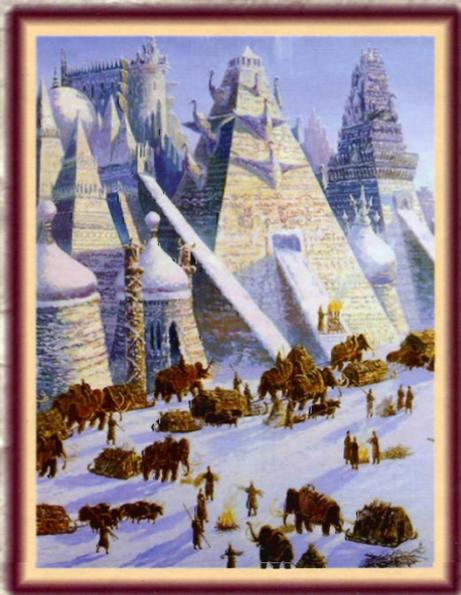


Геннадий Климов

ГИПЕРВОРЕЯ



СКРЫТАЯ СТРАНА
АРИЕВ





Gennady Klimov

Hyperborea

The Hidden Land of the Aryans

The cover and flyleaf feature paintings
by
by Vsevolod Ivanov

The book is illustrated with photographs by
the author

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What could be new in ancient history? However, it is precisely from there — from the depths of centuries — that ancestral memory returns. That is where the roots of modern civilisation lie. Join Gennady Klimov on an amazing journey to the origins of Russian proto-culture — to the legendary land of Hyperborea. Discover the Aryan, maternal world that has been repeated many times in the history of Earth.

Only knowledge of the past allows us to predict future events. Striking discoveries, ingenious historical analogies, and the restoration of logical connections allow the author of the book to assert: "Hyperborea was, and it was in the centre of Russia!" No matter how bizarre the history of Russia may be, our country is a place where neither glaciation nor floods could destroy our direct ancestors — the hardened Hyperboreans.

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About G. Klimov,
2010 fi Design.
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Chapter 1

The centre of the universe: Hyperborea



About living and dead water

By controlling the past, one can control the future — this is one of the main rules of global geostrategists and geopoliticians. This cohort includes a small circle of very influential people in the world. They are undoubtedly implementing a project to contain Russia in order to ensure the strategic dominance of the United States. In their opinion,

Eurasia must be divided, and the unification of Russia and Europe, Russia and China, or Russia and India is unacceptable. But they did not expect such a turn of events, when Russia decided to unite with the whole world.

One of the main methods of controlling world processes today, in the view of Western centres of influence, is the falsification of history. Perhaps the time has come to offer the world

a "Russian response" — a new ideology of global cooperation as an alternative to the outdated ideology of global domination.

Russia must reveal a new aesthetic for civilisation on planet Earth, one that would be attractive to all countries and peoples. A new era of Aquarius is coming, which implies the beginning of human settlement on other planets, so the primary issue is the need to bring order to our own planet. First and foremost, this concerns a new syncretic knowledge that explains who people are, what the laws of development of ethnic groups and religions are, and what the laws of development of civilisation are. Earthlings

■

ДОЛЖНЫ НАЧАТЬ ПОНИМАТЬ,
where they come from and where
they are going. Our ancestors
foresaw our time. This is the time
of God's judgment, and probably
not everyone will be able to
overcome it and transform—

ЗНАЮ, НО НЕ МОГУ.

New history — as the cornerstone
of a new planetary ideology
specifically for people who are
ready to overcome and transform.
Or already transformed.

A round table discussion on security issues. (Tver, 7 July 2008.) Next to the author is Vasilyev V.A., deputy of the State Duma of the Russian Federation, head of the Security Committee

. According to ancient predictions, it is in Russia in our time that people should appear who will explain much about the past and determine the future.

Who in Russia today is capable of doing this? Are the Kremlin's official propaganda machine and academic science, which consume large amounts of taxpayers' money, capable of solving the problem of creating a competitive global ideology? There is every reason to believe that contemporary Russian social science is in a state of systemic crisis, from which, alas, there is no end in sight. Moreover, not all (to put it mildly) historians, sociologists, political scientists and other scholars are aware of this.

Those few who do recognise it often misunderstand it, and therefore fail to propose adequate ways of overcoming it. Everyone usually notes that Russian historical science is currently undergoing a process of "breakdown" associated with the collapse of Marxist ideology, which formed the basis of historical research. But few see the right ways out of the theoretical and methodological vacuum that has formed.

This has led to a decline in interest in theoretical issues in the social sciences. The legacy of Marxism was so essential to the leading figures in contemporary academic science that even more than 20 years after the collapse of communism, Russian historians have been unable to propose a single coherent social model. Naturally, not only did a practical model for forecasting social processes fail to emerge, but neither did a methodological model for describing history.

Despite calls from then-Russian President Vladimir Putin to write truthful history textbooks, the Russian Academy of Sciences proved incapable of doing so.

There were no public theoretical discussions in society aimed at developing an adequate theoretical basis for the social sciences. Everything new and vibrant was labelled with the trendy word "freaks," ridiculed, and expelled from the field of official science. However, this did not stop anyone. New historians, mixed with writers specialising in fantasy, flooded bookstore shelves with their books. Presidents Vladimir Putin and Dmitry Medvedev, world churches and the Russian Academy of Sciences found themselves outside the process of developing a new ideology for Russia — the people took their destiny into their own hands. What will ultimately remain in the minds of the masses and Russia's multinational elites, how they will perceive the world, and what humanitarian consequences this "spontaneous self-determination of nations" — no one can predict now.

In the latest works of academic historians, there has been only one visible change: references to the classics of Marxism-Leninism have disappeared, and there is no interest whatsoever in the theoretical problems of pre-capitalist societies, or post-industrial ones for that matter. In terms of Russian historiography, this means that ideas about large-scale private land ownership as the basis of feudalism and one-

simultaneously about feudalism in Ancient Rus, based on supreme princely or state ownership of land. Our schoolchildren and students will continue to be convinced that material relations are at the basis of the historical process, creating misconceptions in the minds of our children that are harmful to their moral health. And the search for a comprehensive theoretical approach that would allow extremes to converge will remain, at best, the lot of a few individuals in the scientific world who will not be heard by the majority.

Many contemporary academic works on history in Russia exist in a complete methodological vacuum: their authors almost never indicate how they understand Russian statehood itself, where they see Russia's place in a comparative-typological series, and so on. Nor do they indicate what they actually understand by history. Moreover, they do not investigate the causes and algorithms of the social process. Their consciousness remains deeply atheistic and Marxist.

Their work lies outside the theories of political and social genesis. It is clear that this situation is abnormal — without resolving theoretical issues, all concrete historical constructions will remain up in the air. The biggest problem is that this circumstance is far from being recognised by everyone, which leads to the preservation of the current state of dominance in historiography of purely "descriptive" works based on the analysis of a small group of often outdated theories. There is no question of integrating and analysing data obtained in related sciences.

The resulting vacuum is often filled with fragments of Western theories and methodologies, which, due to certain circumstances, cannot explain the social processes that have been taking place in Eurasia for millennia.

There is a clear theoretical and methodological vacuum in science, and there is no prospect of a way out of it yet. In addition, the unified scientific space has split into a multitude of quasi-groups: scientific collectives, centres, schools, etc., which are resolutely unwilling to

want to notice and hear each other. This is understandable, since historical science is not really a science at all at the moment, and, naturally, there is no basis for a unified scientific field. Today, history is public relations, and public relations as a means of ideological international struggle.

Official science in Russia exists outside the modern context. At the same time, relations between different supposed scientific schools resemble a battlefield: instead of engaging in scientific dialogue, their representatives view each other as competitors for "budget funding." This is accompanied by incantations such as:

"science is only what we do, but what they do is nonsense."

In the past, serious scientific centres, primarily St. Petersburg State University, Moscow State University, Moscow Pedagogical State University, Russian State University for the Humanities, and the Institutes of the Russian Academy of Sciences, are now incapable of conducting serious scientific research in the field of social sciences and history. They merely relay outdated information that does not correspond to the current level of knowledge and understanding.

Meanwhile, the entire post-Soviet space and Russia itself are increasingly becoming the arena for *a* fierce ideological *war*. In addition to the banal falsification of history, foreign ideological centres are using new, more sophisticated techniques, presenting the very real history of a nation in such a way as to discredit its very essence. An example from politics: the project "Vladimir Zhirinovsky and the LDPR Party" is a project designed to make the Russian national movement look ridiculous. It must be admitted that Zhirinovsky is a talented actor. The project "Former Ukrainian President Yushchenko on the Ancient Ukrainians" is of the same order. It is the same ideological technique of reducing a phenomenon to absurdity.

The truth of history is that there was a civilisation and state called Sarmatia in the Northern Black Sea region, which existed many thousands of years before the emergence of Europe, African Egypt and Sumer. However, it was by no means within the borders of modern Ukraine. At certain periods in history, the border of Sarmatia (in the middle—

in the 2nd millennium BC) almost coincided with the borders of the former USSR. That is why the project "Yushchenko and Ukry" arose — so that it would be indecent to talk about the Trypillian culture in the Northern Black Sea region, which is several thousand years older than Sumer and Egypt.

Well, what is taught in our Russian universities, based on the works of Karamzin, who was, as we know, a Freemason, simply serves to lower the level of national self-awareness. Any reasonable person understands that tales about Rurik, the Tatars and Mongols, Cyril and Methodius are ideology, albeit long outdated. Even if we assume that Karamzin did not set out to falsify the history of Rus, but sincerely tried to understand it, he could only do so based on the historical material that was available in his era. But all the major discoveries that allow us to take a fresh look at human history were made in later times. Moreover, new methods of objective research, such as radiocarbon and other dating methods, have only recently appeared.

Once in Tver, at the Slavic Literature Festival, the remarkable poet Andrei Dementiev declared at a rally that Cyril and Methodius gave the Russians not only writing, but also speech. He probably sincerely believes that just a thousand years ago, Russians were not only illiterate, but also mute! That's what he was taught in school... Listen to the radio station Echo of Moscow for fun, where the hosts and many invited intellectuals voluntarily paint everything Russian with black paint. Why do our historians also often serve interests that are far from those of the nation? This applies not only to Russian, but also to Ukrainian and Belarusian academic scholars. Rus has always been a tri-kingdom, just like today, with Ukraine, Russia and Belarus fulfilling a special mission within it, as in a single living organism. The Indo-Europeans spoke a common language, Sanskrit. For your information, it is similar to Surzhyk, a mixture of Russian, Ukrainian and Belarusian. There were always 12 regional types (tribes — the tribes of Israel) and 4 churches in Rus. All peoples

The world is the descendants of migrants who left the Northern Black Sea region at different times to settle in the outside world.

This opens up opportunities for the creation of a new global ideology of unity and mutual assistance among peoples. It provides an understanding that all four world religions — Christianity, Islam, Buddhism, and Judaism — are parts of a whole religious knowledge that complement each other. You must agree that this is a new structure of social order. Perhaps it is precisely the order that humanity needs today on the eve of global space exploration. Our common home, planet Earth, must be a common safe haven for all peoples who will settle on new planets.

This is *my* fourth book. It is based on articles published in various publications in 2009. I would like to remind you that in 2007–2008, my books *History of Europe: The Axis of Time* and *The Birth of Rus* were published. At the beginning of 2010, I published the book *Semargl: The Hyperborean God of Fire*. I decided not to repeat all the ideas presented in my previous books. I recommend that curious readers also read my other books.

Representatives of academic science often ask me about the primary sources of my books and even demand that I explain where I got my knowledge about this or that event in ancient times. I always give the same answer: "I know, and that's enough." A wealth of knowledge is dissolved in the works of conscientious scholars, religious texts, and epics. In this transient world, human memory lasts the longest. Our subconscious is the most extensive source of knowledge. We must learn to be curious, and then the history of the world will not seem monotonous and grey, but will suddenly sparkle with all the colours of divine creation. Just as white light refracts through a prism to form a rainbow, so the light of divine love refracts through an inquiring mind to create reality. Reality consists of the past, present, and future. Your present and future depend on how you perceive the past in your consciousness. This is the essence of the inseparability of time: everything created by God possesses amazing

inner beauty and harmony. The whole world is permeated with God's love.

I once spoke with a remarkable woman, radio host Olga Veshnyakova. She has recently begun to notice that emotionally charged words materialise. Olga has even become afraid to say anything wrong on the air. And this is indeed true. **Spoken words have the power to materialise.own words have the property of materialising.** Therefore, words should be taken very seriously. This is especially true for people who speak Russian. The Russian word has a special power. There is divine aesthetics in everything, for example, the roses in your garden are a model of the space-time continuum of the universe 1.

*What is uc*p*

•*•y••**

First and foremost, it is knowledge of the laws of the development of human consciousness. It is the history of culture, religion, and science. The transformation of consciousness is overcoming and transformation. This is what the ancient books of world religions tell us about.

The history of peoples, the birth and death of ethnic groups, follow the same laws as the transformation of any other living matter. Ethnogenesis resembles the processes of cell division in living matter. The birth of a new civilisation or nation goes through the following stages:

the following stages:

- the formation of the primordial xaoca;
- formation of a new substance (xaoca) as the harmony of the male and female principles;
- formation of a new substance (xaoca) as a harmony of the male and female principles;
- a new transformation — transition to a new level.

And so many times. As long as there is equality between the male and female principles, there is existence. Humanity lives in a changing world, constantly being reborn, obeying the global plan or scenario of higher powers.

Such is the mechanism of evolution. All nations go through these stages. The continuous flow of rebirth ensures infinity.

existence. At any point in the world, we always find antagonistic pairs (Israelis and Arabs, eastern Ukrainians and westerners) who are in conflict, but this is what determines the development of civilisation.

There are centres of power on Earth around which history revolves. They vary in importance, but the main axis is Valdai. It is here that the key to the future of civilisation lies. The history of humanity began here — in the north. Physicists and biologists have recently found explanations for this. First, biologists conducted experiments on a special fly (*Drosophila*), which reproduces very quickly. Different colonies of flies were kept at different temperatures. It turned out that the fastest evolution occurred in the fly swarms that were kept in a cool place. The evolutionary processes occur most rapidly at a temperature of 4 degrees Celsius. Biologists published these data in 2009, and in the same year physicists found an explanation. They studied the structure of water using particle accelerators. It turned out that it is not what was previously thought. Water does not simply consist of molecules made up of two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom, as we are taught in school. Water is similar to the structure of a computer's memory. Some of its molecules have an orderly structure (approximately 100 molecules), while others have a chaotic structure. Figuratively speaking, the latter dance and have fun, while the former sit at tables and watch what is happening. All this suggests that water is a giant information storage facility, a supercomputer of incredible power.

The Earth's biosphere may well be the divine spirit with which interacts with our consciousness. Our bodies and brains are 70% water. Surprisingly, ancient people always knew about this property of water. They kept the earth and water clean — among the ancient Aryans, a person who polluted a body of water could be executed. And remember the Russian fairy tales about dead and living water. Water is "most alive" at a temperature of 4 degrees. It is no coincidence that the most famous water source on Earth, where people are healed

with foot diseases — in the Okovetsky Forest in Valdai — the temperature is 4 degrees in both winter and summer. It is at this temperature that civilisation evolves at its fastest rate — this explains many things in the course of history.

How do we imagine paradise? A warm ocean, palm trees, sand, and a blissful person immersed in idleness. I am sorry to disappoint you. Paradise was at the foot of the Valdai Glacier between the modern Russian cities of Moscow and St. Petersburg in the north and Voronezh and Kiev in the south. This is where Cro-Magnon man appeared, winning the competition with Neanderthal man for the right to be called *Homo sapiens*. Today, this man has become a threat to the nature that gave birth to him...

Today, people have forgotten God — their consciousness is polluted. It is time for a general clean-up. This gives rise to the first law of civilisation's development: the relativity of time. People living in the northern temperate zone live in the present time. People who have gone far north, where the average temperature is significantly below 4 degrees Celsius, already live in a more ancient time, when they left the primordial world. These are the Evenks, Yakuts, Aleuts and other peoples of the North.

But something similar happens to people who have migrated south. Consider the primitive peoples of Africa. Under the scorching rays of the sun, their skin has turned black, but they are our brothers who left the primordial world and preserved the way of life and habits that were inherent to us many thousands of years ago. **People living on planet Earth exist in different times, as the speed of evolutionary change in the north and south is different. The same** applies to languages and beliefs. All languages and religions on the planet are variants of the languages and cults of Ancient Rus. Together, they create the necessary diversity and unity.

Humanity is entering a new era of Aquarius. In addition, the third great cycle of 25,900 years has ended. At this time in the past, global changes took place on the planet.

and in the fate of people. 70-75 thousand years ago, from a small group, our ancestors began to transform into the first primitive civilisation, adapting to live at the foot of glaciers.

In the next cycle, approximately 50,000 years ago, humans acquired speech and writing, and the pace of their mental evolution began to completely determine their future.

In the third stage, approximately 29,000–25,000 years ago, humans decided to leave their isolated habitat in the Northern Black Sea region and began to explore the rest of the planet.

What does tomorrow hold for us? We are on the threshold of the space age. Wars, economic crises, religious and social strife must come to an end. Now the whole Earth is becoming a primordial world — Great Sarmatia. Planet Earth is like a giant brain, and Valdai undoubtedly plays the role of the cerebellum, coordinating the work of the right and left hemispheres — Europe and Asia. After World War II, the victorious countries created the United Nations to solve the common problems of the planet. However, if we look deeper into history, we see that global civilisations have always had two centres of decision-making: secular power and the city of Thebes, where a council of wise men (priests, magicians, druids, rishis — they were called different names in different cultures) held their meetings. Nikolai Roerich contemplated the idea of a league of nations in Valdaia. Therefore, in addition to the UN, a new city of Thebes should be established in Valdaia today, where world religious leaders, philosophers, geopoliticians and political scientists could discuss the future and the past for the benefit of all people.

In order to rebuild the planet in a new way, we need to understand the laws governing the development of our civilisation. My books are devoted to finding answers to the most important questions facing civilisation. I am grateful to every reader who joins me in this work. I value the thoughts and suggestions you leave on my blog on the Internet.

Together we will find the right path!

The centre of the Mandala has been found!

I found the centre of Mandala. And it is exactly where Nikolai Roerich and Helena Blavatsky were looking for it.

In any case, it seems to me that I am very close to it. I am travelling in absolutely fantastic places. This is the border between the Tver and Novgorod regions. A dense forest. A great watershed, from which, like the navel of the Earth, rivers flow in different directions. This is where the Volga, Dnieper, Western Dvina (Daugava), and Lovat rivers originate... A thousand years ago, this was the border of the Valdai Glacier. In my opinion, this was once Paradise. Here, you can even feel someone invisible whispering the word "God." Like the rustle of sunlight. Like the sigh of moonlight...

In various cultures, religions and epics, there are often sacred mountains that are revered as holy: Ararat, Athos, Golgotha, Olympus, Parnassus, Zion, Sinai and many others... Most often, these are real geographical objects — they are marked on maps, cities and shrines are built on their slopes, pilgrims go there to worship, and tourists visit them.



The author in Valdai

However, there are three mountains or mountain ranges that are sacred to a huge number of people on the planet, whose location is currently unknown. These are the Vedic mountain Mepy, the Islamic mountain Kaf, and the ancient Greek Ripean (Rifean in another spelling) mountains. Elevations with these names do not appear on modern geographical maps. But it seems that they are the Cosmic Mountain where

the first meeting between man and God.

In Buddhism, the role of Mount Mepy is no less important than that of Mount Golgotha in Christianity. Buddha calls Mepy the centre of all material and spiritual universes.

A mandala is a symbolic representation of the cosmos. A mandala, especially its centre, can be used as an object of meditation. At its very centre is Mount Mepy, the place on Earth closest to God.

And this is what is said in Muslim tradition: "The Lord Almighty created a great mountain of green chrysolite, which is why the sky has a greenish tinge. The mountain Kaf, as it is called, completely surrounds the earth, and it was by this that the Almighty swore, and named it Kaf (see Cypa 1:1)."

And further: "Once Abdullah asked the Prophet what was at the very top of the earth. 'Mount Kaf,' he replied. 'And what is Mount Kaf made of?' 'Of green emeralds,' was the answer, 'and that is why the sky has a green tinge. 'You have spoken the truth, O Prophet; and how high is Mount Kaf?' 'It would take five hundred years to walk around it.' 'And what is its circumference?' 'Two thousand years of walking.'"



Behind the author is the peak of Valdai



Here it is, the centre of the universe





From the book "One Thousand and One Nights": "...Then Bulukiyya asked the angel and said to him, 'Did Allah create any mountains behind Mount Kaf?' 'Yes,' replied the angel, 'behind Mount Kaf there is a mountain five hundred years' journey away, and it consists of snow and hail. It is this mountain that keeps the heat of hell away from the world, and if it were not for this mountain, the world would probably burn up from the heat of hell. Two rocks — the gates of heaven

IN ANOTHER WORLD.

The Jews say the same thing. Under the title "Hagiga," an interpretation of the word *thohu* from Genesis 1:2 is given: "Thohu is a green strip (Kav or Kaf) that encompasses the whole world, and thus darkness comes." That is, the Jews are no longer talking about a single peak, but about a ridge.

However, there is a key location on the ridge. Cosmic Fopa is the centre of the world, the navel of the Earth, through which the world axis passes and around which the dragons of the cosmic forces (Fleiel) plan their movements. The mountain is the highest and central point of the Earth, the summit of paradise in the clouds, the meeting place of heaven and earth. Being both the axis and the centre, Fopa is considered a place of transition from one level of consciousness to another, a place of encounter with the Gods.

The mountain also personifies cosmic forces, life. In early matriarchal traditions, the mountain symbolised the earth as female.



In the distant plane of the Nilova Desert, Lake Seliger

and the sky, clouds, thunder and lightning — signs of male fertility. On a spiritual level, the mountain peak represents a state of complete consciousness.

Climbing the sacred mountain symbolises aspiration, a striving towards higher states. The sacred mountain is also the navel of the waters, as all springs originate from it. Passing between the narrow mountains of the range symbolises passage to new spiritual levels, where only spiritual existence is possible and time does not exist. The two-headed mountain is considered the abode of solar or astral deities. In the Sumerian tradition and in China, the Sun and Moon live on a two-headed mountain. The Jews have twin mountains: Xope6 is the mountain of the Sun, and Sinai is the mountain of the Moon. Temples built in the form of mountains, such as the Sumerian ziggurats and the temples of the Borobudur and Incas, symbolise the cosmic centre and the ascending planes of existence. In Christian art, four rivers originate from the Holy Mountain, which is the Throne of God.

According to various traditions, ropa preserves fragments of ancient races and civilisations. The highest initiates live in its vicinity.

Ci mvolika Mountain is isomorphic (interchangeable) with the World Tree of the Scandinavians and Hindus. In Indian mythological tradition, Mepy was the world mountain. Its Persian counterpart was the iron mountain of Haaraberezayti, the Jewish counterpart was Mount Sinai, the Germanic counterpart was Himingberg, the Mongolian counterpart was Sumer, the Arab counterpart was Kaf, etc. The temple architecture of many peoples symbolised the image of the world mountain.

The mountain is a place of revelation and initiation (cf.: heavenly — supreme, divine). Sacred relics are hidden in ropax. Water gushing from a rock is the water of baptism and salvation, flowing from the mountain by the will of God. Christ is the rock, the source of life-giving waters and the pure river of the four Gospels.

Hyperborea — Hyperb-RAI?

RI recently visited the place where the great Russian river Volga originates. About 400 metres from the source, across the valley, there is a chapel on a hill... It is unclear why it was built here, as it is quite a distance from the source. It is quite a distance away.

Inside the chapel is a crucifixion of Christ, made by an unknown blacksmith. The crucifixion seems to be superimposed on a map of the surrounding area, where four rivers flow from approximately the same place. One of them is the Volga, another is the



Dnieper, the third is the Western Dvina (Daugava), and the fourth is the Lovat. They all flow in different directions and flow into different seas. Some flow into the Caspian and Black Seas, others into the Baltic Sea. On ancient maps of a certain mysterious northern country called Hyperborea, four rivers also flow in different directions.

Now compare this with the description in the Old Testament:

And the Lord God planted a garden in Eden, in the east, and placed there the man whom He had formed. And out of the ground the Lord God made to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight and good for food, the tree of life in the midst of the garden, and the tree of the knowledge of good and evil. A river flowed out of Eden to water the garden, and from there it divided into four headwaters. The name of the first is the Pishon; it flows around the whole land of Havilah, where there is gold. The gold of that land is good; bdellium and onyx stone are also there. The name of the second river is the Gihon; it flows around the whole land of Cush. The name of the third river is Hiddekel: it flows before Assyria. The fourth river is the Euphrates.

Note that we are talking about four rivers, which divide

The Fuco (or Dnieper) flows into the Spisitsia Zezhya, where there is much gold. Hiddekel (or Volga) actually flows into Ac-



Crucifixion in the chapel: the four rivers diverge in four directions from approximately knee level (cf. the 12 tribes) of Jesus.

And here is what the Scandinavian sagas say about the creation of the world: "From the ice licked by the cow Audumla, the first man, Buri, arose." Compare: Udomlya (Audumla) is, perhaps, the city of atomists in the Tver region. The city of Udomlya, like the source of the Volga, is also located in Valdai, and they are not far from each other, exactly halfway between Moscow and St. Petersburg. In any case, many mythical geographical names in the Viking sagas coincide with the real names of cities and towns in the Tver and Novgorod regions of Russia. Buri's son, Odin, is the father of all gods. He is also the Father of the Fallen. He owns a palace called Valhalla (compare with Valdai). Warriors who have fallen in battle live there. The warriors are selected for Valhalla by the Valkyries, who serve them there during feasts. At feasts

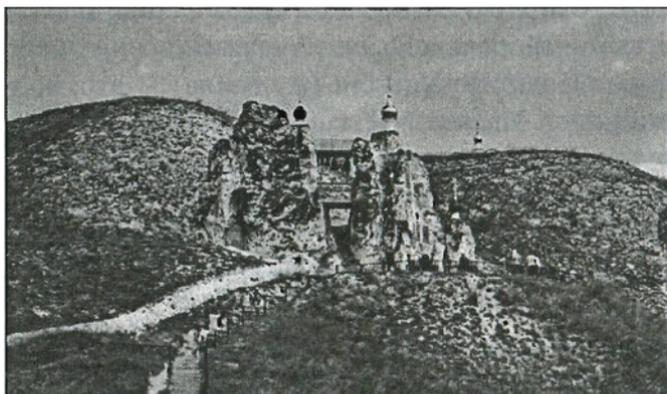
In Valhalla, fallen warriors drink the honeyed milk of the goat Heidrun, who nibbles the leaves of the world tree Yggdrasil. Incidentally, the Tver Region has an ancient symbol — a goat. Four rivers flow from her udder.

And again, four rivers. So it turns out that the unknown blacksmith who forged the crucifix knew that paradise (Valhalla) was located 50-70 thousand years ago on the main watershed of Europe in Valdai. But how could he have known this if the amount of evidence sufficient for such an assumption has only accumulated now (one might even say this year)? And the chapel has been standing here for many years. So did he know?

It seems that this is where the souls of our deceased ancestors dwell.

Divnogorie — the capital of Hyperborea

A According to my assumption, Ivynogorie is the legendary city of Thebes. The oldest city on Earth. The centre of the Aryan world. The centre of Vedic civilisation. Inhabited for at least 50 thousand years. thousand years. This is where all the peoples of the world originated.



The bell tower of the Holy Saviour Church in Divnogorie.
Russia, Voronezh Region

This is where the Argonauts sailed 1,500 years BC from Lower Egypt in search of the Golden Fleece. This is where the prophets Moses, Zarathustra and Odin set off to preach in different countries approximately 1,400 years BC. In its original sense, Divnogorie was Upper Egypt. This is the place referred to in the inscriptions in the early pyramids of African (Lower) Egypt when they speak of Upper Egypt. It was here that the Scythian kings (kharaons) were embalmed, who were then sent by ship to be buried in the lower world of the goddess Maapa on the banks of the Nile.

And all this is in Russia. But this ancient place is almost unknown to our compatriots.

Recently, the so-called Kur-



These are the remains of the oldest pyramids on earth in Divnogorie on the right bank of the Don River, not far from the city of Voronezh in Russia. (In the book

•History

Europe. The Axis of Time*, I cite numerous arguments to prove that this is where the Indo-European civilisation originated.)

This theory refutes the theory popular among Germans about the Indo-Aryan homeland and the American version about the Armenian (Caucasian) point of origin of the development of modern civilisation. Many researchers, based solely on linguistic data, also confirm the path of settlement from Russia, and name the Aryans (Aryans) as the proto-people who formed the modern civilisation of planet Earth.

Take a look at the map of the last glaciations in Eurasia. It is quite clear that civilisation arose along the border of the Moscow and Valdai glaciers on the watershed of the Don and Oka rivers. It was here, possibly in Divnogorie, that humanoid beings encountered God, received the code of speech, and existed for 25,000 years in a closed enclave, separate from Neanderthal settlements.



Пути settlement of peoples

taltsa. And from here, the Ikidi began to spread across the planet 28-35 thousand years ago. In any case, it was in the black earth steppes of Russia and Ukraine that humanity spent its childhood. As the glacier melted, the Aryans moved far north. After the ocean waters broke through onto the continent (the Flood), the White, Black and Baltic Seas were formed. As the climate warms, the ocean level rises. Since the last ice age, it has risen by 100 metres. Most likely, it will rise another 100 metres. England and most of Europe will be submerged, and St. Petersburg will be hidden by the waters of the Baltic Sea. Humanity will begin to migrate again to Valdai and the steppes of Russia. That is, to the original Paradise.

But long before they began to build cities or even establish permanent settlements, 70,000 years ago, humankind entered into a fierce battle with nature for its continued existence as a species. As Europe was covered by glaciers and Africa by desert, animals, followed by primitive humans (who were not much different from them at the time), began to migrate to the north-east — to what is now the Central Russian Plain.

Before the Flood, mammoths, bison, and other animals that had migrated here from all over the continent were abundant in the Moscow region. Early humans roamed alongside them. At that time, there were two completely different types of humanoid creatures. These were Neanderthals



The boundaries of the glacier in primitive times

Neanderthals and Cro-Magnons. Cro-Magnons lived near glaciers in the Russian steppes, while Neanderthals inhabited the rest of the world.

At first, there was little difference in their development. In their evolution, early humans learned to make stone tools and use them in everyday life and hunting. Sex and food were the main drivers of their behaviour. In principle, these two motivations were enough for them to maintain their large population on the one hand and to improve their primitive labour skills to obtain more food on the other. However, the first signs of religious cults and art were already appearing.

Glaciation in Europe is most extensive in the western part. Moving south, the glacier seems to block the Central Russian Plain from Atlantic winds, and comfortable weather prevails in Russia. The famous steppe black soil is the first sign that there was no glacier here.

Such weather leads to the vigorous growth of steppe vegetation. The grassy lawn is so dense that it prevents shrubs and trees from growing and provides an extensive food source for numerous buffalo, mammoths, rhinos and other animals. Thirty thousand years ago, the Russian plain resembled the modern savannahs of Africa. On the high right bank of the Middle Don, on terraces protected from the north-westerly winds, scientists

discovered an extensive settlement of ancient people who settled here about 50,000 years ago.

Twenty so-called ancient human settlements have already been discovered in this small area. The term "settlement" has long been used in classical archaeology, but in this case, something more than a temporary dwelling place for ancient humans has been found here. There was a settlement here that can be called the first city on Earth. It was discovered back in 1879 by scientist I.S. Polyakov. The main excavations were carried out in the 1920s and 1930s. rr. and in the 40s-60s of the 20th century. Some of the sites contained several cultural layers relating to different stages of human development. The remains of a ground dwelling (area 35a t5 m) with hearths located along the longitudinal axis, numerous dugouts and utility pits, flint tips, mammoth tusk hoes, bone spatulas, a deer antler staff, about forty female statuettes made of mammoth tusk and marl, and figurines of a bear and a cave lion.

People lived here for more than a thousand years. While the lower layers of the settlement date back to 50-35 thousand years ago, when people mainly hunted mammoths, the later layers contain no mammoth bones, although reindeer bones are found.

Cro-Magnons began to gain an advantage in competition when they invented fishing nets and learned to sew clothes. But this indicates that important spiritual and intellectual changes took place in the minds of this species of human.

Before that, both human species observed and analysed the world. All the objects they used were obtained by simplifying primitive forms. They chipped off a sharp piece of stone to make a stone axe. They skinned a bear and wore its skin. Until then, humans had not been able to imagine that skins could be joined together to make more comfortable clothing. This required imagination and the ability to think abstractly, that is, to combine different phenomena into a single picture.

nature. The fact that Cro-Magnons learned to sew clothes and make nets suggests that their minds had acquired new ways of thinking. The ability and habit of thinking is probably the reason why man was "expelled from paradise."

At this time, the largest volcanic eruption in central Italy occurred. Archaeologists have even found a thick layer of volcanic ash in the steppes of Russia. The ash blocked out the sun for several years. Perhaps this was the root cause of the first exodus from paradise by the first settlers. It was at this time that Cro-Magnon settlements appeared in many places in Western Europe, Asia and Africa.

Was the climate catastrophe the reason for the transformation of human consciousness? This remains to be seen. For now, the only clear conclusion is that the "expulsion from paradise" took place 30–32 thousand years ago. This moment coincides with a climate catastrophe associated with volcanic eruptions on the Apennine Peninsula, the beginning of the settlement of modern humans across the planet, and the disappearance of Neanderthals. What was the cause and what was the effect still requires further research.

When and where did modern humans originate?

Today, the accumulated knowledge in various fields of science, as a result of their synthesis, allows us to reveal this mystery. Modern humans were created as a result of evolution in a closed space between glaciers in the territory of modern European Russia, parts of Ukraine and Belarus.

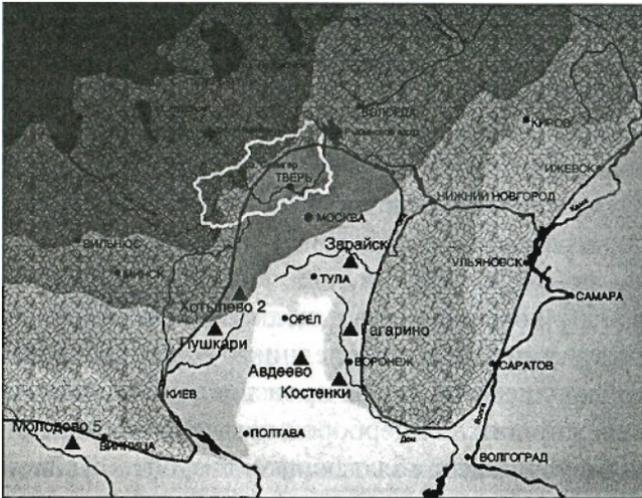
This occurred at the end of the Odintsovo warming period and the beginning of the Valdai glaciation. The Valdai glaciation, 80–10 thousand years ago, covered the European part (part of the Russian Plain). The glaciers reached the modern Valdai Hills. Climatic conditions were very harsh. At this time, the West-

Europe was covered by Alpine glaciers. However, it only became extremely harsh 24–23 thousand years ago. At its peak, 22,500–27,700 years ago, it reached the Baltic Ridge, Orsha, the area between the upper Dniester and Western Dvina rivers, Smolensk (between Smolensk and Belaya), Vyshny Volochek, Pestovo, and the Molo-Sheksninskaya lake plain. At that time, under conditions of permafrost, the predominant landscapes of the European plains were vast expanses of tundra, steppes and forest-steppes. 70-50 thousand years ago, the Tver glaciation of the Russian Plain took place. The southern border of the glacier reached the area of modern Tver. Some researchers consider it to be only a stage of the Moscow glaciation. The last glacial epoch identified in the Alps, corresponding to the Valdai glaciation, is called Würm, 70-70 thousand years ago (its beginning is dated from 185 to 70 thousand years ago, and its end 10-12 thousand years ago). The maximum cooling of Würm occurred between 20,000 and 16,000 years ago. During Würm, the level of the world's oceans was 100 m lower than today. There are three phases of Würm (Würm I, Würm II, Würm III), the middle of which is characterised by a significant reduction in the area of ice age and is sometimes considered an interglacial period.

The Moscow glaciation was the glaciation of the East European Plain that followed the maximum Dnieper glaciation and was separated from it by a relatively warm period known as the Odintsovo period. Some researchers consider the Moscow glaciation to be only one stage of the Dnieper glaciation.

I recently sorted all known ancient human settlements by time period and superimposed them on a map of the last glaciation. The resulting picture explained a lot.

The map clearly shows that the Don, Dnieper and Oka rivers were formed as a result of glacier melting. These are its boundaries. And it was here that most of the "childhood" of modern humanity took place. Only relatively recently did we begin to spread across the planet. All of the oldest ancient human settlements discovered to date are located in this very area. This is the primordial world.



Dniro River ice formation and Moscow ice formation
Paldays Glaciation

Glaciation of the Russian Plain

Please note: all sites dating back 30-50 thousand years are located in the valley between **the** Moscow and Valdai **glaciers**. **This** refutes the **common** belief that our ancestors have always inhabited the entire planet.

As we can see, modern humans emerged in a very small area north and west of present-day Moscow, cut off from the rest of the world on three sides by a glacier, and existed there for almost 25 thousand years. Then the world began to change as the glacier began to melt. The history of humanity is divided into three periods. The first period is birth (70-50 thousand years ago). The second period is childhood (approximately 50-25 thousand years ago). Man learns to speak and write. Moreover, I am becoming convinced that the alphabet appeared first, and only then did man learn to speak. During this period, humans acquire a new quality of thinking that was not present in the previous "version" of humanity — Neanderthals. Our ancestors acquire the ability to think differently, the ability to synthesise, not just analyse. Logic emerges. Astronomy and mathematics emerge. Vedic philosophy emerges.

Philosophy. Religion emerges, and a complex social organisation of society is created — a three-tiered caste structure.

So what was so special about this?

The answer can also be found in the ice age in Europe. The valley between the glaciers was truly a paradise on earth

. Such climatic conditions have never been seen anywhere else. This land, bounded by the Dnieper, Oka and Don rivers, remained for many thousands of years, expanding further north as the glaciers melted. People also moved behind the glacier. Researchers call these people Aryans. And the country near the glacier — Hyperborea.

All authors of works that have come down to us unanimously describe the Aryans who lived in Hyperborea as people of enormous stature, blond-haired and blue-eyed, possessing incredible strength and bravery, absolutely fearless, unable to value either their own lives or those of others. The Aryans are credited with special mental abilities, the ability to communicate with a mystical side of the world that is closed to ordinary people. Aryan society was the first to acquire all the features of a caste or class-based state. It is noteworthy that in the history of many Indo-European peoples (Hindus, Iranians, Greeks, Germans, Slavs, Celts, Balts), the three-caste system of social organisation can be traced from the most ancient times almost to the present day. It forms the basic mythological, cultural and linguistic forms. As some authors point out, the three-caste division corresponds to the idea of the tripartite structure of man, where the soul, spirit and body are distinguished. It turns out that priests correspond to the spirit, warriors to the soul, and labourers to the body. Thus, the state takes the form of a "great man." (This paradigm is also characteristic of the early Christian structure of the church, where there is nothing superfluous, everything occupies a specific and necessary place and performs its functions.)

So, the "expulsion from paradise" occurred approximately 32-30 thousand years ago. This event coincides with a global volcanic eruption on the Apennine Peninsula and the collapse of an ideal society. This caused profound changes in human consciousness.

Written monuments of the Hyperboreans

In the primitive world was located at the foot of the Valdai and Moscow glaciers, which were situated on the Oka and Don rivers. As the glaciers melted, this world expanded and moved northward. The appearance of Homo sapiens and the beginning of the Upper Palaeolithic period marked the start of the Mologa-Sheksna interglacial period, i.e. about 50,000 years ago. After the discovery of the "first European" at the Kos-Tinki site in the Voronezh region, serious researchers do not dispute this. It is interesting to note what Slavic legends and previously unknown facts in human history, established on their basis, say about the origin of man.

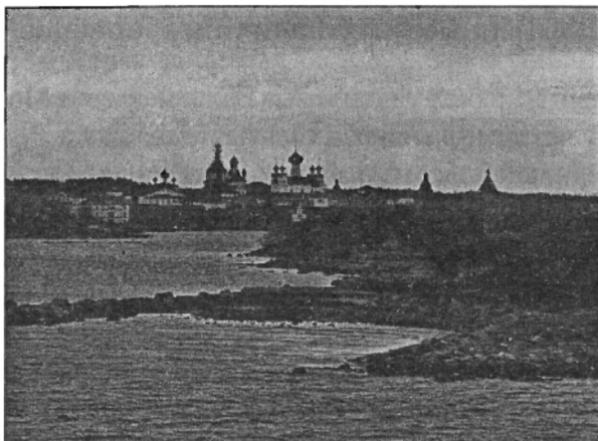
facts in human history.

In September 2005, the book "The First 6ylins of the Slavs" (Golyakov V. Yu., Yurkovets V.P. — SP6.: Olga, 2005) was published. It contains the most ancient epics from the Golyakov family collection — "Pervobyl" and the beginning of the epic collection "Tsars of the River". The emergence of the first modern humans is associated with the Valdai (Würm) glaciation, which caused global changes in the biosphere.

The fertile climate that existed in the north of Eastern Europe (modern-day European Russia) around 70-65 thousand



Nipovapustan, Lake Sepiger, VvAai, Tversaya Obpasta).
The heart calls out: this is no ordinary place!



The Solovetsky Islands. The White Sea. This was the location of the legendary paradise at the moment of its destruction.
Z2tasy ipetnazA

years ago, as a result of planetary processes, was replaced by a period of glaciation. The consequences of this process are the starting point for a qualitatively new stage in the evolution of biological life on Earth. The sharp change in environmental conditions not only wiped out the weak representatives of the upright-walking species, but also forced the remaining, physically strongest and most resilient part of the population to quickly develop new ways of surviving in a radically changed world, which served as a powerful impetus for the development of the creative abilities of the ancestors of modern humans. The change in the logic of social behaviour described in the epic "Orey Bozhich" gave them a colossal advantage over other species in the struggle to master the surrounding space. The expansion of their territory, no longer just an area but a tribal space, passed from generation to generation, no longer of a population but of a people.

The epic "Time of the Oriy" is the period from the first ancestor Orey to the beginning of the "Kings of the Rivers" Dvina and Peuropa. This period, as follows from the epic, ended suddenly and also due to an ecological catastrophe (the final melting of the Valdai

glacier), which destroyed the traditional way of life of the ancestors and marked the beginning of the great period of the "Rechitsy" — the "Kings of the Rivers".

In a seminal work published in 1981 by a group of scientists — palaeogeographers and anthropologists G.I. Lazukov, M.D. Gvozdever, and Ya.Ya. Roginsky, entitled *Nature and Ancient Man* (Moscow: Myśl, 1981), devoted to the problems of interaction between nature and primitive man, attention is drawn to the fact that

"the physical type <...> of Upper Palaeolithic man, from the time of his appearance to the present day, has not undergone any significant changes, and the morphological differences between Upper Palaeolithic man and modern man are very small." This gives reason to say that something happened to human consciousness 50,000 years ago: humans encountered God, that is, they actually became human.

Belya Shch.

The beginning of <RECHICHES>

The mythical arcade "Kings of the Rivers" begins with the demise of "Iria Paradise" — a comfortable habitat that existed on the Valdai watershed and in the lowlands now occupied by the White Sea, before the end of the Valdai glaciation. The glacier receded northward and ceased to provide protection from the north wind. The sudden onset of cold weather after the glacier melted forced our ancestors to seek refuge by quickly moving south to warmer climes. This journey was led by Tsar Dvina. This event is described in the first book of the collection "Tsars of the Rivers" — "Dvina Orievitch":

Yes, like the bright Tsar Dvina Orievich himself, Yes,
in the great blizzard and fierce cold, Yes, he gathered
a clan of five men,
And led that clan, moving swiftly,
Even though the frost was biting — Svarozhich
himself, He struck back without missing a
beat,
Tirelessly, day and night,

And did not break the clan of Dvina
 Orievich. And along that river that he
 ploughed
 The great Tsar Dvina Orievich, All his
 sons, grandsons, and rulers, Went to the
 heat and to Ladoga And across Lake
 Onega
 And that river was named in honour of the holy Tsar Dvina.

Note: Tsar Dvina leads five tribes from the 12 tribes of Israel. That is, we are talking about the history of White Rus. This means that seven Aryan tribes had already left the primitive world and moved to the Middle Volga, Kama and Pre-Urals, forming Blue Rus (Sarmatia) there. The need to leave their area of residence at the mouth of the Northern Dvina was dictated not only by the unexpected onset of cold weather. The cooling was preceded by a sudden breakthrough of ocean waters and a rise in water levels in the White Sea. During global warming, the ocean rises and water breaks through into the lowlands on the continent. Global warming in northern Russia, the area of settlement of modern Ikodeys, resulted, strange as it may seem, in a cold snap and a flood. Water flooded the places where our ancestors lived "up to their knees". This flood and its consequences are described in the epic poem "How Tsar Dvina Tried to Resist," which is not included in the book. This epic poem in the Golyakov family treasure stands apart from the collection "Tsars of the Rivers" and tells of the flooding of "Iriya Paradise":

Alas, our white tsar — Tsar Dvina! He tried to resist,
 with his family,
 He tried to resist along the shore, Along the
 6epery and the White Sea.
 But the water came — the terrible water,
 The water rose to his chest, The water
 rose to his stomach,

That water **flowed** down to his knees. Oh,
the land of our ancestors, Iria Raya!
Ah, farewell, my beloved, all flooded,
Farewell, **my beloved, the flooded island**,
Iria is our holy paradise, Iria is our land.

