the occult in general. The holy text that forms the basis of Crowley's belief system, Thelema, was transmitted to him by the entity known as Aiwass over the course of three fateful April days in 1904. With his wife Rose as the medium for what would become known as the Cairo Working, Crowley dutifully transcribed the communications on hotel stationery. The pamphlet has since passed into occult legend. Its full title is Liber AL vel Legis, sub figura CCXX, as delivered by XCIII=418 to DCLXVI, and it is commonly referred to as The Book of the Law. Although the messenger of AL was Aiwass, Aiwass presents the Book as an expression of three god-forms of the three chapters, Nuit, Hadit, and Ra-Hoor-Khuit. 'The Book of the Law' has been fully optimized for the Kindle in a special edition that includes an active table of contents and an image gallery showcasing the history of occult symbolism. THE BOOK OF LIES – SPECIAL EDITION The esoteric masterpiece by one of the foremost mystics of all times. Complete with commentary and explanation for each chapter from Mr. Crowley. As Crowley describes it: This book deals with many matters on all planes of the very highest importance. It is an official publication for Babes of the Abyss, but is recommended even to beginners as highly suggestive. Chapter 44 of the book describes the ritual named the Mass of the Phoenix. This is not a facsimile but a fully updated edition optimized for E-readers which fully replicates the authenticity of the original, down to Crowley's typos and unorthodox formatting. DIARY OF A DRUG FIEND "Her eyes glittered, her lips twittered, her cheeks glowed like fresh blown buds in spring. She was the spirit of cocaine incarnate; cocaine made flesh. Her mere existence made the Universe infinitely exciting. I was aware of nothing but a passionate craving for drugs. I wanted them physically as I had never wanted anything in my life before. I wanted them mentally, too. They, and they only, would clear my mind of its confusion, and show me a way out of this rotten mess." Often overlooked in discussions of the great narcotics memoirs, Crowley's rarely read 1922 work deserves to be mentioned alongside such addiction classics as 'Confessions of an English Opium Eater,' 'Naked Lunch,' 'Fear and Loathing In

Las Vegas' and 'Trainspotting.' Crowley's 'diary' is a hilarious, outrageous drug-fueled romp but also offers fascinating first-hand insight into early recreational heroin and cocaine use. Not long after its publication, the British press dubbed Crowley "The Wickedest Man In The World." Follow the harrowing escapades of lovers Peter Pendragon and Louise Laleham as they embark on a drug-fueled bender through Europe and encounter the enigmatic magician who could save them. All three occult classics for one unbeatable price!

aleister crowley book of the law: *The Book of Lies* Aleister Crowley, 2022-01-04 The Book of Lies was written by English occultist and teacher Aleister Crowley under the pen name of Frater Perdurabo. As Crowley describes it: This book deals with many matters on all planes of the very highest importance. It is an official publication for Babes of the Abyss, but is recommended even to beginners as highly suggestive. The book consists of 91 chapters, each of which consists of one page of text. The chapters include a question mark, poems, rituals, instructions, and obscure allusions and cryptograms. The subject of each chapter is generally determined by its number and its corresponding Qabalistic meaning.

aleister crowley book of the law: Do What Thou Wilt Lawrence Sutin, 2014-07-08 Do What Thou Wilt: An exploration into the life and works of a modern mystic, occultist, poet, mountaineer, and bisexual adventurer known to his contemporaries as The Great Beast Aleister Crowley was a groundbreaking poet and an iconoclastic visionary whose literary and cultural legacy extends far beyond the limits of his notoriety as a practitioner of the occult arts. Born in 1875 to devout Christian parents, young Aleister's devotion scarcely outlived his father, who died when the boy was twelve. He reached maturity in the boarding schools and brothels of Victorian England, trained to become a world-class mountain climber, and seldom persisted with any endeavor in which he could be bested. Like many self-styled illuminati of his class and generation, the hedonistic Crowley gravitated toward the occult. An aspiring poet and a pampered wastrel - obsessed with reconciling his quest for spiritual perfection and his inclination do exactly as he liked in the earthly realm - Crowley developed his own school of mysticism. Magick, as he called it, summoned its users to embrace the imagination and to glorify the will. Crowley often explored his spiritual yearnings through drug-saturated vision quests and rampant sexual adventurism, but at other times he embraced Eastern philosophies and sought enlightenment on ascetic sojourns into the wilderness. This controversial individual, a frightening mixture of egomania and self-loathing, has inspired passionate - but seldom fair - assessments from historians. Lawrence Sutin, by treating Crowley as a cultural phenomenon, and not simply a sorcerer or a charlatan, convinces skeptic readers that the self-styled Beast remains a fascinating study in how one man devoted his life to the subversion of the dominant moral and religious values of his time.