(From the Golyakov family heirlooms)

The first division of humanity. The epic poem "How Tsar Dvina Orievich relied on Pechora Orievich" tells how the first tsars, Dvina and his younger brother Pechora, divided into two groups and became the progenitors of two branches of Cro-Magnons — western (Dvina) and eastern (Pechora). Here, the epic tells of the separation of the once united humanity into Belui and Siniui Rus. Five tribes of Tsar Dvina settled in Valdai (modern-day Tver, Novgorod, Smolensk, and Pskov regions of Russia). Subsequently, they settled in Scandinavia and the Baltic states. The Slavs and Germans are descended from them. Tsar Pechora took seven tribes with him to the east. They formed Sarmatia. The Tatars and Jews are descended from them. Over time, matriarchy arose in Sarmatia. Thus, the world was divided into West and East, into the world of Adam and the world of Eve.

But as in the cold season, as in the chilly time,
And the bright Tsar Dvina-Oryevich himself,
Gathered his relatives around him,
And summoned all those who were before him. Tsar
Dvina spoke these words:
•т,д,il YOU, MY PEOPLE, MY }RELATIVES,
My pillars, my partners,
You each share according to your will, You share
between me and my brother, May Pechora lead you
all,
And lead you away from me to the left,
And Perun will reward you with your fate,
And he will reward you with a blood
crow,

Whoever takes success on their path,
Whoever becomes a seed on their journey,
And rise, when the seed is ripe in its own time,
And Perun demands the harvest,
Let him be marked as the source of
humanity, From him, God's Kind will
inherit everything.
As Dvina-Oryevich said, it was done the next day.
Thus, in their travels, God's relatives spread
God's lineage everywhere through
themselves.

{From the Golyakovt family treasure}

Beginning with the flooding of "Iria Paradise" — the blossoming island of the White Sea — and ending with a sudden and very severe cold snap, the process forced our ancestors to hastily move to the south. Sarmatia emerged from the single proto-people, from which "God's Family inherits everything." Vedic monasteries appeared in Sarmatia. The philosophy of Sarmatia, after many transformations and travels around the world, would later *form* the basis of all modern world religions.

Iriy (Viry) Paradise — the island land of the legendary Belovodye in Russian legends — even became the reason for the emergence of a special religious movement in Old Belief — the Belovodskaya Hierarchy. Belovodye was the mystical goal of Old Believer settlers who sought it, including in the Far East.

The expedition of the Tsars of Dvina and Pechora took place sometime during the Valdai Glaciation. Within the Valdai Glaciation, which lasted about 60,000 years, there were a number of distinct stages. However, only the period that began between 40,000 and 50,000 years ago (the maximum temperature was reached 38,000-35,000 years ago) and lasted about 5-10 millennia can be considered the time of Iriya (paradise). The northern part of European Russia had the warmest climate during the entire Valdai glaciation. Only during this period was the White Sea region free of glaciers.

ka. Moreover, it is this interstadial that ends with one of the sharpest temperature drops in all these 60 millennia, somewhere around 35,000 years ago, which is abnormal even for the glacial period. Thus, geological data from the Quaternary (glacial) period — the Pleistocene — and the reconstruction of paleotemperatures in the northern hemisphere allow us to place the events described in the first epics of the "Kings of the Rivers" in only one place on the timeline — approximately 35 thousand years ago. And here, curious coincidences immediately begin to appear. It was at this time that Neanderthals suddenly disappeared from Europe and Cro-Magnons appeared. The first settlement of Siberia, the Far East and China began. The simultaneous sudden disappearance of Neanderthals suggests that this is somehow connected with the beginning of the time of the "Re-chich" — the "Kings of the Rivers".

In 2001, in Kostenki, Voronezh Region, an expedition by the Institute of Material Culture History (St. Petersburg) of the Russian Academy of Sciences discovered layers of volcanic ash in the excavations. Voronezh is far from areas of active volcanic activity. Where did the ash come from? The age of the Kostenki ash was determined quite accurately — between 33,000 and 32,000 years ago. The ash turned out to be identical to the southern Italian ash found in the bottom sediments of the Adriatic Sea. Such ash of the same age had previously been found in the sections of a number of Palaeolithic sites in Central and Eastern Europe, which indicates the global nature of the event.

According to volcanologists, they were the result of eruptions from the Phlegraean Fields volcanic system in southern Italy (in the area of modern-day Naples). For the people living at that time, such a powerful fall of volcanic ash was a disaster. The ash ejected into the stratosphere prevented sunlight from penetrating at least northern Europe, which was probably the main cause of the "Palaeolithic nuclear winter".

This is also reflected in one of the Russian bylina. It is called "How Tsar Dvina Orievich Illuminated the Path with Fire":

Yes, like the bright Tsar Dvina Orievich himself,
 Yes, even though he walked during the day with
 his relatives,
 Yes, as it was on that day, as if it were a dark night,
 Yes, as the night was darker than dark,
 And as far as the eye could see, there was
 nothing to be seen,
 And how the bright Tsar Dvina Orievich himself
 Could not see his own kinsmen either.
 But while the fires were behind him, Strig fior threw
 a hot branch, A hot, burning branch.
 And as the bright Tsar Dvina Orievich himself, He
 himself took the hot twig,
 And how he took it in his white hands,
 And raised it above his head, And how
 everything around him lit up,
 And when everything around was
 illuminated, It became easier for Dvina's kin,
 To follow their own Iyar on the long road, To
 follow the Tsar himself to a better life.
 And now, as Ijar has commanded, To find
 the bright branch themselves, To show
 God's people,
 To walk towards the light in dark days.

(From the Golyakov family treasure)

This same episode is probably reflected in the Old Testament in the parable of the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah, destroyed by God.

The existence of the Mologa-Sheksna interglacial period is recognised by most researchers (other names — Middle Valdai interglacial period or "Middle Valdai"). Reconstruction

The paleogeographic situation indicates that the entire northern coast of the Russian Plain below 20–30 metres during the Mologa-Sheksna interglacial period was under water. This significantly narrows the search area — to look for "Iriy Rai" At the time of its collapse, there were islands of suitable size in the White Sea, whose elevations above the current sea level are within the range of 20–30 metres. There are very few such islands in the White Sea, and almost all of them are united into a single archipelago — the Solovetsky Islands. The average elevations of the largest island in the archipelago (as well as the other islands) fall within this range. The main part of its territory rises 20-30 metres above sea level, reaching 50-80 metres in some places — Volchya Mountain (46.9 metres), Sekirnaya Mountain (77.5 metres), Podnebesnaya Mountain (80.7 metres) and others. If the sea level rises by 30 metres, only a few peaks and two small islands *in* the central and northern parts of the island will remain above water. It can be assumed that the legendary Golyn Mountain is located on one of them. Today, this peak of the island (80.7 metres high) is called Podnebesnaya.

Do the myths of the world mention Hyperborea?

AThe Icelandic collection of mythological and heroic songs, commonly referred to as the "Poetic Edda," has been preserved in a single manuscript found in Iceland in 1643 by the scholar Bryngólf Sveinsson. In the 17th century, interest in ancient manuscripts was revived in Denmark and Sweden, and in Iceland, then a Danish colony, they began to be collected intensively. Today, they are invaluable sources of knowledge about the past.

And in the epic of the South Russian peoples, which can be judged, for example, by the surviving books of the Avesta and the Vedas from Iran and India, the history of the world began in the north. The Scandinavians have preserved memories of the early history of the world. Here is what their books say.

"In the beginning there was Muspelheim, the world of fire, lying on K'ga. It is a place of terrible light and heat. Only its inhabitants, the fire giants, can endure its flames. Surt, their leader, guards the border of Muspelheim and is armed with a fiery sword."

Outside Muspelheim lies a void called Ginnungagap, and to the north of it is Niflheim, a world of formidable darkness and cold.

"In this world, the spring Hvergelmer appeared, and twelve rivers flowed from it. The rivers froze and occupied Ginnungagap. When the wind, rain, ice and cold meet the warmth and fire of Muspelheim in the centre of Ginnungagap, a place of light, air and warmth will be born."

What does the legend mean by fire giants? Neanderthals who prevented our ancestors from leaving the icy gorge? Are the twelve rivers the twelve tribes that came out of the spring of Hvergelmer? It seems that the meeting point between man and god should be sought west or south-west of Moscow. What happened at the Valdai Ridge? Perhaps the centre of this world is the hill located 14 kilometres from the regional centre of Sandovo. The name of the village of Tukhan can be translated as "lord".

Perhaps ancient Hyperborea was ruled from here until
Has the glacier melted?

"Where fire and ice met for the first time, melting drops appeared. Under the melting ice lay a giant of frost named Ymir. Ymir slept, sweating. Several giants, both male and female, appeared under his left arm. Thus began the race of giants, the Jötunn, cruel and cunning like the ice and flame that created them.

Along with the giants, a cow named Au-dumlr appeared from the melting ice, from whose udder flowed four rivers of milk that nourished Ymir. There were no green pastures yet, and Au-dumlr grazed on the ice, licking the ice blocks. After one day of licking, she freed a man's hair from the ice. After the second day, his head appeared. On the third day, the whole man was free from ice. The man's name was Buri. He had a son named Bor. Bor married Bestla, the daughter of the giant Belter, and they had three sons. One was the first, Vili the second, and Ve the third. One and his brothers

are the rulers of heaven and earth, and he himself is the greatest and most famous of all the gods.

*Мт4ф • **p•ee Audumle, c•pee everything • p***«.....e * **
beginning of the melting of the glacier • * r ®*** rivers. In the north of
Tver*

**!..... are called manue••. river Monoza t.... — river)
or the village of Molokovo. Kcmamu, the Moloka River stretches along
.....^**' *p *уыВалдѣй** “*p* *!* еше ® ^P* юлож
века бѣла необычно полавобііой.*

*Веш'pe river of milk? On ancient maps r•nep *p e* are also depicted
chem•p e pe — ouu flow • p *•e* *p***!-In Valdai, the Volga, Dnieper,
and*

*The Western Dvina and Lovat flow into the Rازی c•p** i caemn.*

"Odin and his brothers killed the giant Ymir. Ymir was so huge that all the other giants drowned in the blood that gushed from his wounds, and the cow Audumla also drowned. Only one of Ymir's grandsons, Bergmir, managed to build a boat on which he and his wife were saved.

Odin, Vili, and Ve created humans — a man and a woman — from two trees. Odin gave them spirit and life. Vili gave them understanding and movement. Ve gave them clothes and names. The man was named Ask (Ash), and the woman was named Embla (Willow). Ask and Embla are the ancestors of all people in Midgard.

These are encrypted messages to our contemporaries. We have yet to discover what exactly our ancestors wanted to tell us, but you must agree that it is very similar to what we read in the Bible.

Prometheus lived on my street!

Я I live in the oldest part of Tver. If you look closely at the landforms, it is clear that in ancient times, this area was probably at the foot of a glacier.

Traces of ancient glacial lakes are visible everywhere, and stones are scattered about, some of them bearing traces left by ancient people. Traces are often found. These are stones (have they always been

so dense?), on which a female footprint is clearly visible. They are called the footprints of the Virgin Mary. But sometimes you can also find hoofprints.

At the end of my street there is a stone that I have been looking at for a long time, but I could not understand its purpose. It has three holes. All of them are 5-7 cm deep. Two holes are square (one larger, the other smaller) and one is round. How they were made is completely unclear. Even today



Kawendlya popuzeniya ognya
on the street

With that technique, it would have been problematic. The indentations are located on the flat side, which probably used to rise above the ground when the stone itself was embedded in the ground. I recently found a description of how fire was made in the Stone Age and realised that this is a device for extracting fire. The large square hole is for tinder, the second is for saltpetre, and the round hole is where friction was used to produce fire. What does this mean? It means that Prometheus lived on my street!

Here is a description of the process from an old book: The primary tinder for kindling fire was prepared from mushrooms (tinder fungi). A mushroom soaked in saltpetre produces tinder that ignites easily from a spark. Saltpetre, or potassium nitrate salts, was extracted from chicken droppings. Therefore, I am sure that the word "chicken" comes from the Garden of Eden. The chicken-Ka-na was domesticated as far back as the Stone Age, hence the following expressions:

"A chicken is not a bird." The saying "let the red rooster go" also comes from "chicken selitry." The rooster was the first to see



Jacob Jordaens.

The eagle tormenting Prometheus

as the Master obtained Fire. The rooster from the island of Buyan (Bapa-Vene — modern-day Rügen Island in Germany) on the Varangian Route gave the name to the free people who lived outside the Aryan matriarchal communes (First Varangians) — the Varangians. But why and how *did* the Master of Fire from the capital of the White World in Valdai (on the border of the Tver and Novgorod regions) end up on one of the islands of the Great Route in the Baltic Sea?

This is an eternal story... The sorcerers of dark Kanev accused the Brenno caste, who had obtained fire, of violating the laws of Zion: "These mindless ones want to obtain His Fire and disturb the peace of Mother Sinai!" The eternal struggle between progressives and conservatives! This plot has been repeated many times throughout the history of civilisation.

Lukomorye — a province of Hyperborea

What did A.S. Pushkin mean when he said: "At Lukomorye there is a green oak tree, a golden chain on that oak tree. And day and night, a learned cat walks around the chain"? What is Lukomorye? The answer can be found in the history of the Polovtsians, one of the ancient peoples who inhabited the territory of Rus for centuries, whose gene pool lies the basis of modern Russians and Ukrainians.

The Polovtsians, who inhabited the Kog Rus, belonged to the Sarmatian world. In Europe, the Polovtsians were called Cumans, and in Central Asia, they were called Kypchaks. The Polovtsians left behind a characteristic type of settlement on **дуга** hills and watersheds, away from water — the famous Ukrainian **поодаль**. This type sharply differs



The south of modern Russia and Ukraine

from Slavic-Russian settlements on high river banks, in close proximity to water. This is understandable: the Rus-Varangians travelled by boat along rivers, while the Polovtsians travelled by horse on land. If we recall the ancient Indian epic about the northern homeland of the Aryans who created India, an analogy suggests itself: the Rus are the descendants of the five Pandava brothers, and the Polovtsians are the descendants of the ancient Kauravas. According to the books of the Brahmins of India, it was the war between them, which took place 3106 years before the birth of Christ, that marked the beginning of the Kali Yuga period — a time of maximum clouding of human consciousness. However, this period seems to be coming to an end (and we will return to the Pandavas and Kauravas later).

It seems that Lukomor'ye is the name of a region in the Northern Black Sea coast, which in the 11th century coincided with the area of settlement of the Polovtsians. The Slavs mainly took Polovtsian women as wives. In our methodology for studying history, the Slavic world was the world of Ra (male dominance and sun cults), while the Polovtsians were the heirs of Sarmatia (a world dominated by the feminine principle and moon cults).

And yet, what is Lukomor'ye? Here is what the dictionary says: *Yugo-more* (poet. *ymap.*): *sea bow — sea bay, cove, bend of the sea bepeza. There were also river Lukomor'ye.*

According to Slavic mythology, Lukomor'ye is a sacred place where the world tree stands — an axis through which one can reach other worlds, as its top touches the heavens and its roots reach the underworld. Gods descend and ascend this tree. Sometimes Lukomor'ye was called the ancient Northern kingdom, where people fall into hibernation in order to wake up to the return of the spring sun — this interpretation is recorded *in* the studies of N.M. Karamzin, A.N. Afanasyev and A.A. Korinfsky.

Commentators on Pushkin's texts have located Lukomor'ye on the Black Sea, the Sea of Azov, and even in Siberia. Koca Lukomor'ye is a spit near the village of Bezymennoye in the Novoazovsk

district of the Donetsk region, located on the 6epery of the Sea of Azov, 30 km east of Mariupol.

Early Western European maps (G. Mercator, 1595; I. Gondius, 1606; I. Macca, 1633; J. Cantelli, 1683) depicting the Ob and Altai rivers also feature Lukomor'ye. Apparently, cartographers followed Sigismund Herberstein's "Notes on Muscovy," which states that Lukomor'ye is located "in ropax on the other side of the Ob," "...and the Kossin River flows from the Lukomor'ye Mountains... Together with this river, another river, the Kassima, has its source and, flowing through Lukomor'ye, flows into the great river Takhnin." However, such a toponym does not exist in Russian historical cartography.

Lukomor'ye is mentioned in ancient Russian chronicles as one of the places inhabited by the Polovtsians. Presumably, Lukomor'ye was located near the estuaries of the Azov and Black Seas and the lower reaches of the Don and Dnieper rivers. Lukomor'ye is also mentioned in this sense in "The Tale of Igor's Campaign".

Princes Togli and Akush are named as Lukomor'ye khans in a 1193 record about the peace that the Kiev princes Svyatoslav and Rkōrik wanted to conclude with the Polovtsians. Svyatoslav instructed Rurik to invite the Lukomor'ye Polovtsians "Akuta and Ytoglya." Both of them came to Kapev, where the two Russian princes were waiting for them. Svyatoslav took it upon himself to negotiate an agreement with another Polovtsian tribe, the Burchevichs, led by the khans Osoluk and Izai.

The Burchevichs arrived on the left bank of the Dnieper and stopped opposite Napev, refusing to enter it because they had prisoners from Chernihiv, whom they could force to return during the negotiations. The Burchevichs began to invite the Kiev princes to their camp, saying, "It is you, not us, who need peace." The Russian princes replied that neither their grandfathers nor their fathers had ever gone to the steppe to ask for peace. Then the Burchevichs withdrew from the negotiations and left for the steppe, and Sviatoslav refused to make peace with only half of them: "...I cannot make peace with half of them," he said and left Kaniv for Kiev (PSRL, II, 676).

Why was this world called Lukomor'ye?

We can find the explanation *in* ancient history. Let us briefly review ancient history. 70,000 years ago, humanity was practically extinct. Only 2,000 humanoid creatures of our type, the Pra-Cro-Magnons, remained on Earth. The rest of the planet was inhabited by humans with a different genetic code — Neanderthals. A small tribe of our ancestors hid in the territory of the modern Russian Plain.



The oldest settlement of modern humans was discovered in the Vladimir region. It is exactly 70,000 years old. All the people on Earth lived here, on the banks of the Oka River. At this time, a great warming began. Glaciers melted, and vast forests spread to the Arctic Circle. The ocean level rose 100 metres above its current level. Significant areas of land were submerged. Almost all of Eurasia was flooded. In the Bible, this moment corresponds to human life in paradise. The location is not difficult to determine. All of inhabited Europe and Asia was submerged. Humanity survived

only on a large island stretching from modern-day Moscow to modern-day Kharkiv and Donetsk. An important place in this world was Valdai. This elevation, from which four rivers (the modern Volga, Dnieper, Western Dvina and Lovat) flow in different directions, is, as I wrote above, the location of the biblical Paradise. This was the axis of the world. The top of the world tree. However, its roots were on the earth.

Today, the Don River flows through a vast canyon that cuts deep into the south, into the world where humans first settled. In ancient times, this area was shallow water covered with islands. This place is Lukomorye. The hot southern climate contributed to the warming of the water and the abundant growth of corals. The surroundings of the cities of Voronezh, Belgorod, and all the way to the Sea of Azov are continuous chalk ridges and hills, the remains of ancient coral islands. In ancient times, this was a world teeming with fish and birds. To this day, the Lower Volga and Lower Don are a paradise for fishermen. It is this combination of water and land that has been given the name Lukomorye, which can be translated as "sea of life".

Fifty thousand years ago, the world changed. A new ice age began. However, the characteristics of this last glaciation were such that ice mountains surrounded the world from the west, north and east, leaving it virtually untouched. It was as if God was protecting humankind.

Fifty thousand years ago, at the beginning of the glaciation, humans acquired speech. They became fully human. Thirty-two thousand years ago, a huge volcanic eruption occurred, covering the glacier with ash, which led to its intensive melting. Humans left the Lukomorye region and began to settle across the planet. Neanderthals disappeared everywhere. In many places around the world, Cro-Magnon settlements appeared. Periods of warming and cooling followed one another. Ocean waters flooded coastal lowlands during warming periods. But floods also occurred during cooling periods. The fact is that the Eurasian plate is like a concave mirror — when the Arctic Ocean freezes, the flow of water through Siberian and northern European rivers is interrupted by glaciers, and water begins to

accumulate in inland seas. We can see the remains of these seas: the Azov and Aral Seas were once a single body of water. All of Western Siberia and part of Europe not covered by glaciers were submerged. It is the memory of this last Flood that has been preserved in the books of the Old Testament of the Bible. The last Flood lasted more than 3,000 years. And again, the primordial world was not affected. People were saved on the Valdai, Donbass and Central Russian Uplands.

The rebirth of Lukomorje — <The world of the living sailor

I The last drainage of the Eurasian Ocean did not occur into the Arctic Ocean, which had previously led to a rapid restoration of ice age conditions, but rather through the broken straits of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles into the Mediterranean Sea, which had become significantly shallower during the ice age.

This drained the entire Russian Plain and reduced the depth of the Turan and West Siberian Seas. The discharge of water was rapid and enormous. This led to the flooding of the Mediterranean shelf. But it freed up vast areas of Eurasia from water. The people of Lukomorje began to repopulate the world. In distant corners, they encountered primitive people who had survived the Flood in ropax.

But these were primitive people. It turns out that, in the long term, humanity develops only in its original world. In other places, it degrades or, at best, stops developing. I have not yet found an explanation for this. The breakthrough of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles occurred 11,640 years ago.

That was a long time ago. After that, modern history began.

From that moment on, the relatively warm climate of the modern interglacial period was established. Only two bodies of water remained from the vast Eurasian Ocean — Lake Balaton in Europe and the Turan Sea in Central Asia, which slowly dried up. The division of the Turan Sea into the modern Caspian and Aral Seas probably occurred only 2-3 thousand years ago.

The main catastrophic events associated with the end of the last ice age (the grandiose flooding of the Eurasian plains, the breakthrough of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, and the flooding of the coastal plains of the Mediterranean Sea) occurred between 12,000 and 11,640 years ago. References to the Great Flood can be found in Sumerian and Greek myths, ancient Slavic legends, Vedic and biblical texts.

Greek scholars wrote about the breach of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles. In the **3rd** century BC, the physicist Straton of Lampsacus wrote: "The Euxine Pontus (Black Sea) previously had no outlet at Byzantium, but the rivers flowing into the Pontus broke through and opened a passage, and the water rushed into the Propontis (Sea of Marmara) and the Hellespont (Dardanelles)."

At this time, the level of the world's oceans rises sharply, flooding coastal areas and breaking through into the lowlands where the White and Baltic Seas are today. This is how the modern geography of the world came into being. However, the primordial world and Lukomor'ye continue their history. Lukomor'ye moves to the shores of the Sea of Azov. Here, at the mouth of the Don River, Pontus was formed, from where the people of the sea emerged, creating the Great Egyptian civilisation, India, China and Mesopotamia. This happens at about the same time, approximately 5,100 years ago, after the war between the northern pandans (river dwellers) and the k'zhny kauravs (horsemen) and the beginning of the Kali Yuga era.

Later, the Bosporan Kingdom emerges on the shores of the Sea of Azov, from which the ancient world will emerge.

The Polovtsians, who lived here seven centuries after the collapse of the ancient world, still remembered its greatest history. The Russian poet Alexander Pushkin, an ancestor of the Ethiopian who left Lukomor'ye several thousand years ago, also remembered it. It seems that the time has come for today's inhabitants of our planet, and above all Russians, to remember it. It is Russian civilisation that preserves the continuity of the population, culture and language of the primordial world of Lukomor'ye.

The Transformation of Hyperborea



HClimate change is constantly occurring on planet Earth. Human life is but a moment in history, so it seems to us that the world around us has always been this way and always will be. But this is not so. Everything changes. Climate on Earth is changing. Humanity must constantly adapt to new conditions and respond to the challenges of the new era, otherwise it may perish, as one species of *Homo sapiens*, which scientists call Neanderthal, once did.

They died out approximately 28,000 years ago. Between 30,000 and 29,000 years ago, the so-called Gravettian culture appeared in Eastern Europe, creating new tools such as bows and fishing nets, which significantly expanded the range of available prey. In addition, Cro-Magnons learned to sew clothes (Neanderthals also wore clothes made of skins, but it was the later Cro-Magnons who learned to sew fur clothes, rather than simply wrapping them around their bodies). Their ability to withstand the cold that prevailed in Europe allowed the human population to recover.

What is glaciation? It is a planetary phenomenon that occurs periodically on Earth.

Europe and Hyperborea

B Many peoples' written sources mention the country of Hyperborea, which translates as "the country beyond the north wind." There is much debate among researchers about where it might have been located, but no one doubts that it was in the north.

Western Europe was not very suitable for life. The ice sheet had advanced significantly southwards. It is possible that some life remained only in the south of modern France, Spain and Italy. This was because this narrow strip of land on the coast was protected from the north winds by mountains. Indeed, archaeologists from the University of Ferrara discovered drawings in a cave in northern Italy, which, according to preliminary data, are between 32,000 and 36,500 years old. Ancient artists depicted figures of people and animals in red ochre on the walls of the cave. This discovery suggests that humans may have lived in Western Europe during the last ice age. However, it is not known whether they survived this period or perished.

The centre of the ice sheet at that time was located in the northern regions of Russia. Strange as it may seem, during the last glaciation, the northern territories of present-day Russia had a climate that was comfortable for humans and animals. The glacier was very high, several kilometres in height. The northern wind was forced to bend around these ice mountains, and as a result, a comfortable microclimate formed at the foot of the glacier, similar to that found in modern alpine meadows. The weather was probably cloudless at that time, as cold, dry air at high altitudes crossed the ridge and met with warm air much further south. This unique enclave became a melting pot, a test tube for the future development of humanity.

On this unique continent, several hundred kilometres wide, a unique biosystem with the richest vegetation

where countless herds of mammoths, bison and rhinos roamed, hunted by sabre-toothed tigers and numerous tribes of ancient hunters, who were later called Aryans. Due to the fact that there were no mosquitoes or gnats in such climatic conditions, it was truly a paradise on earth. It was in these conditions that the modern white man, later called Indo-European, developed.

Memories of those blessed times have been preserved in the myths of many peoples of the world and have thus survived to this day. Yima is the name of a cult hero in the teachings of Zarathustra. He is called the first man, the king of the thousand-year Golden Age on earth. Yima swore to serve good and even promised: "There will be no cold wind, no heat, no pain, no death in my kingdom."

After three hundred years, there was no longer enough space for livestock and people on the lush pastures. Then, on God's advice, Yima went south, blew his horn, struck the earth with his whip, and it split open and widened. After six hundred winters, the land once again became crowded with livestock and *people*, and Yima spread it apart again. The same thing happened again after another nine hundred winters. The development and expansion of this ancient civilisation is closely linked to the movement of glaciers during the ice ages.

The data on the movement of the glacier coincides with the materials of an ancient legend. It is likely that this civilisation originated at the edge of the glacier, north of the modern Russian cities of Moscow, Tver, Smolensk, and Kostroma. From there, it began its journey across the land, leading to the descendants of the inhabitants of this ephemeral world formed by glaciers soon populating virtually the entire Northern Hemisphere, America, Australia, and New Zealand.

In the north of the Tver Region, specific landscapes formed where the glacier stopped are ubiquitous. These are piles of boulders, many of which grow out of the ground despite all the efforts of farmers to clear the fields of them. The landscape is formed by ridges of hills and countless lakes. The famous Seliger lake system, a resort located between Moscow and St. Petersburg,

St. Petersburg, was formed by a glacier. Incidentally, in the north of the Tver Region, on the edge of a ridge formed by a stopped glacier, you can still see strange structures in the form of earthen ramparts made in the shape of a circle. It is no wonder that later peoples of the so-called kurgan culture — the Scythians, Slavs, and Celts — believed that their sacred places were hidden in the north-west of modern Russia.

This memory probably gave rise to the legend of Hyperborea. "...Winter will come to this evil world, bringing with it a fierce, deadly cold. Winter will come to this evil world, and first the clouds will fall as snow on the highest mountains... Before winter, the grasses of this country will grow, then the melting snow will cause the waters to flow..." (The Epic of Gilgamesh. The Legend of the Flood.)

It turns out that after the great glaciers melt, this wonderful world will perish. The glacier moved further and further north, and people followed it. But one day the glacier melted completely and ceased to protect them from the scorching northern winds.

Another thing is interesting. God advises Yima to build a communal clay fortress where people and livestock could spend the winter to avoid dying from the cold. But Yima did not allow people with physical or moral defects into his settlement. Similar anthropological selection was later observed in ancient Sparta and became a precursor to the ideas of Francis Galton (1883), who proposed a methodology for "improving" humans. This scientific discipline, which came to be known as eugenics, stirred the minds of many in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Many of the positive ideas of eugenics were discredited by the ideology of Nazi Germany, where they became the basis for the theory of superior and inferior races.

The origins of the image of fiima date back to the beliefs of the ancient Aryans, who considered Yama and Yami, twin spouses, to be the first couple on earth. The myth concludes with a prayer by Zarathustra, which begins: "Truth is the greatest good." This prayer from the ancient religion of the Aryans was probably the reason for their descendants' unquenchable thirst for knowledge, which created modern civilisation.

The emergence of art, mathematics, and the alphabet

A The people who remained in the north formed the white race of humanity. Those who left paradise under the influence of the natural environment acquired different characteristics: Negroid and Mongoloid races emerged. Over time, the homeland of white humanity was cut off by dense, impenetrable forests and divided into two enclaves: northern Hyperborea (where the Pandavas lived) and southern Scythia (where the Kauravas lived). Many centuries later, Germanic peoples would emerge from Hyperborea and form the Finno-Ugric and, in part, Russian ethnic groups. Scythia would become the ancestral homeland of the Hindus, Iranians, inhabitants of Mesopotamia, ancient Egyptians, Jews, Greeks, Romans, and Old Russians. It would also become the homeland of one of the most legendary peoples — the Celts. All the peoples of the world originated from one tribe called the "Aryans." Initially, 12 tribes emerged from them. Over time, they divided into 5 Pandava tribes and 7 Kaurava tribes. The Kauravas divided into the Sarmatians (a matriarchal world) and the Scythians (a world of Cossack Sich — "masculine"). All these tribes once spoke the same language.

So what happened on the Russian plain 32,000-30,000 years ago?

We have already mentioned that it was at this time that ancient people began to develop imagination and the ability to think abstractly. They became completely different. Over the next 30,000 years, humans acquired more knowledge, skills and power than they had been able to acquire in millions of years before.

The first sacred number was the concept of 1, the unit. I will explain the meaning of this phrase a little later. Before the period of ancient history we are describing, humans differed from animals only in that they knew how to use stones, clubs and other tools for hunting and building dwellings. These humans had semi-coherent speech. They would point and say, "This is an elephant," point to another place and say, "This is a stone." They would run

and said, "This is running." They pointed at something red and said, "This is red." Or "This is warm." But those people could never say, "This is big, and this is small," and they were physiologically incapable of understanding the phrase, "This is good, and this is bad." And a person of that era could not understand the phrase, "Yesterday it rained, today it is raining, tomorrow it will rain." For him, the concept of time did not exist. He always lived in the present.

Actually, your dog also differs from you in that you remember what happened yesterday and can predict what will happen tomorrow. When a dog smells and sees you, it knows that it is you and that it knows you. But it has no idea how much time has passed since your last meeting. It simply does not realise that time exists. When it understands this, it will begin to turn into a human being.

Forty thousand years ago, humans did not even imagine the existence of time. They lived in a single moment. The first sacred number was 1 — the unit.

The second sacred number was 7. In this mysterious time, when part of humanity lived in the land of Hyperborea, the abilities of human consciousness acquired new features. Researchers of the human brain point to special cycles in the brain. These cycles have a duration of seven days. Even modern humans can only remember a week in a coherent way. Memories of the eighth day are rewritten into a different section of memory. That is why 7 became the second magic number for ancient peoples.

The third sacred number was 12. Man began to try to understand what more or less meant. Perhaps this came from playing dice. It is no coincidence that so many bones have been found in excavations of ancient settlements, as if man was trying to understand something *from* them. To learn that time exists, they needed to understand the categories of "closer — farther" or "more — less." Probably, the insight came to one of them while playing dice. 1 is little, but 2 is already a lot. Of course, from our point of view

, this trivial discovery led to a fantastic clarification of consciousness. Words such as "fast — slow," "high — low," "far — near," "yesterday — today — tomorrow" appeared in the lexicon.

Man understood that time existed. In essence, only now did he become a real human being. Man was still unable to understand what "beautiful" and "ugly" or "good" and "evil" meant, what was good and what was bad. But human speech became more complex. It was as if two languages existed in one. One was governed by the number 1, and the other by the number 12. Incidentally, the archaic habit of thinking in a coordinate system prescribed by the number 12 has survived in many people to this day. Many of our neighbours think in the same way as our ancestors did tens of thousands of years ago. Even some learned people still try to use the duodecimal system — astrologers. That is why there are 12 months in a year. The fourth sacred number was 10. Man wondered: if 1 is small and 2 is large, then what is "very large"? A fair question. And how much is "a lot"? Many years passed, and another prophet of humanity had a revelation. There is a category called "nothing" or 0. This seemingly trivial guess led people to understand that there are numbers such as 10, 100, or 1000. The synthesis of material substance that can be touched with a finger, plus "nothing" or two or three of this "nothing", that cannot be understood. Man came close to God.

People who grasped this mystery of zero, people who overcame their ignorance and transformed themselves, eventually created arithmetic, then algebra and trigonometry, higher mathematics, nuclear physics and the theory of relativity. They penetrated to the very essence of matter. But when it seemed to them that there was nothing more to learn, they returned to religion. Mathematics turned out to be a universal language that is understood anywhere on the planet by anyone who is more or less literate. (Although, to be fair, it should be said that this is not true for everyone, but only for those who wanted it.) In mathematics...

It turned out that there were many more possibilities for prediction than *in* astrology. If mathematical equations show that a certain object or phenomenon exists, then it will undoubtedly come into being over time. Mathematics gave rise to logic. The language of the inhabitants of Hyperborea expanded even further.

The word was GOD

« **B** In the beginning was the Word, and one of the prophets of Hyperborea heard this word. You may ask, what was it? And I think you will be very surprised, but this word was simply "GOD." The name But in Russian, it is "BOG." What does this mean? These are three letters that form the basis of all civilised languages. The first letter, "B," simply means "BOG" (light, kindness, love... honesty... the feminine principle), the last letter "G" means "EVIL" (darkness, anger, hatred... lies... the masculine principle). The letter "O" is the same as zero. It is a kind of infinity that unites light and darkness, truth and lies, love and hatred. And it turns out that "light, kindness, love... honesty..." is the masculine principle, and "darkness, anger, hatred... lies..." is the feminine principle. Such is the mysterious letter "O".

This is a kind of dialectic of the unity of opposites. Realising this, the priests of Hyperborea began to discover new words and introduce them into everyday use: "GOB" means death, "OGB" means nature, and so on. The Aryans believed that the first letter "B" meant "breath, sigh, air".

Say "B" quietly and softly, and you will understand a lot. The second letter, according to the Aryans, corresponds to "water." Today we would say nature, dialectics. The third corresponds to fire. By rearranging these three letters, ten new combinations and concepts were formed, which were given the names of new second-level letters and shades of such concepts. By arranging these ten combinations in different sequences, it became possible to formulate the most abstract concepts. This turned out to be a kind of mathematics, not binary

code, but rather a ternary one. This is the secret of the proto-language that lies at the heart of all the languages of the world. Due to the fact that the population of Eastern Europe has always remained continuous, the Russian language can be considered a modern version of the proto-language.

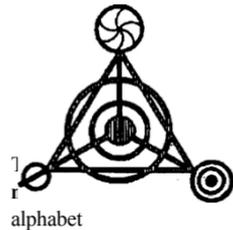
It is well known that computers are based on binary code. This is when there are two substances: minus and plus. A computer can become a human being, or the global Internet can become a planetary mind, but for this to happen, the computer must overcome two changes. It must begin to operate with the concept of infinity and switch to a ternary system, deciphering the word "GOD."

Let me remind you that even in those ancient times, Hyperborean society was divided into classes. There were communities led by the most experienced women, there was a class of servants, and there was a powerful ruling caste of wise men (druids or magicians). In principle, anyone could join the highest caste, but to do so, one had to learn the secret of forming new words. The fact is that every phenomenon in the Aryan language corresponded to a specific combination of letters. It could not be arbitrary. This combination was calculated according to certain formulas by the magicians and passed on to the second servant class, which then taught these new words to the common people. This method of knowledge transfer created an orderly system that allowed all peoples to speak the same language. But the high priests also had knowledge that they did not reveal even to the servants and kept it secret. It often happened that by rearranging the ten original letters in different combinations, they obtained a word, but such a phenomenon did not seem to exist in the world. However, it later turned out that after the appearance of this word, an event also occurred. That is, the principle of "in the beginning was the word" worked without fail. The most important thing was to formulate the word correctly. But the word had to be in the right language. From this ancient knowledge came practical magic — the composition of spells. So: next came GOD.

Did written language precede spoken language?

The renowned linguist S.A. Starostin pointed to the time of the formation of the modern language — 50–40 thousand years BC. According to the renowned contemporary linguist Alexander Dragunkin, the heir to this proto-language of humanity is the modern Russian language. All the languages of all the peoples of the world, each in its own time, emerged from the Russian language through distortion and simplification. Naturally, the Russian language has evolved, and some of its ancient forms have been preserved in their primitive form in distant countries, such as India and Tibet. This ancient form of the Russian language is called Sanskrit. Excavations in 2005 determined that the ancient Sungir people settled there 70,000 years ago. So,

were humans mute for 20,000 years? I think that they were never mute, because they became human when they started to speak. I have already suggested that the alphabet appeared first, and only then did humans start to speak. At first, humans used gestures. These formed the basis for the first alphabet based on swastikas. And perhaps our ancestors inherited this alphabet from Neanderthals. Neanderthals



could not speak, as their larynx was not adapted to speech, but they had the speech gene. Why? Perhaps they spoke in places, and it was these gestures that formed the basis of the first alphabet. And on this basis, speech, or language, arose. Therefore, the Russian language is based on religious and philosophical codes. The codes that Mikhail Zadornov talks about.

Swastika symbols are the first writing system on Earth. Some of the letters represent a specific *gora* and have a corresponding sound. Other symbols represent the deeds of the gods. The gods were the same for the entire population of Earth. Modern religions, without exception, are late formations, and their predecessor is the single religion of the Aryans.

A number of swastika symbols correspond to letters of the Russian, Latin and other alphabets. In some cases, these runes denote geographical concepts. The runes contain several levels of meaning that are almost inaccessible to us — it is difficult for us today to understand their purpose.

The symbol is more ancient the higher its symmetry. When studying swastika symbols, one is struck by the fact that in all parts of the world these symbols have the same design, religious interpretation, and practical application. All peoples of the Earth have used these symbols for thousands of years. It is also interesting that the phenomenon commonly referred to as "crop circles" is also filled with swastika symbols, both with the highest purity of execution of individual signs and with their combinations, reminiscent of writing.

It is possible that this alphabet was the precursor to the proto-language, which somehow miraculously survived in human colonies around the world. The uniformity of the symbols suggests a uniformity of religious worship throughout the world. Remember: in the beginning was the word! Perhaps the encounter between man and God consisted in the acquisition of a certain code that formed the basis of human speech?

In later centuries, the Aryans used a syllabic script — runes, which were used from the time of the Valdai glaciation until the 17th century, when they finally fell out of use.

In the 12th century, Cyrillic, which, apparently, had previously been used for secret writing among the caste of magicians, spread throughout the territory of Rus, although vowels were still written not according to pronunciation, but according to the peculiarities of syllabic writing (fluctuations in the spelling of ОБЪ, Е/Ь, ЛЕ//ЛИ). At the end of the 12th century, Novgorod also switched to Cyrillic, but still remembered runes, which the social elite now used as a secret writing system.

In the same 12th century, with the final extermination of the sorcerers as a result of the spread of Christianity, runes became a forgotten script. Finally, by the 13th century, the syllabic signs had developed into a letter-based reading system. The entire period of transition from one script to another appears to have been a long process that took seven centuries. And the path from the swastika to the modern script took approximately 50,000 years. Which, in fact, coincides with the age of humanity.

Here, in Eastern Europe, it lived in isolation from the rest of the world for half of the time since its emergence. And only 32–25 thousand years ago did it begin to emerge from this icy lagoon and attempt to colonise the planet. It seems that the first thing it did was to exterminate the Neanderthals — it was at this moment that they disappeared everywhere.

Not only the white paca, but all the peoples of modern humanity originate from European Russia. For a very long time, humanity was probably unable to adapt to life outside the ice lagoon. Migrants to the outside world either perished at the hands of Neanderthal tribes, died from new diseases, or simply stopped developing and even regressed. Gradually, under the influence of local conditions, white people in new lands acquired Negroid or Mongoloid features. The same peoples who remained in the territory of the ancient world retained the features of early humans. In any case, I am not aware of any settlements of modern humans older than 33-25 thousand years ago, except for those in Russia.

Homo sapiens lived only here. The rest of the world was inhabited by earlier humans — Neanderthals. They ruled the world, driving our ancestors into the glacial valley. But when our ancestors came of age, **they learned their alphabet**, challenged them, and defeated them.

Zarkutian runes — the oldest Russian alphabet

Y Uzbek archaeologist Pidaev found ancient burials in the She-rabad steppe in southern Uzbekistan. Pictographic writings were discovered on some ceramic objects, called the Zharkutan runes.

After conducting excavations, Academician Masson concluded that the finds were about 3,000 years old. During thirty years of excavations in Zharkutan, archaeologists discovered three thousand burials with the remains of various utensils.

Zarkutan is one of the oldest settlements in Central Asia. It was discovered by accident. In 1973, a Gazik was driving across the Sherabad steppe in the Surkhandarya region in southern Uzbekistan. Unexpectedly, the car broke down. While the driver was tinkering with the engine, his passenger, Uzbek archaeologist Pidaev, decided not to waste time and explore a nearby low hill. Unexpectedly, he discovered unusual shards of clay pots on its summit. Returning to Tashkent, he showed his findings to Academician Masson. Soon, the expedition discovered an extensive settlement covering an area of more than 100 square kilometres and dating back about three thousand years.

In addition to ceramic tableware, bronze items and even gold objects were found. But the main sensation was the nature of the burials: the skeletons of the ancient inhabitants of Zharkutan were buried in the ground, with the men lying on their left side and the women on their right. Until now, researchers had never encountered such a burial ritual. Scientists have no doubt that the population of Zharkutan were Aryans from Rus: based on the reconstruction of their skulls, they had European features and most likely belonged to the Saka tribe, which was known as the Sarmatians or Scythians in the Black Sea steppes.

In recent years, archaeologist Shapulat Shaydullaev and his colleagues have found pictographic signs at the Zharkutan excavation site.

During his last expedition, Shaydullaev got lucky: in the village of Goz, he found a stone stupa with a phrase carved into it using twelve symbols. In Farsi, a mortar is called a "havana" — from the name of the sacred drink haoma, which the ancient Russians drank and poured into the flames during rituals. To make the ritual drink, the magicians ground the mountain plant ephedra in mortars.

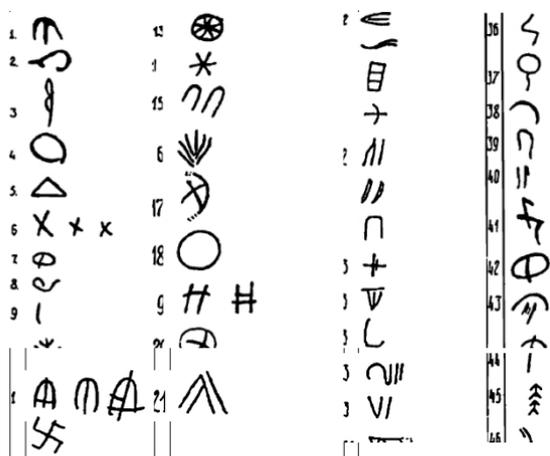
The recipe for haoma has been preserved in the sacred book of Zoroastrianism, the Avesta. We tried to make the haoma drink. We crushed ephedra in a stone mortar and poured milk over it. After three days, the fermentation stopped, and a thick drink was produced. It caused intoxication like strong wine.

It is possible that words about the ceremony of drinking haoma are inscribed on the stone mortar. The Avesta contains hymns dedicated to this drink. Incidentally, the sacred writings of the Indian Aryans, the Vedas, also praise soma, the ritual drink of the Brahmins.

The strange symbols on the Jarkutan bowls

Deciphering the pictographic signs on the mortar turned out to be not so hopeless. The simplest signs were solved very quickly. For example, sign 12, well known as the swastika. In the 20th century, it was defiled by the ideology of fascism, but in the East it has been considered a symbol of the sun, fertility and unity of the world since ancient times. Sign 11 is an image of a plough. Similar signs are found among the hieroglyphs of the Egyptian pyramids. Sign 25 is probably a staircase leading the soul to paradise. Sign 45 is a tree. A sign similar to 26 was used by many ancient peoples to denote a woman.

In addition to ceramic tableware, numerous bronze and gold items were found. But the burials posed the greatest mystery to scientists. After all, the remains of a fire temple were discovered on the hill — an unmistakable sign of the Zoroastrian religion. And next to it were earthen graves. However, the followers of the prophet Zarathustra did not bury their dead. The deceased were taken to elevated places or special



Yarkutani runes Ж 4, 18 — symbols of Rod, sign Ж 5 — symbol of Dvy. Signs Ж 6, 10 — symbols of Mara, sign Ж 12 — symbol of Fash (swastika), Zakar 13 — eight-pointed circle, Zakar 14 — symbol of Fiva, sign Ж 16 — symbol of the Tree of Life, sign Ж 20 — symbol of Xopca, sign Ж 35 — symbol of Moroka, sign Ж 36 — symbol of Perun

covered them with a cloth and left them lying there until the birds had cleaned the bones of meat. Then the remains were placed in clay vessels — ossuaries — and taken to the crypts. It was considered unacceptable to desecrate the sacred elements — water, fire or earth — with the presence of death.

Clarifying the age of Gorodi-shcha helped resolve the contradiction. According to various sources, the time of Zarathustra's life dates back no earlier than the 2nd millennium BC. In my opinion, he lived during the time of the Aryan king of Rus, Melchizedek, in the middle of the 2nd millennium BC. This means that Zarkutan appeared before this period. The prophet Zarathustra (or the religion he created, Zoroastrianism) came to Central Asia and Iran from the temple of Rod in Divnogorie (modern-day Voronezh Region) later, and together with his moral preaching about the unity of God, he brought the idea of the eternal cycle of life and death. Azik and Iran from the temple of Rod in Divnogorie (modern-day Voronezh region) later, and together with the moral preaching about the one Gore Ahura Mazda, about the eternal struggle between good and evil, with the rules and rituals of the ancient religion of Rus. The population of Zarkutan were Aryans who had migrated here from the central provinces of the country of Ararat, that is, from Rus.

Swastika symbols are the first writing system serving the first language of Earth. Some of the letters represent a specific 6ora and have a corresponding sound. Other symbols represent the deeds of the gods. The gods were the same for the entire population of Earth. Modern religions, without exception, are late formations, and their precursor is the single religion of the Aryans. A number of swastika symbols correspond to letters of the Russian, Latin and other alphabets.

The first law of the Aryans of Rueli is as follows: movement is achieved by breaking symmetry. As soon as the symmetry in the drawing of a sign begins to be broken, it tends to change its appearance. This tendency will almost always lead to the "death" of the original image of the sign, because movement is death. The more symmetrical a symbol is, the more ancient it is.

When studying swastika symbols, one is struck by the fact that in all parts of the world these signs have the same design and religious interpretation. All peoples of the Earth, with the exception of the least developed African peoples, have used swastika symbols for thousands of years.

On the origin of Slavic writing

There is evidence that Russians were literate several thousand years before Cyril and Methodius. Recent research has shown that the Sumerians were not the original inhabitants of Mesopotamia. The earliest civilisation in Mesopotamia was not even created by the Sumerians, but by their predecessors, the "Proto-Sumerian" people. They are called the Ubaid people, after the name of the hill where this civilisation was first discovered, which is called El-Ubaid in Arabic. The origin of the Ubaid people remains a mystery, although if we use our historical logic, the answer is obvious. They appeared here after the glacier in the north melted and broke through to the mainland of the Black Sea.

and the Baltic Sea. As a result of the rise in the level of the World Ocean, many fertile valleys in the north were flooded. The people of the Ubaid culture suddenly appeared in Mesopotamia, settled the fertile lands of the lower Tigris and Euphrates rivers, and founded the first settlements there, which later grew into the famous Sumerian cities. From the very beginning, these newcomers appear to us as bearers of the highly developed culture of the ancient civilisation of Arat from the land of Hyperborea. The El Ubaid hill is located on the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates. Nearby is Eridu, the southernmost of all the cities of Ancient Mesopotamia. Archaeological excavations have thus confirmed the legends of the ancient inhabitants of Mesopotamia, according to which Eridu was given royal power and the main achievements of civilisation. Europeans learned this legend from a Babylonian priest named Berossus, who lived during the time of Alexander the Great. Berossus wrote a history of his country from ancient times to the Persians especially for the Greeks. Unfortunately, the Babylonian priest's work has not survived: we can only judge it by the fragments quoted in the works of various ancient authors.

Here is what Berossus says about the origins of Mesopotamian civilisation:

"Once upon a time, from the Eritrean Sea, where it borders Babylonia, there appeared a beast endowed with reason, named Oann. The whole body of the beast was that of a fish, but under its fish head it had another, human head, and its speech was also human. And its image has been preserved to this day. This creature used to spend the whole day among people, taking no food, teaching them literacy, science and all kinds of arts. Oann taught people to build cities and temples, to introduce laws and measure land, showed them how to sow grain and harvest bread — in short, taught them everything that softens the character, so that since then no one has invented anything superior. And when the sun went down, this wonderful John plunged back into the sea and spent his nights in the depths, for that was his home. He wrote a book about the beginning of the world and how it came into being, and gave it to the people.

For a long time, Berosus' account was considered a figment of imagination. However, when the clay tablets of Mesopotamia were discovered and then read in the last century, it turned out that Berosus' account was a retelling of the Babylonian myth about the arrival of the water deity Ea (Oannes is the Greek transcription of his name). In the 20th century, it became clear that the Babylonian god Ea had a predecessor in the form of the Sumerian deity Enki. Quite recently, it was proven that the word Enki is not Sumerian, but Ubaid; this deity, therefore, owes its origin to the religion of the creators of the Mesopotamian civilisation.

The god Enki came to Eridu and taught people crafts, construction, the art of writing, playing musical instruments, justice, and much more. Before that, Enki lived in the mysterious land of Dilmun.

The term "Ubaid" can be used when referring to the oldest writing system that existed in Mesopotamia before the Sumerians appeared there. But the Ubaidians were also newcomers to the Tigris and Euphrates valley; before them, there was a different, very primitive culture. Therefore, the origins of proto-writing should be sought not in Mesopotamia, but elsewhere. The Ubaid script separated from this proto-writing when the Ubaidians came from the Northern Black Sea region to Mesopotamia. The second branch gave rise to Proto-Indo-European writing, and the third to Proto-Elamite. (In addition to the three most famous civilisations of the Ancient East — Mesopotamia, the Nile Valley (Egypt) and Hindustan — there was another, no less ancient but much less known — Elam. The Elamites lived in the mountainous regions of Iran. The oldest cities and masterpieces of visual art were excavated here, and mysterious writings were discovered. Elamite culture shares many features with Ubaid and Proto-Indian cultures, and the oldest writings of Elam, Mesopotamia and Hindustan are very similar to each other. They all originate from a single language spoken by the Aryans who lived in western Russia, at the watershed of the Volga, Oka and Don rivers.

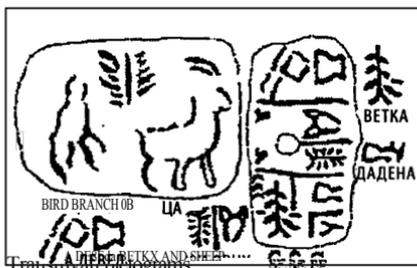
The time of the formation of three branches of writing: Ubaid,
, Elamite and Proto-Indian, separated from us by a gap

of 5-6 thousand years. Note that the Valdai Glacier melted completely 7 thousand years ago, and at this time another wave of migration to the outside world began, with an attempt to recolonise the planet, exterminating and subjugating the more ancient tribes that had managed to survive here. The emergence of Egyptian writing and civilisation in the Nile Valley also dates back to this era.

It would be desirable to find monuments of writing that are older than the writings of Mesopotamia, yet similar to them, as this would definitively resolve the question of the ancestral homeland of the Ubaidians and other centres of civilisation that unexpectedly emerged at this time. But the difficulty lies in the fact that in the most ancient civilisation of Arat in the Northern Black Sea region and the Valdai-Baltic region, society was class-based. There was a tradition of oral transmission of knowledge (in Finland, there are still runo singers), and writing was used only by priests for secret writing and Kabbalistic combinations of words. It is practically impossible to find such records, but still...

In Romania, in Transylvania, twenty kilometres from the village of Terteria, there is a hill called Turdaş. A Neolithic farming settlement has been excavated here.

The hill was first excavated at the end of the 19th century. At that time, archaeologists' attention was drawn to pictographic signs on pottery shards. The same signs were found on shards in the Neolithic settlement of Vinia in Yugoslavia. At that time, scientists considered



marks for the stamps of the owners of the vessels. The Turdash hill was unlucky: the stream almost washed it away. In 1961, archaeologists began excavating the Terterii hill. Under the lowest layer of the hill, a pit filled with ashes was discovered. At the bottom — a touches of ancient idols, bracelet

made of seashells and... three small clay tablets covered with pictographic symbols. Nearby, they found the dismembered and charred bones of an adult human. The small tablets were rectangular in shape, while the third was round. The round and large rectangular tablets had a round hole in the centre. The tablets were made of local clay. The symbols were applied to only one side. They were scratched into the wet clay with a sharp object, and then the tablet was fired. The tablets and symbols were very similar to Sumerian ones. But Sumerian tablets in Transylvania, when Sumer itself was not even a memory yet? Then they remembered the signs on pottery shards from "Gur-dasha — Vincha. They compared them with those from Terteria: the similarity was obvious. The Terteria script was part of the pictographic writing of the Balkan Vincha culture, which was widespread in the early 6th to mid-5th millennium BC.

The first agricultural settlements appeared in the Balkans in the 6th millennium BC, i.e. 8,000 years ago, and a thousand years later, agriculture was already practised throughout South-Eastern and Central Europe. The land was cultivated with stone tools, and oats were sown. They built mud houses; a frame was erected from wooden posts, a wattle was woven from twigs, which was then covered with clay. Houses were still being built in this way at the end of the 20th century in Ukraine and in the Don region of Russia. The dwellings were heated by vaulted stoves. Such a house is very similar to a Ukrainian hut. When it fell into disrepair, it was demolished, the site was levelled, and a new one was built. In this way, the ancient settlement grew upwards. This civilisation stretched from the Balkans to the Urals. The centre of this world was Divnogorie, where magicians (priests) set up shelters for themselves in chalk caves. Such temple complexes have survived to this day on the Don River in the Voronezh region.

At that time, the cult of the female deity Mokashi was widespread. Of particular interest is a large ritual jug dating back to the early period of the Vincha culture. It features a drawing of a sanctuary, and this image

It resembles the sanctuary of the ancient inhabitants of Mesopotamia. But these sanctuaries are separated from each other by almost twenty centuries!

Professor Willard Libby of the University of Chicago developed a method for dating artefacts using radioactive carbon C14, for which he was later awarded the Nobel Prize. Radioactive carbon C14, formed in the Earth's atmosphere as a result of cosmic radiation, is oxidised and absorbed by plants and animals. However, its content in dead tissues gradually decreases, with a certain amount of C14 decaying within a certain period of time. The half-life of C14 is 5,360 years. Therefore, the amount of C14 in organic remains can be used to determine the time that has passed since the death of a plant or animal. Libby's method provides a fairly high degree of accuracy, with a margin of error of +50-100 years.

So the sanctuary of Terteria, where the tablets were found, is almost 7,000 years old. One Sumerian inscription, published by S. Langdon, tells of the ritual murder of the high priest and the subsequent election of a new ruler. It seems that in Terteria, too, the body of the murdered priest was burned on a sacred pyre. Images of gods and sacred tablets were placed next to the deceased.

** *&p*(®)•• абляіек

The first rectangular plaque bears a symbolic image of two goats. Between them is a ear of corn. According to archaeologist N. Vlassa, who first discovered these plaques, this is a hunting scene. However, I believe he is mistaken. Until recently, these two goats adorned the label of a beer produced in Tver, Russia. In the Tver region, the goat is an informal symbol; the goat also plays an important role in Scandinavian mythology. The two goats symbolise the transition from the Age of Capricorn to the Age of Gemini. The ancient inhabitants of Aratta were great experts in astrology. It is interesting to note that a similar motif is found on Sumerian tablets.

The second tablet is divided into small sections by vertical and horizontal lines. On each of them, there is a procession of people.

Various symbolic images are carved into the tablets. If we compare the drawings on the tablet with the images on a ritual vessel found during excavations in Jemdet Nasr (Mesopotamia), a striking coincidence is evident. The first sign on the Sumerian tablet is the head of an animal, most likely a kid; the second depicts a scorpion; the third is the head of a human or deity; the fourth symbolises a fish; the fifth sign is some kind of structure; and the sixth is a bird. Thus, the tablet depicts the following totems: "kid," "scorpion," "demon," "fish," "depth-death," and "bird." This coincidence indicates that the religious beliefs of the inhabitants of Terteria and Jemdet Nasr originated from a common root.

So who were the ancient inhabitants of Terteria, who wrote in the 5th millennium BC using symbols similar to those of the Sumerians, when Sumer did not yet exist?

Moreover, symbols completely identical to those found in Vinci were discovered in the legendary Tpoë. There is also a close connection between the Vinci script and the script of Ancient Crete. However, it should be understood that although a tablet was found in Vinci, this does not mean that this is the centre of this ancient civilisation. Moreover, all the data suggests that the Balkans were once the periphery of the once-great Aryan civilisation, from which many Indo-European peoples emerged. Previous waves of migrants who left the primordial world earlier formed other races. The Slavs (Russians, Ukrainians, Belarusians, Slovenes, Croats, Bosnians, Poles, etc.) should be recognised as the direct descendants of this ethnic group living in the same territory.

This is how the inscription on the third, round tablet reads. Researchers assigned phonetic meanings to the Terterian signs, which are graphically identical to the Proto-Slavic ones (etymological method of deciphering), and...

Slavic speech poured forth!

Are you guilty? d'AP'zhi o'

ROB — children. Robya — child, baby

UTb (yat) — will take. Yati, imu — to take, to grab

VY — "you" in the sense of "vaiif". Vy — loc. 2nd person plural — you, you, you

VINY — sins

Д'АРЪЖИ (dyaꝛji) — hold on

ОБЪ — preposition — "near"

In the third field of the tablet, in addition to the sign, whose conventional phonetic meaning is Sh-, there is another sign, the inscription of which is unclear. In this regard, the text placed in this part of the tablet cannot be restored. Nevertheless, the text of the entire tablet is quite clear and reads as follows:

Literal translation:

Children will take your sins, (therefore?) stay close. Modern translation:

Children will accept your sins — stay close to your children.

Can Hyperborea be called a state?

M We have come to the period when the first state on the planet, Hyperborea, was formed. In this case, this formation can be called a proto-state, since it was the first of its kind and some of its features were inherited to a greater or lesser extent by later states. We are examining this most ancient period of history in such detail because it is necessary to establish the correct methodology for describing otherwise it is impossible to understand their course.

When I read my daughter's school history textbook, I don't believe a word of it. If you believe it, it turns out that peoples

* Used: Vol. 1: (G.S. Grinevich. Proto-Slavic Writing. Results of Deciphering). — 1993. — 32 p. — ISBN 5-85617-001-6. (Book by Gennady Stanislavovich Grinevich, senior researcher at the Department of World History of the Russian Physical Society.)

They only fought each other. At the same time, it is unclear how they arose and how they disappeared. And, in fact, what were they fighting for? When I read the official history, I get the impression that its authors looked at the world through the light reflected in a mirror. They almost always put the cart before the horse: earlier events occur later, and later events occur earlier.

The social structure of Hyperborea can be reconstructed by comparing the various cults and peoples that formed under the influence of the ancient Aryans.

The picture is roughly as follows. **Hyperborea was probably the most perfect state of all times and peoples.** It is likely that there was no institution of private property here. The activities and life of every person, every action they took, were regulated. There were strict rules: when to get up, what to do, and when to go to bed. Every woman who reached the age of majority was assigned a husband. Childbirth was under the complete control of the magicians. They appointed husbands for one year, and then changed them according to a certain formula. Children who were considered unsuccessful, sick or deformed were destroyed. Periodically, people were sacrificed. Being sacrificed was considered an honour. This tradition, incidentally, has been preserved by some later peoples, for example, some peoples of the American continent.

All this was supervised by a special class, the Rusy, or "people who give light." They were a special caste in society, something between priests and warriors. Some Rusy took a vow of celibacy. Every man dreamed of becoming a rus. And in principle, this was possible if one achieved a certain level of physical development and academic success. The rus constantly trained in martial arts and studied science. The most outstanding of the rus became volkhvs.

The volkhvs lived in a castle, which was a rock with caves, galleries and underground halls carved into it. The entire underground city was lit by torches. Around the castle was a huge city of clay houses, usually round in shape.

forms in which the Rus lived. Further away, simple Aryans lived in separate tribes. The tribe was led by the most experienced woman of the clan. She was elected by the sorcerers.

Relics of this social system have survived to this day. Quite recently, the Korean religion of the preacher Moon was fashionable in Tver. In it, the high priest Moon calculated couples on a computer and prescribed who would marry whom. Collective marriages are common practice among modern Moonies and some other sectarians. Small religious denominations also retain vestiges of archaic society. The more closed a religious association is, the more influential the position of clergy or priests in it. Even today, in the 21st century, they decide the fundamental issues of their followers' lives: they select marriage partners, bless various forms of labour, medical treatment, and childbirth, and prohibit certain social actions. The vow of celibacy among monks may also be a legacy of that era.

Hermeticism dates back to the time of Hyperborea — a closed society of hermits.

But it is not only in closed sects that total control over an individual's personal and social life is maintained. Examples of totalitarian states in the 20th century are an attempt by human genetic memory to return to the past, when it was not necessary to make decisions and someone else decided everything for you. For many people, making decisions is a painful ordeal.

What destroyed the Hyperborean community?

In Hyperborea existed for several millennia. It was a kind of genetic reactor in which a new breed of people was created. People lived long lives. Every year, every woman gave birth to children from different men. As a result, if we take into account grandchildren, great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren, one woman gave rise to almost

a thousand new people. Humanity grew at an incredible rate. Incidentally, there are analogues of such communities in nature — for example, an ant colony or a beehive. All individuals were subject to the law of the tribe. There was absolute discipline. Just as a rebellion among ants is impossible, so was a rebellion among humans. This "model" of humans was practically no different from us today. They had developed speech, science, especially astrology and mathematics, and art. But it was a highly disciplined society. An Aryan sentenced to sacrifice would come to the sanctuary at the appointed hour with a joyful face, without guards or coercion. To modern man, this seems wild, but to the previous version of man, it would never have occurred to him that it could be otherwise.

Let's return to the history of the emergence of language. The magicians in Hyperborea created a language that sounded the same to everyone, but was understood differently by different social classes. Let's take a look at the word "hand". This is the oldest word in the Aryan language. For a simple Aryan, this word meant "the front limb of a human being", and for a pyca — ru—kA — "the pointing finger of the path." Let's rearrange the syllables. We get the word "karu." For a simple Aryan, this is the bark of a tree that can be touched by hand, but for a Pyca, this word meant "the path upwards." It was as if all people spoke the same language, but each understood it in their own way. Moreover, pyc understood arias, but arias did not understand pyca. The magician understood pyca, but pyc did not understand the magician. The discipline of society was further supported by the fact that the language completely lacked pronouns such as "mine," "yours," "his," "ours," "whose," etc. People felt themselves to be part of nature and simply did not conceive of such things as property or personal interest. For him, the whole world was both his and not his. Man had no ego, another substance of the soul. He did not yet feel separate from the rest of the world, but existed as a separate atom, embedded in the structure of a single and indivisible bio-anthroposphere.

The destruction of this perfect society and state came from the mind — remember "Woe from Wit"? Archaeologists in settlements

Later cultures that formed after the collapse of Hyperborea found strange clay tablets resembling school primers. These were indeed the primers of the magi. By rearranging the letters, they invented new words. They probably pondered the word GOD, from which they derived all other words. Not yet fully understanding that the central letter "O" is a circle, they invented the phrase "better more than less," perhaps without even imagining what consequences this would lead to. Then the pronouns "my" and "your" appeared. When these words came into use, after a few generations, people began to psychologically separate themselves from nature, then from other tribes, and then from their own tribe. The ego arose in man — the missing part of the soul. Discipline was broken. People began to show initiative and express their opinions.

If we try to reconstruct those times by comparing the relict myths of different peoples, it seems that events unfolded as follows. Unrest began among the people. But a split also occurred among the magi. Two parties were formed.

The party

"Kome," apparently led either by the wife or daughter of the high priest, began to fight for the preservation of the old way of life, while another party, Ego, represented by the male half, began to assert that the letter O implies that it is possible to return to an ideal society through development, transforming Xaoc into a new order. Thus, the first division of humanity occurred. In the Volga region and the Urals, the world of "Kom" — matriarchal communities — was formed.

In fact, the rest of human history to this day is a struggle between two parties — "Kome" and "Ego". In modern language: communists and egoists. It is interesting that different religions have different views on the degree of socialisation of the anthroposphere. Sometimes it is said that after disintegration and fragmentation into separate individuals, humanity will return to God and become part of something greater. This was supposed to happen approximately between 1986 and 2016. This period is almost

passed. What happened on planet Earth at that time? The only thing that comes *to* mind is that the Internet emerged *at* that time. Perhaps the prophets had something else in mind that we have not yet realised?

The processes of disintegration were not complete: the emergence of private property and institutions of domination of some classes over others did not reach Hyperborea, for it perished due to a climatic catastrophe.

A flood occurred in these places, which is mentioned in practically all the legends of the peoples of the world. The waters of the Arctic Ocean broke through into the lowlands where the capital of the Aryans was located and formed the White Sea. Those who managed to escape crossed the Val-Daysky watershed and began to rebuild their state in the steppes of modern Russia and Ukraine. True, some still remained in the forest zone, but the bulk of the Aryans, unaccustomed to life among the impenetrable forests that stood in their way to the steppes, rushed to the plains. The people who returned from the north to the Black Earth Region were called the Pandavas (boatmen), while the indigenous inhabitants of the Black Earth Region were called the Kauravas (horsemen).

The war between the Pandavas and the Kauravas was the first world war, described in the epic of Ancient India.

The reincarnation of the gods of Hyperborea



B The religions of the world are formed through the adaptation, transformation, and simplification of the religious system of Ancient Rus, the country of Hyperborea.

When studying materials on the beliefs of the ancient Russians, one often encounters authors' admissions of misunderstanding the nature of many characters in the Slavic pantheon. Among such characters is Veles, the "Bull or God of Cattle," as he is called. Nevertheless, he is the most important god of the ancient Russians. For example, the name of the river Volga translates as "the road to Vol, the son of Veles (Volaid) on Valdai." And the name of the highest place in Europe, Valdai, from where the great rivers of the Russian world flow: the Dnieper, the Volga and the Western Dvina, the Lovat — also comes from the name of the god Veles (Vola).

The most ancient Slavic deity is a direct counterpart to the Egyptian Apis and the Persian Mithra, who were borrowed into Rus at the time of the settlement of Sumer and Egypt (approximately 3,000 years BC). Veles, Apis, Mithra — these are the names of gods symbolised by the bull.

Veles

B During periods of the solar cycle lasting approximately 2,160 years, the sun rises on the day of the spring equinox (21 March) against the backdrop of a specific (one of 12) zodiacal constellation. The name of this

zodiac gave Russia the name of the era or zodiacal age of 2160 years. At that time, for 2160 years, the sun was in the constellation of Taurus (Veles), and the solar deity appeared during this period in the form of the Bull (Veles, Alice, Mithras). According to the number of zodiacal constellations, 12 tribes (the tribes of Israel) of the primordial world of the primordial world.



In the following 2,160-year era (until the birth of Jesus Christ), the sign of Aries was considered sacred. The symbol of the sun god at that time was Aries (Amon-Ra, Ba-Ra-n, Ra, Yarilo). And in the era of Christianity, the sign of Pisces was sacred. Now the era of Aquarius has arrived.

Veles is known not only to the Slavs. His name is also mentioned in the New Testament. There, Veles appears as the head of the demons, Beelzebub. Beelzebub is probably none other than Veles-Vol, the sun deity of the Age of Taurus. The Golden Calf, worshipped by the Jews, is also the ancient deity of Rus, Veles.

Therefore, Veles-Bull was the symbol (Avatar) of the Almighty in the Age of Taurus. Avatar (Sanskrit — , "descent") is a term in the Vedic philosophy of Ancient Rus, usually used to denote the manifestation or incarnation of God (Svarog, Ishvara or Bhagavan) on planet Earth.

In Hinduism, and in particular in Vaishnavism, the doctrine of avatara represents the idea that the Almighty descends from time to time *into* the material world from the spiritual world. These beliefs came to India from Rus along with migrants around the 3rd millennium BC.

The term is most often used to refer to the incarnations of Vishnu, who in the Vaishnava tradition of Hinduism is

as the Supreme Godhead. The most famous of Vishnu's avatars is Krishna.

This is another type of Rus gods — prophets preaching monotheism. Every 1,500–2,100 years or so, prophets appear in Rus who are also considered avatars of the Almighty. It is believed that God descends to earth in the form of prophets.

Krishna is the first of the prophets preserved in written history. The Aryan prince Krishna lived in Rus approximately 3100 years BC. Then Melchizedek, an Aryan king, lived in Russia approximately 1500 years BC. At the same time, on his orders, the prophets Abraham, Zarathustra, and Odin preached monotheism in different parts of the planet.

Krishna and Melchizedek are considered the precursors of Jesus Christ. In such currents of modern Vaishnavism as Nimbarka Sam-Pradaya, Pushtimarga, and Gaudiya Vaishnavism, Krishna is revered as the original hypostasis of God and the source of all avatars.

Sacred place: bathhouse

Originally, baths were house churches of Veles. It was only a thousand years before Christ that they became places for health treatments and washing. From northern Russia, they spread throughout the world.

Even in the late Middle Ages, people in Western Europe did not bathe very often. In Russia, however, steam baths had already existed for several millennia. To illustrate this, I will quote a "bath anecdote" from Dionysius Fabricius's *History of Livonia* (16th century). The author recounts an incident that took place in the 13th century in a Catholic monastery in Falkenau in north-western Russia.

The local monks, citing their ascetic lifestyle, demanded that the Pope increase their salaries for the exhaustion of the flesh, which was not provided for in the charter. The Pope sent an auditor to the northern monastery. And indeed, the ambassador, who had come specially

arrived from Rome, witnessed how Livonian monks whipped themselves with rods in the terrible heat. Then the monks poured ice-cold water over themselves, over and over again. The papal envoy had never seen Baltic Slavic and Finno-Ugric baths before and reported to the Pope that the monks were torturing themselves diligently and that the monks' allowances should be increased to cover the cost of rods and firewood. Based on the Italian's report, the Pope paid extra to the monastery. This is how the northerners treated the Krzhany.

In the primitive world, the Russian bathhouse was associated with the pagan cult of Gora Volos — Veles. Even after Christianisation, the bathhouse retained pagan relics, at least in the guise of "dual faith". Thus, on Great (Holy)

Thursday, in memory of the dead, they heated the bathhouse.

It is known that in Russia, the god Veles took the form of a bull during the astrological era of Taurus. Many statuettes of these animals have been found in excavations of the Trypillian culture on the Russian Plain. Our ancestors worshipped the cult of the sacred Bull (Ox, Veles) — the soul of the entire animal world, and accordingly, its time — the era of Taurus.

The first steam baths served as house churches of Veles. The Earth's precession passed through the zodiac sign of Taurus during the period 4440-1740 BC. This means that people in Russia have been washing in baths for at least 6,500 years. It was from Russia that the culture of baths spread to the ancient world. But after the fall of Rome and Constantinople, the bath culture was lost there, and unwashed Western Europe reeked of foul odours until very recent times — the **18th** century AD, when baths *spread* to the West again via Finland and Turkey.

Perun

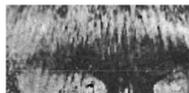
Nanother Slavic god — Perun (in the Baltic states he is called Perkūnas). His late cult (before the introduction of Christianity), bloody rituals associated with the storage of fire and

altar, suggest his separation from the Trinity (Svarog — Perun — Svetovit) as a deity of princely power.



In Russia, the god Perun is the second Person of the Trinity, the Son of God. The Son of God is the Firstborn, Purusha, Mind, Logos, Jesus. The ancient Russians called him Perun, i.e. the Firstborn of Humanity.

Etymologically, the word "Perun" means "pervan," i.e., "first"; from it is derived the Old Slavic "per'o," in Egyptian "per-oon." Interestingly, this word is related to the Greek



Perun

"pyro," meaning "fire" or "lightning." The Egyptians called Perun "Per-oo," and the Greeks distorted this word into "pharaoh."

This distortion was probably influenced by the Russian word "khoronit" (khararon — deceased king). In the Egyptian triad of Ra, Osiris, and Horus, the pharaoh was the son of Osiris and was considered Horus. In Scandinavia, the god Odin had a son named Topa (Horus). There was a uniform religious system throughout the world, spread from the primordial world — Rus.

The identity of Horus and Perun is confirmed by the fact that each pharaoh had a so-called Horus name.

Each clan was headed by its own mime (priest), who governed social and religious life. During this period, it was believed that God was incarnated on earth in the form of one of the 12 tribes (clans) of Rus (Israel). After the division of the primordial world into North (five Pandava clans) and South (seven Kaurava clans), religious life began to be determined by Sarmatia (from the word seven). This is where the pantheon of the Seven Gods appeared among the ancient Scythians, Greeks, Iranians, and other Aryan peoples. The capital of the Aryan world, Divnogorie (Deva, or Thebes), arose in the Middle Don region.

After separating from the primordial world of the seven tribes of Sarmatia, they created a pantheon of seven tribal gods. The seven-branched candlestick of the Jews and the Orthodox cross are relics of the symbols of the era of the Seven Gods.

In response, the priests of the northern pandans created a system of five churches. Makosh (north) is the oldest church; it is believed to be the foundation of all cults on Earth. Yara (west) is the church that personifies the masculine principle. Mara (east) is the church that embodies the feminine principle. Roda (kig) is the unity of the feminine and masculine principles. The fifth church is that of the secret knowledge of Hermes. This church is the most obscure and mysterious. Its centre was probably located somewhere on the Middle Volga, Kama or Northern Dvina rivers. It is believed that the statutes of Masonic lodges and modern science originated from it. In the past, religious and scientific knowledge were not separated.

However, the main intrigue of Russian history is the struggle for its unity. Instead of 7 gods and churches according to the number of tribes in the middle of the 2nd millennium BC, a religious movement arose in Russia for the unification of churches and the introduction of monotheism.

Svarog, Hephaestus, and

S Hermes — according to the most widespread
In one version, the Slavic god Kuz-
father of Dazhbog.

The version about Svarog as a god-smith is an interpretation of a fragment cited in *The Tale of Bygone Years* for the year 6622 (1114). There begins the story of the fall of ticks from the sky in Egypt. The narrative breaks off in the middle. Egypt (the country of Eve, or Egi) in Rus until the middle of the 2nd millennium BC



Northeast and in the Middle Volga region. At that time, tribes of Amazons and matriarchal communes lived here.

In Ural Egypt, "after the flood and after the division of languages, first Mestrom, from the tribe of Ham, began to reign, followed by Jeremiah, then Theost, whom the Egyptians called Svarog.

During the reign of this Theost in Egypt, ticks fell from the sky, and people began to forge weapons, whereas before they had fought with sticks and stones. The same Theost issued a law that women should marry one man and lead a chaste life. "If anyone violates this law, let him be thrown into a fiery furnace. For this reason, he was called Svarog, and the Egyptians honoured him." After him, his son reigned, "named Sun, whom they call Dazhbog," under whom "there was chaste living throughout the land of Egypt, and all praised him." Apparently, the story of the Egyptian god-kings, borrowed from Old Russian "Chronograph" goes back to the translation of the chronicle of John Malalas, a Byzantine writer of the 6th century. And John Malalas probably recounted a story he heard from ancient Russian storytellers about events in the middle of the 2nd millennium BC.

It was in these areas of the Urals that the technology for producing iron and cast iron was actually invented. What does

"tongs fell from the sky" remains to be seen. But the Aryan king Theophostus apparently dissolved the women's communes and introduced the institution of the family.

Theost is a distortion of the name Ge-fest, whom the ancient Russian chronicler, not the "Egyptians," equated with the Slavic Svarog. Despite the scarcity and obscurity of sources, Svarog will be

" the only Slavic deity with an obvious Sanskrit root

Hephaestus(Venusintsnp (C]E. Swarga — sky), in the studies of Sul ana. Dhulpo Ronano) of the 19th century, it becomes one of the main

Slavic gods. N.M. Galkovsky considers it indisputable that Svarog, like Hephaestus (= Theost), was the founder of marriage and the Slavic god of fire, and that Svarog had a son, the Sun God Dazhbog, whose patronymic was Svarozhich. According to the Veles Book, the religion of the Slavs was already monotheistic.

The main god of Rus was Triglav, who was one in three persons — 6ora Svarog, 6ora Perun, and 6ora Svetovit.

HermesnadreVnegre ec oi
kerami e

This corresponds to the Christian Trinity: Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. "And if there be any blasphemers who enumerates those gods, separating them from Svarog, he shall be cast out of the tribe, for we have no gods but Vyshny. And Svarog and the others are many, for God is one and manifold. Let no one divide that multitude and say that we have many gods."

In Greece, Svarog became Hermes, known in Rome as Mercury (from the Latin Mercurius) — the god of trade, intelligence, eloquence, bringing wealth and income in trade, and the god of gymnastics. He was the patron of heralds, ambassadors, shepherds, and travellers, as well as the patron of science. He was the messenger of the gods and the guide of the souls of the dead to the underworld of Hades. He invented measures, numbers, and the alphabet, and taught these to humans. The son of Zeus and the Pleiades Maya (according to one version, the son of Persephone), Hermes was born in a grotto on Mount Kilena (Arcadia) on the fourth day of the month. According to legend, Hermes invented the first seven letters while watching cranes fly. He established the order of the constellations and placed the letter delta (the first in the name of Zeus) in the heavens — Don.

Originally, Hermes was a phallic deity depicted as a herma. According to Herodotus, the Athenians were the first of the Hellenes to make images of him with an erect penis, having learned this from the Pelasgians, who had a sacred legend. The herm was a stone column with the head of Hermes carved on it and emphasised genitals. Hermes statues were placed

at crossroads and, along with their sacred function, served as road signs. In 45 BC, the herms were destroyed.

Legends say that in order to make his son Ephalis immortal, Hermes gifted him with boundless memory. As Apollonius of Rhodes wrote: "Even when he crossed the Acheron, the river in the realm of the dead, oblivion did not consume his soul; and although he lives sometimes in the abode of shadows, sometimes in the earthly world bathed in sunlight, he always retains the memory of what he has seen."

It seems that Svarog (Hermes) has a real prototype in the prince of Rus, Hermes Trismegistus ("thrice greatest"), due to the fact that he has access to both this world and the otherworld. There is a suggestion that Trismegistus was the creator of a unified doctrine that combined the religion and science of his time, and that he was one of the priests of the house of the northern Pandavas.

When the gods fled to Egypt, he turned into an ibis. His name is borne by one of the gates of the city of priests in Africa, Thebes, and by a planet.

According to Greek philologists, whose opinion is quoted in Cotta's speech, there were five Hermes, corresponding to the number of Pandava brothers in Russia.

1. The son of Uranus and Hera, he was aroused at the sight of Persephone.
2. The son of Valens (Latin) and Coronida, he lives underground and is called Trofonios.
3. Son of Zeus the Third and Maya, father of Pan by Penelope.
4. Son of Nile, Egyptian deity.
5. He killed Apryca and fled to Egypt, teaching the Egyptians laws and writing; he is called Thoth. He is worshipped by the Phoenicians in Arcadia.

Svarog (Hermes) received from Apollo a winged staff of the messenger god — the caduceus, capable of reconciling enemies. The caduceus is entwined by two snakes. Hermes used his staff to put people to sleep or wake them up in order to convey a message from the gods to a mortal, and this was most often done in a dream.

Other attributes of Hermes are a wide-brimmed hat (Petasus) and winged sandals (Thalaria). As the patron of flocks, he was depicted with a lamb on his shoulders (Criophorus). Stilbon is

is the name of the star of Hermes (the planet Mercury). But all these details appeared already in the ancient world.

The system of churches and gods of Rus (as well as the allegorical trinity of the north: as an understanding of the trinity of worlds "Yavi — Navi — Pra-DI") determines the diversity of cults of all world religions. Just as the Russian language is the proto-language, i.e. all other languages were formed by separating and simplifying the Russian language, so all the religions of the world originated through the adaptation, transformation and simplification of the religious system of Ancient Rus.

Goddesses Hyperborea

That world also gave birth to female gods. Different peoples have different names for them, but in essence they are "Mother and Daughter":
Mokosh —

Lada; Lada — Lelia; Mopa — Deva; Morena — Zhiva; Pyatka — Vida; Pyatka — Neda. As can be seen, the purpose of individual images is not always the same. It is Lada who can sometimes appear as a mother, but in relation to Mokosh — as a daughter. Bearing in mind the infinity

chain of birth, it becomes clear that every mother was once a daughter. It is believed that

Mokosh mainly had the general meaning of the female Rozhanytsia and nurturer in nature. She united all phenomena in her image, and above all, she belongs to the place of the Eternal Mother.

The names Era and Eve correspond in the same logic. Era is the mother, and Eve is her daughter. Hence, Egypt is ancient Sarmatia, and Eve is its later copy.

It is precisely the story of the birth and death of the gods of Rus that is told in the Bible — in the Book of Exodus, in the stories about the 10 plagues of Egypt.





This text must be understood correctly. The text mentions Jews and Egyptians. They have no relation to today's Jews or Egyptians. This story is about the birth of religion and the modern human psyche. All the main events actually take place in the Urals

Sarmatia, the northeastern province of Ancient Rus. Here,

Era turns into the young Eve. The process of Transformation and is described in the Bible in the story of the 10 plagues of Egypt.

Andrey Klimenko.

Lada (Sacred Call)

Vajra — a symbol of the unity of world religions

4 What is Vajra? Vajra in ancient books

The Rigveda — Indra's weapon, with which he struck down the ancient serpent Vritra. But it is a sign.

One that modern believers do not know about. But the time has come to learn. It is a symbol of the unity of the four world religions — Islam, Christianity, Buddhism and Judaism. For example, the inscription

on the turtle's shell in ancient

LETTER 4(TSIA-SHI-WEN*U, WHOSE ORIGIN

whose origin is attributed to the

the middle of the 2nd millennium BC.

That is, the times of the Aryan king Melchizedek and his

JEOCOV, OTp]EaBIBSHIXCYA V T]EI

the four corners of the earth to preach the One God.



with his vajra



This is how it is depicted
"Arevnosti tai
hieroglyph •tree•

"And the Lord God made grow out of the ground every tree that is pleasant to the sight and good for food, the tree of life in the midst of the garden, and the tree of the knowledge of good and evil." (Genesis 2:9).

From the centre of paradise, at the foot of the tree of life, flows a river that divides into four branches, corresponding to the cardinal points, forming a horizontal cross. This is mentioned in the Bible. This is mentioned in the Scandinavian sagas.

"In Him [the Logos] was life, and the life was the light of men. And the light shines in the darkness, and the darkness has not overcome it" (John 1:4-5). Similarly, the Vajra is a symbol of the unity of world religions, their essential divine unity.

What does the Christian cross mean?

the unity of the four churches of the ancient Aryans: akosh, Mara, Yara, and Roda. In unity, they formed the true faith in God. A person who had comprehended the mysteries of all four churches could be considered a magician, and his consciousness reached

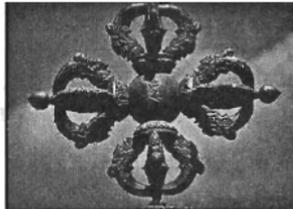
THE STATE OF CLARITY — PURITY.



This is a schematic representation of a tree with three branches and three KÖZNYAMI, PO SITI, is identical to the image of Vajra, whose two branches reproduce the anicic symbolism of the trident.



Vajra in the form of a cross, or Karma-vajra



Crossed vajras at the Sakya monastery (Nepy)



And here is the heretical depiction of the so-called Cathar cross

and if we depart, there will be death. Yav is the present, that which is created by Prav. Nav is after it, and before it there is Nav. And in Prav there is Yav."

In Christian tradition, this is the concept of the Trinity: Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.

Vajra in the Rigveda is also called "the noisy club".

When Indra hurled a thunderbolt at Vritra, the latter was struck four times.

"He [Indra] killed the serpent resting on the mountain. Tvastar carved him a noisy club" (Rigveda, 1.32).

Greco-Roman mythology tells us that lightning was the weapon of Zeus-Jupiter.

Zeus-Jupiter is the Sanskrit Dyaus-Pitar, which means

"heavenly father," hence the Latin Deus.

Today we have the same four world religions that originate from the four Aryan churches. These are Buddhism, Islam, Christianity and Judaism. If we dig deep into their roots, we will come to the same four churches: Makosh, Mara, Yara and Roda, which once existed in Russia.

Chapter 4

What does the word "Russia" mean?



Russians everywhere†

In 2007, Russian scientists conducted an expedition to the Murmansk region, where they discovered traces of the northernmost temple complex of the ancient Aryan civilisation. One of the goals of the expedition was to study the so-called pyramids north of Seidozero. They were discovered in 2004 by researcher Lydia Efimova. The group included several people, including Efimova and academician Valery Chudinov. On 4 August, they found inscriptions on a stone:

PUSb, RUSSKAYA RUH and RUSSKYI YAR, MACKA YARA.

The inscriptions were obviously made in the Stone Age.

These were signposts, as they were located near the hills, which in ancient times were probably temples. The western hill was 4 metres high and appeared to be the remains of the temple of Yara, while the eastern hill was slightly lower, at 2 metres.

In the previously explored sanctuary in Arkhyz, the temple of Yara and the temple of Mara were located inside the temple of Rod; the temple of Yara was located in the west, and the temple of Mara in the east. The location of all temples was a long-standing tradition. If the western temple is dedicated to Yar, then the eastern one must be the temple of Mara. In the north, there must be a temple of Makosh, and in the south, another temple of Rod.

The main temple of Rod in Divnogorie on the Don River (Voronezh Region) was, as it were, common to both the worshippers of the Sun from

the Temple of Yar and worshippers of the Moon from their Temple of Mara. It is like the male and female principles. The unity of opposites.

Thus, Russia signifies the place where the single 60ra Rod appears to humanity. That is, the Messiah is the place of salvation. And this concept applies equally to Russians (specifically Russians, Belarusians or Ukrainians), Tatars, Jews, French, English or Americans. It is the place of salvation for all people on Earth. Because God Rod was the forerunner of all world religions. Russia is a very profound and mystical name.

The ancestral homeland of humanity Rus

H Even biased researchers come to the same conclusion. The primordial world where modern civilisation was formed is Rus. Since the continuity of the population here has never been interrupted, it is in modern Rus (Russia, Belarus and Ukraine) that the genetic code of early humanity has been preserved. In ancient times, there was probably a division into 12 tribes. Most likely, this happened after the emergence of astrology. The twelve constellations gave names to the twelve tribal gods. Over time, this led to the creation of twelve different churches and tribal unions. Actually, 12 is the chromosome of modern humanity. In religious texts, they are called the 12 tribes of Israel.

All 12 chromosomes are observed in Russian anthropological types. Moreover, even before the middle of the 20th century, there were still pockets of all 12 tribes.

The Western classification of anthropotypes, such as Baltid, Brun, Geta, etc., is essentially primitive. Sooner or later, science will come to the point where it will abandon anthropotypes altogether, especially since genetics is advancing by leaps and bounds and will soon come to an understanding of "foci."

All twelve foci of humanity are located compactly in Eastern Europe. This is the result of research by the Soviet school

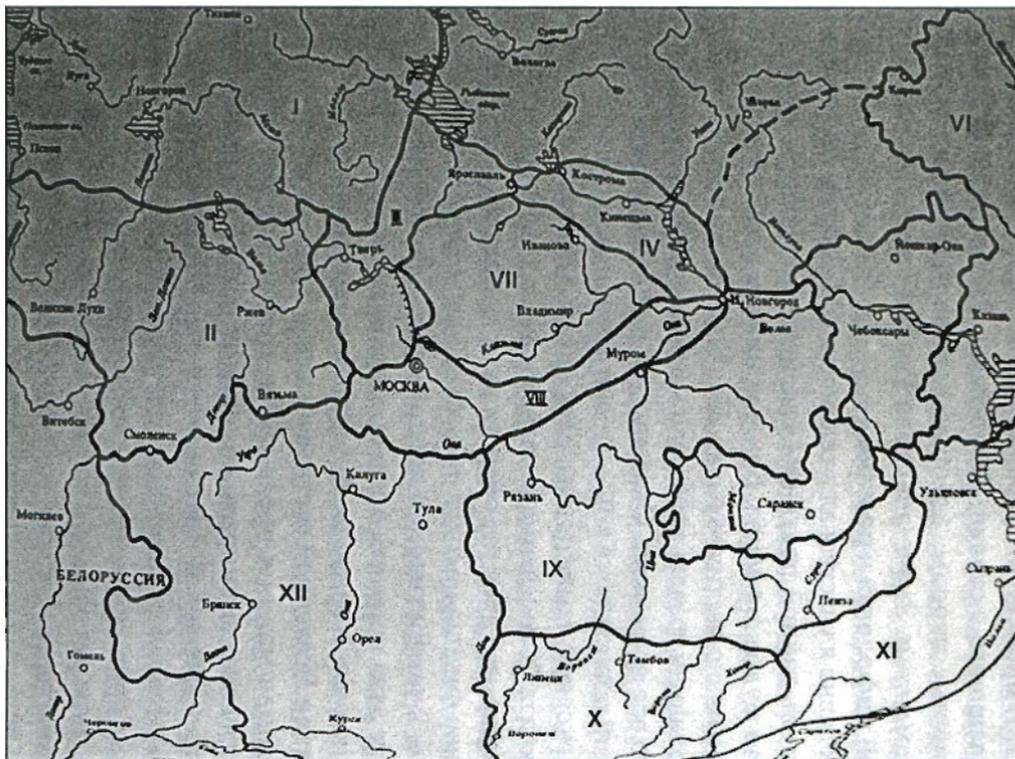


Some anthropological types of faces

What is the difference between Eastern and Western Europe in terms of anthropology? There are not so many regional components in the West, while in the East there is a whole mosaic of local types, their migrations and the consequences of these migrations. Roughly speaking, life here has always been bustling.

Therefore, when linguists declared that Russian was the original language of humanity and that all other languages were simplifications or distortions of Russian, few serious scholars were surprised. It is clear that the Russian language itself is changing and becoming more complex, but it is precisely this language that is the heir to Proto-Sanskrit, the original language. And the conclusion of modern scientists about the stages of the formation of religions did not seem surprising at all: all the religions of the world have their roots in the ancient beliefs of the peoples of Rus.

All people on the planet originate from the watershed of the Don, Oka and Volga rivers. This is their ancestral homeland. They became different only because they left the primordial world at different times. In Rus, the original chromosomal code of humanity has been preserved to this day.



I — Ilyinsky-Belozersky II —
Valdai-Sortsky
III — Zapadno-Verkhneolskaya
IV — Eastern-Upper Volga

V — Volga-Vyatka
VI — Vyatsko-Kaiskaya
All — Lyazminskaya
VIII — Central

IX — Doirsckaya
X - Steppe XI - Middle Opzhaya
XII - Upper Oxaiga

Russia — the mission of the ROD?