aleister crowley book of the law: *The Book of the Law* Aleister Crowley, 2022-05-31 Aleister Crowley most important work the seminal holy book of his thelemic religion The Book of the Law, Liber AL vel Legis. New pocket edition measuring 4 x 6 inches. The book was allegedly received on 8 April, 9 April, and 10 April in Cairo in the 1904. Crowley attributed the authorship to an praeterhuman intelligence named Aiwass. Crowley would later identify the entity as his personal Holy Guardian Angel.

aleister crowley book of the law: *The Book of the Law* Aleister Crowley, 1983

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aleister crowley book of the law: *The Law of Thelema* Antti P. Balk, 2018-02 Principles of Crowley's philosophy, carefully extracted from his own writings, compared and contrasted with those of other thinkers, ancient and modern, Oriental and Occidental.

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aleister crowley book of the law: *The Three Magical Books of Solomon* Aleister Crowley, S L MacGregor Mathers, F C Conybeare, 2024-03-20 2024 Hardcover Reprint of the three Grimoires bound into one volume. This omnibus edition reprints the three great magical works of King

Solomon in one volume. The Key of Solomon the King was originally researched and translated by S.L. MacGregor Mathers from ancient manuscripts in the British museums. The work is traditionally divided into two books detailing the Key of King Solomon. The Lesser Key of Solomon [1904], or the Clavicula Salomonis Regis, or Lemegeton, is a compilation of materials and writings from ancient sources making up a text book of magic or grimoire. Portions of this book can be traced back to the mid-16th to 17th centuries, when occult researchers such as Cornelius Agrippa and Johannes Trithemius assembled what they discovered during their investigations into ancient texts. The Greater Key [1914] lists and describes a variety of purifications an exorcist should undergo. Instructions are given on clothing, magical devices, and even animal sacrifices. The Testament of Solomon [1898] is attributed to King Solomon of the Old Testament. Written in the first-person narrative, the book tells the story of the creation of the magical ring of King Solomon and how Solomon's ring was used to bind and control demons, including Beelzebub. The manuscripts from which this work was discovered date from the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries. All were written in Greek. This dating makes most experts believe that the work is medieval. But some scholars argue that it is likely that the work comes from the 5th or 6th centuries. Regardless of the dates, these texts provide an immensely interesting description of how King Solomon tamed various demons to build his temple. The text includes predictions of the coming of Christ, as one demon explains to Solomon that while he may be bound, the only thing that can truly take his power away is the man born from a virgin who will be crucified by the Jews.

aleister crowley book of the law: The Book of Law and The Book of Lies Aleister Crowley, 2017-01-01 This single-volume edition unites two centerpieces of twentieth-century occult thinking by the wickedest man in the world. Notorious mystic and esoterist Aleister Crowley (1875–1947) remains a towering figure among occultists. His long and noteworthy career encompassed countless writings and the creation of his own religion, Thelema, the chief precept of which was Do what thou wilt. Crowley asserted that the content of The Book of the Law was dictated to him from the spirit world, and the 1909 publication formed the basis for Thelema. The volume's 1912 successor, The Book of Lies, features aphorisms and paradoxes that invoke the symbolism of Freemasonry and other traditions. The Book of the Law and The Book of Lies continue to rank among Crowley's most widely read writings. Both books have exercised a vast influence on popular culture and the practice of magic, offering fascinating glimpses into the author's mystic pursuits.

aleister crowley book of the law: 777 And Other Qabalistic Writings of Aleister Crowley Aleister Crowley, 1986-06-01 This edition includes Liber 777, Gematria (from Equinox Volume 1, Number 5), and Sepher Sephiroth (from Equinox Volume 1, Number 8).

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aleister crowley book of the law: The Holy Books of the A.'.A.' Aleister Crowley, 2021-03

aleister crowley book of the law: Book of Thoth Aleister Crowley, 1944-01-01 Now a classic in the field, used by students of the Golden Dawn as well as by those who want to understand Crowley's tarot. This is the definitive study of the Egyptian tarot and is used as a key to all Western mystery disciplines. Color plates of eight cards.