S The word Russia does not come from the word Rus, as many **think**. And **it does not come from the self-designation of the people** living in the country. Moreover, **various peoples have always lived** in Russia, who **called it by completely different names**. **The meaning of the word Russia should be sought**

in Aryan mythology and religion.

Not long ago, I participated in a teleconference with Michael Laitman. He is the keeper of the secret doctrine of the Jewish people — Kabbalah — and a member of the Council of Elders of the World. As I understand it, Kabbalah is partly a religion, but partly a science. After our conversation, I asked myself: is it possible to create Kabbalah based on the Russian language? It turns out that it is possible. It turns out that the Russian language is based on a certain conceptual code — the keys to many mysteries of history are hidden in the Russian language. It consists of 60 per cent ancient Sanskrit words. The key concepts of this code are RA and AR. It seems that the ancients operated with concepts that modern physics is only now coming to understand. Today's science models in four-dimensional space. Three coordinates of space and one of time. The Aryans operated in six dimensions. Three spaces and three times. And sometimes nine dimensions. The visible part of the matter of the universe accounts for only 5 per cent of its mass. Invisible matter manifests itself only in gravitational fields. When a star dies, it either remains in our space-time continuum and becomes a supernova (that is, it gets a new life), or it becomes a black hole, like a star in reverse, where matter is sucked in.

Everything in the world is arranged in the same way. Our history and our consciousness are also arranged in the same way. Therefore, RA and AR are key concepts in our language, our consciousness and our history. RA is something akin to entropy, and AR is akin to gravity. And the third concept, O, is something between RA and AR — it is their equilibrium or harmony. As long as harmony is preserved, life is preserved.

Movement away from equilibrium leads to death. These are, in fact, the basic concepts of Aryan philosophy. These three concepts form the basis of our psyche and our language.

It is known that the main Aryan god was Rod. The god of the home. The word Russia means roughly the same thing as Messiah. Messiah — God's messenger; the expected saviour and liberator of the people, of humanity. MESSIAH — The Anointed One; the Redeemer promised in the Old Testament, whom believers awaited in Christ, and whom the Jews are still waiting for.

Rus is feminine for a reason; from here, as from a mother's womb, all the peoples of civilisation emerged and spread throughout the world. When planet Earth was colonised, it was from Rus that man went into space. The Russian language is full of mysticism. Gagarin is the surname of the first cosmonaut. In the ancient proto-language of the Indo-Europeans, Sanskrit, "Ga" means "road." Compare: "Vol-Ga" ("road to Valdai"). "In" or "an" means one God. Then "Gagarin" means

"the road to the road to the one God." Mysticism!

Human history is not a history of wars, as our official historical science usually portrays it. The history of humanity is the history of the development of consciousness. Changes in the psyche, the way we perceive space and time, changes in philosophical and religious views. What is the criterion for the truthfulness of science? First of all, the possibility of prediction. If your historical models are correct, then you can predict the future and actively influence it.

Approximately 75-70 thousand years ago, only about 2 thousand individuals of the human species lived on Earth. The humanoid creature that existed earlier was probably not yet human. It seems that it did not know how to speak. What periods can be distinguished in history? Actually, our ancestors have already done this. The Bible mentions three periods: life *in* paradise, life before the Flood, and life after the Flood. Today, we are living at the end of the third era. The Mayan calendar says that the third era will end on 23 December 2012. Then there will be new times.

The most popular astrological model of the ages today is associated with precession (the shift of the vernal equinox from one constellation to another). Ancient people undoubtedly observed the starry sky more often than we do.

Most researchers operate with time intervals of approximately 2,500 years: on average, this is how long it takes for the vernal equinox to pass through one sign of the zodiac (from 1,800 to 2,500 years, depending on the configuration of the constellation, but this position is debatable). A full precession cycle is approximately 25,900 years. This means that humanity has already lived through three full cycles, which completely coincides with the Bible.

During the first two cycles, our ancestors lived in a narrow strip of forest-steppe at the foot of the Moscow and Valdai glaciers (modern-day Tver, Moscow and Vladimir regions, as well as the Black Earth region). This obviously saved them from another type of human that inhabited the planet at that time — Neanderthals. Approximately 32–27 thousand years ago, Neanderthals disappeared, and our ancestors made their first attempts to settle across the planet.

Chapter 5

COTO



Where did Noah go?

The Bible tells us that during the Flood, Noah's ark came to rest on Mount Ararat. What does this mean? Many priests explain that this is a real mountain in the Caucasus. But this is not entirely true. Ararat is a new state created by our ancestors after the destruction of Hyperborea and the end of the Flood. Incidentally, Noah's salvation of the animals confirms that it was during this period that humans began to care for animals, understand them, even deify them, rather than simply consuming them as food.

In the middle of the last ice age, the Eurasian Ocean emerged, flooding almost all of Eastern Europe, Siberia and Central Asia. Western Europe was covered by a glacier. This led to the drying up of the continental shelf of the World Ocean due to the accumulation of water in glaciers and inland seas. By 14,670 years ago, the waters of the Arctic Ocean had become salty enough to restore warm currents in the North Atlantic. The waters of the Gulf Stream broke through into the Arctic Ocean and melted part of the ice dam that prevented the waters of the Severodvinsk Sea from flowing into the ocean. The water left the northern part of European Russia. This period lasted about 450 years. This is the time of the birth of Hyperborea. The people who had taken refuge during the Flood on the Ural Mountains and the Valdai Hills descended into the northern valleys that were being freed from water and began to settle along the Northern Dvina River.

A new ice age, during which the ice dam partially restored, blocking the flow of the Northern Dvina, lasted about 100 years, after which the waters of the Gulf Stream again broke through into the Arctic Ocean. This warm period lasted about 300 years and was again replaced by a century-long ice age. This situation repeated itself several more times. The glaciation ended when the waters of the

Eurasian Ocean were discharged not into the Arctic Ocean, but into the Mediterranean Sea, which had become very shallow during the ice age, through the broken straits of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. The entire Russian Plain was freed from water. The water discharge was rapid and enormous. This led to huge floods and inundation of ocean coasts around the world. The breakthrough of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles occurred 11,640 years ago. All that remained of the vast Eurasian Ocean were Lake Balaton in Europe and the Turan Sea in Central Asia, which were also slowly drying up. The division of the Turanian Sea into the modern Caspian and Aral Seas occurred only 2-3 thousand years ago. It was in 11,640 that the waters of the Arctic Ocean broke through into the

lowlands along the Western Dvina River, creating the White Sea. After the Scandinavian glacier melted, the waters broke through into the lowlands where the modern Baltic Sea is located. This is how the modern landscape of Europe was formed. The people who survived the Flood on the Central Russian Uplands, Valdai, The Urals began to repopulate the vast expanses of Eurasia that had been freed from water.

Since the main catastrophic events took place 12,000-11,640 years ago, this time can be considered the moment of the decline of Hyperborea and the emergence of Ararat.

Scattered across the entire plain, from the Ural Mountains to the Danube, the Aryans began a new life. The magicians and Rus began the titanic work of gathering their people and giving them at least some of the distant features of the society that had existed in Hyperborea. These attempts were initially doomed to failure, but they still managed to create a new state, which was named Ararat. Yc-

The reason for this measure was that many Aryans still found it difficult to get used to their new role as human atoms, forced to take responsibility for their own destiny, make their own decisions and learn about the world. In fact, free will is the main feature that distinguishes us from the previous version of man, but not everyone can bear this burden. Aroarat means roughly the same thing as the first word, God.

Is Arkaim Noah's ark?

Arkaim is not just a city — it is a real space observatory. The construction of Arkaim reflects the ancient inhabitants of planet Earth's ideas about space and is essentially the construction of Bapa from the ancient books of the Avesta, where people took refuge during a global catastrophe. In the Old Testament, this event corresponds to the Flood. Arkaim is an ark or its ancient copy, on which Noah was saved.

The fortified settlement of the Sintashta culture, Arkaim, was discovered in 1987 in the construction zone of the Bolshekarakhan Reservoir. The temple city consists of three concentric rings located one inside the other and 38 geodetic objects — landmarks (myaks) for astronomical calculations. Some of these objects are located up to 35 km from the fortress. Arkaim, seen from a bird's eye view

resembles a wheel with a hub or a zodiacal circle divided into 28 parts.

Until now, scientists have not had a clear opinion about the purpose of Arkaim. The structure of Arkaim made it possible to accurately determine the time sunrises and sunsets, moonsets and moonsets associated with the 18-year Ca-

Computer reconstruction of the Arkaim settlement

poca solar and lunar eclipses. Thus, it is likely that the magi of the ancient civilisation of Arat, once located in the European part of Russia, preserved the most ancient calendar system, whose origins date back to the very first world on Valdai and the Central Russian Uplands. What is Arkaim really?

Snakes guard the secrets of antiquity

 The outskirts of Arkaim are represented by fossilised marine deposits, which are clearly visible in former quarries. These deposits served as the foundation of an ancient volcanic island.

Here you can see layers of solidified lava and petrified ash. The Bolshaya Karaganka River (Ka-Ra-Ga-Nka) flows along the fault line. Surprisingly, here, as in the equally famous castle of the Magi in Divnogorie on the Don River, the steppe viper is widespread. There are especially many poisonous snakes in the scientific village — one of the hills has even been named Zmeinaya (Snake) by the local population (known among tourists as Shamanka). Arkaim is located on a global watershed that originates in Valdai. The left-bank tributaries of the Tobol River belong to the Arctic Ocean basin, while the tributaries of the Ural River belong to the Caspian basin. This once again confirms our assumption that the narrow strip of forest-steppe at the foot of the glacier that once existed in the European part of Russia can be considered the cradle of modern man. The southern Urals is an extraordinary concentration of archaeological sites from all eras.

In the early 1970s, near the village of Rymnikskoye in the south of the Chelyabinsk region, archaeologists led by V.F. Gening conducted research on the remains of a fortified Bronze Age settlement. In the 1980s, research continued in the south of the region.

Chelyabinsk archaeologists led by G.B. Zdanovich. They managed to thoroughly explore two settlements — Sintashta and Arkaim. The territory covered by the fortified centres of the Middle Bronze Age was named "The Land of Cities". The discovery of the Sintashta complex, followed by Arkaim and the "Land of Cities," made it possible to compare factual data with written records from ancient Iranian and Indian books — the Avesta and the Rigveda — and to characterise the culture of the ancient inhabitants of Russia.

Ancient books reveal the secrets of civilisation

S According to ancient books preserved *in* India and Iran, in the 3rd–2nd millennium BC east of the Volga River (or Ran-hi) lay the land of King Avvataspa, who, judging by all accounts, became the first patron of the prophet Zarathustra (Zoroaster) and the followers of his doctrine. This is confirmed by the English researcher M. Boyce, who believes that "based on the content and language of the hymns composed by Zoroaster <...> the prophet Zoroaster actually lived in the Asian steppes east of the Volga," and dates his life to approximately the 2nd millennium BC. (According to legend, the prophet Zarathustra was born on 22 December 2118 BC and was then reincarnated twice more). The Avesta, as a sacred teaching, was passed down orally for many millennia, and it was only in the 4th century BC that it was recorded in the Iranian region of Media. The division of the Aryan community into two branches, the Indo-Aryans and the Iranians, presumably took place in the third millennium BC. At that time, waves of migrants from Rus reached both Sumer and Egypt. In Iran, the primitive cults of Rus were transformed into the religion of Zoroastrianism. and among the Indo-Aryans in the Rigveda religion.

The prophet Zarathustra introduced the concept of "good" and "bad" gods. Before that, there were two types of gods in religion: Devas and Ahuras. Philosophy said that they were equally necessary. Their struggle gives birth to space and time. Zarathustra, most likely,

He studied under the magi in Divnogorie, but was expelled. Possibly to Arkaim. As a result, in his teachings, the Devas became "daivas" — forces of darkness and demons, while the "ahuras" (cf. Arkaim) remained forces of light. Instead of the trinity of Russian gods: Mithra, Varuna, Indra, the monotheistic cult of Mazda (Ahura Mazda) came to the fore: "The Lord, who is wisdom itself." It is possible that Arkaim was the religious centre where the alternative religion of monotheism was born.

The same migrants from Russia who went to India continued to revere the Devas as the dark hierarchy of gods and the Asuras as the light hierarchy, worshipping both in essence. In India, they generally came to the absence of the concepts of good and evil — implying that there is a path of light and evolution, and everything else is ignorance and darkness, that is, they did not distinguish these concepts to an absolute degree. It is possible that the views of the magi from Divnogorye, who did not accept Zarathustra's reforms, were preserved in India.

Other peoples moved from the central regions of Rus to the north and west. The tribes that came to the Danube and Dnieper regions wrote the Veles and Golubina books — the Slavic Vedas.

About Iiebesaož B'ike p boze *Ra*

These religious quests intensified when the astrological age of Taurus was replaced by the age of Aries: in Russia, the age of Veles (Vol) was replaced by the age of Ra (Yarilo). **According to** ancient books, the bull was protected by the archangel Geushurvan, and the Bull's prayer is well known. Many believe that Zarathustra calls for the abandonment of animal sacrifices in this prayer. However, in religious texts, there are several levels of meaning. In my opinion, in this prayer, the Prophet calls for an end to religious wars and for an understanding that new gods are born in the womb of old beliefs. The era of Veles (Taurus) gave birth to the era of Ba-Ra-na (Aries), which I will discuss in more detail later. When the beliefs of the era

Taurus began to be replaced by Christian teachings. In the New Testament, we read that Christ was born in a stable together with sheep. This symbolises that Christianity was born in the womb of the pagan sun cults of the Age of Aries. Zarathustra and Christ speak of tolerance. It is a pity that we do not listen carefully, because how many lives would have been saved if religious tolerance had prevailed.

For the sake of truth, let us recall another myth: that of the Heavenly Bull, which appears in the Sumerian epic of Gilgamesh. In the middle of the 3rd millennium BC, Sumer was born, and this was the time when the Aratta (Ararat) civilisation flourished in Rus. In the poem about Gilgamesh ("All-seeing", "All-knowing"), written by the Babylonians at the end of the 3rd - beginning of the 2nd millennium BC.

Gilgamesh, the ruler of the Sumerian city of Uruk, performs feats with his friend and hero Enkidu — they kill the heavenly bull sent by the god Anu to destroy the city. The story begins with the goddess Ishtar (the Sumerian goddess of love) becoming angry with Gilgamesh for refusing to become her lover and telling the people about her evil deeds. Ishtar, daughter of Anu (the Greek Astarte, Venus), asks her father: My father, let a heavenly bull be born that will kill Gilgamesh; if you do not grant this request, I will break the gates that hold back the waters, I will unleash all the winds across the earth, and there will be fewer living than dead" (The Flood?). <...> Anu heeded her pleas, and the heavenly bull appeared, took him by the tail and threw him into Uruk from the sky, crushing a hundred people in his heavy fall, then stood up and killed five hundred people with his breath" (volcano?).

Then this bull rushed at the hero Eabani. "But, grabbing hold of the pora, Eabani bent its muzzle, and with his second breath he killed two hundred men. His third breath swept over the land in vain, Eabani threw it away, and it breathed its last." Thus, in the distant colonies of Rus, the belief in 6ora Veles changed to the belief in 6ora Ra. In the Po-eme, there is also a mention of Noah's Ark (analogous to the vara of the Avestan king Yima, the city of Arkaim), which came to rest on Mount Ararat.

Arkaim in the Avestan

This is what the ancient book Avesta says about a structure similar to Arkaim:

"Winters with fierce frosts and winds will come upon the physical world, and the clouds of snow will be great,
 Snow will cover everything, even the mountain peaks and turbulent rivers rushing downhill.
 They will be buried under the snow.
 Your kingdom will be filled with untold suffering.
 All living creatures will suffer: those that dwell in the valleys, those that roam in the ropax, and those that have found shelter in barns and stables.

Look at this land, Yima, gaze upon it from edge to edge, as far as the eye can see!

Here it is, your kingdom, full of lush grass for cattle and cool

ЧИСТЫХ ИСТОЧНИКОВ.

Save this happy land!

For it will be flooded with water when winter ends and the snow melts.

It will seem a miracle to the fleshly world, Yima, if they see a sheep's footprint.

Build a fence, Yima, surround **this land** with a fence. Let that fence be the size of a horse's gallop on all four sides, and let it be called Bapa.

The book goes on to give a fairly detailed description of Bapa as an earthen fortress consisting of three circles, exactly like those we see in Arkaim in the Southern Urals. After that, God advises Yima to place pairs of the best people, animals and birds in Bapa. Does this remind you of the story of Noah's Ark?

Note: Bap — "dvor" (Russian), Old English

'waru' — embankment, dam, protection, and Old Icelandic

"vor" — pier.

During the Achaemenid era (558–330 BC) The image of the abode — Bapa — seems to be divided into two representations: the first is mythological — the refuge of Bap, built by King Yima (Avestan), and the second is a new representation — geographical, with the name Kangha, which referred to a country and fortress north of Iran. The construction of this mountain fortress is attributed to Siavar-shan (Avestan).

Sya-var-shan erected the Kangha fortress against the will of the devas in order to preserve and spread the Mazdean faith. Thus, Arkaim may have been created as an alternative to the castle of the magi in Divnogorie. However, this is based on the assumption that Arkaim and the chronicle fortress of Kangha are one and the same.

Chapter 6

's "post-flood" era

**How did the Hyperboreans survive the Flood?**

Let us return to the year 11600. The flood ended unexpectedly. The waters of a huge continental lake broke through into the Atlantic via the Black and Mediterranean Seas. Vast areas of Eurasia became dry land again, and the ocean rose by several tens of metres, flooding vast coastal areas. As a result of this global cataclysm, the Earth's axis of rotation shifted slightly and the length of the day changed.

metres, flooding vast coastal areas. As a result of this global cataclysm, the Earth's axis of rotation shifted slightly and the length of the day changed.

However, the development of the Hyperboreans (Hyper-bo-arians) who survived the Flood continued. The Flood lasted about 3,000 years. The Lk>di were saved on the Ural ropax, the Valdai and Central Russian uplands. Some people were saved in the ropax of the Caucasus and began to move to the area between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers.

Confirmation

In 1995, excavations of an ancient sanctuary began in the town of Göbekli Tepe in south-eastern Turkey. It was built during the Neolithic period. Göbekli Tepe (Navel Hill) is a hill about 15 metres high and approximately 300 metres in diameter — one of countless hills in this desert region, in the upper reaches of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. Members of an expedition organised by the German Archaeological Institute (led by Klaus Schmidt) began excavations in 1995. Archaeologists discovered walls and T-shaped limestone pillars, most of which reached a height of

3BOJIIOI/,BTE IIEPBEDIII6IX 3BAIČOB

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B./t. Kosarev. Seven Metazoa

FIP1HRTbIE ABBREVIATIONS: AND — Andian script; CELT — Celtic-Iberian and Iberian script; CHINA — Ancient Chinese characters: Neolithic and early hieroglyphs; CYPR — Cypriot-Minoan syllabary; EGYPT — Egyptian hieroglyphs; ELAM — Elamite script; ETRUS — Etruscan script; HUNG — Ancient Hungarian runes; ISIDUS — Proto-Indo-European script; LIN-A — Linear A script; LIII-B — Linear B script; LUVIAN — Luwian (Mycenaean) script; MELAN — Pictographic script of Melan; MEROI — Meroitic script; ORKH — Orkhon (Old Turkic) runes; PHOEN — Phoenician alphabet; SABAIC — Sabaic script; TEBE — Gebek Tepe culture script (Turkey); TRIPOL — Signs of the Trypillian culture; VALC — Sino-Etruscan (pre-Latin and non-Latin) rock carvings of Valcamonica; VENET — Venetic alphabet; VINCA — VNN'Janskoe letter; WOLE — Syllabic letter KarolinSKNK 0St OBOB.

about three metres high. Their surfaces were decorated with reliefs depicting animals in a naturalistic style: a leopard, a fox, a wild ass, a snake, a duck, a wild boar, *a wild bull, and* a crane. These monuments date back to the middle of the 10th millennium BC

century BC, just before
after the end of the Flood.

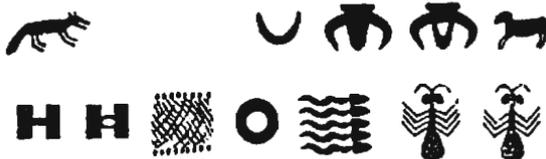
On the rocks •Typeutoro Stonehenge•,
This is how Gebekli Tepe

Four circular structures with a diameter of 15-20 metres were excavated at Göbekli Tepe. Along their low walls, as well as in the centre of the rooms, there were almost four dozen monolithic pillars weighing up to 20 tonnes. The largest — the central — monoliths of Göbekli Tepe (reaching a height of five metres) resemble the stone slabs of Stonehenge, except that they are almost six thousand years older.

An unfinished monolith 7 metres high and weighing 50 tonnes was found in the quarry.

During excavations at Göbekli Tepe, no everyday objects, living quarters, hearths or burials were found. People did not settle here. Around 7500 BC, Göbekli Tepe suddenly became deserted. Something strange happened: the grandiose sanctuary was covered with earth. In this "preserved" state, it stood for almost ten thousand years before archaeologists arrived.

The walls of the sanctuary are decorated with abstract symbols that are repeated in random order. These geometric...



The symbols and animal figures seem to be more than just simple ornamentation. Their graphic combinations may conceal words and phrases. Judge for yourself: huge man-made pillars with various symbols on them: an H rotated 90 degrees, an H with an oval, a circle, a horizontal and vertical crescent, and a horizontal bar. Next to them are stylised ancient "alefs": symbols whose outlines easily resemble dog heads, figures of foxes and sheep, snakes curled up in a ball, and spiders.

Göbekli Tepe confirms the hypothesis of a number of Russian scholars that Sumer was created by Indo-Europeans who migrated to Asia Minor from the north. At the time of the construction of this temple complex, the Black Sea was significantly smaller. It was formed as a result of the rise of the ocean after the final melting of the glaciers 2,000 years later, so the route from the Russian glacial steppes to these lands was open. This is a very important discovery, as there are many earthen pyramids in Russia that resemble the Navel Mountain. We still have many amazing discoveries ahead of us that will change humanity's understanding of the course of history.

So far, no large settlements have been found in the vicinity of Pupovinaya Mountain where the followers of the Gebekli Tepe sanctuary could have lived. However, within a radius of 50 kilometres from the sacred mountain, settlements exist in the period of interest

the period of interest to us (9600-8800

BC): Nevalı Çori, Kayenu, Hallan Çemi,

Jarf al-Ahmar, Tell Qwara

mel and Cheik-Hassan. And their inhabitants

apparently maintain relations

relations with the inhabitants of Göbekli Tepe.

During excavations of some settlements

, images of symbols used in Göbekli Tepe

were found.

Computer reconstruction of the
Metliti

Tepe: a miniature hare (or fox?) and snakes on a stone, zigzag lines and circles, snakes and millipedes.

The ancient Aryans made several attempts to settle between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. All of them ended in failure. In the middle of the 10th millennium BC, there was another attempt. Unfortunately, this civilisation degenerated and perished. Only 7,000 years later, in Sumer, did the Aryans manage to create an outstanding civilisation, which everyone knows about from history textbooks. However, this was due to a severe drought in the Russian steppes, as a result of which the Trypillian culture in the north began to fade, while Sumer and Egypt received a stimulus for development.

Around 6500 BC, life still thrived there. The inhabitants of Sabi-ab-Yad, a settlement located on a hill south of the long-forgotten sanctuary of Göbekli Tepe (the distance between them was less than 100 kilometres), sealed their treasures and supplies with seals bearing three zigzag lines resembling the letter "M". This symbol is a stylised representation of a spider, familiar to us from Göbekli Tepe.

Are the Koetenki evidence of Hyperborea?

3 Humanity, which originated on the territory of Rus, did not cease its eternal rebirth either before the Flood, during it, or even more so after it.

Koetenki is located 50 km southwest of Voronezh, in the Kho-Kholsky district, on the right bank of the Don River. As you approach your destination, your soul falls into a trance. The Holy Quran says:

"They will have Gardens of Eternity, where rivers flow beneath them; they will be adorned with bracelets of gold and clothed in satin and brocade, reclining on couches. What a wonderful reward and what a good refuge!" (Cypa 18 The Cave (Al-Kahf), verse 30 (31)). And in the Book of Genesis, it is mentioned that when Adam came into being, "And the Lord God planted a garden in Eden, in the east, and placed there the man whom He had formed."

And at the beginning of the new cycle of Kpyra Time, it is promised to the righteous that "from heaven, from God" will descend "the great city, holy Jerusalem," and it will shine amid the polar ice, and "the streets of the city are pure gold, like transparent glass" (- ice), "and there will be no night there" (- polar day) (Revelation 21:10, 21, 25). And St. John the Theologian testifies: "And he showed me a pure river of water of life, clear as crystal, coming from the throne of God and of the Lamb. In the middle of its street, and on either side of the river, was the tree of life, bearing twelve fruits, yielding its fruit every month; and the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations. And there shall be no more curse, but the throne of God and of the Lamb shall be in it, and His servants shall serve Him. And they shall see His face, and His name shall be on their foreheads. And there shall be no night there, and they shall not need a lamp or the light of the sun, for the Lord God gives them light, and they shall reign forever and ever" (Revelation 22:15).

Today, Kostenki is just a museum exhibit (burial site of Cro-Magnon man, mammoth bones), but 50,000 years ago, mammoths roamed here and pieces of their carcasses were stored in a natural ice-covered depression-refrigerator. The snow-white peaks of the 3-kilometre-high Ice Mountain shone beyond the Don River on the left bank, and the sacred rivers Potudan and Deva flowed on the right, emptying into the Don near Kostenki. Kostyanki is a huge theatre, where hundreds of thousands of ancient warriors gathered on the hills on horses, camels and elephants, with clubs and spears. In the huge amphitheatre, there is a hill in the middle. Mysteries were played out here. The plot was always the same: the world battle of 6ora Andra with the dark forces. The sanctity of the mystery of this place remains in memory.

Spreading across the planet, the Aryans created clones of their ancestral homeland everywhere, giving them the same names. Something similar can be found on the Mypga6 River and on the 6eperax of Lake Rang-kul (Eastern Pamir). Reflecting on Professor Maria Gimbutas' concepts of the all-consuming onslaught of the warriors of the Indo-European "kurgan culture" from

our steppes to the West, East and South, and also rethinking the facts meticulously collected by Indian scholar Ayyaswami Kalyanaraman in his two-volume work *Aryatarangini* (Kalyanaraman Ayyaswami (1903). *Aryatarangini: the saga of the Indo-Aryans*. — Bombay — London — New York: Asia Publishing House. — Volume I, 1969; Volume II, 1970), we begin to understand: all of humanity has forgotten its history. And now God is revealing it to man once again. Does this mean anything? What awaits us?

During recent studies of two ancient settlements, Kostenki-4 and Kostenki-2, sensational discoveries were made that are changing our views on primitive history. The oldest jewellery in Eastern Europe was found — ornamented beads made from tubular bird bones and pendants made from shells. These finds were in a layer of volcanic ash that was brought to the Russian Plain from modern-day Italy about 33–38 thousand years ago. The discovery of ancient jewellery and settlement remains directly in the ash makes it possible for the first time to link the end of this settlement with a global catastrophe that occurred in Europe in that distant era. It is possible that this catastrophe was the reason for the first wave of migration of our ancestors across the planet.

In 200t, the entire skeleton of a young mammoth was discovered at the same site. If this discovery had been made in Siberia, it would have been nothing out of the ordinary. But it was in Kostenki, in the black earth lands of Eastern Europe. The mammoth either got stuck in the marshy soil and died there, fell into a karst sinkhole, or was killed during a religious ritual.

In the same year, a statuette of a human head made of mammoth ivory was found, dated to 35-37 thousand years old by the radiocarbon dating system, and to 42 thousand years old by palaeomagnetic data. This is a world sensation, as it is currently the oldest sculptural representation of a human in the Palaeolithic of Europe. The age of the previously oldest

sculptures from Galgenberg and Vogelherd was determined to be around 30-32 thousand years old. Thus, the age of the oldest works of art in Europe has been increased by 10,000 years! According to the results obtained from an American laboratory, the age of the lowest cultural layer of Kostenok-12 may be as old as 50,000 years instead of the traditional 40,000 years for the Upper Palaeolithic!

It was from here that Cro-Magnons began to populate Europe.

In Europe, which considers itself to be a leading region in terms of development, no archaeological finds older than 30,000 years have been discovered.

The emergence of

B this period, about 30,000 years ago, the language of modern humans had not yet begun to diverge, i.e. it was unified. The emergence of primitive art (Sungir, 30,000 BC) and architecture (Kostenki, etc.). Ornaments (sets of swastika symbols) and astrology appear.

It is believed that at the same time, three main human races were formed: Caucasian, Negroid, and Mongoloid. However, for example, the skull of Homo sapiens from this period, found at a site 45 km from Beijing, is characterised by a lack of sharp differentiation in racial features. With a general Mongoloid appearance, there is a Negroid tendency. That is, humanity had only divided into three worlds and had not yet acquired racial differences.

Between 33,000 and 11,000 years ago, the last glaciation of the East European Plain occurred, ending about 10,000 years ago. The most advanced groups of migrants from Russia had already reached the borders of France (the Aurignacian culture, 33 thousand years BC), and the Gravettian culture (south-western France), widespread in Europe in 22-18 thousand years BC, also came from the Russian Plain.

But the settlement of the ancient Aryans took place not only to the south, but also to the east. About 20 thousand years ago, the events described in the Veles Book began — the movement of the Aryans, descendants of the sun god Yara-Ra, to the south and beyond the Urals. Along the Aryans' route in the Achinsk settlement (Minusinsk Basin, 18,000 years ago), researchers discovered a staff made of polished mammoth ivory with rows of tiny indentations — an ancient solar-lunar calendar. At this time, the religious and philosophical doctrine of the Aryans — the Vedas — already existed.

Some of the Aryans penetrated the Middle East 27,000 years ago. However, far from their homeland, the population of Sumer degenerated so rapidly that by 10,000 BC it had reached the level of

NYA POCH TI POL NOGO OTC TSTVYI PJEIZNIKOV CIVILIZOVAN NOI ZHIZNI.

Approximately the same thing happened to migrants who reached Africa. In the middle of the last ice age in the Far East, at the a "bridge" between Asia and America, across which humans settled America 20,000 years ago. Between 20,000 and 16,000 years ago, the level of the world's oceans was lower than it is today. Initially, no more than 5,000 people migrated to America. But for about 10-15 thousand years, they had to live in Alaska, as the passage to the south was blocked by a glacier. But when the path opened, they populated the whole of America within a few centuries.

On the Russian Plain, settlements multiplied, abstract thinking developed, and on its basis, art, arithmetic, religion, crafts, and epic poetry emerged. Linguists claim that by the 13th millennium BC, the proto-language of the Aryans had split into western (Afro-Asiatic, Kartvelian, Indo-European) and eastern (Elamo-Dravidian, Ural-Altaiic) groups.

Chapter 7



Waves of migration from Hyperborea

Our civilisation acquired its modern face as a result of the so-called Hunnic explosion of 370. The Hunnic explosion marked the beginning of a whole series of evolutionary waves that shaped modern Europe and Russia. These waves overlapped with the evolutionary waves of previous eras, defining the face of the world.

The first wave was the Huns (Guns, Beloyars), including the Polans (who had the Beloyar dynasty) — 4th century;

Second wave: Avars — 6th century;

Third wave: Bulgaria, the Khazar Khaganate and various Bulgarian kingdoms. 6th–10th centuries — Vyatichi, Krivichi, Dregovich;

Fourth wave: Kangars (Pechenegs, Pajanaks), Polovtsians (Kuman), Rus — from the 9th to the 13th century;

Fifth wave: Russians, Tatars, Mordvins, Bashkirs, Jews, other peoples of Rus — from the 13th century.

All five waves that spread out after the Hunnic explosion in the 4th century consisted of the same population. The name of the people (according to the general linguistic principle of alternating vowels "o-y") has two forms: Bulgar in the east and north, and Bulgar in the west and south (compare: *pyc* — Ros). The correspondence between Bulgars and Rus according to our methodology: Bulgars are feminine, and Rus are masculine

correspondingly, the male chromosomes of Rus. Together with the Finno-Ugric White Rus, they form the original civilisation.

Bulgar is understood as bulg-ar, where bulg means both "wolf" and "boar," as well as Veles, the god of the moon and agriculture. Let me remind you that the Huns were religious warriors of the Aryan temple of Mara, worshippers of moon cults. And in the most ancient sense, Bul should probably be read as B-UR, that is, the female essence of the country of Yp. Remember, from which country did the biblical Abraham and Sarah come? From the country of Yp.

As the religious armies of the Huns moved west, south and east, their own centres were formed in the central regions of the vast world of Sarmatia: the Kamskaya and Danubian Bulgarias, Bal-Karia in the North Caucasus, and the remnants of Great Bulgaria on the Kuban River. Kievan Rus and Suzdal-Vladimir Rus were still gathering strength and did not assert their claims to dominance in the Sarmatian world.

Hunnic settlers on the western edge of Sarmatia became Polans and formed Poland. The Slavs called the Bulgarians Polans. This term probably comes from the Aryan root

"Pol," meaning a mounted warrior, knight, giant, or regiment. All Polish nobility trace their ancestry back to the Sarmatians as a military class. Other large groups of inhabitants of southern Rus called themselves Caparap and Avar. The Slavs called the Avars Obremi.

Some of the population of southern Rus called themselves Khazars. Most modern Jews are descended from the Khazars. They formed a vast kingdom in the lower reaches of the Volga River with its capital in the site of the modern city of Astrakhan.

In Bulgaria, there were notable events related to the coming to power *in* the south-eastern province of the Sarmatians from the Jewish community. They became known as the Kabars. The Khazar Jews are probably the descendants of those who, with the mission of the prophet Abraham in the middle of the 2nd millennium BC, travelled on behalf of the Aryan king Melchizedek to African Egypt with a mission to preach monotheism. This was *during* the time of the pharaohs of Egypt.

Amenhotep III and Amenhotep IV. After completing their mission, some of them returned to the Northern Black Sea region. Some of the Jews lived in Khazaria, while others reached Babylon in ancient times, some remained in modern Georgia, and some in Spain under the guise of the ancestors of the Basques. It was the Kabars, who practised Judaism as a version of one of the four Aryan churches, who became the leaders of the Khazar kingdom. This is what distinguished the Khazars from the general population of the South Russian Bulgars, as most of the inhabitants of Bulgaria at that time were Orthodox Christians.

The fourth group in southern Sarmatia was called the Kangars. Slavic sources refer to them as Pechenegs, which means padzhanak, brothers-in-law. The Pechenegs were closely related to the Slavic tribes. In essence, the Pechenegs were a new form of existence of the ancient Aryan people, or Sarmatians, who originally inhabited the Northern Black Sea region.

All Sarmatian groups were characterised by the participation of women in warfare. This generally distinguishes the peoples of the Sarmatian world from the rest of humanity. Sarmatia is a world where the feminine principle dominates. During the period of the Bulgarian Empire, military belts with varying numbers of metal plates were used. They served as signs of military distinction, orders and medals. Many female burials from that period have been discovered with weapons and belt sets. In the early 1980s, V.K. Mikheev discovered a large burial ground where many warriors, both men and women, were buried. Men predominated in terms of numbers. However, the richest belt set was found in the burial of a woman buried with a hatchet and a bow. All the peoples of Adam's world were born of Eve's world — the great Sarmatia. The Varangians and Vikings, Germans and Slavs are the descendants of the inhabitants of Blue Rus (Sarmatia) who went into exile. The life paths of these tribes in the peripheral world were different, but it was these migrants who created all the diversity of civilisations on planet Earth.

Modern Russians are probably 80 per cent descendants of the Sarmatians (Kauravi), and only in the north-west do the descendants of the Slavs-Varangians (Pandavas) predominate. The Slavic form of settlements is determined by their attraction to rivers as transport arteries.

Slavic-Varangians (Pandavas) predominate. The Slavic form of settlement is determined by its proximity to rivers, which served as transport arteries. The economic structure of their villages was determined by fishing, and hay mowing on floodplains provided feed for domestic animals during the winter. River lowlands are well suited for growing vegetable gardens. The Sarmatians (Polovtsians), on the other hand, settled far from rivers on watersheds.

The Ukrainian form of settlement was determined by cattle breeding as the basis of the Sarmatian-Polovtsian economy. Mud huts are common dwellings in Ukraine and southern Russia, a tradition that dates back to the Aryan world. The high, dry hills, warmed by the sun, are very well suited for growing orchards (apple and cherry trees)... The warriors of New Sarmatia shaved their heads according to Aryan custom, leaving a forelock, like the Cimmerians. They shaved their beards and wore long drooping moustaches. The Sarmatian style of warriors was fully inherited by Russian and Ukrainian Cossacks, Polish szlachta, and Turkish warriors. Scythians, Varangians, and Slavs wore beards.

The population of the whole of Sarmatia used runic writing, dating back to ancient times, to a civilisation that existed even before the Flood. Runic writing was used until the 12th century.

Divnogorie — a miracle on the hill?

In the 12th–10th millennia BC, after the last glacier receded northwards and the waters receded after the Flood, a sedentary lifestyle became possible, laying foundations for agriculture. We considered this stage to be the culmination of the development of the Ko-

Virgo, the second sign of agriculture, took over from Capricorn. The beginning of the Virgo era is associated with a new wave of migration of people from the primitive world (the steppes of European Russia) to the peripheral world, which was probably a consequence of climate change. About 10,000 years BC, humans domesticated dogs. From this time

the process of domesticating animals began. At this time, Divnogorie (a village in the modern Voronezh region) became the main place on earth. Here, on the site of today's chalk hills, there were limestone rocks (remnants of ancient coral) in those days. The last remains of them are now found near the town of Liski. It was easy to build underground castles, churches and dwellings in these rocks. This is where the expression

"cave people" comes from. It was here, apparently, that the main castle of the Magi was located, who were engaged in astronomical observations, astrology, and mathematics. It was here that most animals, including dogs, cats, and horses, were domesticated. Not far from the famous Kostenki excavations, in 2008, a group of archaeologists from Lipetsk University found the remains of an entire herd of prehistoric tarpan horses.

On the territory of the Divnogorie Museum-Reserve, skeletons of tarpan horses, ancient horses dating back 12,500 years, were unearthed at a depth of nine metres. This coincides with the beginning of animal domestication. At that time, animals were given names and totemic qualities of service. During this period, the mysterious Semargl appeared — a dog-snake god who guards the future. The meaning of this Russian deity is very profound: it devours dead knowledge, protects the world and welcomes its future.

Perhaps the impetus for domestication was the Potop, which happened at this time. People and animals hid from destruction on several hills of the Valdai Ridge, the Central Russian Upland within the Black Earth Region, in the Urals and the Caucasus. Such close interaction made humans and animals friends or symbionts.

"The significance of our discovery lies in the fact that we have uncovered a new ancient human settlement," says Alexander Bessudnov, head of the expedition. It seems that in ancient times, there was something like a meat processing plant at the excavation site — we found a whole system of tools here that could well have been used for cutting up horse meat."

Astrological and archaeological data coincide. During the Age of Virgo, civilization was already quite developed. The very name "Div-Nogorie" comes from the word "Virgo." In this area, there are two tributaries of the Don River, which are directly called Deva or Devitsa (in Sanskrit, "the road to Virgo").

The time of cities — Leo

3 The era of Virgo is followed by the era of Leo (10-8 thousand years BC), the first civilised settlements with stone houses and defensive walls. The first cities date back to this period.

Yes, in the territory of modern Ukraine and European Russia. These are the cities of the so-called Trypillian culture (named after the village of Trypillia in Ukraine, where they were first discovered). Their inhabitants used sickles for harvesting and cultivated wheat. They painted the walls of their houses, moulded clay figures of gods and animals, and achieved the highest level of skill in hunting with bows and arrows. Waves of migrants who attempted to colonise the rest of the world mostly perished, or the beginnings of their civilisations quickly degenerated.

The time of the Magi — Cancer

0 The images of the underground worlds ruled by the gods of cattle are associated with the era of Cancer (7-6 thousand years BC) — a sign turned towards the world of the soul. At this time, temples-sanctuaries already exist, and in the paintings on their walls, drawings of animals are found next to the gods-lions. Cattle breeding replaces hunting, and the role of the male god once again recedes into the background, giving way to the goddess who patronises the process of birth. Matriarchal communities dominated by female leaders arise in settlements along the Volga River.

The surplus of men began to spread out across the world again, forming male collectives — bands or hordes.

The Lk>di bury their dead in the curled-up position of a newborn baby, in the desire to help the process of rebirth, and then, with the development of funeral rites, they begin to bury them in an extended position, which distinguishes humans from animals. In the sixth millennium BC, people created a boat, which in myths is associated with the Moon, ruling Cancer, and with funeral rites that return the dead to the bosom of the great mother of waters. Moon cults appear. The inhabitants of matriarchal communities called themselves the people of Eve, or Egi. Floating down the Don River, groups of ancient people reached the Caucasus, Asia Minor, and even the banks of the Nile. Egypt became the lunar afterlife.

At the same time, wooden and clay dishes and woven baskets appear, and the process of cooking, associated in astrology with the female functions of the Moon, is perfected. Weaving emerges (here we can cite the image of the Indian Moon-weaver Ish-Chel). Clothing made of fabric is our modern Cancer armour, protecting the body and soul.

The time of clones — Gemini

2 The Gemini period (6–4 thousand years BC) provides evidence of intensive trade relations between different cultures. Settling throughout the world, people from the Russian steppes tried to create civilisations similar to their northern homeland, often even copying the names of cities and rivers.

The Ranga River in India, later renamed the Volga (the god Vol was replaced by the god Ra (Yarilo)).

All the peoples of the world still speak one language. By this time, a system of megalithic structures has already been established, which is, in essence, the oldest system of navigation and logistics. Dolmens were built everywhere, marker stones and labyrinth temples were erected. The main trans-European transport corridor was formed, connecting the Baltic and Mediterranean basins.

earthly seas. It flows along the biblical rivers of Valdai, through the portages to the Oka, Volga and further to the Don. Crimea becomes an important trading centre. On the Baltic and along the shores of the Azov, Black and later Mediterranean Seas, free communities and bases of people "long will," which are essentially pirates and merchants in one.

The unity of religious views established by the priests of Divnogorie also ensures the unity of language. In the Bible, the system of megalithic structures is called Babylon. The exchange of materials and achievements necessary for production (firing ceramics, processing copper) accelerates the process: it leads to the emergence of city-states. The Age of Gemini is a period of invention of secret writing by priests, ancient myths and legends, for which Mercury, the ruler of Gemini, is responsible. From this moment on, chronicle history begins.

In the earliest literary work that has come down to us — the Epic of Gilgamesh — we encounter the image of his twin Enkidu. This only confirms that the Epic of Gilgamesh has its roots in the 4th–6th millennium BC and was brought to Sumer from the Russian steppes. Gilgamesh was the king of the Sumerian city of Uruk (late 27th — early 26th millennium BC). He was a representative of the 1st dynasty of Uruk. The state of Yp, located between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, was named after its predecessor, the state of Yp on the Kama River in the Urals. In fact, this period was also called the Age of Gemini, as there seemed to be a parallel life in Russia and the peripheral worlds. The clone colonies did not lose contact with their northern motherland.

The opossums represent Gilgamesh's most important achievements: the construction of the city wall of Uruk (which was 9 km long and over 5 m thick) and the expedition to Lebanon for cedar wood. It is unknown whether such a campaign actually took place, and if it did, it was probably not to Lebanon, but to Diva-an, which meant the main temple of Divnogorye. At that time, it was something like modern-day Jerusalem.

Shortly after his death, Gilgamesh was deified. His reign lasted 126 years. At the request of the gods,

Concerned by the complaints of the inhabitants of Uruk about their capricious ruler Gilgamesh, who steals women from citizens while they perform heavy city duties, the goddess Apy-ru creates the wild man Enkidu — he must oppose Gilgamesh and defeat him. Enkidu lives in the steppe and is unaware of his destiny. Gilgamesh has visions in which he learns that he is destined to have a friend. When news reaches Uruk that a mighty man has appeared *in* the steppe who protects animals and prevents hunting, Gilgamesh sends a prostitute to the steppe, believing that if she succeeds in seducing Enkidu, the animals will leave him. This is exactly what happens. Next, Gilgamesh meets Enkidu, who challenges the hero to a duel on the threshold of the bedroom of the goddess Ishkhara. Neither of them can win, and as a result, they become friends. Gilgamesh and Enkidu accomplish many feats together: they fight the ferocious Humbaba, guardian of the mountain cedars, and a monstrous bull. With Enkidu's death, Gilgamesh is left alone. **The connection with Rus is lost.** He thinks more and more about death and remembers his ancestor Utnapishtim, who found immortality and entered the circle of the gods. Gilgamesh wants to know how he achieved this. Utnapishtim tells Gilgamesh the story of the Great Flood, which he witnessed and after which he received eternal life from the gods. The death of the hero is still unknown. How and where he died remains a mystery. But it is known that when a new wave of Mig-Rants came from the north about 3,000 years BC, life on Geperax

The Tigris and Euphrates rivers were practically non-existent.

The era of Taurus

 The era of the spread of writing is replaced by the Bronze Age (4th-2nd millennium BC), ruled by Venus. The plough appears, and agriculture increasingly uses the bull (Taurus), which becomes an object of worship. This is the era of

Taurus (Ox) — in Russia, the god Veles. At this time, temples appeared in Valdai, and the Volga River ("the road to Veles, or Voland") got its name. A new wave of migrants from the north to Sumer and Egypt at the beginning of the third millennium quickly created the first extensive states and civilisations. While Sumer existed as an independent civilisation from the very beginning due to the inaccessibility of Rus, Ancient Egypt remained for more than a thousand years merely a province for the burial of the kings of Rus. Special groups of Coptic builders erected giant pyramid tombs for the northern kings here. Only 2,000 years before Christ, as religious activity in northern Thebes (Diva) declined and the cult of the god Ra emerged, the connection between Rus and Egypt was severed. God "divided" people into languages and beliefs, and Babylon was destroyed. National and religious strife only intensified the wars.

But this era has preserved ancient works of art for us, created irrigation agriculture and the modern calendar, the foundations of legislation and the first agricultural science — agronomy.

}ECOLOGY.

The Iron Age of Aries

HThe Age of Aries (from the 2nd millennium BC to the beginning of the Common Era) was an iron age characterised by the manufacture of weapons and the exploits of heroes. The Age of Aries is a history of continuous wars (as depicted in the Old Testament epic). It is an era of male egoism.

Nations clash with each other like rams during spring games. This era is ruled by the warlike planet Mars. In Russia, the cult of Yarila emerges, which in Ancient Egypt was called Ra. Human self-awareness — monotheism and atheism: reliance on one's own "I" radically changes people's view of the world, and new religions and sciences emerge.

Under the influence of the works of the ancient Aryan scholar Hermes Trismegistus, the philosophy of monotheism is formed. The feminine principle of the Sarmatian civilisation produced a new faith that sought to return people's consciousness to unity with nature. The Lkidi were unable to comprehend the complex philosophy of the Seven Gods and Vedic philosophy. Around 1400 BC, the Aryan king Melchizedek undertakes secret missions to all corners of the world to propagate the new faith in the One God. The prophets Avraam, Odin, and Zarathustra appear. The consciousness of civilisation begins a long journey of transformation to reach a new level.

New migrants from Rus appear in many places around the world. In Greece, modern historians call migrants from the north Dorian. They bring with them the secrets of black metallurgy and stone construction. The first cyclopean stone structures in Mycenae date back to this time. This is how the Cretan-Mycenaean civilisation emerges. In 250 years, it will gain strength, which will make the Trojan War possible. After the reforms of the Aryan king Melchizedek on the worldwide spread of monotheism, turmoil began in the central lands of Sarmatia. The priests of Divnogorya lost their status. The same turmoil arose in African Egypt. The weakened maternal civilisation provoked attacks from the male world (hell). The Great Wall — Trajan's (Trojan's) or Zmiye's ramparts, built in previous centuries, held back the onslaught for several years, but the Trojans were still forced to surrender.

Legends about the Trojan War were widespread among the ancient Greeks even before Homer, the author of the Iliad. Parts of this legend belong to different centuries and authors and represent a chaotic mixture in which truth is mixed with myths.

The most detailed surviving account of the events of the Trojan War is contained in two poems, the Iliad and the Odyssey. The ancient author Homer considered the historical fact of the abduction of Queen Helen to be the reason for the war. Note: Helen the Wise is a recurring character in Russian fairy tales.

The dating of the Trojan War is controversial, but most researchers attribute it to the 13th–12th centuries BC.

The question of the "peoples of the sea," who after some time attacked the seaports of the inland seas, including African Egypt, remains controversial: were they the cause of the Trojan War, or, conversely, was their movement caused by the results of the Trojan War? American astronomers, studying the events of the Odyssey (based on the movement of the constellations), came to the conclusion that Odysseus returned to Ithaca in 78 BC.

According to popular legend, at the wedding of Peleus and Thetis, to which the Olympic gods were invited (except for Eris, the goddess of discord), Eris, offended by the neglect, threw a golden apple among the revellers with the inscription: "To the fairest."



"Naturally, a dispute arose between the goddesses Hera, Athena, and Aphrodite over who should receive the apple. The dispute was to be settled by Paris's arbitration.

Paris gave preference to the goddess of love, and she promised him the love of the most beautiful woman in the world, Helen, wife of King Menelaus. Soon, Judge Paris set sail for Sparta.

King Menelaus welcomed his guest warmly, but after a while he was forced to sail to the island of Crete, as he received news that his grandfather had died there. Left alone with Helen, Judge Paris seduced the queen, and she ran away with him, taking Menelaus's treasure with her.

The Abduction of Helen



The Judgement of Paris

Menelaus' treasures. The abduction of Helen was the immediate cause of the declaration of war on Paris' people.

In my opinion, this myth allegorically recounts events that took place in the middle of the second millennium BC in the northern Black Sea region. After the king of Sarmatia, Melchizedek, attempted to introduce the belief in one God, turmoil began in the north. This was the time of the reigns of Amenhotep III (1455–1409), Amenhotep IV (Akhenaten) (1419–1400) and Tutankhamun (1402–1392) in African Egypt. However, a careful study of the issue reveals that Amenhotep III and Amenhotep IV are one and the same person. Moreover, they are also one and the same person as the Aryan king Melchizedek, who in the Bible welcomed Abraham with bread and wine after his return from Egypt. The Apostle Paul, in his epistle to the Hebrews, calls him the forerunner of Jesus Christ.

Meanwhile, in the outside world of men, the following events unfold.

Having decided to take revenge on their offender, Menelaus and his brother

Agamemnon visit the Greek kings and persuade them to join the campaign against the Trojans. Agamemnon, king of Mycenae, is recognised as commander-in-chief of the expedition. The following leaders play a prominent role in the united army: Menelaus, Achilles, the two Ajaxes (son of Telamon and son of Oileus), Teucer, Nestor, Odysseus, Diomedes, Idomeneus, Philoctetes, and Palamedes. At first, Odysseus tried to evade the task by pretending to be , but Palamedes exposed him. King Cinyras did not join the Greeks. Pemandar and Thetis did not participate in the campaign. Thetis tried to hide her son with Lycomedes on Skyros, but Odysseus found him, and Achilles joined the army.

Consisting of 100,000 warriors and 1,186 ships, the army gathered in the harbour of Aulis. Agamemnon put the army on ships and reached Asia. The Greeks mistakenly landed in Mysia, the country of King Telephus. The battle began. In the battle, one of the commanders of the combined army, Perseus, was killed by Telephus, but Telephus himself was seriously wounded by Achilles, and his army was defeated.

The Achaean army once again boards the ships, but a storm carries them to Aulida, and from there they sail to Troy for the second time.

, who had arrived in Greece, showed the Achaeans the sea route and was healed by Achilles for this.

The landing in Troas became possible only after Achilles killed the king of the Trojan city of Kolon, Kikna, who had come to the aid of the Trojans. Protesilaus, the first of the Achaeans to land on the shore, was killed by the Trojan commander Hector.

When the Greek army set up camp on the Trojan plain, Odysseus and Menelaus went to the city to negotiate the return of Helen and the reconciliation of the warring parties. But despite Helen's own desire to end the matter with reconciliation, the Trojans refused the Greeks. The number of Trojans, commanded by the general Hector, was smaller than the number of Greeks (but they had strong allies — Aeneas, Glaucus, and others).

The Greeks cannot take the well-fortified Troy and are limited to ravaging the surrounding areas. Achilles captured the cities of Lesbos and Plakian Thebes — the homeland of Eetion. *Most likely, this refers to the castle of Volkhv in the Middle Don region of Divnogorie Thebes.* The 10th year of the war begins, the events of which, during

41 days, as recounted in the Iliad.

Chryses, a priest of Apollo, comes to the Greek camp to ransom Chryseis, who has been taken captive and brought as a slave to Agamemnon. After receiving a rude refusal, he appeals to Apollo, who sends a plague upon the Greek army.

Agamemnon, king of Mycenae and commander of the Greek army, yields to the army's demand to release Chryseis without ransom. In anger, Agamemnon takes his subordinate Achilles' beloved slave Briseis away from him. Achilles, indignant, asks his mother-in-law Thetis to beg Zeus to let the Greeks be defeated by the Trojans.

The Trojans leave their fortress to battle on the plain. The armies line up against each other and come to an agreement: the dispute will be settled by a duel between Paris and Menelaus. The king's daughter Helen and the treasures stolen from Menelaus will go to the victor.

Menelaus wins. Paris is saved from death only thanks to the intervention of Aphrodite. Agamemnon demands Helen, but the Trojan Pandarus shoots an arrow at Menelaus. Thus, the seemingly exhausted conflict escalates into a full-scale battle.

Elephenor is killed by Agenor. In battle, Diomedes, led by Athena, performs miracles of bravery and even wounds Aphrodite and Ares. Menelaus kills Pylamen, but Sarpedon defeats Tlepolemus, king of Rhodes. The day ends with a duel between Hector and Ajax Telamon. During the truce, the dead are buried. At this time, on Nestor's advice, the Greeks also surround their camp with a moat and a rampart.

The next day, the battle begins again, but Zeus forbids the gods from participating and decides that it must end in defeat for the Greeks. Agamemnon begins to consider retreating, and Nestor advises him to reconcile with Achilles.

But the efforts of the envoys sent to Achilles lead to nothing. Meanwhile, Odysseus and Diomedes capture the Trojan scout Dolon and kill the Thracian king Peca, who had come to the aid of the Trojans. The next day, the Greek leader Agamemnon pushes the Trojans back to the city walls, but is soon forced to retreat. He, along with Diomedes, Odysseus and other fighters, suffer multiple wounds and bleed profusely.

The Greeks hide behind the walls of the camp, but the Trojans attack it. The Trojan leader Hector breaks down the gates, and the warriors of the north rush into the Greek camp. With difficulty, the southern warriors Ajax and Idomeneus, with the help of Poseidon, push back the Trojans. Idomeneus kills Asias, the Trojan Deiphobus kills Ascalaphus, Hector kills Amphimachus, and Polydamas kills Prothoenor. The Greeks flee to their ships. The Trojans attack: Agenor kills Clonius, and Medon is killed by Aeneas.

When the front ship is already engulfed in flames, Achilles, yielding to the pleas of his friend Patroclus, equips him for battle, giving him his own weapons. The Trojans, believing that Achilles himself is before them, retreat to the fortress wall; Patroclus pursues them. He

kills Pirechma and xpa6poro Sarpedon, whose body the Trojans recover only after a fierce struggle. Finally, the commander Hector, with the help of Apollo, kills Patroclus himself. Achilles' weapons go to the victor. In the struggle for Patroclus' body, Ajax Telamonides kills Hippophous and Forcius, while Menelaus strikes down Euphorbus. The Achaean Scephalus perishes at the hands of Hector.

Achilles, overcome with grief, reconciles with Agamemnon and the next day, armed with new shining armour made for him by Hephaestus at the request of Thetis, enters into battle with the Trojans, many of whom perish, including Asteropeus and the Trojans' main hope, Hector.

The events of the Iliad end with the burial of Hector and the establishment of an 11-day truce in connection with this.

The Trojan War

Immediately after Hector's death, the Amazons come to the aid of the Trojans. Soon, in battle, their queen Penthesilea kills Podarcas, but is killed by Achilles. According to recent excavations, the warrior women — the Amazons — lived in the Northern Black Sea region between the Don and Volga rivers. These were Sarmatian tribes in which matriarchy was widespread.

The Trojans are aided by an army of Ethiopians from Africa, a former colony of Sarmatia. Their king, Memnon, fights and kills Achilles' friend Antilochus. Avenging his friend, Achilles kills Memnon in single combat.

A dispute arises between Achilles and Odysseus: the latter tries to prove that Troy can be taken by cunning rather than valour. Shortly afterwards, Achilles, while attempting to break into the city through the Scaean Gate (according to another version, during his marriage to Priam's daughter Polixena in the temple of Apollo at Phimby), is killed by an arrow shot by Paris, guided by the gods. After her son's funeral, Achilles' mother, Thetis, offers to give his weapons to Odysseus. His rival, Ajax the Telamonian, is offended and commits suicide.

A captive living in the Greek army says that, according to predictions, Troy will only be taken if the arrows of Heracles, which were in the possession of Heracles' heir Philoctetes, are brought, and Achilles' young son arrives from the island of Skyros. Envoys bring Philoctetes, with his bow and arrows, from the island of Lemnos, and Neoptolemus from the island of Skyros. Euripylus of Mysia comes to the aid of the Trojans, kills Machaon and Peneus in battle, but is killed by Neoptolemus. Philoctetes mortally wounds Paris. His first wife, Enone, refuses to heal him, and Paris dies. Deiphobus, Paris' brother, takes Princess Helen as his wife.

Exhausted by war, the Greeks resort to trickery.

On the advice of the goddess Athena, Epeius builds a wooden horse, inside which warriors under the command of Odysseus hide. The Greek army burns their camp and sails away from the Trojan coast, only to anchor on the other side of the island of Tenedos. Sinon, a spy in the Trojan camp, tells them that if the horse is brought into the city's acropolis, Asia will emerge victorious in the struggle with Europe. Since the city gates are narrow, the Trojans break through the wall and place the horse in the acropolis. At night, the Greeks emerge from their ambush. Their fleet returns,

and their army easily captures Troy.

Some of the inhabitants of Troy escape, but many are killed or taken into slavery. The victors throw Astyanax, the son of the commander Hector, from a tower.

After the war

Of the representatives of the royal house, only Helen, Cassandra, Navprestida, Hector's wife Andromache, and Aeneas with Anchises and Ascanius remain alive (Hecuba soon dies). Acamanthus and Demophon free their grandmother Ephyra from captivity. Laodice is swallowed up by the earth. Polyxena is sacrificed on Achilles' grave.

After the destruction of Troy, Agamemnon and Menelaus summon the intoxicated Greeks to a meeting, at which half of the army, led by Menelaus, votes for immediate departure to their homeland.

The other half of the army, led by Agamemnon, prefers to stay for a while to appease Athena, who is angry at the sacrilege of Ajax Oilides, who raped Cassandra during the capture of the city. As a result, the army sails away in two groups.

Nestor and his son Thrasymedes, Diomedes, Sphene, Polyxenas, Leith, Eumel, Neoptolemus, Philoctetes, Merion, and Idomeneus safely reach home. Menelaus and Odysseus arrive home after many years of wandering. Oilides, Merez, and Propho die during the sea crossing. The chief commander Agamemnon himself dies shortly after arriving at his home.

Kalchant, Podalirius, Amphiloehus, Leontius, and Polypetus founded settlements in Asia Minor; Guneus and Euripylus (son of Eudemus) in Libya; Tevkr Telamonides, Agapenor, *and* Fidippus in Cyprus.

What kind of battle was it really?

HIt is difficult not to notice the similarity between Homer's description and the circumstances of the war between the Van and the Aesir, as described in the Scandinavian carax. We find something similar in Chinese legends, only these events seem to take place on the other side of Eurasia. There were also Trajan's Walls, on which the Great Wall of China was later built to protect what was now the Chinese state from the armies of the North. And in India, there is the epic Mahabharata, which also tells of the circumstances of a global war between the Pandavas (speakers) and the Kauravas (horsemen). In Russian fairy tales, the memory of this war has been preserved in the most archaic form of the story of the battle of the bogatyr with the snakes on the Kalinov Bridge. The image of St.

George the Victorious, which is the coat of arms of Moscow, tells the story of this global war. It is no coincidence that Trajan's Walls in Ukraine have a second name —

Snake Walls.

In addition to historical explanations of the Trojan War, there have been attempts to interpret Homer allegorically. Dutch historian Gerard Croese saw Homer's *Odyssey* as analogous to the Old Testament — a symbolic description of the wanderings of the Jewish people during the time of the patriarchs, before the death of Moses, and *Illiad* as a struggle for the Promised Land, with Troy corresponding to Jericho and Achilles to Joshua.

The Belgian author Hugo considered Homer a prophet who foresaw the fall of Jerusalem under Nebuchadnezzar and Titus. According to the author, Achilles symbolically represents the life of Christ, and the *Iliad* represents the deeds of the apostles; *Odysseus* corresponds to the apostle Peter, Hector to the apostle Paul, Paris to the Pharisees, and so on. However, the researcher Bryant attributed this war to the Egyptian

HISTORY.

The world after the turmoil

After the Trojan War, the period of turmoil came to an end. Setnacht (Set-khneht) was an Egyptian pharaoh, founder of the 20th dynasty (206–1204 BC), whose throne name was Merer-Ra-Meriamun. He put an end to the internal turmoil that had occurred under the last kings of the 19th dynasty. With the aim of strengthening central power, Setnakht sought rapprochement with the Theban priesthood, restoring its former privileges and land holdings. The so-called Harris Papyrus on the reign of Setnakht contains the following words: "And he brought order to the whole country, which had previously been in revolt. And he destroyed the evildoers who were in Egypt, and he cleansed the great throne of Egypt. And he was the ruler — may he live, unharmed and healthy — of Both Lands instead of Atum. And he gave orders, putting right what had fallen into disrepair. Every man recognised his brother who had been in captivity. He assigned sacrifices to the temples so that they might offer sacrifices to the nine gods according to their customs.

As I have already demonstrated in previous books and in numerous publications, publications, that in papyri and wall inscriptions

mid African Egypt often recount events that took place far from Africa, to the north. This is the forgotten history of the Northern Black Sea region. It was there, after the end of the Trojan War, that the priests of Divnogorye regained their power and the old cults returned. And in the southern seas, many pirates, "men of the sea," appear, and the "dark ages" begin.

Nineteenth-century historical criticism considered the Trojan War to be a proven historical fact. According to Mullenhoff, Homer's epic reflects the events that accompanied the Phoenician colonisation of the north-western coast of Asia Minor. According to Ruckert (1829), the exploits of the Achaeans are fictional, but although all the heroes of the saga are mythical figures, Troy is a historical city and the Trojan War is a historical fact.

In Vlcker's study, the settlers arrived in Asia Minor in two waves, with the Thessalian colonists represented by Achilles and the Peloponnesian-Achaean colonists represented by Agamemnon and Menelaus. According to E. Curtius, the Trojan War depicts a clash in Asia Minor between Thessalian and Achaean settlers and the natives. Currently, modern science has established the view that Aeolian colonisation forms the historical core of the Trojan legends. Although Homer does not mention the Aeolians at all, they, the nameless descendants of Agamemnon and Achilles, actually fought for the conquest of the north-western coast of Asia Minor, and not for ten years, but for two or three centuries.

According to Meyer, the destruction of Troy is a historical fact that should be attributed to the period before 1184 BC (the date to which Alexandrian scholars attributed the capture of Troy). The legend of the Trojan War, according to Meyer, is not of Aeolian origin: Aeolian elements were added to it later, and the legend of Achilles reflects memories of the struggle with which the Aeolians colonised north-western Asia Minor.

Troy was located in Ukraine.

However, in my opinion, the Trojan War was nothing more than an attempt by migrants to return to Sarmatia. The Aryan tribes of the North had a law prohibiting people from returning to their original homeland, for once they had left paradise (as the original homeland of the Northern Black Sea region was called, in contrast to the hell of the rest of the world), there was no way back. This country (Sarmatia) was fenced off by a wall that stretched from the Baltic to the Yellow Sea. There was no way back from hell. Such a law was in force among the Aryan tribes of India not so long ago. And in the Soviet Union, there was such a concept as "non-returnee." Those who left the country without the permission of the authorities could not return to it — this is a relic of the customs ancient times that persisted in Russia until the end of the 20th century.

Moreover, the legend of the ten-year siege and the silence of the Homers The Iliad's account of the capture of Troy indicates that the returnees did not actually manage to take control of Sarmatia for a long time. Most likely, the battle actually took place on the territory of modern Ukraine. The Trojans should be understood as the numerous tribes of the Krivichians, Sarmatians and Scythians who lived in the Northern Black Sea region. They were united in the first world empire with a special Aryan way of life. A three-caste society, a special culture based on astronomy and Vedic philosophy, and isolation from the outside world could not fail to attract conquerors from the world of chaos and war. Moreover, there was always a shortage of women in the outside world — it was a man's world. It is no coincidence that the Amazons (Sarmatians), who lived, as is known, on the left bank of the Don River, fought on the side of the Trojans. **The very name "Trojan"** comes from the word "Trinity." This is a basic concept of the mental essence of the Sarmatian world. Rus was always ruled by three kings, and there were three centres of crystallisation: White, Blue, and Red Rus. Take a look at the flag of Russia.

The consequences of the Trojan War are ambiguous. From different points of view, its results are viewed differently. Probably, the Achaeans believed that

they had won. But after the destruction of the Trojan wall, new settlers from Troy — the Etruscans — appeared in the vicinity of modern Rome. They brought with them a new culture, technologies and way of life. Thus, the Great Roman Empire was born. All processes in ethnogenesis at this time began to resemble not clonal reproduction, but interspecies relations between male and female essences. The male fluids of Agamemnon's army broke through the walls of Troy, fertilising the female Sarmatia. The result of this union was the new Roman Empire.

The visible success of the campaign of the united army of the Cretan-Mycenaean world against Rus was the colonisation of only the north-western part of Asia Minor, which, according to Kaue, ended during the last three centuries of the 2nd millennium BC. But in this way, control was established over the straits connecting the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, which led to even greater isolationism of the ancestral homeland of humanity — its female essence, Sarmatia.

The opening of borders facilitated migration to the outside world for many people, which drained the primordial world and led to the degradation and decay of the first state of Arorat. The growth of ethnic diversity led to the increasing disintegration of unified knowledge, division into languages and beliefs, and the increasing clouding of human consciousness due to the impossibility of comprehending the complexity of the world order with the mind.

In the depths of the Age of Aries, which emphasised the absolute power of man, the names of great prophets (Lao Tzu, Buddha, Christ) were born, who gave religious laws to the following Age of Pisces, which we count from the Nativity of Christ. Remember that Jesus was born in a stable with sheep (rams). And the first to learn of his birth were the Magi from the East. In this way, the Bible speaks of the continuity of religion and the history of civilisation. God descends to earth in the form of Jesus Christ. He descended to save people.

Modernity under Pisces

3 Pisces becomes a symbol of the early Christians. In the Age of Pisces, Neptune, the god of the sea, returns humanity to the depths of the ocean of the subconscious and encourages us to reflect on the source from which everything originated. Progress recedes into the background. But in the mixing of different cultures, the unity of human civilisation is formed, which existed from the beginning, but is now becoming noticeable again. The travels and conquests that unite civilisation are ruled by the ruler of Pisces according to the Babylonian system of the septenary (seven planets) — Jupiter. The cults of the matriarchal country of Sarmatia begin to dominate. Several world religions emerge: Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, and Judaism.

The future: Aquarius, Sagittarius, Scorpio, and Libra

S The Age of Aquarius is now upon us, and many await changes due to the acceleration of scientific and technological progress. Airplanes have already taken flight, rockets have been launched into space: it is as if the ancient demiurge

The universe once again called upon the Ikidei to spread out across its vast expanses.



Nilova Gushin (Lake Seliger, Tver Region) — the place of the first paradise

According to the precession model, in two thousand years the Age of Capricorn will return, bringing unprecedented material achievements, an awareness of the Earth's role in the cosmos, and the physical consolidation of the evolutionary abilities of humans discovered **by Aquarius**.

And the era of Sagittarius (4000-6000 rr) may reorganise reality for humans in a new way: it will change their social consciousness and form a through-system of spiritual flows from the past to the future.

Then the era of Scorpio (6000-8000 rr) will create other reserves for survival and the ability to conquer death.

And finally, the era of Libra (from 8000 to 10000) will establish new forms of cultural interaction within universal civilisation. This will require the exploration of new spaces, and perhaps even time, that will be open by that time.

According to biblical tradition, the following periods can be distinguished in history: 70–50 thousand years ago — the time of creation, 32 thousand years ago — the time of expulsion from paradise, 13–11 thousand years ago — the time of the Flood. The time of transformation (the exodus of the Jews) — from creation to the present day. The time of Abraham's life — 1400 years AD. Here, an attempt has been made to provide a simpler linear model of development that is more familiar to the modern mind. But time, as I understand it, is non-linear and relative.

Chapter 8

Egypt (and) children — children of Eve ?



Take care of the Jews!

IA reader sent us this indignant letter: *"How did Moses suddenly become your prophet? If you free yourself from your obsession with linking biblical Jews to everything Russian, perhaps you will be taken seriously. The Jews, who wrote their epic called the Bible, deliberately distorted the more ancient sources: Sumerian, Babylonian, and Egyptian. I see that you are completely carried away with your odes to this people, deliberately out of ignorance, and are trying with all your might to convince everyone of their divine election, cleverly falsifying events mou pori.*

Kcmamu, not from Sarai, Moses' wife, the patron saint of Saratov, Saransk, etc., but from the Russian word "tsar," SAR — it is ours, of Russian origin, and not the other way around.

What to say?

It is not so easy to briefly summarise the whole logic of the story, which says that cave anti-Semitism is a universal evil. But still... Moses (for your information) is a character from the Bible. But many people perceive the Bible as the TV series Santa Barbara, produced by a film studio in Israel. Meanwhile, it is a profound book that tells, among other things, the ancient history of Rus. The story of Moses and Sarah's journey is a narrative about the movement of Semitic tribes who originally lived in the land of

Yp (presumably the Kama and Middle Volga rivers). So this is the history of Russia, or rather the part of it that was called Sarmatia.

For your information, not only Jews but also Georgians and Basques can be classified as Semitic peoples. Russian-speaking authors have produced many accurate studies and reconstructions of history, but almost all of them are simply brimming with hatred towards Jews. Once I wondered: why? The Jews separated from Blue Rus (Sarmatia) about 1500-1200 BC. That is, by origin, they are *Volga Russians*. At that time, the Volga region was matriarchal

COMMUNITIES FROM WHICH THEY ORIGINATED.

It turns out that the hatred of Jews by the so-called peoples of Adam (descended from the Varangian or Cossack freemen of the Baltic and Don regions) is based on an ancient struggle between the sexes for sexual dominance. And sexual feelings are the strongest. However, as we know, in sex there is only a moment between hatred and love. Therefore, let us treat Jews with respect. They are part of civilisation, the so-called people of Eve, who, in unity with their opposites, the Russians, Germans and others, also form the modern world. Even if you are not familiar with the Vedic philosophy of the ancient Aryans, you must understand that only the balance between the feminine and masculine principles determines the possibility of life. As soon as this balance is disturbed, death will ensue. Therefore, cherish the Jews as your own blood brothers. The word "zhid" (more precisely, "zhidovstvuyushchy") refers to Jews only insofar as, but more on that at the end of the book.

Where did the Jews come from in Egypt?

We find the answer in the Old Russian epic Tale of Bygone Years. It contains a text that at first glance seems very incomprehensible:
After Pomona and after the division of languages, Mestrom, from the Ham clan, began to reign, followed by Jeremiah, then Theosta, Komorozo, and Svarog, as the Egyptians called him.

During the reign of Mozo Feosta in Ezunme, tongs fell from the sky, and people began to forge weapons, whereas before they had fought with their fingers and stones. The same Theosta issued a law that women should marry one man and lead a restrained lifestyle, and those who fell into adultery were to be executed. That is why he was called the god Svaroz.

Previously, women had been free to consort with whomever they wished, much like cattle.

This probably corresponds to the period when the god Veles (Byk) existed in Rus. The biblical Abraham is a real historical figure who lived in the middle of the 2nd millennium BC. It was at this time that the Aryan king Melchizedek ruled in Rus. Abraham's journey to Egypt was a real expedition of religious envoys from Rus, and Moses' exodus from Egypt is a collective story of the development of religious thought in Sarmatia.

Matriarchy existed only in a limited area of the world in the Urals. After Theost's reforms, matriarchy survived only in a small area on the Lower Volga, where Khazaria later arose and from where a significant part of modern Jews originated.

The biblical Jews have no connection to modern Jews. Modern Jews are an ethnic group, one part of which originated in Babylon in the Middle East, and another part in Khazaria in Russia. The biblical Jews were church reformers, supporters of monotheism, missionaries, and diplomats of Aryan Rus in the middle of the 2nd millennium BC. Their descendants are scattered among many peoples of the world.

The Exodus goes on to tell how the Jewish families, who had continued to live in Geshem since the time of Jacob, gathered before leaving for Raamses. From there they went south to Sokhof. There were about 600,000 of them, men only, "besides the children." A large crowd of "people of different tribes" joined them. They had a lot of different livestock. Moses did not forget to take Joseph's bones with him.

Then the Jews reached Baal-Zephon, where they stopped by the sea.

The pharaoh, who possessed a truly biblical, very unstable mind, once again regretted losing his subjects, who had caused him so much grief. The pharaoh harnessed his chariot and took his people with him; and he took six hundred chariots... And they pursued the Hebrews. Moses quickly led the Hebrews across the sea like no-cyxy: with a simple wave of his staff, he parted the waters.

Pharaoh thought that this path was good for him too. He entered the "bottom of the sea" with his entire army, but that was not the case! Moses struck his staff once more, and at that very moment, when all the Egyptians were in the middle of the sea, "the waters returned and covered the chariots and horsemen of the entire army of Pharaoh that had followed them into the sea; not one of them remained" (Exodus 14:28).

No Egyptian author mentions this terrible disaster anywhere, nor any of the ten plagues that struck the kingdom of Egypt. How could it be that no one ever heard anything about these terrible events? After all, this gigantic Flood immediately liberated 115 kings who paid tribute to Pharaoh Amenhotep! Even Herodotus, who is called

THE FATHER OF HISTORY AND WHO LEADS THE TABLE OF APPOINTMENTS FROM THE LIFE of Egypt, which he studied so well, did not say a word about the tragic death of the huge Egyptian army.

The story of how the Jews fled from Egypt, known only from the Bible, tells not about the Jews and not about Egypt, in today's understanding, but about events that took place in the north-west of modern Eastern Europe in ancient times.

Here, in the Urals, on the Kama, Northern Dvina and Volga rivers, lay the Ural Egypt, or, as it was also known, the land of Eve (Egi). It was given this name because it had a completely different political and social structure to other societies. This structure had been preserved since before the Flood. It is known that the Flood happened about 14,670 years ago. Practically all of Eurasia was flooded. The physical cause of the Flood was that the Arctic Ocean froze under a glacier and the runoff from Siberian rivers formed a huge lake that stretched from the Pamirs to the Alps

in Europe. Humanity was forced to gather on high ground. This was the Ural, Valdai and Central Russian highlands. This is how White, Blue and Red Russia were formed.

Three thousand years later, 11,600 years ago, a new climatic catastrophe occurred. Water broke through the Bosphorus Strait into the shallow Mediterranean Sea and from there into the Atlantic Ocean. The vast expanses of the Russian steppes were drained, and the ocean level rose sharply by 100 metres, flooding vast coastal areas. Humanity barely survived this climatic catastrophe. After that, the modern era of human life after the Flood began.

It was during this period of isolated life for 3,000 years in the Urals, in my opinion, in Blue Rus (Sarmatia), that a special caste society developed, dominated by priests who ruled matriarchal communes.

The structure of society resembled a lion pride, where women formed families to raise children together. This way of life in the female world of the Urals gave rise to legends about Amazons. After the land was drained, this society settled along the Kama and Volga rivers.

Population Europe

I As the glacier receded westward, Europe began to be populated by humans. Naturally, settlement began in the coastal areas. A distinctive feature of the colonisation of Europe was that the settlers came to empty lands. Although today it is difficult to even imagine...

In all the places they conquered, the religious warriors of the Rus created a special type of state, which Lev Gumilev called a chimera. The Rus became a religious ruling caste. For example, in China and Japan, the culture of warrior monks has been preserved, as have traditions in monasteries in Tibet. The famous Japanese samurai,

as we have already mentioned, have carried on the traditions and worldview of the Rus practically to the present day.

First, the coastal strip of the Mediterranean Sea was colonised. Various Aryan tribes settled on the narrow coastal strip of the Mediterranean. They are called Pelasgians. They settled in Greece and Palestine. An Aryan tribe called the Cimbri, or Cimmerians, founded Troy. Incidentally, there is a town called Kimry in the Tver Region, which was part of the ancient land of Hyperborea. It is likely that the ancestral capital of the Cimmerians (Cimbri) was located here, on the river of the same name.

The magicians of the new empire of Arorata, being astrologers and mystics, copied the map of Hyperborea and built the new state in the same way. That is why there are so many matching names in the north and south of Russia.

The entire history of modern civilisation is a cloning of Hyperborea. The more ancient the history, the more the copy resembles the original model. Arorata was only the second copy.

After the fall of Troy (approximately in the 13th century BC), some of its inhabitants moved by ship first to the island of Sardinia, and in the 7th century BC to the territory of modern Italy. This area was named Etruria. It seems that it was not the religious warriors of the Rus who migrated, but ordinary Aryans. Thus, Troy can be considered the birthplace of yet another clone of Hyperborea. Let us add that many centuries before that, the Aryan ethos had already divided into ancient Hyperborea, where Germanic and Finno-Ugric tribes remained, and Arorata. Arorata divided into Sarmatia (a world of matriarchal communes) and Scythia. Now Rome arose.

The Hellenes are the direct descendants of the Aryans

The homeland of the Hellenes was the central regions of Ararat. One of the most authoritative historians, Yu. Belokh, writes in *Greek History* (1912, vol. I): "Like their related Indo-European tribes, especially their neighbours the Thracians, the Greeks were also originally a fair-haired race." Homer rewards his beloved heroes with light hair, the Lacedaemonian girls, whom Alcman sang about in his *Parthenia*, and the Boeotian women were still mostly fair-haired in the 3rd century.

But the Hellenes were not the first wave of peoples of Nordic origin to reach Greece. Kremer distinguishes three strata of population in Greece: 1) non-Indo-European; 2) Proto-Indo-European — the era of Cretan-Minoan culture; 3) Indo-European Hellenic. Kremer does not specify who the "Proto-Indo-Europeans" were. But the disappearance of the Minoan and Mycenaean palaces in the dark ages under the onslaught of the "long-bearded" people from the sea could not erase the memory of the people. The population still wanted to live in the urban centres of the Homeric era.

Demographic growth, spurred by migrants from the north, and the development of iron production technology brought by migrants only reinforced this orientation. With the transition to the Iron Age, simpler forms of social organisation emerged in place of the palaces of the Mycenaean era — urban communities. It is no coincidence, therefore, that a characteristic feature of ancient civilisation was the autonomous urban civic community (*polis*).

The formation of urban civil communities occurred in parallel with the expansion of the number of Hellenic *polis* in the Black Sea and Mediterranean regions. The transformation of associations of communities of people with a "long will" into uniform civil collectives was a complex and lengthy process that took place in the 8th-6th centuries BC.

Chapter 9

All people, in essence, are Russians



The history of wars is
is a series of clashes between clones of Hyperborea

H The climate was warming, and fertile meadows were opening up in Western Europe, where migrants from the central regions of the country flocked. Having learned from the bitter experience of Troy, the castle of Dynogorie took control of this process. The migrants were accompanied by sorcerers and Rus, protected by their gods. In addition, the wind rose changed, and the southern Russian steppes could no longer feed the huge population of Arorata. The climate in Western Europe, on the contrary, was becoming fertile. The Celts appeared in Western Europe. In the metropolis, this led to the final desertion of the central regions of Arorata. The country, which had given all its young strength to children and new ethnic groups scattered throughout the world, had finally grown old. Before the beginning of a new stage of gathering honey was still very far off.

The historical role of the Celts

S Tribes with a similar **language** and culture, known in history as the Celts (his name comes from the ancient Greeks; the Romans called them Gauls), settled throughout almost all of Europe approximately three thousand years ago. Their presence on the continent

was marked by many achievements in the field of material culture,
WHICH THEY USED AND THEIR COC&D.

The heroes of many medieval legends: Tristan and Isolde, Prince Eisenherz (Iron Heart) and the wizard Merlin — all of them were born of the imagination of the Celts. Their heroic sagas, recorded *in* the 8th century by Irish monks, feature the legendary Knights of the Grail, such as Percival and Lancelot.

Today, relatively little is written about the life of the Celts and the role they played in European history. They have been more fortunate in contemporary entertainment literature. The Celts are portrayed as barbarians in horned helmets, fond of drinking and feasting on wild boar. Let this image of a gruff, albeit cheerful, carefree savage remain on the conscience of the creators of today's tabloid literature. Aristotle, a contemporary of the Celts, called them "wise

"wise and intelligent."

The skill of the Celts is confirmed today by archaeological finds. As early as 1853, horse harness was found in Switzerland; the artistry with which its details were executed made scientists doubt whether it was really made in ancient times by the Celts or whether it was a modern forgery. Celtic craftsmen were capable of the most delicate execution of magnificent artistic designs.

In Europe, the Aryans, heirs to the traditions of Arorata, continue to improve engineering and create industry. On the territory of modern Bavaria, the Celts erected 250 cult temples and built eight large cities. For example, the city of Kelheim occupied 650 hectares; another city, Heidenhain, was two and a half times larger — 1,600 hectares; Ingolstadt also covered the same area (the modern names of German cities that arose on the sites of Celtic cities are given here). It was surrounded by a seven-kilometre-long rampart. This ring was perfect from a geometric point of view.

Inside the Celtic cities, there was a lively atmosphere. Professional acrobats and strongmen entertained the townspeople in the streets.

The Celts had a law that everyone had to be thin, so many people played sports. Those who could not fit into the "standard" belt were fined.

Roman authors describe the Celts as natural horsemen and unanimously emphasise the elegance of their women. They shaved their eyebrows, wore narrow belts that emphasised their slender waists, adorned their faces with headbands, and almost every one of them wore amber necklaces. Massive gold bracelets and neck rings jingled at the slightest movement. Their hairstyles resembled towers — for this, their hair was moistened with lime water. Clothing fashion — bright and colourful in the Eastern style — changed frequently. All men wore moustaches and gold rings around their necks, while women wore bracelets on their legs, which were chained together while they were still girls. Women enjoyed great freedom; it was easy for them to obtain a divorce and take back the dowry they had brought with them.

The Celts mined salt in the Eastern Alps. Finds in the salt mines reveal their mysterious world. Wooden shovels, iron picks, leg wraps, remnants of woollen sweaters and fur caps — all these items were found by archaeologists in long-abandoned tunnels. The environment, rich in salt, prevents the decomposition of organic materials. Cut-off sausage ends, cooked beans. The beds indicate that the workers did not leave the mine for long periods of time, sleeping next to the working face. According to rough estimates, about 200 people worked in the mine at the same time. The mines were mainly worked by dwarfs. The shoes found there indicate that the workers had feet the size of a six-year-old modern child.

A monkey skull was found at the Irish cult site of Emaine Maxa, a traditional observatory for the Aryans. Perhaps this was how they marked the direction in which these animals lived. Aryan traditions of astrology and mathematics still survive. This proves that the Celts maintained relations with other colonies of the Arorata despite its slow

decline. It is clear that the monkey skull could only have come to them from Africa or India.

The Celts built their ritual temple 1,000 metres above sea level in the Carinthian Alps near Magdalensberg. Here there were also blast furnaces in which ore was turned into metal, as well as smithies where steel swords, spearheads, helmets and tools were made. No one else in the Western world was doing anything like this at the time. The inscriptions that have been found indicate that there was a lively trade

A number of historical sources testify to the existence of a stable caste of priests in Europe. In Western European tradition, the magicians were called druids. The druids played an important role as prophets of the future. In most areas, they constituted the upper echelons of society. The Celts apparently still spoke the ancient language of the Aryans, so they were very careful with their words, as they were still aware of their magical power. They also feared curses.

The anthropological reactor for improving the human race continues to operate. Caesar describes group burnings performed by priests. Researcher Birkhan reports on the custom of drinking wine from a cup made from the skull of an enemy. The technique of ritual killings among the Aryans has been reconstructed. First, the victim was struck on the skull with an axe, then strangled with a noose, and finally had their throat cut. The Celts still maintained the discipline of the ancient Aryans and accepted their ritual killing as a great honour.

English archaeologist Barry Gunlife notes that prohibitions and taboos still play an excessive role in Celtic life. The Irish Celts, for example, did not eat crane meat, while the British Celts did not eat hares, chickens or geese, and certain tasks could only be performed with the left hand.

After defeating the Celts, the Roman emperors made them their vassals, banned human sacrifices, and took away many privileges from the Druids. However, they continued to exist as wandering soothsayers for a long time.

The meeting of the three clones of Hyperborea

The Celts first made their presence felt in Europe in 550 BC. (At that time, Rome was just being formed, the Greeks were busy with their Mediterranean affairs, and the Germanic tribes had not yet left White Russia.) The Celts made their mark by creating burial mounds in the Alps for the Rus people. The mounds were up to 60 metres high, which allowed them to survive to the present day. The burial chambers were full of rare items: castanets, bronze beds, ivory furniture. The clothing of the buried reveals Eastern motifs: pointed shoes, and the nobility wore baggy trousers. We should also mention the round conical hats which are still worn by Vietnamese peasants today.

In one of the graves, they found the largest (for ancient times) bronze vessel. It belonged to Prince Fiks and held 1,100 litres of wine. The prince's body was wrapped in thin red fabric. The threads were 0.2 millimetres thick, comparable to the thickness of a horsehair. Next to it stood a bronze vessel with 400 litres of mead and a cart assembled from 1,450 parts. The prince's remains were transferred to the Stuttgart Museum. The 40-year-old ancient prince was 1.87 metres tall, and the bones of his skeleton are striking, as they are extremely massive. The Skoda factory was commissioned by the museum to make a copy of the bronze vessel in which the mead was poured. The walls of the vessel are 2.5 millimetres thick. However, the secret of the ancient metallurgists has never been discovered: when modern craftsmen tried to make the vessel, the bronze kept breaking. Incidentally, the secret of making mead and the custom of drinking it are still preserved in northern Russia, in the territory of the former Vladimir-Suzdal Principality.

Around the 6th century BC, trade relations were established with the Greeks, who began to travel up the Rhone River, carrying luxury goods and wine. Incidentally, the Celts themselves did not like to trade. Their lot was production. On the Greeks' route, the Celts created what we would now call "specialised markets". In Manching, Greek goods could be exchanged for iron metal products

and steel. In Hochdorf, Celtic textile workers offered their goods. In Magdalensberg, they not only produced steel, but also traded in Alpine stones — rock crystal and other rare wonders of nature. Greek merchants were particularly interested in Celtic tin, an essential element in the smelting of bronze. Tin mines were only found in Cornwall (England). The entire Mediterranean world bought this metal here.

At the same time, the territory occupied by the Celtic tribes expanded rapidly as they moved south and south-east across Europe. In the 4th century BC, they crossed the Alps from the north and found themselves in the paradise of South Tyrol and the fertile Po Valley. These were the lands of the Etruscans.

The Celts had military superiority, with thousands of their chariots storming the Brenner Pass. The cavalry employed a special tactic: one horse carried two riders. One controlled the horse, while the other threw spears. In close combat, both dismounted and fought with spears with twisted tips, inflicting severe wounds on enemy soldiers. In 387 BC, the Celts, led by Brennius, began their march on the capital of the Roman Empire. The siege of the city lasted seven months, after which Rome surrendered. The inhabitants of the capital paid 1,000 pounds of gold in tribute.

"Woe to the vanquished!" cried Brennus, throwing his sword onto the scales that measured the precious metal. "It was the deepest humiliation Rome had ever suffered in its entire history," said historian Gerhard Herm, assessing the Celtic victory.

The spoils disappeared into the temples of the victors: according to Celtic law, a tenth of all military spoils had to be given to the druids. Over the centuries since the Celts appeared in Europe, tons of precious metal had accumulated in the temples. In geopolitical and military terms, the Celts had reached the peak of their power by this time. Their tribes ruled from Spain to Scotland, from Tuscany to the Danube.

Meanwhile, the glacier continued to melt. As it advanced northward, a path opened up from Hyperborea to the lands of the Celts.

In 120 BC, there was a new encounter between peoples who had been separated for thousands of years by the forests of the Valdai Hills. Hordes of northern Hyperboreans — the Cimbri, the same tribe whose descendants founded Troy, and the Teutons — crossed the border along the Main River and invaded the lands of the Celts.

Now there were three different variants of the Aryan people in Western Europe. The Romans, with their secular culture. The Celts, religious people with a penchant for technical sciences and mathematics. And from the north came a wave of barbarians.

In Russia, there is a popular toy called a spinning top, or yula. Once you spin it, it constantly strives to return to its starting point. Gyroscopes, navigation devices, are built on this principle. And time, in the same way, constantly strives to return to the point where the impulse that created the vortex was received. Two forces are at work. One force is the masculine principle, which seeks to expand entropy (chaos, the force of destruction), and the other is the feminine force, which seeks to return matter to its starting point. Entropy and gravity are the laws of existence. Gravity can be viewed as a type of time. When the forces of masculine time and feminine time are balanced, the flow of time is reversed. In the other time, entropy, chaos, and decay diminish. The process of reincarnation, of new creation, begins. Atoms begin to gather into molecules, molecules into matter, matter into plants, plants into animals, animals into humans: life continues.

When civilisations met, the northern Aryans were more advanced. The Romans were the most progressive, as they were the most democratic society, where the number of egoists and egocentrists was highest. Then everything changed.

Two forces — the Germanic tribes from the north and the Romans from the south — descended upon the Celtic civilisation and scattered it across the world. To some extent, all three civilisations mixed with each other and formed

modern Europe. Thus began the modern period of human history.

In Western Europe, the unified Aryan people broke up into many nations and ethnic groups. Now the Slavs and Germans have taken on a special role in Europe.

How do the Slavs and Russians differ?

In The Slavs probably included the Venedi tribe, as well as the related Etruscan tribe, from whose self-designation "raseny" gave rise to the common name for the Eastern Slavs — Rus. However, not only Slavs can consider themselves Russian. In Eastern Europe, the Russians preserved the continuity and blood of all 12 Aryan tribes that lived in the primordial world. All languages are similar to Russian to one degree or another, and in this sense, the Etruscans are no different from other peoples. But it was the Etruscans and their relatives, the Venedi, who formed the Slavic ethnic group.

The fact that all languages are simplifications or distortions of a single proto-language, of which Russian can be considered the heir, is evidenced by inscriptions found on objects in Italy. For example, the Etruscan phrases "hed sle" and "tyagi se" mean "follow" and "pull this" in Russian. Another Etruscan phrase, "Avil eni aka pulu mkva," means "Years, they are like a field of poppies" in Russian.

Between 210 and 200 BC, the Venedi and Etruscans migrated from the territory of present-day Italy to Pannonia (present-day Hungary), where they assimilated the Celts living there. In 9-12 AD, the Romans conquered Pannonia, and most of the Venedi and Raseni living there moved to the south of present-day Poland and the Transcarpathian region of Ukraine, but retained the northern part of Pannonia (now Slovakia).

During this period, the process of dividing the Venedi into Slavs and Balts began. The part of the Venedi tribes that gave rise to the Balts moved further north to the shores of the Baltic Sea.