aleister crowley book of the law: The Law Is for All Aleister Crowley, 1996-12-01

aleister crowley book of the law: The Magick of Aleister Crowley Lon Milo DuQuette, 2022-12-01 The 30th Anniversary of the Classic Guide to Thelema, Aleister Crowley's Spiritual System of Ritual Magick, with a New Introduction by the Author. This is the perfect introductory text for readers who wonder what the works—rather than the myth—of Aleister Crowley are all about. DuQuette begins by dispatching some of the myths that have surrounded Crowley's life and legend. He then explores the practice of rituals themselves, unpacking Crowley's often opaque writing and offering his own commentary. Step by step, and in plain English, he presents a course of study with examples of rituals and explanations of their significance. DuQuette also includes a survey of many

of Crowley's original works with an extensive bibliography and endnotes. Formerly titled *The Magick of Thelema*, then released in a revised edition published in 2003, this Weiser Classics edition includes a new introduction by the author.

aleister crowley book of the law: *The Works of Aleister Crowley Vol 1* Aleister Crowley, 2023-07-02 This is Volume One of a three-volume set, comprising much of Crowley's early material, written mostly between 1898-1902. His earliest works, written between 1887-1897, were almost entirely destroyed by authorities due to their offensive nature. In writing the material that appears in this volume, Crowley toned things down a notch and moved away from the more lurid and graphic sexual themes he had been primarily focused on. He concentrates almost entirely on religion and mythology in this collection. This reflects a time in his life when he was awakening to an important mystical and spiritual level. It can be seen by the reader how Crowley continues to grow and mature into more advanced ideas in the two remaining volumes, as well. It is hard to think of Crowley as a poet, but his style and advanced mystical vocabulary are unique and go beyond that of everyday poets. His plays are also interesting. Crowley once said that the last play, *Tanhauser: The Story of All Time*, contained the theory of special relativity, which Einstein clarified more fully and scientifically three years later, in 1905. This volume contains four poems, five plays, four sections of shorter poems, an Epilogue, and an interesting Appendix on Qabalistic Dogma.

aleister crowley book of the law: The Book of the Law Aleister Crowley, 2011-06-01 2011 Reprint of 1938 American Edition. *Liber AL vel Legis* or *The Book of the Law* is the central sacred text of Thelema, written by Aleister Crowley in Cairo, Egypt in the year 1904. Crowley says that the author was an entity named Aiwass, whom he later referred to as his personal Holy Guardian Angel (or Higher Self). The interpretation of the often cryptic text is generally considered a matter for the individual reader. The general method that Crowley used to interpret the obscurities of the book was the Qabalah. This edition also reproduces the original manuscript in Crowley's hand from which the printed version is composed.

aleister crowley book of the law: The Book of Lies Aleister Crowley, 2019-10-20 Aleister Crowley's *The Book of Lies*. Created from high res scans of a 1913 first edition copy, this printing faithfully recreates the original printing as closely as possible. Digital edition available for free at <https://keepsilence.org>

aleister crowley book of the law: Aleister Crowley and Western Esotericism Henrik Bogdan, Martin P. Starr, 2012-09-20 Henrik Bogdan and Martin P. Starr offer the first comprehensive examination of one of the twentieth century's most distinctive occult iconoclasts, Aleister Crowley (1875-1947), one of the most influential thinkers in contemporary western esotericism.

aleister crowley book of the law: The Drug and Other Stories Aleister Crowley, 2010 Edited, with an Introduction, by William Breeze. Foreword by David Tibet. This volume brings together the uncollected short fiction of the poet, writer and religious philosopher Aleister Crowley (1875 - 1947). Crowley was a successful critic, editor and author of fiction from 1908 to 1922, and his short stories are long overdue for discovery. Of the fifty-two stories in the present volume, only thirty were published in his lifetime. Most of the rest appear here for the first time. Like their author, Crowley's stories are fun, smart, witty, thought-provoking and sometimes unsettling. They are set in places he had lived and knew well: Belle Epoque Paris, Edwardian London, pre-revolutionary Russia and America during the first World War. The title story *The Drug* stands as one of the first - if not the first - accounts of a psychedelic experience. *His Black and Silver* is a knowing early noir discovery that anticipates an entire genre. *Atlantis* is a masterpiece of occult fantasy, a dark satire that can stand with Samuel Butler's *Erewhon*. Frank Harris considered *The Testament of Magdalen Blair* the most terrifying tale ever written. Extensive editorial end-notes give full details about the stories.

aleister crowley book of the law: The Book of Goetia, Or the Lesser Key of Solomon the King [Clavicula Salomonis]. *Introductory Essay by Aleister Crowley*. Aleister Crowley, 2010-10 2010 Reprint of 1903 Edition. *The Book of Goetia, or the Lesser Key of Solomon the King* [Clavicula