During the first two centuries of our era, the Balts captured the territory of present-day Poland east of the Vistula River, the territory of East Prussia. Here they assimilated the local Old Aryan population. Then they began to advance to the northeast (present-day Lithuania and Latvia) and to the east (present-day Belarus, Tver and the eastern regions of the Moscow Oblast). They absorbed the small number of Finnish hunting tribes that had lived here since the time of ancient Hyperborea.

At the beginning of our era, in Crimea and the Lower Dnieper region, some Slavic tribes had to wage war against the Goths, whom they defeated, and who, fleeing from destruction, ran to the borders of the Roman Empire. During their retreat, the Goths destroyed the Roman Empire in 410 AD. The Goths were descendants of the Varangians-Russians, who landed on the continent from the island of Rügen, the northern religious capital of the Aryans. Later, the Slavs split into western and eastern groups.

The Westerners captured the eastern part of present-day Poland, where the Balts lived, reached the Vistula River, and then, taking advantage of the departure of the Germanic tribes to the Roman Empire, advanced to the Elbe River, capturing the territory of present-day Denmark in the north. Then, taking advantage of the collapse of the Roman Empire, they took control of its provinces in the territory of present-day Hungary and Austria, as well as Bohemia and Moravia (present-day Czech Republic), which had been abandoned by the Germanic tribes. The Eastern Slavs occupied the territory of present-day Belarus, Smolensk and Bryansk regions, previously inhabited by the Balts, where they mixed with the local population that had lived there since the creation of the world.

The history of the origin of the Germanic tribes is most unclear. In my opinion, the Germans are Aryans who came from the northern lands of modern Russia, the territory around the White Sea, and traditionally settled around the Baltic Sea.

Thanks to the Aryan conquest of Europe, Greco-Roman civilisation emerged, which became the foundation for modern world civilisation. The Russian ethnic group has retained many of the qualities that were inherent in the original Aryan community, both in terms of national character and language. However, the Russian ethnic group is not the only heir to the Aryan community.

the original Aryan community, both in terms of national character and language. But the Russian ethnic group is not the only heir to the Aryan community.

The structure of the Aryan world was more complex than is commonly believed. First, Ararat was a triarchy, that is, a society consisting of three centres of crystallisation: White, Blue and Red Rus. Each centre played its own role, like elements of a living cell. In addition, the population of the Aryan world was mobile. It included social professional groups, which later formed independent ethnic groups. **For example, the Gypsies** (children of Dorosh) were a relict people **who served Babylon, a system of megaliths. Thousands of years ago, the Gypsies travelled across the Aryan lands, transporting goods and communications.** The Jews were a class of diplomats who created communities around the world and controlled world trade. The highest caste of Indians and Iranians left Russia only 5,000 years ago. The Germans separated from Russia already in our era. So all people on earth come from common ancestors. Nations differ only in the time when they left their ancestral homeland.

Chapter 10

Was Hyboria a matriarchy?

**The Amazons** — the last spears

According to the encyclopaedia: "The Amazons were a people in ancient mythology consisting exclusively of women, who went on campaigns under the leadership of their queen and formed a special warrior state. To preserve their race, the Amazons entered into relations with neighbouring peoples, taking male children away and keeping female children for themselves. The Amazons lived on the northern coast of the Black Sea. From there, they undertook their campaigns into Asia. According to legend, they built Ephesus, Smyrna and other cities.

Homer mentions the wars of Bellerophon and the Phrygians with the Aeolians. Their queen, Mpolita (according to other accounts, Antiope), was killed by Theseus, whom Eurystheus ordered to take her belt. During the campaign, Theseus won over Antiope, as a result of which the Amazons invaded Attica. In his "Biographies," Mlutharch recounts how the Amazons, having crossed the Bosphorus on ice, went to conquer Attica when Theseus ruled there, and after an unsuccessful four-month war, returned to their homeland. Under the leadership of their queen Menfesilia, they fought against the Greeks, coming to the aid of the Trojan king Mpuawiy. Later legends mention the queen of the Amazons, Falestra, who visited Alexander the Great to bear him children. The Aeolian women were armed with bows, spears, and light shields. In myths

The Amazons and their battles with Olympic heroes were reflected in elements of matriarchy. Legends about the Amazons are widely known throughout the world.

Numerous works of ancient visual art dating back to the 7th century BC are associated with the myths about the Amazons. In these works, the Amazons are depicted as perfectly beautiful.

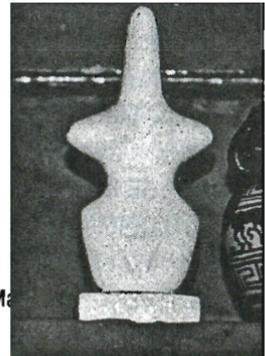
Were the Amazons really ?

Yes, there were. These people lived on the left bank of the Don River, naturally, in Russia. Historians call them Sauromatians. These were matriarchal communes headed by women. The women's world was very conservative — customs and religion from ancient times, even from Hyperborea, were preserved here. Relics of Amazon communities have survived to this day in Israel in religious communities called kibbutzim. The tradition of tracing ancestry through the mother has been preserved among the Jews through the Amazons — from their ancestral homeland of Hyperborea. The tradition of Jewish women serving in the army dates back to the same period. The explanation for this is simple. A significant part of the Jewish ethnic group was formed in Khazaria. The Khazars were the successors of the Amazon civilisation. Khazaria was located on the lands of the Amazons in the south of present-day Russia.

Russia.

When did *the* ancient Ararat *tribe* split into the female world of the Sauromats and the male world of the Scythians? Until the middle of the 2nd millennium BC, there are no mentions of Amazons anywhere. However, by the time the ancient world was formed in about the 7th century BC, the Amazons already existed. They existed practically until modern times. Thus, in excavations of burials from the time of the Golden Horde in the Middle Don basin, young women with signs of violent death were buried

Символ Богини Ма



alongside warriors. This indicates that they participated in the battles of Rus and the Horde. In more ancient Scythian-Sarmatian burial mounds, archaeologists have found Amazons in flat battle armour, buried alongside weapons and horses.

The ancient epic of the Amazons is highly romanticised. Myths tell the following story about the origin of the Sarmatians. The Ellians fought against the Amazons (the Scythians call the Amazons Oyorpata). According to legend, the Hellenes, having won the battle at Thermodon, sailed away, taking as many Amazons as they could capture on three ships, but the Amazons killed the guards. They were unfamiliar with ships, did not know how to use the rudder or sails, and did not know how to row; they were carried by the waves and wind. And they arrived at the shores of Lake Meotis — *to Kremna*. And Kremna is located in the land of the free Scythians. Here, disembarking from the ships, the Amazons reached inhabited land. Meeting the first herd of horses, they stole it and began to plunder the land of the Scythians on horseback.

The Scythians could not understand what was going on: it seemed to them that the Amazons

AMAZONS WERE YOUNG MEN, AND THEN THEY WERE DRINKING

with them in battle. When the Scythians took possession of the corpses left after the battle, they discovered that they were women. After consulting with each other, they decided not to kill them anymore, but to send young men to them, approximately the same number as there were Amazons. They set up camp next to the Amazons' camp. Then, having joined the camps, they began to live together, each man taking as his wife the woman with whom he had first entered into a relationship.

After crossing the Don, they travelled east for three days from Tanais (Don) and three days from Lake Meotida in the direction of the north wind. Arriving in the area where they now live, they settled there. Since then, the wives of the Sauromatians have adhered to the ancient way of life, going hunting on horseback with their husbands and separately from their husbands; they also go to war and wear the same clothes as their husbands.

Where did the Amazons come from?

M The prevailing opinion is that they did not arrive from anywhere. They have always lived on their own lands. They are relics of the Aryan tribes who preserved the traditions of the ancient world longer than anyone else after the collapse of the Ararat Empire. Starting in 3102, wave after wave of people left Rus for the outside world, settling in distant lands. Russia became depopulated. After the old Aryan king Amenhotep III left Russia around 1365 BC and moved to African Egypt, a period of decline began. The number of egoists is growing. They do not want to live in communes. A new wave of people of "long will" swept over the continent in the 7th century BC. Pirates and merchants on ships poured out of the mouth of the Don River in endless waves. Thus arose the world of the Hellenes. After several generations, they forgot about their ancestral homeland of Hyperborea, and vague memories became overgrown with romantic details about a world of beautiful, warlike, and sexual women — the Amazons.

Nevertheless, the Hyperborean communal idea of the kibbutz has survived to the present day. Today, it is an agricultural commune in Israel, characterised by shared property and equality in work and consumption. Jews in general are more than others

НЕГЕОДОВ ПОМ NYAT SVOJU ISTORIJU.

The youth who arrived in Israel with the second aliyah (1904-1914) were inspired both by the idea of national revival and by the ideas of European socialism, combined with the ideals of the biblical prophets and the reflexive memory of the past. The first collective agricultural settlement, Kibbutz Degania, was established in 1909. By the end of World War I, there were already eight agricultural communes in the country. With the beginning of the third aliyah, the kibbutz movement began to develop intensively. Numerous halutzim who arrived from Russia and Poland joined agricultural and labour communes. Since 1948, the establishment of new kibbutzim has slowed down somewhat. But-

The wave of repatriates was not inclined to live in communes. Nevertheless

, the number of kibbutzim continued to grow due to the aliyah of young people from Europe and America, as well as the influx of native-born Israelis. According to the 1983 census, there were 267 kibbutzim in Israel, home to about 16,000 people. Kibbutz residents make up about three per cent of Israel's Jewish population (seven per cent before the founding of the state). It turns out that the Jews managed to preserve some of the traditions of Hyperborea, the ancestral homeland of humanity.

Thus, the Amazons were a primitive world of communes organised according to the principle of collective child-rearing. To a certain extent, the women of the Sauromatians (later known as the Sarmatians) created modern civilisation. The division into male and female worlds was a response to the need to increase the birth rate of the ethnic group. By creating matriarchal communes, they gave birth to so many new people that they managed to populate the entire world. Today's cities in Russia: Saratov, Samara — these are territories previously inhabited by Amazons. It is no coincidence that it is believed that the most beautiful women on earth live here in the Volga region. It was also here that the ancient Aryan church of Mara, lunar cults, and the world of the Virgin Mary were united.

The Scythians worshipped a female deity

HOur knowledge of the religion of the Scythians is based mainly on Herodotus' account: "Of the deities, the Scythians worship only the following: Hystik above all other deities, then Zeus and Earth (with Earth representing Zeus's spouse), followed by Apollo, Aphrodite Urania, Heracles, and Ares. These deities are revered by all Scythians, and the so-called royal Scythians also make sacrifices to Poseidon. In Scythian, Hystia is called Tabiti, Zeus is called Papaem, the Earth is called Api, and Apollo is called Goitosir. Aphrodite Urania is called Artimpasa, and Poseidon is called Fagimasadoki. Herodotus interprets the Scythian

pantheon in his own Greek way, identifying the Scythian gods with the Greek ones.

If we exclude Poseidon, who was worshipped not by all Scythians, but only by those who lived on the coast and probably undertook sea voyages, there are seven Scythian deities. Herodotus emphasises that the Scythians worshipped only these seven. Is this number coincidental? Apparently not. The cult of the seven gods is attested, for example, among the Alans. The city of Feodosia in Crimea is called Ardav-da in the Alanian or Taurian language, which means "Seven Gods," that is, "city of seven gods." In the middle reaches of the Don River, there is still a city called Semiluki, which can be translated as "seven lives." The cult of the seven gods can be traced back over a long period of time.

Even a cursory glance at the Scythian pantheon is enough to see that, although similar, it differs from the seven gods of Zoroastrianism. Zoroastrianism is the world's first religion, most likely originating among the Cimmerians. Its first prophet was the great humanist Zarathustra. Zoroastrian deities are abstractions: "Good Thought," "Power," "Immortality," "Integrity" and so on. The entire religious system is a product of abstract thinking. The Scythian gods are a completely different world. They are the personification of natural forces (sky, earth) or social categories (home, war). If Zoroastrianism bears the imprint of individual religious and philosophical thought, then the Scythian religion is a typical example of the ancient cults of Ararat. Scythian religion is a "natural" faith; Zoroastrianism is a religion built on "revelation" (based on the revelations of prophets). Herodotus' data confirms that the Scythians remained alien to Zoroastrianism, remaining faithful to the religion of the ancient Aryans.

The seven gods are the seven ancestral gods of the seven tribes of Sarmatia. It should be recalled that as early as 3100 BC, Rus was divided into five Pandava tribes and seven Kaurava tribes. The Pandavas had a sacred symbol — a five-pointed star, while the Kauravas had a seven-branched candlestick or Orthodox cross. Together they formed the 12 tribes of Israel.

Herodotus' testimony that a female deity presided over the Scythian pantheon is of interest. This feature is also characteristic of the beliefs of the Bosporan Kingdom (on the coast of the Sea of Azov). Here, too, the cult of the great supreme goddess prevails. According to Herodotus, the supreme goddess of the Scythians was named Tabiti. This name is comparable to the ancient Iranian *tapayati*, meaning "warmer." Herodotus was close to the truth in identifying Tabiti with the Greek Hestia, the goddess of the hearth.

If a goddess is at the head of the pantheon, this is an unquestionable matriarchal feature. If we recall that, in addition to Tabiti, the Scythian pantheon of seven gods included two other great goddesses, Api (Earth) and Artimpasa (Aphrodite), we must acknowledge that the feminine principle occupied a significant place in Scythian religion.

Meanwhile, we know that the society of the Black Sea Scythians was by no means matriarchal. The Scythian tribes and clans were headed by men whose names are known to us from Herodotus and other authors. Kinship was traced through the paternal rather than the maternal line. It follows, therefore, that the Sauromatians, who lived on the left bank of the Don, largely determined the spiritual life of the Scythians. Herodotus, Pseudo-Hippocrates, and Pseudo-Scylax all mention the exceptional role of women among the Sauromatians. The latter defines the social structure of the Sauromatians as a gynaeocracy — the rule of women.

Arorat became Scythia

Herodotus says the following about their religious cult: they worship the same gods as the Greeks, make sacrifices to them, but "the Scythians do not have the custom of setting up idols, altars, or temples anywhere." deity other than Ares." In Scythia, huge burial mounds were erected, on top of which an "ancient iron sword" was placed, and it served as the idol of Ares. Every year, they sacrificed cattle and horses to this sword.

all this information from Herodotus is extremely interesting: it confirms our reconstruction of the course of history. Scythia is Ararat in later centuries. The Scythians did not come from nowhere. This is the new name of the Ararat people, who lived here for 45,000 years.

The Scythian-Sarmatians were engaged in agriculture. The latter provided surplus grain for trade. The Greek colonies, receiving grain from the Scythians, not only fed themselves, but also supplied their tribesmen on the shores of the Aegean Sea. Herodotus also gives us information about the Sarmatians, or Sauromatians. He places them east of the Scythians, beyond the Tanais (Don) and Lake Meotis (Sea of Azov). Their kinship with the Scythians is indicated by their common physical type and language. Herodotus testifies that "the Sauromatians speak the Scythian language, but it has been distorted since ancient times."

Here Herodotus makes a mistake common to historians of all times and nations. That is, he puts the cart before the horse. The Sarmatian tribes speak the purer language of their ancestors, while the Scythians, whose religious rules are no longer so strict, begin to speak in all sorts of mixed languages. Therefore, the statement that

"the Sauromatians speak the Scythian language, but it has been distorted since ancient times" should be rephrased as "the Scythians speak the Sarmatian language, but it has been distorted."

The ancient physician Hippocrates (born 460 BC, died c. 377 BC) refers to the Sauromatians as a Scythian people living near Meotida and describes the belligerence of their women. And Skylaks of Caria's *Perpil* (Guide) says that these women even held the reins of power in their hands. But the most famous geographer of the ancient world, Strabo (born around 63 BC, died around 23 AD), speaks both about the Sarmatians in particular and about the peoples of southern Russia in general. The Sarmatians are the masters of southern Rus. This numerous people is divided into tribes (the Yazigs, the Tsar Sarmatians, the Urgi, the Alans, the Roxolani, etc.). The south of Rus' is called Sarmatia and is divided by the Tanais (Don) into European and Asian parts. This division is also found in Ptolemy; in his

On the map, the land is bordered by the Sarmatian Ocean to the north and the Sarmatian Mountains to the west. The Sarmatians had fortified cities (Kondak, Usp, etc.). During the Roman era, the Sarmatians in southern Rus often clashed with Roman interests. The poet Ovid speaks of the ferocity and cruelty of the Sarmatians. According to Academician Sobolevsky, the Sarmatians gave the Slavs the names of large rivers, namely: Dniester, formerly Dnister — Sarmatian Danastr or Danaistr; Dnieper — Dnieper — Danaper; Don (water), etc.; the names of many other rivers are translations from Sarmatian.

Sarmatians

SAvromats — one of the names of the archaic Aryan tribes, which ancient authors placed on the left bank of the Don. It is first mentioned in the part of Herodotus' work where he recounts the campaign of the Persian king Darius

I. In the clash between the Persians and the Scythians, the Sauromatians acted as the most loyal allies of the latter. The monuments of Sauromatian archaeological culture are in many ways reminiscent of Scythian ones. The basis of the economy of both peoples was cattle breeding. They mainly bred horses

and sheep. There was less cattle.

Long cavalry swords and heavy spears, as well as metal armour, began to be used by the Sauromatians much earlier than by the Scythians. The Sauromatian society was matriarchal, while the Scythians were patriarchal. These two societies interacted with each other. The fathers of the children of the women of the Sauromatian communities were mainly Scythians.

A distinctive feature of the Sauromatian social structure was the prominent role played by women. This tribe gave rise to the tribes of the Jews, Bulgars, Tatars and many other peoples who settled throughout the world. Pseudo-Hippocrates wrote that "their women ride horses, shoot bows and throw javelins while sitting on horses, and fight enemies while they are still girls, and they do not marry."

until they kill three enemies." Indeed, archaeologists often find weapons and horse equipment in the burials of female savromats. A similar burial was discovered during excavations of the Sladkovsky kurgans. In a collective burial from the 4th century BC, the remains of a woman were found in a place of honour. In addition to tableware and jewellery, she was accompanied by weapons: a spear, a sword, and a quiver with arrows with bronze and iron tips. As I mentioned earlier, the Amazon was buried alongside a horse and harness.

The period of friendly relations between the Scythians and the Sauromatians lasted quite a long time, until the 4th century BC, while the Scythian state was still in power. It was a single ethnic group, where two types of social structure complemented each other. Sauromatian men joined Scythian militias, while Scythian women often moved to women's communities on the left bank of the Don. There was peaceful penetration of the Sauromatians into Scythia, as well as of the Scythians into Sauromatia. This could have been through marriages, joint participation in military campaigns, etc. After the collapse of the Scythian state at the end of the 4th century BC, the political dominance of the Sauromatians gradually established itself.

English scholars believe that the entire history of the world is a war. It revolves around their island, populated by Anglo-Saxons, while the residents of Moscow, whose ancestors came from villages, seem to think that there is nothing in Russia except the capital, and that barbarians live beyond the Ring Road. Greek historians thought much the same when discussing the inhabitants of the Northern Black Sea region. Although all the tribes of the ancient world originated in Rus. In the 4th-3rd centuries BC, a new powerful union of tribes known as the Sarmatians began to dominate the country of Ararat. Pliny, describing the peoples of the Northern Black Sea region, notes that "the name of the Scythians is everywhere replaced by the name of the Sarmatians." The Sarmatians were more of a conglomerate of tribes with complex internal relationships. The Sarmatian tribes of the Yazyges, Roxolani, Siraki, Aorsi, Alans, and others were armed not only with bows and arrows, but also with long

swords and heavy spears. The Sarmatians also used metal armour (plate and chain mail).

A Roman author wrote about the Sarmatians: "A warlike, free, rebellious tribe, so cruel and fierce that even women participate in wars on an equal footing with men." In my opinion, the Sarmatians are the same Scythians and Sauromatians who gradually merged into one people.

One of the most famous monuments of the Sarmatian period on the Don is the Khokhlach burial mound near Novocherkassk, where unique jewellery made by Sarmatian craftsmen in the 11th century BC - 1st century AD and objects of ancient culture, now kept in the Hermitage, were found. The Sarmatians interacted with the free cities of the Northern Black Sea region and the Bosporan Kingdom. Around the 2nd century AD, the Alans began to dominate the Sarmatian union, and this ethnonym was extended to the other Sarmatian tribes.

In 331 BC, Zopyrion, Alexander the Great's governor in Thrace, *invaded* the western territories of the Scythians and laid siege to the independent city of Olbia, but the Scythians destroyed his army. The Scythian kingdom reached its peak in the 2nd century BC, when the Scythian-Sarmatians sought to take control of foreign trade in grain and subjugated Olbia and a number of Chersonesos possessions. The political activity of the Scythians was temporarily weakened as a result of their defeat in the war against Diofantus, who sided with Chersonesos. However, in the second half of the 1st century AD, under the kings Farzoes and Inismeus, the Scythians regained their strength and fought repeatedly with the Bosporan Kingdom.

Chapter 11

Hyperborea disappears



S The Scythian-Sarmatian kingdom existed until the second half of the 3rd century AD and was destroyed by the Goths. The Scythians finally lost their independence and ethnic identity, dissolving among the tribes during the Great Migration Period.

The Sarmatians, defeated first by the Goths and then by the Huns, roamed the Russian steppes in large numbers until the 13th century. Some of them migrated north and hid in the forests, mixing with the Germans and Finns, but most of them merged with the Slavs who had arrived from the vicinity of Rome and formed Kievan Rus. Some of the tribes at the mouth of the Volga eventually formed the country of Khazaria, the first Jewish state. They also became the breeding ground for the formation of the great Bulgarian ethnic group. From it came the modern Tatars, Bulgarians, Don and Kuban Cossacks, Ukrainians, many peoples of the Caucasus, and a significant part of the Russian northern and central provinces.

The Cimmerians inherited Hyperborea

P The Iron Age in the Don and North Caucasus dates from the **8th** century BC to the middle of the 4th century AD. The method of extracting iron from ore became known as early as the 2nd millennium BC, but for a long time, iron was an expensive metal.

used to make jewellery and ceremonial weapons. It was only at the turn of the 8th–7th centuries BC that the inhabitants of Rus overcame the main difficulties in developing iron production. It was during this period that class society was formed. The Cimmerians were the first of the Ararat tribes whose name has been preserved in ancient written sources. The Cimmerians left behind burial mounds, in particular the Gireev mound (near the city of Aksay). From the 8th to 7th centuries BC, the Cimmerians were under pressure from the Scythians and later, as Herodotus wrote, were completely driven out to the southern coast of the Black Sea and possibly to Iran. It is likely that some of the Cimmerians mixed with the Scythians and were assimilated by them.

The Scythians are first mentioned in sources as participants in the anti-Assyrian coalition of the 70s of the 7th century BC. Ancient authors referred to all peoples living north of the Black Sea as Scythians. However, the ethnonym "Scythians" should be understood primarily as referring to the Scythian warriors who lived on the right bank of the Don, in the middle lands of Ararat, in the place once occupied by the Cimmerians.

Following the Cimmerians, the Scythians made several campaigns to the Transcaucasus and the Near East. Their main route was the Prikaspian route through the Derbent Pass. In Asia Minor and Asia Minor, the Scythians fought against Assyria, Media, and the Neo-Babylonian Empire. Repeatedly changing their allies, the Scythians terrorised the local population for several decades. According to Herodotus,

"They devastated everything with their rampages and excesses. They imposed tribute on every nation, but in addition to the tribute, they raided and plundered whatever each nation had." The military and political activity of the Scythians in Asia lasted until the beginning of the 6th century BC, when, defeated by Media, they returned to their lands.

From the moment the Scythian troops returned from Asia Minor, the Scythian period in the history of the Russian steppes began, about which more or less reliable information has been preserved. Returning from their campaigns, the Scythian warriors formed a goc—

sub-group of the so-called royal Scythians, analogous to the Rus people in prehistoric Ararat. In the west, the Scythians were neighbours of the Thracian tribes, and in the east they bordered with the Sauromatians. The border between the Scythians and the Sauromatians ran along the Tanais River (Don). In the North Caucasus and the Kuban region, the Meotians and Sindians lived alongside the Scythians. In the north, if one crossed the Okovetsky Forest along small rivers, one could reach lake districts inhabited by Germanic tribes and the ancestors of the Finno-Ugrians.

An impressive number of archaeological monuments have survived from the Scythian period. The Kelermes burial mounds (left bank of the Kuban) are of great interest. Military trophies from the Near East were found in the graves of chiefs. No less famous is a group of burial mounds near the village of Elizavetinskaya (Don delta). A stone tomb with the burial of a chief was found in one of the mounds. The burial mounds located in the north, discovered by the author on the border of the Novgorod, Tver and Vologda regions, have not yet been studied. The Scythians' weapons included bows and short swords, spears and javelins, which allowed them to fight both on horseback and on foot.

Vedic drink eoma

In northern Russian dialects, words have a very archaic meaning, no less archaic than in the dialects of the Black Earth region of Russia, and significantly more archaic than in the language of the priests of Ancient India. The dialects of the country of the Kauravas, the Black Earth regions of Russia, are derived from northern Russian. And the sacred language of the priests of India seems to be derived from the languages of the magi of Divnogorie Castle, who lived five thousand years ago in chalk caves in the middle reaches of the Don River (modern Voronezh Region). The cities of Semiluki, Lipetsk, Voronezh, Kursk, Ostrogzhsk, Kharkiv, and Belgorod are the sacred cities of the Brahmins of India, their northern ancestral homeland.

In northern Russian, "gayat" means to tidy up, to work well; in southern Russia, "gayat" means to make noise, to shout, and in Sanskrit, "gayya" means home, household, family. In the Vologda dialect, "kartakh" means a pattern woven into a rug, while in Sanskrit, "kart" means to spin. Regarding beer. Ancient Brahmin books from India mention the first alcoholic beverage on Earth — soma. It was invented not in India, but in the ancestral homeland of the Aryans who came to India about five thousand years ago from modern European Russia. It is in Russian dialects that we must look for the secret of the ritual intoxicating drink soma.

The texts of the Rigveda mention a certain "sacrificial straw" necessary for the preparation of soma:

"With a raised ladle, spreading
Sacrificial straw during the beautiful ritual,
I turn it over (so that it gives) more space to the gods..."

OR

"On the sacrificial straw of this man
The catfish for the sacrifice of (this) day is squeezed, A
hymn is recited **and an intoxicating drink is consumed.**

It is known that soma was mixed with milk and honey.

Until recently, in the Vologda region, a device made of straw laid crosswise was used to filter beer. The mysterious drink of the Soma gods was not an infusion of ephedra or fly agaric mushrooms, nor was it milk vodka, as some researchers suggest, but, judging by all accounts, beer, the secrets of which
STILL REMAIN A MYSTERY IN THE NORTHERN PARTS OF RUSSIA.

of the Russian North. Thus, old-timers say that in the past, beer (and now vodka) was boiled with milk and honey to produce an intoxicating drink with amazing properties.

It can be said with certainty that the secret of beer, and later vodka, was **discovered at the foot of the Valdai Glacier** in the centre of human civilisation, which during the Ice Age was located north of present-day Novgorod, Tver, Moscow and Vladimir. That is, in the place of the modern White Sea and the banks of the Northern Dvina.

The Spartans — heirs to the genetic tradition of Hyperborea

« **T** "as was best for the children themselves and for the state," writes Plutarch, adding that the Spartans were the first to breed purebreds, and not only dogs and horses, but and people. Plutarch was mistaken in this regard: this tradition of genetic selection was brought to Greece from the north, where it originated in the days of the first Hyperborean state. In the 6th century BC, Sparta was the most powerful state in Greece. Although it is clear that the Spartans inherited these traditions from the country of Ararat, and that throughout the centuries the Greek states were greatly influenced by Bosphorus, the naval base of Ararat.

Women in conservative Sparta had more rights and influence than in democratic Athens. In the 5th century BC, Bacchylides praised Spartan women, calling them "fair-haired Lacedaemonian women". But even Sparta could not escape the influence of teachings that emphasised the individual and their rights rather than duty to family and state. But it was the wars that shook Sparta the most. It was mainly the Spartans who died in them. Under Lycurgus, the Spartans could field an army of 9,000 men, but by Aristotle's time, that number had fallen to 1,000. The fate of Sparta's ruling class was sealed when, at the beginning of the 4th century BC, Epiteadeus' law made it possible to transfer land from state ownership to private ownership. As a result, many Spartan families became so impoverished that they lost their land.

the 4th century BC, Epiteadeus' law made it possible to transfer land from state ownership to private ownership. As a result, many Spartan families became so impoverished that they lost their civil rights.

King Agis IV (244–241 BC) attempted to return Sparta to the days of Lycurgus, but he did not take into account that the people had become completely different. Agis IV was overthrown and executed. A similar attempt by another king, Cleomenes III, also ended in failure. After its defeat at the Battle of Sellasia in 227 BC, Sparta was occupied by another state, Macedonia, for the first time in its history.

The racial history of Athens has already been described by de Lapouge in his book

Social Selection (1896). The racial structure of the Athenian state was not as rigid as in Sparta. In Athens, the barriers between social classes began to break down much earlier. While in Sparta the main reason for the disappearance of the ruling class was the soldiers, in Athens, along with 'military selection', 'social selection' also played a role. As de Lapouge says, the Athenians, even the slaves, felt more like one people than the Spartans. The ruling class in Athens did not consider themselves a special race.

The northerners were best preserved among the Athenian nobility, the eupatrids. However, the number of slaves imported from Asia Minor increased over time, so that in Athens, during its heyday, slaves made up the majority of the population.

The division into three classes remained in place until the adoption of Draco's laws in 621–620 BC. By that time, many small farmers were in debt and enslaved by the eupatrids, who, in order to divide the opposition to their power in society, agreed to recognise as their equals those who had entered the upper class through their wealth rather than their ancestry. Peace between the classes was established by Solon, who cancelled the debts of small farmers. By preserving the peasant class, Solon, one of the great statesmen of world history, laid the foundations for the power and creative achievements of Athens and postponed the disappearance of the white race in Attica for a long time.

Hyperborea becomes a legend

B Memories of their ancestral homeland remained with the Greeks for a long time. Herodotus mentions a snowy ancestral homeland. Gods and goddesses such as Apollo and Artemis were believed to have come from the land of the mythical Hyperboreans, which was thought to be located somewhere beyond the Carpathian Mountains. The year of the Hyperboreans consisted of only one day and one night. Anyone who has been to the northern Russian port of Murmansk understands what six months day and six months of night.

The spread of iron, brought by settlers, was a noticeable technological revolution, albeit on a smaller scale than the transition to industrial production. It led to the final separation of craftsmanship from agriculture and a qualitative change in human relations. In the 7th century BC, two settlements appeared in the Black Sea region: Taganrog and Panticapaeum. The former never became a city and ceased to exist in the middle of the 6th century BC. The city of Panticapaeum became the capital of the maritime world.

Panticapaeum was located deep in the most convenient bay of the Kerch Strait, which gave it great advantages. First of all, it was a convenient anchorage for ships. In addition, the strait was (and remains) an important area for the migration of fish, one of the main sources of food for the Greeks. Finally, the city was bordered by almost uninhabited fertile steppes.

Legends link its foundation to the cycle of myths about the Argonauts, considering it the ancestral estate of the son of the Colchian king Aetes, from whom the Greeks stole the Golden Fleece. However, ancient writers refer to Panticapaeum as the first city founded by the Greeks on the Bosphorus. The harbour of Panticapaeum was located on the site of the modern city of Kerch. Most of the residential quarters and craft workshops of Panticapaeum were spread out on the slopes of a mountain that rose 91 metres above sea level and was called Mount Mithridates. At the top of this mountain was the acropolis, the remains of whose fortifications were recently excavated and reconstructed.

. Inside it were temples and public buildings. Over time, the entire city was surrounded by a powerful stone wall.

In addition to the ground burials customary for the Greeks at that time, the necropolis of Panticapaeum consisted of long chains of burial mounds stretching along the roads from the city to the steppe, where people were buried according to Scythian tradition. On each side, the city is bordered by the most significant ridge of burial mounds, known today as Yuz-Oba — One Hundred Hills. Buried beneath their mounds are representatives of the state nobility and Scythian leaders who lived in the city. During 580-560 BC, several more large cities emerged along the coast of the Kerch Peninsula and on the islands in the Kuban Delta. The most significant city was Feodosia. The Greek geographer Strabo calls Phanagoria the capital of Asian Bosphorus.

Like Olbia and Chersonesos, in the early stages of their existence, these cities were governed by an aristocracy, which was typical of the whole of Hellas at that time. However, in the largest cities of the Bosphorus — Panticapaeum, Hermonassa and Phanagoria — a more severe form of government was in place: tyranny. Since the Hellenes never welcomed personal rule, this circumstance was dictated by the traditions and influence of Ararat. Archaeological research shows that there was a small local population in the territory of Bosphorus at the time of its creation. This allowed the Hellenes to settle quickly and firmly in their new home. Establishing stable relations with the traditional communities of Ararat was not an easy task for them. The Scythians were interested in ensuring the safety of their campaigns through Bosphorus to the lands of the Sind tribe, which was friendly to them and closest to the Greek cities, and in organising winter pastures for their cattle at the mouth of the Kuban River. Therefore, the founding of Panticapaeum on the traditional route could not take place without their consent and the conclusion of some kind of agreement, under the terms of which the Hellenes had to guarantee the Scythians unhindered movement. At the same time, the Scythians did not interfere in the internal affairs of Panticapaeum.

The active colonization of the Black Sea steppes by the Scythians and the reduction of their settlements in the Caucasus took place in the second half of the 6th century BC. It was during this period that most of the Hellenic cities on the Bosphorus were founded. Therefore, there is no doubt about the peaceful nature of Scythian-Hellenic relations in the region and the significant influx of population from Scythian tribal communities into the cities. Nevertheless, military clashes between different groups of "long-will" people probably did occur. This explains the traces of military clashes in the cities of the Bosphorus.

In the second half of the 6th century BC, Panticapaeum took shape as a polis or city-state, which even began to mint its own coins. Moreover, there is reason to believe that the small towns and settlements closest to it were founded by immigrants from Panticapaeum or, at least, with their participation. New and fairly powerful cities such as Phanagoria, Theodosia, and Hermonassa appeared. And since all Hellenic city-states always strove for independence, conflict between the newly founded Hellenic city-states and Panticapaeum was inevitable. How and in what form this struggle took place in Bosphorus can only be guessed, but it began as a struggle of Greeks against Greeks. Panticapaeum prevailed in this struggle. The strengthening of the authoritarian regime in the city undoubtedly played a decisive role in its victory. The first ruling dynasty in the city known to us from documents (but probably not the first in reality) was the Archeanactid dynasty.

In the 4th century BC, the Bosporan state occupied the entire Kerch Peninsula. On this coast, Bosporan possessions stretched as far as modern Novorossiysk. In the northeast, Bosporan influence reached the mouth of the Don River, where the city of Tanais was located, with a mixed Greek-Scythian population. The basis of Bosphorus' trade was the export of grain from the Scythian-Sarmatian communes to the ancient world, which reached colossal proportions for that time: Demosthenes recounts that Athens received half of all the grain it needed from Bosphorus

bread from Bosphorus — about 16,000 tons per year. In addition to bread, Bosphorus exported salted and dried fish, livestock, hides, and furs to Greece. Wine, olive oil, fabrics, precious metals, and art objects such as statues and artistic vases were delivered from the Greek states to Ararat via Bosphorus. Bosphorus became the main trading base, providing expanding connections between the numerous Greek states and the numerous traditional communities of Ararat. During the reign of the Spartokid dynasty, craft production flourished in the cities. Small workshops and large ergasteria were created, where slave labour was used.

The decline of Hyperborea

A distinctive feature of Hellenic art until the 5th century BC was the idealisation of women, primarily as mothers.

From the 4th century BC onwards, art began to glorify hetaerae, which in Ancient Greece referred to educated unmarried women who led a free, independent lifestyle. As the Nordic race disappeared, married women increasingly lost their freedom, while hetaerae became more and more free. The hetaera Laspheneia was a student of Plato, and the hetaera Leontion was a student of Epicurus. Athens was undermined from below by a multitude of slaves, mostly from Asia Minor. Many slaves were set free. Thus Athens became a city without Athenians. The cult of Aphrodite contributed to disorderly racial mixing. There were schools of hetaerae at the temples of Aphrodite. Added to this was male homosexuality. Even in Plato's time, this was considered indecent, but now it was in vogue. The later Hellenes preserved fewer traditions of Ararat than even the Persians and Romans; treachery, dishonour, venality, and envy became their main characteristics.

The great Plato cautioned his contemporaries

. His father came from the royal family of the Hellenes who had arrived from Aratus. Plato was essentially a bearer of the culture of Aratus, although

and with a Dinarian admixture. Plato not only preferred the Dorians, but also knew a lot about horses and dogs of good breed. These are purely Aryan traits. But Plato did not express the views of the nobility around him. In his "Laws," he wanted to stop the decay. Mourning the defeat of Athens, he expressed the paradoxical idea that philosophy should be sought in Sparta rather than in Athens. But Plato himself understood that he was born too late. Nevertheless, his works are one of the last testimonies to the northern spirit of the Hellenes.

At that time, the Sophists gave impetus to the individualism of all later times, placing the uniqueness of the individual and his rights at the forefront. Without solving the problems of ancient civilisation, Alexander the Great's campaign was of considerable importance for Middle Eastern civilisation. At that historical moment, the Persian state united at least two cultural complexes, which had gradually diverged from each other over several centuries. The Persians incorporated two civilisations — Mesopotamian and Egyptian — into a single political entity. Although both had gained momentum for development from the religious warriors of the Rus, who had arrived here at different times from the primitive country of Ararat, they developed autonomously, acquiring specific forms and Asian aesthetics.

The military defeat of the Persians freed the central core of Middle Eastern civilisation from the western periphery. Within the framework of new political systems (the Parthian and Neo-Persian empires, etc.), the socio-cultural norms of civilisation acquired greater uniformity and stability.

Who built the Great Wall?



Once, while looking at a map of the Great Wall of China and the little-known mysterious ramparts in Ukraine, I came to the conclusion that they are parts of the same structure. Why this had not occurred to anyone before is beyond me. It is so obvious.

Everyone knows *about* the Great Wall of China. But almost no one knows about the Serpentine Walls. From the Brockhaus and Efron Encyclopaedia: *"Serpentine Walls is the popular name for earthen ramparts, which in many places in the southern Russian region (Kiev, Modol, Volyn, Moldavia) run across fields and forests for tens and hundreds of versts. Their origin has not yet been clarified. From the 17th century until very recently, people called all these ramparts Trajan's ramparts, attributing their construction to the Roman emperor Trajan. Their popular name is connected with legends according to which the ramparts appeared thanks to the god Kirill Kozhemyaka.*

Snake ramparts are the name given to ancient defensive structures found here and there throughout modern Ukraine. Similar structures exist in Serbia, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, and Poland. Ramparts are complex fortifications. There are no references to the construction of ramparts in known chronicles; ramparts are mentioned only as landmarks. It is likely that they had already lost their strategic significance by the beginning of chronicle history.

However, there are some hints about their construction in Muslim and Jewish books and Russian fairy tales. A legitimate question arises: who built the ramparts, when, and why?

The seventh surah of the Quran mentions the wall or barrier of Al-A'raf, which separates paradise from hell: "And between them is a barrier and on the barrier (Al A'raf) —

Great Wall of
China

people." And in the Jewish Midrash, when asked what distance there is between heaven and hell, one rabbi answers, "a wall." The Quran speaks of the existence of seven heavens and seven gates in hell, and the same is written in Jewish books.

Nikita Kozhemyaka is the hero of a fairy tale written in various regions of Russia, Ukraine and Belarus. Kozhemyaka (in other versions, Kirill or Ilya Shvets) proves his mighty strength by tearing apart 12 ox hides stacked together. After that, he goes into battle with a serpent. The plot of the hero's battle with the serpent is found in many European fairy tales

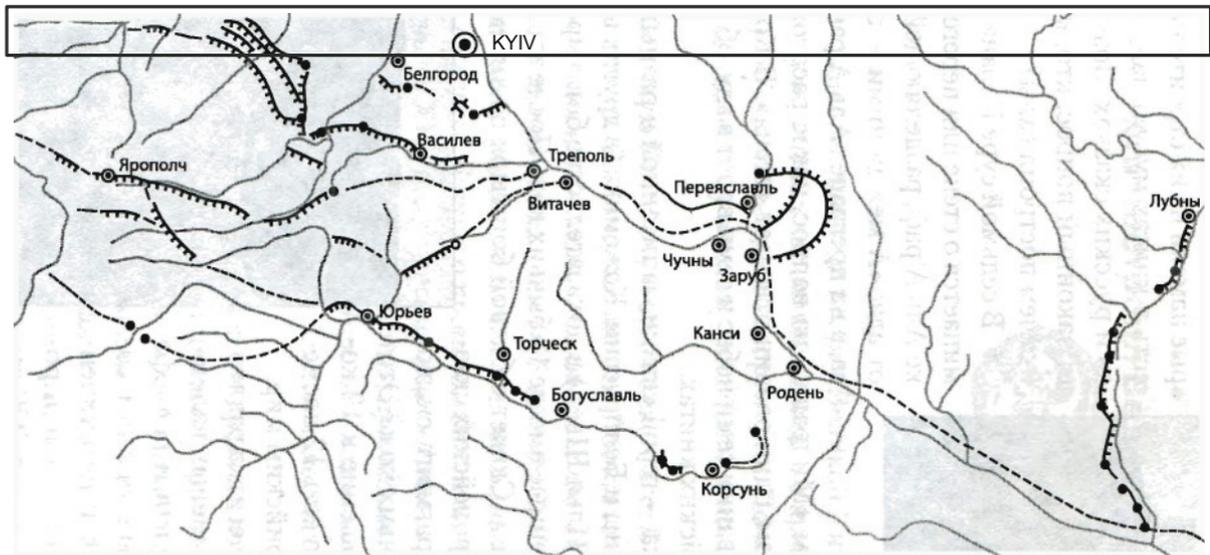
. What does the fragment of the tale with the tearing of 12 ox hides mean? This fragment relates to the 12 tribes of Israel, that is, the 12 tribes that formed the Aryan world.

About a dozen different

КОНСТРУКЦИЙ ЗМИИ С ВЫХ ВЭЛ ОВ >> ,

depending on the soil and terrain. Individual sections consisted of several lines of fortified ramparts and trenches with echelons extending to a depth of over 200 km.

Behind the ramparts, in many places... Zmiyovy in Ukraine



Snake ramparts in southern Russia

- Zwieval
- - - - - Approximate direction of travel
- — Old Russian yuroda



The Great Wall of China
– Kitaskayas



The original construction of the Great Wall of China and Zmiiv

There are signs of fortified settlements for troop deployment. *The ramparts* of Ukraine are mentioned several times in Russian chronicles dated 1093-1151. However, the chronicle does not answer the question of the purpose of the ramparts. They are mentioned again only as landmarks, such as: "those who stood between the ramparts" or "having come to the ramparts".

East protecting the West?

A Academic historians will never discover the secret of these ramparts, because, as the sages of China said, to unravel it, one must be wise — that is, understand what Yin and Yang are. Written—

There are tons of dissertations about when the Serpentine Walls were built and what their purpose was. Everyone eagerly argues that they were built to protect *the eastern lands from nomadic tribes*. For some reason, no one has considered that the opposite might be true. It was the eastern lands that built fortifications to protect themselves from the marginal hordes of robbers from the west. Look at the map. The ramparts run along *the left bank of the Dnieper*. What sensible architect of defensive structures would leave the river behind him?

defence architect would leave the river behind them? Surely they would leave it in front of the fortification, creating additional difficulties for the enemy.

Today, Ukraine is divided into two enclaves: Eastern and Western. Ukraine was divided in this way thousands of years ago. The Dnieper is the western border of Sarmatia. Its other border is far to the east, in China, not far from Beijing. These border fortifications of Sarmatia practically coincide with the borders of the Soviet Union!

Most likely, the wall was built in the middle of the 2nd millennium BC, during the heyday of the Aryan empire of Ararat. The capital of this empire was located on the Don River. The world inside the wall was paradise, outside it was hell. At that time, neither Athens nor Rome existed yet. The city of Troy was a significant centre of the outside world. During this period, a war broke out between various tribes over Troy. Another name for the ramparts is Trajan's Walls. They probably played an important role in maintaining stability in the Sarmatian world during times of turmoil in the Balkans and on the Mediterranean coast.

Fortifications began to be built along the borders of the greatest empire, which have survived to this day. In the Far East, they are now known as the Great Wall of China. South of the wall at that time lived all sorts of people, consisting mainly of men who had been expelled or had voluntarily left matriarchal communities. The lack of women in this world was compensated for by unlimited freedom. It was a world of antisocial elements for whom there were no laws or rules. Initially, they were protected by the Great Wall, which stretched from the Pacific Ocean to Eastern Europe. In Western Europe, behind the wall, lived people who were no less aggressive and antisocial.

At that time, neither the Chinese nor the Celtic ethnic groups had yet formed. The civilisations of Mesopotamia and Ancient Egypt had not yet developed. The shores of the Mediterranean were ruled by pirates. There was only Sarmatia, separated from the rest of the world by the Great Wall.

Most of the people who lived outside the wall perished in bloody civil wars, from unknown southern diseases and unsanitary conditions.

Inside the wall, things were different. Here, all life was strictly regulated by priests and astrologers. There was a strict order and procedure for changing rulers. Mathematics, astronomy, and Kabbalah were developed. Vedic philosophy encompassed all aspects of knowledge and religious doctrines.

It is believed that approximately seven millennia ago, a fleet of ships carrying representatives of the most advanced civilisation of that time, the Ararat Empire, arrived at the southern shores of what would become China. The centre of this civilisation was on the Don River in modern-day Eastern Europe. It was during this period that the first ships were built in the area of modern-day Voronezh (Varanasi), and a few centuries later, sailors reached the shores of China.

The first to set foot on the new lands was the daughter of the Great Lord Shen Nung, the beautiful Nüwa. Chinese legend has it that the girl with a snake's body and a beautiful face held grains of rice in her hands. Her descendants called themselves Man-i, or "dragon people" — in this chapter, I use the research of Elena Nikolaevna Gritsak on the ancient history of China.

These migrants established settlements that became the core of the Chinese ethnic group. The ancestors of the Chinese did not burden themselves with clothing, decorating their naked bodies with continuous tattoos. We observe the same habit of tattooing among the European Celts and Slavs. As in their homeland in Russia, their homes in China were located on plots of burnt forest, only now along the ocean shore. They lived in one place, like their ancestors in Russia, until the land was completely exhausted, and then moved to another plot.

The "dragon people" did not recognise male dominance. These were matriarchal communities dominated by women. They chose the husband of the clan, from whom children were born. Usually, this was the strongest man. The other men were either expelled from the clan or forced to accept the role of "servants".

. Groups of men expelled from their families gathered in gangs, roamed the neighbourhood, dreaming of taking over a female pride. Women were in charge of all economic life. They were often the commanders of ships and led the defence of settlements. However, spiritual life was controlled by male priests. They formulated the laws. They were runo singers, passing knowledge from generation to generation.

Having settled almost the entire lower reaches of the Yangtze River, the Mani slowly moved north until they encountered hunting tribes. These Mongoloid tribes had survived here in the forests since the first settlement of Siberia about 25-32 thousand years ago. It was these people who waged fierce wars with the Neanderthals, gradually conquering their territories step by step. However, during the Flood 13-11 thousand years ago, the connection between these tribes and the mother civilisation of the Northern Black Sea region was severed. Western Siberia and Central Asia disappeared under the waters of the Eurasian Ocean, dividing Europe and the Far East.

In the following millennium, the Zheltuk country was inhabited by a people formed by the peaceful union of northern hunters and the Mani. The hunters quickly learned the skills of agriculture from the settlers. At that time, they cultivated millet rather than rice. The social and family structure became more complex. Technology also became more complex during this period: for example, painted ceramics appeared, which stood out favourably from the rough pottery of the first colonists.

Nikita Kozhemyaka

S According to legend, the new population of primitive China had to endure a great war. An army led by Huangdi fought against the northern hordes of mysterious giants with buffalo heads.
led by Huangdi.

The northerners were protected by bears, tigers, leopards, and jaguars, albeit in the form of drawings on banners. The uninvited guests were defeated, and their leader

was captured and executed. After that, horse-drawn carriages, previously unknown in China, appeared in the country. It is possible that the people from the north were another colonial expedition of the Aryans from the time of the chariot riders. However, when they encountered the previous wave of settlers who had arrived here by ship several centuries earlier, the Kaurava horsemen lost the decisive battle to the Pandava watermen. Although it is possible that such a war did not take place in China at all. And this is a Chinese version of the epic about the war between the Kauravas and the Pandavas, which took place 3106 years BC in the steppes of the Northern Black Sea region.

By the beginning of the second millennium BC, Sarmatia still retained its power, isolating itself from the rest of the world with a giant wall. This enormous structure separated the rich north from the poor south. It was most likely not intended for military purposes, but rather to prevent the spread of epidemics from the south. The northerners had an indisputable military advantage. They were armed with metal weapons, wore armour and travelled by ship or chariot.

However, life behind the wall, under the influence of Sarmatia, was also complicated. The ancestors of the Chinese developed a hieroglyphic writing system and lived according to the lunar calendar. Their first state is commonly referred to by the same name as the period of time in which it existed — Yin. The intelligent population of this part of the world, occupying a small territory of the future Celestial Empire, existed in conditions of constant intertribal wars. People took land from each other and carried out raids to capture women, livestock and weapons.

Legends preserve the memory of the second invasion of the Aryans — warriors from the north — according to tradition, which took place at the beginning of the Yin era. In the new war between the Aryans and the "dragon people," the northern king defeated the divine serpent. So, did the *Russian* bogatyr Nikita Kozhemyaka fight a dragon in *Kumae*? It seems so. In China, the northern invaders were called Shans. The blond chariot drivers occupied the pastures and homes of the common people (Chinese: juli). After some time, the Aryans established their capital in the fortress of Bo. Its

walls were made of tightly packed earth filled between wooden frames, and the roofs were covered with reeds. The construction of their fortresses was the same as the original construction of the Great Wall.

Among the Aryans, members of the royal family considered themselves descendants of the Heavenly Lord Tian Shandi. The leader, elected by the military aristocracy and priests, was called a wan. The leaders of lower clans had the status of princes and were called gung, 6o, and hou. The supreme ruler sometimes performed the role of a priest, which was not typical for Sarmatia. In China, the Aryans lived in equality and brotherhood, as is customary on a campaign. However, with the formation of the tribal aristocracy, the idyllic society gave way to a state where, as in their homeland, a strict Aryan order reigned. In everyday life, a nobleman was distinguished by the red colour of his clothes, and on the battlefield — by his chariot.

By 1200 BC, the beginning of the Trojan War in Europe, the Aryans in China had completely assimilated among the natives. This was not surprising, as each warrior brought several concubines into his home, and his sons had already married local girls. In addition, in the central provinces of Sarmatia in the middle of the second millennium BCE. It was caused by the religious reforms of the Aryan king Melchizedek. He began to introduce monotheism.

Perestroika led to the weakening of the Aryan world power. Many colonies began to disintegrate and intertribal wars broke out.

About 200 Aryan words in the Chinese language, a special mentality, and some religious traditions remain as reminders of the fair-bearded founders of China. While the Aryan warriors were on campaigns, their women led the life of Amazons. They behaved in the same way as their friends from the Don River in the Northern Black Sea region. For example, the wife of Wang Di, the beautiful Fuhao, led the tribe in her husband's absence, made sacrifices, and led troops on campaigns. The Baigun craftsmen made chariots and bronze weapons.

weapons. This craft was considered sacred and secret. It ensured the Aryans' superiority over other peoples. Prostalok>-

The Dinam were forbidden to eat the food of the lords — milk and meat — or drink the intoxicating beverage soma (Chinese: *yu chang*). The ancient Chinese achieved particular success in the production of white and black ceramics. Stone buildings were constructed in the cities. After the influence of northern Sarmatia on China faded, the Zhou dynasty came to power. Along with it, the power of local princes grew stronger. Two centuries later, without the iron fist of Sarmatia, China consisted of dozens of aggressive principalities that were virtually independent of the king. The supreme ruler of China became a nominal figure. By the beginning of the 5th century BC, this process was complete. The period of the Divided Principalities gave way to the Warring States period (Chinese: *Zhanguo*). During this period, independent principalities fought for dominance over Chinese lands: Chu, Zhao, Qi, Wei, Yan, Han, and Qin.

The ancient dictatorship

Freedom created conditions for personal initiative. Even during civil strife, cities grew, and workshops for weapons, silk weaving, and ceramics production sprang up. Philosophers put forward theories of the ideal man, the humane ruler. A characteristic feature of the *Zhanguo* era was the appearance of new items in everyday life: mirrors, lacquerware, musical instruments. Zhou settlements resembled princely castles, essentially representing bazaars surrounded by craftsmen's stalls. Adventurers from all over northern Sarmatia flocked to these cities. In his treatise, the historian Sima Qian mentions a large city: "Linzi in the principality of Qi has 70,000 households. Hidden behind dirty white walls, it is abundant and rich. There is no one among the local people who does not play the flute, lute or harp, beat the drum, enjoy cockfighting or dog racing, or engage in games. On the roads, carts pile up on top of each other, and people pile up on top of each other."

China at that time was a territory of freedom in the south of the giant Sarmatia, which was experiencing a difficult period of religious search. Crowds of immigrants from the north flocked to China. Having existed for almost a thousand years, the second Chinese state gave way to a dictatorship created by the princes of the Qin clan (221–207 BC). Their rule was associated with the unification of the country and monumental construction. It was an era of absolute power in China, similar to that which existed in Russia under Joseph Stalin.

However, it was not Qin, but the turbulent times of Zhou that determined the path of development of the Chinese nation for many millennia to come. The works of the great thinker Laozi and his contemporary Confucius belong to this legendary era. As the founders of the two officially recognised religions in the country — Taoism and Confucianism — they had a profound influence on the spiritual life of subsequent eras. The spiritual steadfastness of the people of the Middle Kingdom stems from their awareness of the uniqueness of their own way of thinking, on the basis of which a sense of superiority over other nations has formed. These traits were inherited from the world of Sarmatia — the ancient blond-haired Aryans. Once they began to feel themselves to be the successors to the Aryan traditions, they have retained this self-image to the present day. It is no coincidence that the Chinese and Russians are said to be mentally similar. The names of most of the early thinkers of this part of the world are unknown, although it was they who decided to go beyond the mythological view of the world set by the *rasas*, the priests of Rus. They even attempted to rethink their spiritual practices.

Are the Chinese the guardians of Aryan philosophy?

The basis of Chinese philosophy is the idea of a certain beginning that rules the world. The Chinese preserved the ideas of monotheism, which were spread throughout the world by the religious messengers of the Aryan king Melchizedek. Initially, the world was, as the sages of Ancient China understood it, *xaoc*. In the process of separation, light particles (*yang*) rose above heavy ones (*yin*), forming heaven and earth.

by the sages of ancient China, xaoc. In the process of separation, the light particles (yang) rose above the heavy ones (yin), forming heaven and earth. The social communities of Yang and Yin were divided by the Great Wall. Man came into the existing world, accepting the interconnection of light and dark principles as a given. Understanding this distinguishes a foolish person from a wise one.

In the Russian language, the letter "B" has a feminine principle (Yin), the letter

"G" represents the masculine principle (Yang). The letter "O" represents the neutral unity of opposites. Together, they form the word "God." In Russia, the residents of Tver or Pskov cannot decide whether to call themselves Tverites (Pskovites) or Tverites (Pskovites). The fact is that although these cities are located on opposite ends of the country, in ancient times they were also on the border of Sarmatia. The Great Wall also passed through here. Inside the wall was Yin, or chany, and outside it was Yang, or tyany.

The masculine principle, Yang, is seen as active, illuminating the path. The feminine principle, Yin, is assigned the passive role of waiting and order. Their alternation is called "the way" (Chinese: dao). It is impossible to understand which is better, Yang or Yin, just as it is impossible to understand which is better, man or woman. The world exists as long as they are in harmony...

With the development of monetary relations, China's fragmentation began to hinder economic development. For example, in the principality of Chu, coins were square, while in Qi and Yang, they resembled swords. In Qin, round coins with a hole in the middle were minted. The systems of weights and measures also differed radically. The ruler who managed to unite the country was Ying Zheng, who headed the Qin kingdom. Having ascended the princely throne as a 12-year-old teenager, the young ruler defeated his neighbours with great determination. However, it is likely that his military successes were due to Lü Buwei, a major merchant and moneylender who became the young king's mentor. Eventually, after removing the regent, Ying Zheng began to rule alone. Instead of the Qin kingdom, a centralised state with the same name arose on the territory of China. It took Ying Zheng only 10 years to conquer the other states of Ancient China.

The last to submit to him in 221 BC was the population of Qi. Qin adopted a single writing system; identical coins, measures of weight, length and capacity came into use in all regions.

Did the wall have to be dismantled ?

T Meanwhile, an expeditionary force of Huns arrived at the northern borders from Eastern Europe. The Huns were religious warriors, unrivalled in battle anywhere in the world. In the 4th century, the Huns, in alliance with the Slavs, defeated the Goths in western Sarmatia. The Great Roman Empire fell before them. However, a few hundred years earlier, their power was not yet so formidable. Sensing the danger, the Chinese ruler reorganised his army and defeated the Huns in a battle near Ordos. The guarded border along the banks of the Yellow River, from Liaodong to Gansu, somewhat reduced the threat of new aggression from the northerners, but the emperor saw the final victory in the construction of an even more powerful wall separating China from its northern neighbours. It was not built from scratch, but on the remains of the ancient wall along the borders of Sarmatia. At the same time, the wall now had to be turned around. If before it had protected against the Kizhans, now it had to protect against the northerners. The watchtowers of the first Chinese emperor were moved far to the north. The new wall was intended to promote the unity of the empire, which was composed of different states.

The first to arrive at the construction site were 300,000 soldiers led by General Meng Tian, who served as commander, construction manager and architect. A little later, prisoners and criminals joined the soldiers. Construction began in 221 BC.

The builders were tasked not only with erecting a new wall on the site of the destroyed border wall of the grandiose Ararat Empire, but also with constructing a fundamentally different structure,

this time to protect China from attacks from the north. That is, not just to deploy it, but to construct a fortification with a full set of fortification elements, now protecting not from the rootless rabble of the Kog, but from the organised armies of the north. The task was of a fundamentally different scale.

There is a legend that a prophet told the emperor that construction would only be completed after a man named Wang was buried in it. The emperor found a peasant with that name and ordered him to be walled up in the wall. Remember the Scandinavian legend about the war between the Vanir and the Aesir? The Wans are atomic people from the world of men (Yan). The legend of the walled-in Wan says that with the construction of the wall in China, freedom ended and an era of order and observance of religious dogmas began. In other words, China began to turn into a Far Eastern branch of Sarmatia. It began to acquire the aesthetics of modern Chinese civilisation, which largely replicated the aesthetics of the first Aryan empire of Ararat. And to a greater extent than even Russia.

The wall did not help ...

 However, the Great Wall did not prevent the Mongols from conquering China in 1211 AD. The new Yuan dynasty, founded by Genghis Khan's grandson Kublai Khan, ruled for about a century. The Kali Yuga era continued, an era of degradation of consciousness among the inhabitants of the primordial world. These phenomena are always more noticeable in the primordial world of Rus than on the periphery of the world. As a result, the Mongolian ethnic group, which was the brainchild of Genghis Khan, began to dominate the planet. However, as Genghis Khan's passionate impulse faded, his descendants gradually lost control of China. In those days, the Great Wall was once again seen as nothing more than a useless relic of the past.

After expelling the Mongols, in 1368 the emperors of the Ming dynasty restored China's former borders. The northern border of the country

began to run along the Great Wall of China. By the beginning of the 15th century, the city of Beizheng, better known by its European name Beijing, had sprung up nearby. The capital needed protection, so the abandoned wall regained its former role. Work on the reconstruction of the structure continued for more than two centuries. Emperor Wanli, the most powerful representative of this dynasty, is called the creator of the Great Wall. His name is reflected in one of its many names — "Wanli Changcheng," which translates from Chinese as "Wanli's Wall." I would translate this name from Aryan as "the border of the world of the vanas (tyas) and chanas." Again, these are concepts of male and female hypostases.

In 1644, a popular uprising broke out in China. The common people executed many aristocrats. The crowd hanged the last ruler of China from the Ming dynasty. From that moment on, the situation in the Middle Kingdom changed dramatically. The country entered a long period of decline. The nobility found themselves in a desperate situation. The Manchu princes from the north came to their aid. Taking the throne of China, the Manchus of the Qing dynasty saved the Chinese ethnic group from complete decay and a return to the semi-animalistic Xaocy that had reigned in this land in the pre-Chinese period. The wall finally lost its defensive significance, remaining an impressive monument of world architecture.

"Whether they fought for a long time or a short time, only Nikita Kozhemyaka knocked the snake to the ground and wanted to strangle it. Then the snake began to beg: "Don't kill me, Nikita, don't kill me! There is no one stronger than us in the world. Let's divide the whole world equally: you will rule one half, and I will rule the other." And then Nikita said: "We must first draw a line so that there will be no quarrel between us later." Nikita made a cart weighing three hundred poods, harnessed the snake to it, and began to draw the boundary from Kiev, ploughing a furrow two and a quarter sazhen deep. Nikita ploughed the furrow all the way to the sea. They began to divide the water, and Nikita drove the snake into the sea and drowned it there.

The magnetic centre of Hyperborea is eternal!



Russian civilisation —
is a modern form of Sarmatia

Sarmatiya — from the name Саpa. The history of Russia in recent centuries is mainly traced back to its north-western lands, and all Russians are called Slavs. Although, to be objective, the north-west, or White Russia, is only one fragment of the unified Three Kingdoms, or the world of the Trinity. The most important component of Rus, its female chromosome, was Sarmatia.

Sarmatia should be understood as a complex spatial and temporal complex of a distinctive civilisation, the central core of which occupied the territory from the Dniester to the Urals, and from the Arctic Ocean in the north to the Black Sea, including the Caucasus and Asia Minor in the south. However, there were three "chromosomes" in Rus. White Rus' was the primordial substance (Hyperborea), from which the female essence of Sarmatia emerged. It gave birth to Red Rus', or Ukraine (the male essence). The core of Sarmatia is the Volga region (the area from the Don River to the Urals). This is the primordial world. It is here and only here that new civilisations arise and new peoples emerge from the womb of the mother. In Russia today, as thousands of years ago, there are three kingdoms — Belarus, Russia and Ukraine. Each part of Russia plays its own role.

In Sarmatia, the same population has been preserved for fifty thousand years. It has not gone anywhere.

migrates — only its self-designations, cultural and religious forms of consciousness change. This is a female world. Leaving it, migrants in the peripheral world created colonies and civilisations that always and in language and organisation organisation of life in



At first, they preserved the traditions of Sarmatia. Over time, their civilisations in the peripheral world deteriorated, their language became simplified and distorted. This is how the diversity of ethnic groups and human races arose. Each new wave of migrants to the outside world had advantages over those who had arrived there earlier. This is because the transformation of human consciousness and the discovery of new possibilities does not occur continuously, but in leaps and bounds. And not everywhere, but mainly in the lands of Sarmatia. This space on the planet plays the role of a place of salvation and encounter with God. It is here that humanity periodically gathers to acquire new possibilities.

Planet Earth is similar to the human brain. The Northern Black Sea region fulfils the mission of salvation. This can be traced throughout all stages of evolution.

The population of Sarmatia has traditionally been mixed with groups of people from all over. This process intensifies especially before the beginning of transformation — the emergence of fundamentally new possibilities for human consciousness. For example, it is known that in ancient times, people perceived time and space differently than their contemporaries. They had three seasons and three sides of the world. And then suddenly their consciousness became multidimensional. This moment is the moment of transformation. At first, new people who are able to think differently appear en masse in Sarmatia. From there, they spread across the planet, conquering, enslaving, and sometimes

and transforming the people of the previous wave. This is how the evolution of consciousness of civilisation on Earth works. Perhaps this is the meaning of planet Earth in the cosmos.

There have always been many visitors from peripheral worlds in Sarmatia, but they did not determine the ethnic and cultural face of the primordial world. In the 15th century AD, Sarmatia took the form of Russian civilisation. Sarmatia still exists in this Russian form today.

Sarmatia originally emerged as the culture of the ancient Aryans, as its religious core, originating from seven Aryan tribes that left Hyperborea for the Volga River. Linguistic root

"Ar" was emphasised in every way in names and Aryan names throughout the world, but especially in the Volga region, where its centre was located. In Hebrew

"bar" means "ropa" or "summit." And in the Russian word "ropa-rapa," the root "rop-rap-ap" is visible (in Turkic, the root "ir, er" means "man, person"). Another characteristic name for Sarmatia was "Land of the Light Gods (Aesir)", or simply Asia. Gradually, this word became the name of an entire continent.

The influence of Sarmatian civilisation in different eras extended far beyond its central core and reached, in fact, the ends of the Earth. Since ancient times, Sarmatia has been like a cauldron, boiling with peoples and spilling them out in all directions. The reasons for this lay in the special organisation of Aryan society. Sarmatian civilisation went through many stages.

Today's knowledge allows us to distinguish seven stages:

1. The time before the Flood and the emergence of the Eurasian Ocean — Ancient Hyperborea (Aryans).
2. During the Flood, when the entire civilisation of Rus was concentrated in three enclaves that remained unflooded by the Eurasian Ocean: Valdai, the Urals, and the Central Russian Uplands.
3. The most ancient period (Cimmerians, Gargarians, Sindians, Meotians, Scythians, and Sauromatians).

4. Ancient Sarmatia (the Sarmatians and the "Iki of the sea" in Bosphorus, from which the new population of Egypt and the shores of the Mediterranean Sea began, the Goths and the birth of Great Sweden).
5. Late Sarmatia (Sarmato-Alans, Huns, spread of Christianity throughout the world).
6. New Sarmatia, or Great Bulgaria.
7. Modern Sarmatia (Belarusians, Russians, Ukrainians, Tatars, Bashkirs, Jews and other peoples).

At one time, Poland (where not so long ago there was a special Sarmatian style in art — Sarmatism) and Hungary were part of the Sarmatian civilisation. The first inhabitants of Sarmatia known to us were the Cimmerians. They are believed to be descended from the Sindians and to be the last bearers of the characteristics of the Aryan world itself.

The name Cimmerians-Cimmerians has a common Aryan root. "ar": kimm-ar (or "mar": kim-mar). The root "mar" indicates that this tribe belonged to the Aryan church of Mara (moon cults and predominantly female principles). It should be noted that this root is found in the ethnonyms of almost all Sarmatian-Aryan peoples, but the other parts of these ethnonyms (for example, kimm) remain a mystery. In essence, the Cimmerians were parishioners of the temples of Mara. I have already talked about the religious organisation of the Aryan world. The Eastern temple of Mara is the philosophical and religious foundation on which the civilisation of Sarmatia was formed. The profound essence of the concept of "AR", as the antagonist of the concept of "RA", is tranquillity, reverence for the gods, family and ancestral traditions, what we today call conservatism.

The Sarmatians were the first to master horse riding, replacing the previously practised chariot racing. No matter how formidable a chariot was in battle, it was limited *in* its movement across rough terrain. Sarmatian horsemen created a completely new military reality.

Women always participated in war among the Sarmatians. They played a prominent role in all other areas of life as well. The Sarmatians in ancient times were a people ruled by women. In any case, at the communal level, it was women who led the pink communities. According to ancient accounts, only unmarried girls went to war. The Amazons, as the Greeks called them, terrified their enemies with raids by mounted archers.

Ancient authors point out that the Amazons were accompanied by a special group of men, the Gargarians (rapr—ropr), whose troops accompanied the Amazons in battle. The very word Amazon, or "moon woman," suggests that they originated from the Sarmatians, a people who worshipped the moon.

There is a version that derives the word Amazon from "Uma-zoona," or "descendants of Uma." According to ancient Aryan philosophy, "Uma" is the primary Force, whose vibrations performed the Act of Creation. Then the Amazons could understand themselves as "descendants of the Creator." The Amazons are the same as the ancient Rus in Aryan society. They are warrior nuns. The word "Amazon" is related to the English word "amazing". As for the name of the Amazons' companions, the Gargars, it may come from the word "rypr (rapr)" — "wolf." The roots "rap" and "ar" are found in the names of almost all Bulgarian tribes: Suvar, Kuturgar, Uturgar, Avar, Khazar, Tatar.

The particular militancy of Sarmatian women was also attested to in later times. For example, in Asia Minor, similar customs were widespread among the Carians, Lycians, and Lydians. Europe also had its own Amazons. Celtic women were tall, strong, and fearsome in battle. Many Celtic coins feature an image of a naked female warrior sitting astride a horse and wielding a sword or spear. This is not surprising, since all the peoples of the world are Sarmatians who left the world of "AR" for the world of "RA" and eventually forgot their origins. That is, they became Vanas or Ivans. It turns out that Germans, Americans, and Japanese can be safely called "Ivans who do not remember their kinship." True

And Russians, Tatars, and Jews often do not remember this kinship either, unfortunately.

Who are the Sindians ()?

He Sind people have lived on the coast of Asia Minor, on the shores of the Thermaic Gulf, since ancient times. The capital of the Sind people is the city of Sind. The Termites, who later became known as the Lycians (Lycia is the land of the Wolf, Lika or monk), originate from this region. Most of the Sindians remained in the Kerch and Taman area. In the 5th century BC, the Sindians (Meotians) formed the state of Sindica with its capital in the city of Sindian Harbour and the cities of Korokondama, Hermonassa, Phanagoria and others. From the 4th century BC, Sindica became part of the Bosphoran state. Ancient civilisation began in these cities.

The Sindian harbour was then renamed Gorgippia (after the Bosphoran commander Gorgippus), which is now the territory of modern Anapa. Lake Meotis (the Sea of Azov) is named after the Meotians.

As far as can be judged, the difference between the Meotians and the Sindians was one thing: initially, they were a homogeneous population, but one part became part of the Sindians — the Sindians, or Armatians — while the other wanted freedom and did not want to live in traditional Aryan communities — the Meotians.

The Cimmerians, who ruled the Black Sea steppes, were replaced by a new male formation of the same Sarmatian population (Meotians) — the Scythians. These were the same Sarmatians, but they preferred freedom and male freedom to traditional religious communities that preserved the way of life and religion modelled on the Aryan world. The Cimmerians carried out their conquests in Asia, while at the same time, in their homeland, in the Black Sea region and the Don region, the change in cultural traditions was already coming to an end, and the traditions of matriarchy were finally forgotten.

One stream of Cimmerians moved south, to Transcaucasia, along the Black Sea coast. These Cimmerians dealt a terrible blow to the cities of Urartu, which had been formed by previous waves of migrants from the Aryan world. Archaeologists have found many Cimmerian arrowheads and far fewer arrowheads belonging to local cultures in the ruins of the burned cities of Transcaucasia. The names of the Cimmerian leaders are known: kings Teushpa, Lygdamid, and Shandakshatru. Then the Cimmerians entered into an alliance with the Urartians and together with them tried to fight against the Scythians. The Scythians defeated them and subjected Urartu to another devastation.

The Cimmerians made their second expedition across Asia Minor (King Gyges of Lydia was killed in battle with the Cimmerians in 654 BC). After crossing the straits, they reached the Balkans, then Gaul, and finally Britain. Their name has been preserved at the end of their migration in the name of one of the Celtic tribes of Wales: the Cymry. In fact, the county of Wales comes from the name of one of the main gods in the lunar cults of the Sarmatians of Rus — 6ora Veles. Thus ended the long journey of one wave of migration of the ancient Aryans, which began on the Upper Volga near the city of Kimry (modern Tver Region) and ended in Great Britain, where settlers from Russia formed the county of Wales. The city of Kimry is located on the Kimrka River. It is known that river names remain unchanged for a very long time. It is likely that the ancestral domain of the Cimmerian princes was located on the banks of this river, which previously flowed from the purest glacial Orshinsky Lake. The inhabitants of the county of Wales in Great Britain can safely establish fraternal relations with the Kimryans from Russia — they are close relatives who have drifted apart in history.

The second wave of Cimmerians headed west. The roots of this people have been preserved in what is now Denmark: in the north of Jutland lived the Cimabri, who belonged to the community of northern Illyrians. The invasions of these Cimabri (in alliance with the Teutons) shook the foundations of the Roman Empire.

In the most ancient layers of Russian mythology, the image of the Black Sea Serpent, or Gorynych (rop—xop—rap), has remained from the Cimmerians. The myths of Ancient Greece depict the battles of the Olympian gods with the giants. Giants in all mythologies, including the Scandinavian carax, are Sarmatians.

The history of Sarmatia traces the struggle between two cultural traditions: the first is characterised by the equality of women and men, which in its extreme form takes the form of the cult of the Amazons. Lakshmi Bai, at the head of a mounted detachment of women, fights the British *in* India (the Sepoy Rebellion). The legendary warrior girl Maria (the legend of "Goat's Horn") defends the Danube Bulgarians from Turkish rule. The Amazons were equal in rank not to ordinary soldiers, but to leaders, basileus. Mirina is an Amazon, her burial mound, the hill of Va-tieya, is located near the walls of Troy.

In the second type of Sarmatian culture, women are transformed into a servant.

Moreover, these stereotypes take turns prevailing. The triumph of one or the other stereotype mainly expresses a change in traditions within the same population. Sarmatia has always been the guardian of the most ancient Aryan cults and traditions. Probably, the struggle between the female and male principles is a manifestation of life itself. **Aryan philosophy teaches that as long as there is equality between the feminine and masculine principles and their competition, life itself exists.**

There is a city called Samara in the Volga region. The name Samara is given to rivers in the Sarmatian culture zone — the left-bank tributaries of the Dnieper and Volga. The city of Samara is located on the left tributary of the Don *in* the Rostov region. In Iraq, there is a city called Samara. In Central Asia, there is Samarkand. Samar is an island in the centre of the Philippine archipelago; Samarinda is a port city in , Indonesia. Since ancient times, the Aryan title sardar — «cap—ap» meaning commander — has been widely known.

In general, women traditionally played an important role in Sarmatian society. In the 7th-9th centuries, the kingdom of the Huns-Savirs existed in Northern Dagestan. The History of Agvan

about the custom of polyandry (polyandry) widespread among the Huns-Savirs, when one woman could have several husbands at once, who thus received the status of brothers (among themselves).

The other part of the Sarmatians, who did not want to live in Aryan matriarchal **communities**, were called falcons — after their totem, the falcon — or Scythians. This is the male world. The falcon is associated with the cult of the Sun-Kolo. (For example, among the ancient Egyptians of the Nile Valley in Africa, the sun god Horus was depicted as a falcon.) The word "falcon" itself means "accompanying the Sun-Kolo." Therefore, in Scythian art of the "animal style," a frequent motif is a falcon tormenting a snake. The meaning of this motif is the change from the matriarchal era to the patriarchal era, when the Cimmerian (snake) era in the Russian Steppe was replaced by the falcon era (sokol). That is, in reverse, it marks the replacement of the Cimmerian culture of Eve with the Scythian Axypa (compare: George slaying the Serpent).

In the Scythian liberal world, social stratification naturally began immediately. There is a well-known burial mound, which, according to archaeologists' estimates, was attended by over three thousand people at the funeral feast. The burial chamber contained weapons and gold jewellery (a gold axe was found in the Gelermes burial mound), and the dead horses were buried nearby. The number of horses found by archaeologists in one burial site exceeded five hundred. The Scythians are a new form of social organisation of the same population that were previously the Cimmerians or Sarmatians.

Groups of Cimmerians-Sarmatians, who settled during the colonisation campaigns, remained for a long time within the framework of the Dava (Eva) culture.

The Global War of the 4th Century

Hin modern Russia and Ukraine. The fourth century.

In 371, the Huns broke the resistance of the Alans and Goths, whose powers occupied the territory from the Volga to the Dnieper — from east to west, from the Caucasus to the tributaries of the Oka — from south to north. This area is equal to the female generative essence of world civilisation. It is the processes taking place on this land that determine the ethnogenesis and history of even the most remote peoples.

The Alans represented the female essence of Sarmatia, while the Goths represented the male essence. Historians find it difficult to understand how, in the 4th century AD, a vast army of Huns suddenly appeared out of nowhere and descended upon Alania and Gothia. But they destroyed Alania and Gothia not from the outside, but from within. It was a civil war. Part of the population, called the Huns, rose up to fight for the return of the way of life of ancient times and the return of the Aryan cult of Deva (Eve). These people returned to the Sarmatian ideal of antiquity. They became Bulgarians, Bol-k-ar, Beloyar. This means "Sunny Aryans" — echoing the Aryan ethnonym Gargar, or companion of the Amazons, which existed among the Cimmerians.

Some researchers believe that the Bulgarians used Hunnic refugees from China in their fight against the followers of the patriarchal cult of Axyt. Perhaps the Aryan Chinese, ancestors of the first settlers from the country of Ararat, preserved the cults and traditions of the past more on the periphery and, returning to the "Holy Land," acted as catalysts for the maturing political processes. We saw a similar process in the 20th century during the revolution in Iran, when religious leaders who had returned from exile were able to reformat Iranian society in a matter of months.

Also, the postulate about the alleged arrival of the Huns from the Far East is most likely incorrect. The Huns could have been a local phenomenon in Sarmatia and Europe. Like the Taliban in modern Afghanistan

, but only adherents not of Islam, but of more ancient Aryan cults and the organisation of life in traditional matriarchal kibbutz communes. Legends about the migrations of nomadic peoples from the East may have been borrowed from Chinese chronicles, which were written for Chinese monarchs as translations of European sources only in the 17th century. Therefore, they refer to events that took place in completely different places (most often in Europe) and did not involve the Chinese.

So, in 371, the Huns suddenly attacked the Gothic state of King Hermanarich in the Northern Black Sea region and crushed it. The leader of the Huns was Balamber (Beloyar). In Slavic epic poetry, memories of this war have been preserved in the form of tales about Koschei the Immortal. There are many different theories about this character from Russian folk tales. But there are also serious studies. I am inclined to believe that he was a real person. I agree with historian Viktor Boldak, who recently published an article entitled "Reconstruction of the political history of the Eastern Slavs in the 2nd-5th centuries." In this work, the author argues that Koschei and everything associated with him is a Slavic memory of real events that took place almost two thousand years ago.

At the beginning of the 2nd century AD, the Slavs living along the Dnieper River entered a golden age. Peace was established with the Sarmatian warriors, based, in particular, on numerous mixed marriages. The Slavs also seemed to have solved the problem of food supply during dry years. They began trading with Byzantium. In ancient times, the main road connecting the North and South ran along the Don River. However, by the beginning of our era, the Aryan capital of Voronezh (Varanasi), where ships were built, began to decline due to the degradation of the ancient world and its main centre, Bosphorus (Kerch) on the Sea of Azov. The road along the Dnieper became busier. Kiev began to take over the role of Voronezh. As Byzantium rose, the Dnieper route became increasingly important.

At this time, the trade route "from the Varangians to the Greeks" began to function, replacing the route "from the Varangians to the Varangians". Through the portages in the territory of modern Tver, Smolensk regions and Belarus, goods were transported from the Baltic Sea basin through the tributaries of the Western Dvina to the Dnieper and back. There was also the Seliger route to Veliky Novgorod along the Lovat River. The portages from the Volga to the Oka at the site of modern Moscow lost their significance, as did Voronezh.

Trade with Byzantium began. There were no wars for almost three hundred years. The Lkidi built wooden houses and grew grain. There was practically no social stratification — princes worked in the fields alongside ordinary people. There was plenty of gold, but no one wore gold jewellery; instead, it was used for trade with their southern neighbours. Archaeologists have not even found weapons in Slavic settlements from this period. In general, there was a real social idyll, which modern post-industrial society is once again striving for — a simple life surrounded by nature and social equality. Today, this is only a dream, but 2,000 years ago, this is how our ancestors lived.

The Goths emerged in southern Russia

B At the end of the 2nd and beginning of the **3rd** centuries AD, the Goths, migrants from Scandinavia, appeared in the Black Sea region, travelling down the Dnieper and Don rivers via Valdai. The Goths came from the island of Rügen (modern-day Germany). At that time, the island was inhabited by adventurers, pirates, sailors, and monks from all over the world.

Among them were Slavs. Moreover, the names of the famous leaders of Rügen sound Slavic. They were Varangians, a distinctly masculine world of followers of the Aryan church of Yar (Yarilo). The island of Rügen (in Russian fairy tales, the island of Buyan) was a religious freehold, a battleground that determined life on the Baltic coast. It was essentially the northern Bosphorus. It was from this island, after

the Khazars destroyed the southern base of the Varangians in the Sea of Azov and the Varangians moved north, the famous Vikings emerged. Several hundred years after the Goths, the Vikings would shake up the Scandinavian world and northern Europe. This would be the final touch *in* the creation of modern Europe.

But it was the Goths, one of the tribes that left Rügen, who laid the foundations for modern European culture. The famous Gothic architecture was brought to Europe from Rus by the Goths. It was in the south of Roemia in the 4th century AD that Gothia arose. Gothic architecture is a reminder of the Aryan temple in Divnogorie (modern-day Voronezh Region). The chalk ropax churches have been preserved here to this day, and it is precisely these that European architects are trying to replicate when building Gothic cathedrals. Their sacred memory of the past comes into play.

The Visigoths settled at the beginning of our era to the north and north-east of the lower Danube and soon began to shake the lands of the Roman Empire with their raids; others, the Ostrogoths, settled on the shores of the Sea of Azov and in the 4th century often made sea voyages across the Black Sea (their ships were provided by Greek cities in Crimea).

At this time, Koschei appeared on the historical stage. Different written sources give this man different names: Koschei, Vinitarius, Vostrogot, and the hundred-year-old Germanarich, but they all refer to the same person. He was the king of the Eastern Goths. His possessions were located in the territory of modern Crimea and the Azov region. He was an outstanding Germanic commander. According to Jordanes, he was killed only in the 110th year of his life. Memories of the bloody war that took place almost 2,000 years ago have been preserved in the form of legends about Koschei the Immortal in Russian folklore and about the hundred-year-old Hermanarich in German folklore.

At that time, a wave of Huns began to roll down the Volga River towards the Slavic peoples and the two Germanic enclaves bordering them. Initially, war broke out between the Huns and the Alans. The Alans lived on both banks of the Don River, and they were the first to stand in the way of the Huns. Eastern

Goths, led by Koschei, opposed the Huns. The Eastern Goths were separated from the lands of the Western Goths by the possessions of the Slavs of the Chernyakhov culture, who were divided into the Ross, who lived higher up the Dnieper, the Ulich, who bordered directly with the Eastern Germans, and the Tiverts.

Only the Ulich were classical Slavs. The Tiverians were in the zone of cultural influence of the Roman Empire, while the Rossians had close contacts with the Scandinavian peoples and may have gotten their name from the northern Rossians, a warlike tribe living on the shores of the Baltic Sea. The Rossians were in alliance with the Eastern Goths. Perhaps their common origin from places close to Scandinavia had an influence. The other two powerful Slavic tribes, the Ulich and the Tiverians, were allied with the religious Huns. While the Goths were followers of the sun cults of Yar (Yarilo), the Huns were followers of the moon cults of Mara.

The death of the leader of the Goths, Koschei

The long war ended with the Huns subjugating the Alans, crossing the Sea of Azov with a united army and attacking Koschey's lands in Crimea. He fought long and desperately, but the forces were too unequal. Neither the allied Rus nor the Western Goths came to his aid. Koschey was forced to bow his head to the religious Huns. However, as soon as they left for the steppes again, the king of the Ostrogoths decided to fight his way west through the Slavic lands. The Slavs repelled the first attack. However, the second time, Koschey gathered all his people, including women, children, and household goods, and invaded the lands of the Ulich with his entire army. The Rus remained neutral once again.

Koshchei wrought terrible destruction in the Slavic lands of the Ulich. Koshchei then moved south and became embroiled in war with the Tiverians. Jordan writes about how the religious Huns came to the aid of the Slavs in their struggle against the Goths: "*They fought for a long time; in the first and second battles*

Vinitarus (ed. — Koschey) was victorious. Hardly anyone can recall a battle similar to the one Vinitarus staged in the army of the Zun-Nuns! But in the third battle, when both sides drew close to each other, Balamber Beloyar, chieftain of the Zuns, crept up to the Erak River, shot an arrow, wounded Vinitarius in the chest, and killed him. Then he took his niece Vadamerpu as his wife and from then on ruled over the subjugated tribe of the Zomo in peace... (In another version, the king of the Goths was killed by Gezimumd, a Goth who had defected to the Huns.)

It was the Ulichi who suffered the most from this campaign. The epics and legends of this Slavic tribe formed the basis of the fairy tales we read to our children today. Koschei the Deathless was killed in 375 AD, at the age of 110.

The Visigoths fled from the Huns to the Roman Empire (376).

The Huns

The migration of the Huns, religious warriors of Sarmatia, to the Middle East in 395 was led by the chiefs Vasikh and Kur-sikh. Bar-Gebre, a 13th-century Jewish author, reports that the Huns devastated Syria and Cappadocia to such an extent that they were depopulated. According to the words of Jerome, a Latin contemporary of the events, a number of cities in Mesopotamia were besieged, including Antioch. Jerusalem and Tyre were preparing for siege. Arabia, Phoenicia, Palestine and Egypt were paralysed *with* fear.

The Huns captured a huge number of prisoners and loot. On their way back, the leaders led the Huns not along the route they had taken to invade the Transcaucasus (along the Black Sea coast), but along the Caucasian coast of the Caspian Sea.

The Huns arrived in Danubian Pannonia under the leadership of a chieftain named Rugila, or Rui. In 434, the Huns laid siege to Constantinople, and only a miracle saved the city. The Hun chieftain Rugila died unexpectedly.

The entire territory of Europe was subjected to their influence. The Bulgarian peoples trace their origins in a direct line from the ancient

the most ancient Aryans, the tribes of Eve, who worshipped lunar cults. The name of most of these peoples contains the root "ar", meaning Aryans from Blue Rus. These are the Sindho-Cimmerians raprap, companions of the Amazons. Later, they were called Bulgars, Suvars, Onogars, Uturgars, Kuturgars, Avars, Khazars, Kangars, and finally Tatars. The powerful process of Bulgarisation swept across the vast expanses of Rus. In a sense, all of Eastern Europe became Great Bulgaria, or Blue Rus.

Retreating westward under pressure from the Huns, the Goths and Alans crushed Rome and, after many events, created the state of Goth-Alania (now the province of Catalonia in Spain). The Huns also had a significant cultural influence on the East. Turkestan and Siberia were always under the influence of Sarmatia. The accordion is a traditional instrument of the Sarmatian region, born in the depths of this civilisation. In Tatar, the accordion is called a harmonar.

The Hunnic era saw the emergence of a whole range of new types of weapons, equipment and military tactics. First and foremost among these were stirrups. Stirrups provided riders with a secure footing when shooting a bow or thrusting a spear, and when wielding a sword, they gave their blows extra power. Another important innovation was the saddle. There were two main types of saddles: for archers and for heavily armed horsemen with swords and spears. The Huns used a new type of bow. This bow was larger than the Scythian bow and much more powerful. The Hun bow reached a length of 180 centimetres and belonged to the pre-tensioned type. The effective range of such a bow reached 300 metres!

In the 9th–6th centuries, the religious warriors of Sarmatia underwent a change in their weaponry. In the 7th century, the double-edged sword was replaced by a long, narrow blade. It was supplemented by a battle axe. The Sarmatian horsemen were also armed with daggers, early-type spears, javelins, as well as clubs and maces.

The Huns were, in essence, a religious class of the new Sarmatia. The word "Bulgarians" means "elders, leaders." The junta in the languages

of Southern Europe means "hundred." The term "hundred" originally meant the army of the Aryan temple of Rod, and only later became a numeral meaning "one hundred" in our understanding. It was the Huns who, after defeating the Goths, pushed the borders of Sarmatia to the Dnieper and the Danube and launched the Great Migration, which shaped modern Europe as we know it today. But by the end of the Migration Period, the Aryan tradition of the temple of Rodas "as a military unit and church parish" had disappeared, and the word "Huns" itself had disappeared. The ancient Huns became the aristocrats of Europe — the Erls. They dissolved into knightly and religious orders.

After the 4th century AD, during the transition of Rus from Alan-Gothic democracy to Bulgarian religious totalitarianism, the population of the original world of Rus was once again divided into several enclaves. Kievan Rus began to stand out.

Chapter 14

Why was there no inquisition in Russia?



The mysterious sign

Today, when travelling through the lands where Ancient Hyperborea was located, it seems that nothing reminds us of ancient history. This is partly because the ancient civilisation of the Hyperboreans knew how to live in harmony with nature, practically polluting the environment. Wooden cities have long since turned to dust, and occasionally we find only burial mounds covered with stone slabs, round ramparts — varas, stones with mysterious inscriptions, drawings, sometimes footprints or handprints, and bear tracks. Moreover, the stones are made of granite, and it is not at all clear how these traces were carved on them. The names of rivers say a lot. Unlike cities, rivers retain their names for millennia. We often find the same names of rivers in northern and north-western Russia and Karelia in the Indian epic. It partially preserves memories of the primordial Hyperborea — the ancestral homeland of all people on earth.

Constellation maps can serve as a great source of knowledge about ancient times and the geography of Hyperborea — they reflect the map of the earthly world in ancient times in the sky. For example, the constellation Ursa Major corresponds to the area around Valdai on the border of the modern Novgorod, Tver and Vologda regions. Seven wise men lived here, who considered

are hidden by the authors of the Vedas. This area seems to generate universal knowledge; it is the main mind of world history, which holds the secret of the future.

The most amazing thing is that the shadows and images of Hyperborea seem to live in this area and in our times, periodically materialising.

In August 2009, the relics of Saint Savvatiy Orshinsky, a great hermit of the 15th century, were found in a monastery near Tver. The saint's sarcophagus was found under the altar of the local church during renovation work. It turned out that there were several stone sarcophagi in this burial site. It is believed that not only Saint Savvatiy was buried there, but also his disciple Euphrosynus, also a saint, and other prominent elders of the Middle Ages. Therefore, there is now talk of creating a crypt under the Savvatiy Church — an underground church where pilgrims can descend to worship the saints.

The sarcophagi were found on the night of 19-20 August 2009. 19 August was the feast of the Transfiguration of Jesus Christ. It is not customary to work on holidays, but after it ended, the monastery workers began repair work in the church and dug up the first sarcophagus. Later, they discovered several more burials with the relics of saints from the 5th century.

Many see a *special* sign in the discovery of the relics of Saint Savvatiy on the night after the Transfiguration of the Lord. The fact is that Savvatiy arrived in Tver after the fall of Byzantium. Monks who were to preserve the true Christian faith arrived in Russia with him. The holy elders were supporters of the doctrine of the Phovorsk light. They were called the "Zavolzhsky elders" because they settled in the forests of primitive Russia in sketes. Their other name was "non-possessors." They preserved the true Christian faith in Russia and were the moral conscience of the nation. It was under their influence that the special mentality and worldview of modern Russians arose.

The Feast of the Transfiguration commemorates how the apostles saw God's light on Mount Tabor. And the fact that on this very day the relics of Savvatiy, who brought the teaching of the light of Tabor to Russia, were discovered is a sign from above. The light of Tabor is mentioned in three Gospels: Matthew, Mark, and Luke. In 1344, the Council of Constantinople adopted St. Gregory Palamas's position that for their moral deeds, God illuminates believers with His gracious Light, as He shone on Mount Tabor.

elders

I According to tradition, around 1390, the monk Savvatiy came to Russia, to the city of Tver, from the holy city of Jerusalem, bringing with him a wooden cross containing a particle of the life-giving the tree of the Cross of the Lord. The Reverend Savvatiy may have arrived in Tver in the retinue of Cyprian, Metropolitan of Kiev and All Russia (1390–1406). In 1390, Cyprian came to Tver at the invitation of Grand Duke Mikhail Alexandrovich of Tver. To the east of the capital of the Grand Duchy of Tver, on the banks of the Oricha River, Savvatiy dug himself a cave and a pond next to it. He settled there. He probably did not choose the Orisha River by chance. The name of the Orisha (Orisha) River comes from the ancient word Rshi (or Rishi) — legendary saints who composed hymns to the Vedas. These are the oldest books preserved in India. In the 14th century, people still remembered ancient history. The banks of the Orisha were sacred places from the most primitive history, dating back to the Stone and Bronze Ages.