Salomonis]. Introductory essay by Aleister Crowley. The Lesser Key of Solomon or, Clavicula Salomonis, is an anonymous 17th-century grimoire, and one of the most popular books of demonology. It has also long been widely known as the Lemegeton. It appeared in the 17th century, but much was taken from texts of the 16th century and late-medieval grimoires. It is likely that books by Jewish kabbalists and Muslim mystics were also inspirations. Some of the material in the first section, concerning the summoning of demons, dates to the 14th century or earlier. The book claims that it was originally written by King Solomon, although this is certainly incorrect. The Lesser Key of Solomon contains detailed descriptions of spirits and the conjurations needed to invoke and oblige them to do the will of the conjurer (referred to as the exorcist). It details the protective signs and rituals to be performed, the actions necessary to prevent the spirits from gaining control, the preparations prior to the invocations, and instructions on how to make the necessary instruments for the execution of these rituals.

aleister crowley book of the law: The Equinox of the Gods Aleister Crowley, Jack Hammerly, 2014-02-25 The Equinox of the Gods is a book first published in 1936 detailing the events and circumstances leading up to Aleister Crowley's transcription of The Book of the Law, the central text of Thelema. The Equinox of the Gods has proven itself an elusive and - until now - costly tome for the practitioner or student to acquire. Containing handwritten excerpts from his personal journal, illustrations and The Book of the Law in it's entirety. This book will serve as a cornerstone in your library.

aleister crowley book of the law: *The Book of the Law and the Book of Lies* Aleister Crowley, 2017-01-19 Aleister Crowley's black magic masterpiece 'The Book of the Law' is the central sacred text of Thelema, written or 'channeled' by Crowley in 1904, who claimed it was dictated to him by a disembodied entity named 'Aiwass' while he spent the night in the King's Chamber of the Great Pyramid of Giza. 'The Book of Lies' consists of 93 chapters, each of which consists of one page of text. The chapters include a question mark, poems, rituals, instructions, and obscure allusions and cryptograms. The subject of each chapter is generally determined by its number and its corresponding Qabalistic meaning.

aleister crowley book of the law: *The Pocket Aleister Crowley* Aleister Crowley, 2019-04-03 Famously called the most evil man in Britain, Aleister Crowley's impact upon the occult tradition was nothing short of monumental. The selected works contained within this pocket-size volume offer a way of thinking that is scientific and individualistic, but also deeply mythic and metaphysical, leaving room for both human intelligence and religious inspiration.

aleister crowley book of the law: The Golden Dawn Israel Regardie, John Michael Greer, 2016-01-08 First published in 1937, Israel Regardie's The Golden Dawn has become the most influential modern handbook of magical theory and practice. In this new, definitive edition, noted scholar John Michael Greer has taken this essential resource back to its original, authentic form. With added illustrations, a twenty-page color insert, additional original material, and refreshed design and typography, this powerful work returns to its true stature as a modern masterpiece. An essential textbook for students of the occult, The Golden Dawn includes occult symbolism and Qabalistic philosophy, training methods for developing magical and clairvoyant powers, rituals that summon and banish spiritual potencies, secrets of making and consecrating magical tools, and much more.

aleister crowley book of the law: *The Book of the Law* Aleister Crowley, 1983

aleister crowley book of the law: *THE RELIGION OF THELEMA* Aleister Crowley, S. L. MacGregor Mathers, Mary d'Este Sturges, 2023-11-20 Thelema is an esoteric and occult social or spiritual philosophy and religious movement developed in the early 1900s by Aleister Crowley. The Thelemic pantheon—a collection of gods and goddesses who either literally exist or serve as symbolic archetypes or metaphors—includes a number of deities, primarily a trio adapted from ancient Egyptian religion, who are the three speakers of The Book of the Law: Nuit, Hadit and Ra-Hoor-Khuit. This book thoroughly explains thelemic belief system which is synthesised from many sources, including Eastern Yoga, Hermeticism, medieval grimoires, contemporary magical theories

from writers like Eliphas Levi and Helena Blavatsky, and Crowley's own original contributions. Aspects of Thelema and Crowley's thought in general inspired the development of Wicca and, to a certain degree, the rise of Modern Paganism as a whole, as well as chaos magick and some variations of Satanism. Contents: The Book of the Law (Liber AL vel Legis) The Law of Liberty (Liber DCCCCXXXVII) Ecclesiæ Gnosticæ Catholicæ Creed Liber A'ash vel Capricorni Pneumatici Liber B vel Magi Liber Cheth vel Vallum Abiegni Liber Cordis Cincti Serpente Liber DCCCXIII vel Ararita Liber III vel Jugorum Liber Liberi vel Lapidis Lazuli Liber Librae Liber LXI vel Causæ Liber Porta Lucis Liber Resh vel Helios Liber Stellae Rubeae Liber Tzaddi vel Hamus Hermeticus

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