Savvati's desert was so famous that after Savvatiy's death. The Zavolzhye elders, many of whom were Savvatiy's disciples, were monks from the Belozersk, Tver and Vologda monasteries, united by a new idea of humanism.

religious tolerance and non-possessiveness. At the end of the 15th century, they became known in Russia as an informal religious party due to their humane views, as rivals of Joseph Volotsky. Joseph Volotsky did not live to see the Reverend Savvatiy. The lifestyle of the teacher can be judged by his disciples. After Savvatiy, the desert was ruled for a time by the Reverend Euphrosynus.

Joseph Volotsky (Volokolamsky) wrote: *"I saw a holy hermit named Euphrosynus in Savvatiy's desert. He was a native of the Teprinsky monastery. He lived in the desert for about 60 years. Many monks, princes and boyars came to him for advice, interrupting his silence <...> The ruler of that land, Prince Boris Alexandrovich, sent his young daughter, the betrothed bride of Prince Ioann Vasilyevich, to him; Archimandrites, elders, boyars and elders came with her and asked the blessed Evfrosina to pray for the girl: she was very ill and was carried to the blessed one in the desert. He refused, calling himself unworthy and a sinner.*

She begged the saint with tears, saying, "If she remains alive through your prayers, then you will reconcile two kingdoms, Father." When he learned that the maiden had fallen seriously ill, the venerable Evfrosin ordered her to be taken to the church, and he himself began to pray with tears and sobs before the icon of the Most Holy Mother of God. He ordered a prayer service to be sung to the Most Holy Mother of God and Saint Nicholas. When the prayer service ended, the maiden opened her eyes and sat up. Those who had brought her lifted her up, healthy, and took her to her father that same day, glorifying God, "who gives good things." to His prisoners."

The Reverend Euphrosynus was deeply revered by the people, princes and boyars. The saint died peacefully around 1460. Savvatiy himself lived in the monastery for 44 years. 24 April 1434 is considered the date of his death.

Shortly before that, in the 14th century, a dispute arose on Mount Athos, and then throughout the Greek Church, about "intelligent" prayer and the light of Tabor. The Hesychasts, of whom Savvatiy was a follower, believed that their prayers could lead to communion with God, in which

a person sees the Divine light. It was this light that the apostles saw on Mount Tabor at the moment of the Transfiguration of Jesus Christ. The discussion about the Tabor light (that is, Divine energy) was fundamentally important in resolving the question of the possibility of direct communication with God on Earth.

In the 14th century, the Calabrian monk Barlaam launched attacks on the Hesychasts from Mount Athos. There is a view that Savvatiy also arrived in Tver from Athos. The Calabrian monk gave Gregory Palamas, Archbishop of Thessaloniki, a reason to defend the Hesychasts from Mount Athos at the Council of Constantinople (1341) and to develop a whole mystical theology around the light of Tabor. The supporters of Gregory Palamas belonged to the followers of the so-called "intelligent" practice — a type of prayerful contemplation, or so-called Hesychasm. Their opponents considered such contemplation to be unchristian.

The struggle between these worldviews in Christianity lasted a very long time and ended with the victory of Gregory Palamas' party, but only after his death. His teaching was recognised as truly Orthodox at the Council of 1368. Twenty-two years later, preachers of this teaching appeared in northern Rus. This was also connected with the process of the fall of Byzantium.

The teachings of the Hesychasts found expression in Russia in the teachings of the venerable elder Nilus of Sora. He is considered to be the founder of the tradition of monastic life in Russia. He was born around 1433 into a peasant family. Around this time, Savvatiy of the Orsha River was already dying (1434). That is, it is fair to consider Nil Sorsky a follower of the Reverend Savvatiy.

Before entering monastic life, Nil was a scribe. He took monastic vows at the Kirillo-Belozersky Monastery, where he joined the party of the Zavolzhsy elders. The elders demanded in 1490, and then in two epistles (in 1504 and 1505), a humane attitude towards heretics — those who practised Judaism. They proposed that only stubborn heretics should be excommunicated from the church, while those who repented should be forgiven. Judaizers (from the word "inhabitant" or "Jew") is the name given to the supporters

a religious movement that spread in the lands of Veliky Novgorod, Tver, and Moscow in the late 15th and early 17th centuries. It was based on attempts to instil elements of Western European rationalism and Protestantism — a simplified understanding of religious philosophy — into Orthodox Russia.

Although this is only a supposition, because those who practised Judaism kept their faith secret from the uninitiated, so there are practically no written records explaining their teachings. I think it later became the basis for the statutes of many Masonic orders in Russia and Europe. The reformers were called "Judaizers" by followers of the Orthodox Russian Church, who believed that this teaching continued the traditions of the secret Jewish sects of primitive Sarmatia and was spreading Judaism in Russia. This was most likely the case, as followers of the Jewish Torah lived in southern Russia on the remains of Khazaria, which had been destroyed by the princes of Kiev.

The propagator of the new secret doctrine in Russia was Skhariya (Zakharia the Jew), who arrived in Novgorod in 1471 from Lithuania in the retinue of **Prince** Mikhail Olelkovich. He was a member of the Jewish sect of the Karaites, who had a wide network of underground branches in Europe and the Middle East. He brought with him "manuals on secret sciences" — mysticism, astrology, and Kabbalah. I assume that these were later reworkings of the works of the ancient scholar Hermes Trismegistus. Skharia and those who followed him, Joseph Shmoylo Skaryavy and Moses Khanush, managed to win over the Novgorod priests Denis and Alexei (who later took the name Abraham), as well as the archpriest of the St. Sophia Cathedral in Veliky Novgorod, Gavriil.

After Skhariya's departure to Crimea, these Orthodox fathers became preachers of a doctrine that was partly new and partly forgotten since the Bronze Age. The doctrine spread rapidly among the clergy and lay people, affecting hermitages and monasteries.

Elder German, one of the Zavolzhsky elders, argued that heretics should be prayed for, not punished. The elders also called for personal modesty in the lifestyle of church ministers. External

The external, ritual side of religion played no role for them. Their monasteries differed sharply in their simple surroundings from the rich churches of Joseph Voloyik's supporters. At that time, Nil Sorsky was the leader of the Zavolzhsky elders.

He took part in two of the most important disputes of his time: the attitude towards the so-called Novgorod heretics and monastic estates. In the case of the Novgorod heretics, both Nil Sorsky and his closest teacher, Paissius Yaroslavov,

held more tolerant views than most Russian hierarchs of the time, led by Gennadius of Novgorod and Joseph of Volotsk. In 1479, Grand Duke Ivan III

Vasilyevich of Moscow visited Novgorod and met with the secret religious dissidents Alexius and Dionysius. He noted their education, wisdom, and pious life and offered to move them to Moscow. In the capital, they were appointed protopopes: the first to the Cathedral of the Assumption, the second to the Cathedral of the Archangel in the Kremlin. It should be understood that these were the main churches of the Russian Church. Among the supporters of the new version of Christianity were very influential people. For example, the head of the embassy, Fyodor Kuritsyn, was a man of European views who became the secular leader of the Russian Judaizers. He was essentially the leader of the European party of Russia. Among the supporters of the new ideology was the daughter-in-law of the Tsar of All Russia, Elena Voloshanka (daughter of the Moldavian Tsar and wife of the Moscow prince Ivan Molodoy). Some of the courtiers also sympathised with the new teaching. And Tsar Ivan III himself was

also, for a time,

favourable to the new faith.

Religious persecution of Judaizers

In 1487 the first active struggle of the Orthodox Church against Judaizers began with Archbishop Gennady (Gonzo) of Novgorod, who was informed that heretics had allegedly desecrated icons ("they threw icons into unclean places

, biting some holy images with their teeth like mad dogs, and smashing others"). By order of Gennady, a hunt began for members of the new sect. A group of them were "beaten with whips," and some of the sectarians fled from Novgorod to Moscow. In 1489, Archbishop Gennady of Novgorod asked the Archbishop of Rostov to consult with the learned elders Paissius Yaroslavov and Nil Sorsky, who lived in his diocese, about his fight against the heresy that had broken out in the Russian lands. In 1489, Gennady demanded that the Metropolitan of Rus, Zosima, convene a church council. Gennady called for the heretics to be dealt with in the same way as the Spanish king, who had cleansed "his faith and his land" with the fire of the Inquisition.

But Metropolitan Zosima was tolerant of heresy (later, the victors called Metropolitan Zosima "the second Judas"). At the council of 1490, the heresy of the sectarians was subjected to the most severe condemnation. They escaped the Inquisition only thanks to the intercession of the Zavolzhsy elders. To combat the heretics, Archbishop Gennady ordered the Bible to be completely translated into Russian.

Events at court also contributed to the persecution of church reformers. In 1490, Tsar Ivan III summoned a Jewish doctor from Venice, Leon Zhidovin (Mistro Leon Zhidovin), and "ordered him to treat his son, Prince Ivan." Tsarevich Ivan the Young died. The Jewish doctor was beheaded. His execution marked the beginning of the crackdown on church reforms. Elena Voloshanka was imprisoned along with her young son Dmitry. Most likely, this was due to the balance of power between influential women at court. The influence of **Ivan III's** second wife, Sophia Palaiologina (niece of the last Byzantine emperor, Constantine Palaiologos, and a zealous advocate of orthodox Orthodoxy) was growing. She saw from the example of Byzantium where these "liberal" reforms could lead.

With Sophia's support, Joseph Volotsky decided to accuse Metropolitan Zosima of harbouring heretics and succeeded

Zosima to renounce the metropolis in 1504. Joseph Volotsky demanded repressive measures against heretics.

The end of the influence of European reformers coincided with the Church Council of 1504, which decreed that those who practised Judaism should be put to death. Practically all preachers who practised Judaism were executed. They were subjected to torture, including having their tongues torn out. Preachers Ivan-Volk Kuritsyn, Dmitry Konoplev, and Ivan Maximov were burned at the stake in wooden cages in public. In Novgorod, Archimandrite Cassian and Nekras Rukavoy were burned, while the rest were sent to prisons and monasteries.

The result of the condemnation at the church council of 1504 was an increase in religious intolerance. At the same time, this led to the oblivion of the cults and events of the ancient history of Rus (Hyperborea). Nevertheless, reformist ideas continued to spread secretly in Russia and are still preserved in the form of various Masonic lodges. In modern times, these lodges have been transformed into various official academic schools of logic, astrology, linguistics and other "sciences".

Expedition to Maksatikha

Returning to the Zavolzhsky elders, it should be noted that both of their theorists were present at the Sobore of 1490, which examined the case of the Jewish reformers. Initially, all the hierarchs of the "sta-

They were firm in their stance and unanimously declared that "all should be burned." However, after the speech by the Zavolzhsky elders, the Council softened its decision and limited itself to cursing two or three priests and defrocking them. However, a few years later, the elders were unable to protect the reformers from reprisals.

The district centre of Maksatikha is located in the north of the Tver Region, not far from the intersection of the borders of the Novgorod, Tver and Vologda Regions. These are the most secluded pyc-

— a hilly area that transitions into the Valdai Ridge slightly to the north. Connecting with the Northern Uvalas, it stretches all the way to the Urals. Here lies the great watershed. In Maksatikha, the rivers still flow south, but slightly further north, they flow north into the Arctic Ocean. The ancient Greeks called this area the Ripaeian Mountains.

In the autumn of 2009, an expedition was undertaken to the Maksatikha district, which included Nikolai Ivanov, chairman of the Tourism Committee of the Tver Region Administration, Valery Solonbekov, advisor to the head of the Maksatikha district administration, and myself, the author of this book. The expedition surveyed several recently discovered monuments of ancient civilisations dating back to the Stone and Bronze Ages, as well as the sites of the Zavolzhye elders. Gennady Bykov, chief specialist of the Maksatikha District Administration, accompanied the expedition as a guide.

We surveyed several sites. Here, there is a stratification of monuments dating back to different eras. On the border between the Maksatikha and Udomlya districts, there is an Aryan sanctuary, created during the Ice Age. In the forest, we found a burial mound over 100 metres high: its slopes are densely covered with flat stones about 100-120 mm thick. The result is a kind of stone armour. Pyramids were built in the same way in Ancient Egypt during the time of the first dynasties. Our instruments showed that it was filled with iron at a great depth. Approximately southeast of it, there are three more objects. Together, they form a cross. At the farthest object, there is a well, and next to it, there is a stone marker. This is a so-called cup-marked stone. On either side of this axis are two more objects made of foundation stones. Today, wooden Orthodox chapels have been erected on them. There are icons and candles here, and people come here to pray.

This monument most likely existed here even earlier the 2nd millennium BC, when the Roxolani (Rashas) lived here.

hermits engaged in religious meditation. They are mentioned in the Indo-European epic. The main pan-European route ran along the Mologa River, connecting the Baltic Varangians and the Varangians of the Azov Sea (the Bosporan Kingdom). At the beginning of the 15th century AD, Orthodox sketes of the Zavolzhsy elders arose on the site of the Aryan sanctuary, who settled in the local forests after the fall of Byzantium.

We visited another sanctuary a few dozen kilometres from the first one, on the other bank of the Mologa. There is another footprint stone in the forest. It bears the imprint of the "foot of the Virgin Mary". The footprint is very well preserved. Even the toes of a woman's foot are visible. How this footprint was made is completely unclear. Even today, there is no technology to make such a footprint. It is as if a woman stepped into liquid cement. But the stone is granite!

If you connect the two shrines with a straight line, you will find another historical monument on the same line — the Orthodox women's monastery of Nikolo-Terebenskaya Pustyn. There are three layers of archaeological monuments here. Orthodox hermitages of the followers of Gregory Palamas were built on the site of the Aryan shrines. The Christian elders had the ability to see the light of Tabor, that is, they could communicate with God on Earth. Later, underground churches were built on the site of the hermitage in the Nikolo-Terebenskaya Desert. They have survived to this day.

There are no fewer miracles in the Nikolo-Terebensky Desert. In addition to underground churches, there are self-revealing frescoes. The ancient paintings renew themselves — without the involvement of restorers, even though they are many hundreds of years old and until recently were almost invisible.

Returning to the very beginning of our story: the discussion Palamas with Barlaam. It should be acknowledged that it was precisely this that led to the emergence of a special mentality among the Russian people in today's Russia. For Palamas' theology, as for the entire culture of Rus, the Transfiguration is the most important sacrament. Gregory Palamas asserts that the vision of the uncreated Light is accompanied

by the objective radiance of the saint: "He who participates in divine energy himself becomes, in a sense, light; he is one with the Light and, together with the Light, sees with his own eyes everything that remains hidden from those who are deprived of this grace."

"The light of knowledge," they say in Russia. But this light is of a completely different nature. This intelligent deed is given by God at the moment of Transfiguration as a reward. We still have much to transform in Russia and in the world.

Chapter 15

The Living Spirit of Hyperborea



Lada, Svarog and Semargl

What does Semargl mean? It is a key philosophical concept that shaped the Russian mentality and national character, belief system and moral foundations in ancient times, but unfortunately is now known only to specialists.

In primitive Aryan myths, Semargl was born of Lada and Svarog. That is, female love and male businesslike efficiency. Lada is the Slavic goddess of love, beauty, and peace. Her philosophical essence is the reflected light of the feminine principle. The Chinese philosopher Confucius called this substance Yin, and the Russian historian Lev Gumilev called it subpassionarity. The ancient people used the name Lada not only to refer to the primordial goddess of love, but also to the entire way of life — harmony, where everything had to be in order, that is, correct. A woman called her beloved Lada, and he called her

her shower. "All right," people say, the three-legged dog Semargl —
 decided on some important matter. Hyperboreasiygodof fire

Even the pancakes that were baked in spring in honour of reborn life come from the same root. Harmony in the family and in the world is provided by the feminine principle. During the Kupala celebrations, the Slavs glorified Lada and sacrificed a white rooster.

During the next wave of colonization by the northern peoples of Greece in the 13th century BC, the Dorians brought with them iron production technology and the cult of Lada. Since then, northern Lada has become part of ancient Greek mythology, and even split into two. This is the image of the Titaness Leto (called Latona in Rome), mother of Apollo and Artemis, goddess of the hunt. She lived in northern Hyperborea. The goddess Leto and her children fought on the side of the Trojans during the Trojan War in 1200 BC. In the epic of Ancient Greece, the northern Lada was embodied in Zeus' beloved Leda, who gave birth to the Dioscuri twins. Leto and Leda are the Slavic Lada. In their epics, they were associated with the cult of the white swan, Lada's sacred animal, the "swan". Zeus appeared to Leda in the form of a white swan.

The characters of Greek myths, Leto and Leda, gave birth to twins, and the northern Lada also had twins — Lel and Pole. That is, these are different names for one northern goddess who symbolises love.

According to ancient Russian epics, Lada's husband is Svarog the Father. He is also the great cosmic blacksmith, patron of creators. Svarog is a manifestation of the masculine principle, or, in the terminology of the Chinese scholar Confucius, Yang. Lev Gumilev called the substance personified by the name Svarog "passionarity." Hence the name Svarog-Iriya — the Slavic Vedic paradise. He created Mother-Syra-Earth, separated Yav from Navi. In the era of Gemini, a gigantic construction of Trajan's (Zmiev's) ramparts began around Rus, which divided civilisation for the first time.

At the beginning of time, Svarog approached the Alatyr Stone in Valdai and struck it with his hammer: when the first spark flew out, Semargl Svarozhich, the great Fire God, was born. This is how the area that is now identified with Valdai came into being, as well as the Northern Uvalas — the great watershed between the northern and southern flows of the rivers of Eastern Europe. Today, this is the border between the Novgorod, Tver, Yaroslavl and Vologda regions. This is where the Mud-

The word "Rishi" in Old Russian sounds like "rzi" and means "bear".

There are seven sages known to have preserved all the knowledge of the Earth. Their memory is immortalised by the seven stars of the constellation Ursa Major. As early as the 15th century AD, after the fall of Byzantium, Christians who were followers and guardians of Gregory Palamas' teachings on the light of Tabor came here. Thus, along the banks of the Mologa, Orsha, Medveditsa, Tma and Belozersk rivers, many sketes and small monasteries reappeared, where hermit monks, the Zavolzhsky elders, preserved knowledge and engaged in spiritual perfection.

The monasteries and hermitages were destroyed only at the behest of Tsarina Catherine II, who was Lutheran by birth and could not tolerate the freedom-loving and independent nature of the Zavolzhye Orthodox elders. After they were banned, their activities took place only in secret. However, they still exist to this day.

Semargl (Simargl, SemErgl, Sarmahl, Semiglav) is one of the seven Supreme Gods of the ancient Russian pantheon. He stands at the border between Yavi and Navi, protecting our world from evil spirits. Only once a year — on the day of the autumn solstice — does he respond to the call of his wife Kupalnica and leave his post for one night. Semargl has a son and a daughter — Kupala and Kostroma (Ivan and Marya), in whose honour the flowers Ivan-da-Marya are named.

The northern Aryans who migrated to the Japanese islands in ancient times preserved the cult of Semargl in the culture and traditions of the samurai warriors. Semargl devours (destroys) old knowledge. He encourages people to transform themselves and thus saves the future. This is the essence of the Orthodox holiday celebrated on 19 August — Transfiguration Day.

The place of the Transfiguration has been preserved in Russian epic poetry and in the concept of the "Kalinov Bridge".

Sacred geography

By sacred geography, I mean the description of real places where events from ancient epics and religions took place. Just as there are active points on the human body that determine the functioning of the entire organism, so too are there places on planet Earth that determine much in the history of civilisation and influence the fate of people who come near them. And indeed, all other people living on the planet. These are centres of power. They are all interconnected: some centres amplify or, conversely, diminish the power of others. But there is probably a main centre of power that controls the course of world history. Its name is Umfal — the world axis. People have been searching for this place since ancient times, as it is believed that here one can acquire superpowers and find the path to salvation.

It is possible that our ancestors knew where Umfal was located. My experience (and the experience of other researchers of ancient history, such as Vladimir Orlov and Svetlana Zharnikova) suggests that the religions and epics of all peoples of the world tell of the same events. Which, as I have tried to prove comprehensively, originated in the north of modern Russia, in its European part.

In world mythology, we find references to sacred mountains: Ararat, Athos, Golgotha, Montserrat, Olympus, Parnassus, and many others. Most of them have real-life counterparts. At least, that is what is commonly believed, and geographical maps tell the same story. Only the most important shrines are missing from world maps: Mount Mepy and the highest point in the world, Umfal. Not only in Buddhism, but also in Vedic beliefs, Hinduism and Mazdeism, in Zoroastrianism and Mithraism, in Krishnaism — Mepy is mentioned in each of these religions. And it is not just mentioned, but occupies a central place. The epic Vishnu Purana says that the mountain Mepy existed even before the birth of our universe. It was the inner shell of the World Egg. According to Indian epics, Mepy is not a separate peak, but a mountain range. It is located in the north, and its main peak is called Mandara.

The Indian epic Mahabharata complements the hypothetical "north" with a detailed picture of the starry sky above it: *"On the northern side, shining, is the mighty Mepy, partaker of the great destiny; on it is the abode of Brahma, where the souls of creatures dwell < .> All the luminaries revolve around Mepy. Above it hangs motionless the Polar Star, and around it circle the constellations Ursa Major, Cassiopeia and Boötes, where six months is day, six months... night, one night and one day together equal zody.*

...From these peaks, all the great rivers of the earth rush down, only some of them flow south to the warm sea, and others flow north to the white-capped ocean. On the peaks of these zops, forests rustle, birds sing, wonderful creatures live, and rivers flow in golden channels. The mountains separating the Sea of Ice and the Milky (White) Sea from the rest of the lands are called the Merpy Mountains, and the greatest of the peaks is Mandara. Beyond the Merpy Mountains, the day lasts six months and the night lasts six months.

80 Ъl 3OCIIIЪl8OFOm, acquiring bizarre shapes.

All the religious leaders of the world, all the scientists of the world cannot find these mountains. It is probably difficult to do so from India or America. However, for those who have visited the mysterious but uninhabited



Tashaglitseyatayagora,epove,estvo (Valdai)
from space. This model is kept in the regional museum in Tver.

places between the Russian cities of Moscow and St. Petersburg, the answer is obvious: Mepy is the Valdai Ridge, which transitions into the Northern Uvaly in the east. It is from here that all the rivers of Eastern Europe flow in different directions and into different seas. It is here, not far from the source of the great Russian river Volga, that the great watershed — Umfal — is located. The highest point in the world.

In the inhabited world of the ancient Lk'dey, it was indeed the highest point from which all rivers flowed down. There were higher mountains in the peripheral worlds, but people had settled there relatively recently. And the most ancient history of humanity (almost half of the time humans have inhabited the planet) took place in the vicinity of Valdai. This could not fail to leave its mark on mythology. Although modern lk'di who visit the Valdai Hills do not notice any mountains. By car, it is almost imperceptible how you climb from the sea to the highest point in north-western Eurasia. But to the ancient people who travelled through these places mainly by river boats, Valdai seemed like a huge peak: no matter which direction they approached this point from, the water always flowed towards them. Once a traveller crossed the ridge and began to move away from it, he was already going with the flow. **There is only one** other place like this **on the planet**. It is located on the border of the Tver and Novgorod regions of Russia, in Valdai near Lake Seliger. According to the descriptions of all world religions, this is not only the abode of the gods, but also the "Land of the Blessed": *High above evil rises the land of eternal happiness. It is neither cold nor hot here. Covered with groves and forests, the land produces abundant fruits, herds of antelopes and flocks of birds are everywhere, and everything is filled with the scent of flowers. No cruel, insensitive, or lawless people live here. There can be no wars or battles here. The people of this country are all equal, they know no worries or sorrow; they enjoy all the pleasures of life.* <...>iia at the approaches to zop Mepy lies emptiness, a realm of darkness, zðe gpy(ʃʷi cmepezym gold). Perhaps, if you look at Valdai from India or Iran, that is what it looks like.

Mepy is also described in the ancient Iranian book Avesta. There it is called Xara (also known as Harati, Haraiti, and Xara Berezaiti). For the Iranians, as for the Jews, Xara Berezaiti is not a separate peak, but a mountain range. It stretches "from sunset to sunrise," that is, from west to east. An important detail! The highest peak of the Xapa Berezaiti ridge is Ropa Hukarya (the Avestan name for the Vedic Mandara). The greatest rivers originate on Mepy, and the sources of the sacred rivers Ra (Ran—



Prediets of all ancient civilisations, found in
Valdai археологаун

hi), Rusii, Ardvi-Sura. Indeed, the Volga (Ra), Dnieper (Rusii) and Western Dvina (Ardvi-Cypa) rivers originate in Valdai. Note: The goddess of the Ardi-Cypa River is depicted as a maiden in a beaver fur coat (even though there are no beavers in India or Iran!):

129. Ardi-Cypa put on a beaver cape
From the skins of three hundred beavers...
(Avesta, hymn to Ardi-Cype).

Today, there are so many beavers in the tributaries of the Western Dvina in Russia, Belarus and Lithuania that they have become a real disaster. They build dams, causing the rivers to become swampy.

The ancient historian Herodotus, describing the Ripaeen Mountains, notes that in the countries lying at their foot, "...for eight months there is unbearable cold." *that for eight months there is unbearable cold. In emo*



0 Russian frosts in southern countries, although in reality winter in Russia is a wonderful time of year

a time when you can pour water on the ground and it won't freeze, unless you light a fire... Such cold weather lasts for eight months in those countries, and the remaining four months are not warm either" (Herodotus, Book IV).

The ancient historian Herodotus obtained information about the Ripaeian ropax from the Scythians. Herodotus populated Ripae with fantastic creatures, most likely arising from misinterpretations of the stories of Scythian travellers: *"In the north of Europe, there seems to be a great deal of evil. How they get it there, I cannot say for certain. According to legend, it is placed near the springs by one-eyed people called the Aripas" (Herodotus, Book IV).*

Later authors — Pseudo-Hippocrates, Dionysius, Eustathius, Virgil, Pliny — associate the Ripaeian Mountains with the country of Hyperborea (which is analogous to the Land of the Blessed from the Mahabharata). Sometimes they are even called Hyperborean.

Hyperborea is called by ancient authors the homeland of the sun god Apollo. He flies there every 19 years on his

in a heavenly chariot to visit his mother, the goddess Leto. Ancient author Pliny the Elder: *"Beyond the mountains, on the other side of Ak-SIMIOthO, there is a happy people (if one can call them that), called the Zipeuboreians, who are very advanced in age and renowned for their wonderful legends. They believe that the loops of the world and the extreme limits of the movement of the stars are located there. The sun shines there throughout the year, and there is only one day when the sun does not set (as the ignorant believed) from the spring equinox to the autumn equinox. The stars rise only once during the summer solstice and set only during the winter solstice. This country is entirely in the sun, with a favourable climate and free from any harmful winds. The homes of these inhabitants are groves and forests; the cult of the gods is practised by individuals and the whole community; there is no strife or disease of any kind. Death comes only from overindulgence in life. <...> There can be no doubt about the existence of this people* (Pliny the Elder, Natural History, IV, 26).

Hyperborea can be revived!

HAs I wrote at the beginning of the book, in my opinion, the Ripaeian Mountains and the Ropa Mepy are one and the same geographical object. It is absolutely clear to people who have been to the Russian North that this is the Valdai Ridge, which transitions into the Northern Uvaly. This is the watershed between the northern and **southern** rivers, stretching from the Baltic Sea to the Urals. This is the boundary that the glacier reached during the planet's glaciations. There will come a time when the glacier will reappear. Then, a multi-kilometre-thick layer of ice will begin to creep from the Arctic Ocean onto the mainland. Scandinavia will be the first to perish, followed by Northern and Central Europe. And in the place of modern Karelia, between the glacier and Valdai, a unique microclimate will form, where huge herds of animals will graze for several thousand years, as in the savannahs of Africa. Hyperborea will be reborn here. Imen-

but ancient authors also mentioned this country, knowing about it from the legends of the Scythians and Sarmatians.

The Ripaeian-Hyperborean Mountains were marked on maps until the 16th century. The last time the name Hyperborea appears on a map of Russia is in 1606. By 1606, Europeans believed that Hyperborea was located not far from Novgorod. Which is actually not far from the truth. It's just that medieval authors, like modern conservative historians, couldn't understand that Hyperborea was in different places at different times. One thing is certain: it was at the foot of a glacier, where a unique alpine microclimate was created. The glacier moved northward, then returned to the line of modern cities: Veliky Novgorod, Tver, and Moscow. Hyperborea moved with it. The Aryan epic about the first king of the Lk'dey, Yime, describes this in detail. I have repeatedly cited these myths in my books. We have the least information about the third legendary peak — Mount Kaf, mentioned in the sacred books of Muslims.

The Lord Almighty created the great zopy from green chrysolite — that is why the sky has a greenish tinge. The mountain Kaf, as it is called, completely surrounds the entire earth, and the Almighty swore by it and named it Kaf• (Cypa 1:1).

"...behind Kaf — ZOpO 8YaLichina in five hundred years nymu, and cocmo-it she from cnzeza and zrada. It is she who takes away the heat of zeina from the world...>. So, behind the top of the world there was still a glacier. And a huge one at that. This is an important point. Perhaps Islamic theologians have in mind the same mountain, Xara Berezaiti or the Ripaeian Mountains. I am convinced that Aryan, ancient Greek and Arabic sources refer to the same geographical object. The only contender for the name Ripe Mountains is the Valdai Ridge, which runs along the northern border of the Tver Region, and its continuation, the Northern Uvaly, to which is pointed out by researcher Svetlana Zharnikova, PhD.

The Northern Uvaly are only part of a long ridge consisting of the Valdai, Galich, Gryazo

Vecko-Danilovskaya Uplands and Timansky Ridge. Northern Uvaly — an undulating, sometimes marshy watershed between the Volga and Northern Dvina river basins, stretching from the headwaters of the Kostroma in the west to the upper reaches of the Kama and Vychegda in the east. Length: 600 kilometres. Its height reaches 293 metres. Valdai is an upland on the border between the Tver and Novgorod regions. The Seliger lake system is located here. Valdai is the cap of the world. The Northern Uvaly are not just the watershed between the Volga and Northern Dvina, but the watershed between two oceans — the Arctic Ocean and the ancient inner Eurasian proto-ocean Tethys, the remnants of which are the Caspian, Azov, Aral and Black Seas. It is from here that all rivers flow in two opposite directions — either south or north. Some of the rivers from Valdai flow into the Black Sea (the Dnieper), some flow west into the Baltic Sea, and some (the Volga) flow into the Sea of Azov. In fact, this coincides exactly with the description of Paradise in the Old Testament of Christians and Jews.

As I have already mentioned, the Eurasian Tethys Ocean began to dry up when its waters broke through the Mediterranean Sea into the Atlantic Ocean.

The Arctic Circle is just a stone's throw away from Uvaly, so all the astronomical phenomena of high latitudes can be observed here. The North Star is at its zenith, the Big Dipper is high above your head; a little closer to the coast, you can already see the northern lights.

Et A YEAR CONSISTS OF ONE POLAR DAY AND ONE POLAR NIGHT,

which the Aryan Vedic books call "the days of the gods."

According to researcher Vladimir Orlov, although everything coincides, the Northern Uvalas are not suitable for the role of the World Mountain in terms of size. The legendary peaks were described as unrealistically high. The height of Mount Kaf was determined to be "five hundred years of travel" at an average walking speed of 4 kilometres per hour, which is 7,520,000 kilometres. No less fantastic was the height of Mount Mepy — 86,000 yojanas, which is equal to 1,204,000 kilometres. The most modest was Hukarya, the highest peak of Hara Berezaiti, which was "a thousand men tall" — something like two metres.

kilometres. But even the two-kilometre-high Hukarya cannot be compared to Valdai and the Northern Uvalas, where the mountains are more like high hills.

Vladimir Orlov expresses the opinion that everything that was written in the Rigveda, Avesta, ancient geographies and Islamic cypax describes not exactly the Northern Uvaly, but the glacier that formed this terrain. Today, only hills and lakes remain from the glacier, stretching from Tver to Murmansk, forming the mysterious landscape of Karelia, Vologda, Arkhangelsk and other northern regions of Russia. Indeed, the very origin of the Northern Uvaly was entirely determined by the glacier. Throughout human history, the Valdai Glacier has retreated far to the north several times and returned to the Northern Uvaly and Valdai.

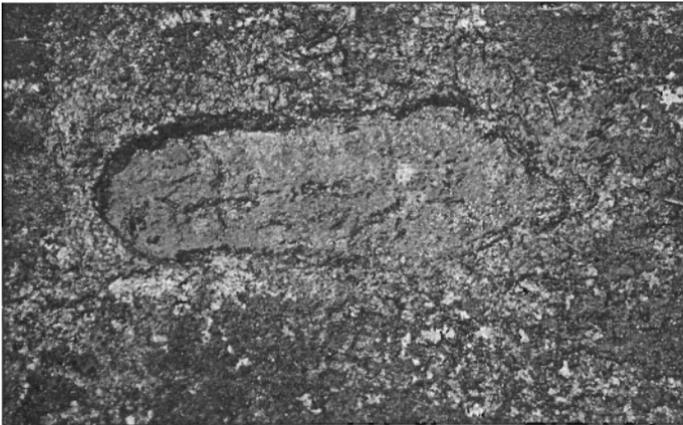
However, this did not matter to the ancient people. If rivers flowed down from their peaks, then they were indeed the highest points — it is difficult to argue with this. Ancient books do indeed mention the Valdai and Uva glaciers in some cases, and the Valai and Moscow glaciers in others. Remember what the Muslims say: *"Behind the zopo Kaf is a ropa that is five hundred years old, and it is made of cheza and zpada. It is this that takes the heat of zeeaaʔi away from the world."* Thus, ropa Kaf is not a glacier after all, but a very real green ropa (i.e., covered with forest), located, most likely, in remote areas on the border of the Tver and Novgorod regions in Valdai. And it would be very interesting to find it.

Modern rishis — guardians of the world

In the summer of 2009, another expedition of journalists from Tver and Moscow attempted to unravel the mystery of Hyperborea. The participants included the deputy editor-in-chief of the magazine Russian Reporter, Dmitry Sokolov-Mitrich, myself (as editor-in-chief of the newspaper Karavan + Ya), my daughter, student

Katya Klimova, and Valery Solonbekov, advisor to the head of the Maksatikha District Administration. The expedition was accompanied by Gennady Bykov, chief tourism specialist of the Maksatikha District Administration.

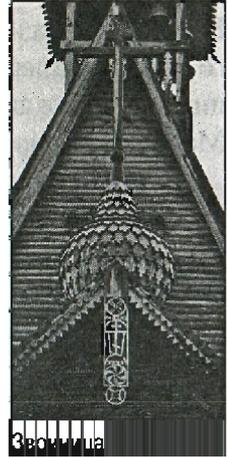
The junction of the Tver, Novgorod and Vologda regions is the watershed between the southern and northern flows of the rivers of the Russian Plain. As I wrote above, some of the rivers flow north from here and into the Arctic Ocean, while others flow south, into the Caspian, Azov and Black Seas. In ancient literature, this area is called the Rifean (Ripean) Mountains. In Maksatikha, the participants left their Nissan SUV and switched to a Russian YA3. From previous trips, I know that only this vehicle can navigate the terrain we were about to visit. The goal of this trip was to find a stone bearing the imprint of the Virgin Mary's footprint, according to legend. It is located in a remote forest on the banks of the Mologa River. A few months ago, an expedition from our newspaper Karavan + Ya visited it, crossing the Mologa River by boat near the Nikolo-Terebinskaya Desert. It takes an hour and a half to drive there from Maksatikha on terrible roads.



A mark in the rock on the Mologa River



Tserovselazarenye

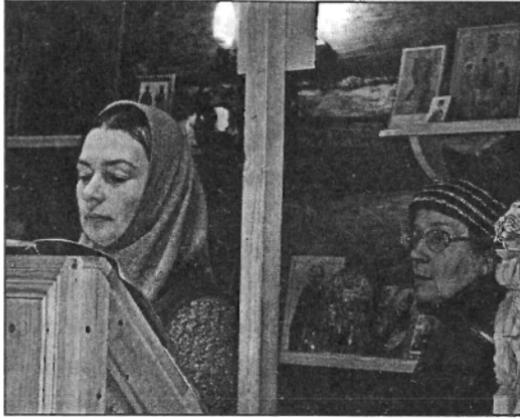


The second, but main goal of the expedition: to meet Father Viktor Kryuchkov from the village of Zaramenye. Father Viktor was a well-known Soviet film director who worked with the great Georgi Danelia and directed several famous comedies himself. What made this successful city dweller become a rural priest in the Maksatikha district?

This is also one of the mysteries of this place. About fifteen people live in the village of Zaramene during the winter. Father Victor is building a fantastically beautiful church with a bell tower, a chapel for baptisms and a house for pilgrims. He has been building it since 1992. Every pattern on the church carries universal wisdom, sacred meanings and mysteries.

Father Victor is thin and short. He has the piercing eyes of a man initiated *into* the most secret knowledge. He recently suffered a stroke. He was treated by a herbalist who came specially from Bashkiria. We found Father Victor when he began the service. At

Father Viktor



Rural rumour

The service was attended only by the priest, his wife, and a local resident, Mother Tatyana Ilyicheva. It was a strange sight: a service in an empty village church. Here, in these protected and secret places, village priests pray for Russia. With superhuman spiritual strength, they are cutting a path to the light in the nation's consciousness, which is overgrown with weeds. If they succeed and lead at least some Russians into a new light, into a new world, many people from different countries and faiths will follow them to the other side. The priests have little chance of winning, but for us they are our last hope.

People have lived on the banks of the Mologa River since time immemorial. Human life is very short compared to geological processes, so it seems that the climate on planet Earth changes very little. In reality, everything is very changeable. Two thousand years ago, in the area of the modern settlements of Maksatikha and Sandovo in the Tver Region, there was a huge glacier that covered the whole of Karelia and Scandinavia. It melted, forming the Mologa River. Considering that humanity is about 70-50 thousand years old, we can conclude that our ancestors spent most of their lives in the pre-glacial steppes. After settling across the planet, many epics and religions preserved descriptions of

the time when all of humanity lived in the primordial world.

In India, as I have already written, ancient Vedic books (from the word "to know"). They say that wise men, or rishis, lived in these places. There were seven main sages. They were called rji, which in modern Russian means "bears" (hence the constellation Ursa Major). These sages preserved all the knowledge of humanity. In ancient times, the memory of these sages was transformed into the legend of the Cyclopes, who had

"third eye of the mind." It is believed that the Cyclopes, who arrived in Greece around 1450 BC, created the so-called Cretan-Mycenaean civilisation. They taught the southerners to build stone dwellings and extract iron.

Yana Kulagina, former show jumping coach. She left her social life behind, moved away from Moscow and now lives with her husband in the Ripey Mountains in the north of the Tver Region as a rishi (red-haired woman).

There is *every* reason to believe that the technology for producing iron from duckweed was invented in the Molokha region. This area was a sacred place for all the people of the planet even in the Vedic era. For example, the main goal of Batu Khan, grandson of Genghis Khan, in his campaign against Rus was not war or Novgorod. He went to worship at the holy sites. On 4 March 1238, on the Sita River, the army of the Grand Duke of Vladimir clashed with Batu Khan's army. These were the last defenders of Vladimir-Suzdal Rus, who died together with Grand Prince Yuri Vsevolodovich. Then the khan's troops besieged the city of Torzhok, which blocked the way *to* Valdai, for two weeks, and only after several assaults were they able to take it. In early April, Batu's army reached the Ignach Krest tract on Valdai, where there were holy temples from the Vedic era, and turned back to the southern steppes. Khan Batu reached the holy places, namely Mo—

logi, defeated Torzhok, reached Valdai, where there were also temples of Релеса, and only then turned back.

In the 15th century, after the fall of Byzantium, Christians arrived here, followers of Gregory Palamas, guardians of the teaching of the Light of Tabor. Thus, the ancient rishis were revived here. Above, I described them in detail as the Zavolzhsky elders. It was precisely the sacred quests of these elders and their teachings on the Transfiguration that shaped modern Orthodoxy as the mental foundation of the modern Russian world.

Planet Earth is a living organism. Different parts of it have different missions. The Upper Volga region is a place of transformation. Here, at a certain stage of evolution, prophets appear. Their task is to bring people's consciousness to a new state. This determines whether people will degenerate into an animal state in the future or whether development will continue. I believe that village priests in the legendary Hyperborea are our hope for salvation. Father Victor gets up at 5 a.m. and goes to heat the church. He serves in an empty church — for the deliverance of the Russian people from spiritual infirmity. Then he goes to feed his domestic animals. He is a small farmer; he has geese and goats — that is how he makes his living. He also has a donkey, which "cures" the priest of high blood pressure.

Kind and intelligent

animal. After lunch, the priest goes back to the church to conduct a full service. The priest has erected 65 military crosses in the area.

Viktor Vasilyevich Kryuchkov was born in Moscow in 1938 into a working-class family. He loved to draw from childhood, but after finishing seventh grade, he was persuaded by his parents to enrol in the Moscow Aviation Technical School.

He built aeroplanes and worked for nine years



Rubpenayaizdereva detali vneshnee oblikovaniya i er

at an experimental aircraft factory. But one day he changed his life completely by enrolling in the art department of the Moscow Polygraphic Institute. At that time, it was headed by Andrei Goncharov. Alexander Petrovich Zhurov, an amazing man and artist, had a great influence on the future priest. Viktor Krikichkov worked at the Tsentrnauchfilm animation studio and at the TsNIEP-Zhizn Institute as an artist and director of technical animation. Then he studied at the Higher Directing Courses at Goskino CCCP. He studied to be a director of children's feature films in Georgy Danelia's workshop. After 20 years of working in cinema, he made another drastic change in his life: he bought a house in the Tver region and resigned from Mosfilm. After a long period of obedience, he became a deacon.

In 1998, when he turned 60, he became a priest.

The priest says of himself: "I serve in my village. All this time, I have been building a church based on my own drawings, designs and efforts, with the help of friends." Together with the priest, two women are waging a universal struggle against world evil. One of them is a local resident, Tatyana Ilyicheva. She once said: "There are so few people here that time and space are measured by the arrival and departure of each new person — time either stands still in anticipation or rushes by in a stream of events; and space can shrink to the size of a path in the grass or expand to an invisible horizon." Lord, give them strength.

An air expedition to Hyperborea is being prepared.

6 Just yesterday, I spoke with the governor of the Tver region. For almost seven years now, this region has been ruled by a young millionaire named Dmitry Zelenin. He is a talented and progressive man. He promised to accompany me on my search for the highest point of the Xapa Berezaiti ridge of the Hukarya Mountains. Ancient chronicles indicate that it is not far from the source of the Volga River. But

these places are so dense, so overgrown with impenetrable forest, that without lengthy helicopter flights over the Penovsky and Ostashkovsky districts, it is impossible to find it. Dmitry Zelenin's two helicopters would speed up the search.

At the foot of the glacier, the weather conditions were better than elsewhere. It was cold and dry in the glacier area, and wet Atlantic cyclones bypassed it. Therefore, the nature of the glacier zone resembled alpine meadows with abundant grass cover, sufficient to feed herds of mammoths, bison, musk oxen and rhinoceroses.

Ancient hunters needed to be coordinated and well-trained as a group. Ultimately, this determined that the cradle of the most advanced culture at that time was formed in the lands adjacent to the glacier. At the same time, Neanderthals for some reason did not settle in these areas and coexisted with Cro-Magnons, living in different localities. Approximately 12,000 years ago, the glacier began to melt. Catastrophically rapid glacier melting has occurred several times in human history. The first time was about 32,000 years ago, when, after a volcanic eruption in the Mediterranean Sea, the glacier was covered with ash, which led to a change in its light-reflecting properties.

When the glacier melted, cold masses from the Arctic broke through to the East European Plain, where they caused abnormal snowfalls. This led to a large-scale ecological disaster: the mass death of herbivores began. The golden age of humanity was over!

According to ancient Scandinavian beliefs, inhabited worlds are limited by ice mountains. And in the Russian fairy tale "The Crystal Chest": *"Ivan Tsarevich defeated the twelve-headed serpent, cut open its body, and found a chest on the right side; in the chest was a hare, in the hare was a duck, in the duck was an egg, and in the egg was a seed. He took the seed, lit it, and held it up to the crystal zope — zopa quickly melted. Myai-tsarevich brought the princess out of there and took her to omuy"*. This is a fairy tale (story) sent to us from the time of the Valdai glaciation!

In the same fairy tale, there is a phrase, *"a mozo of the state is greater than half of lovину 8TPRHfIL 8 J/GMt2.JbHJIO ZOpfb4.*

In one version of the epic, the mountain Mepy was called "made of crystal." The golden goat in this fairy tale is a secondary character, but nevertheless a significant one. In the fairy tale "The Crystal Goat," the Russians called the animal that the ancient Greeks poetically named the Ceryneian doe a goat. It was golden with copper legs, and therefore knew no fatigue — no hunter could catch it. Only Heracles succeeded in this, and the capture of the Ceryneian hind became his fourth feat. The difficulty of this feat lay in the fact that the Ceryneian hind was the favourite of Artemis, the goddess of hunting.

I have already noted that the goat remains the oldest symbol of the Tver Province. Local residents cannot explain the origin of this belief. However, the Tver goat is the Kerynian doe of the ancient Greeks. The ancient world was created by settlers from these places. They reworked the ancient myths of the Aryans in their own way. In Russia, their more archaic forms have been preserved. Let us restore the family ties: Artemis is the daughter of Zeus and Leto, the twin sister of Apollo. The residence of the goddess Leto and the sun god Apollo is the blissful Hyperborea. Hyperborea is located on the other side of the Ripaeian Mountains. And the crystal mountain and Ripaeian Mountains are one and the same at a certain period in history!

In addition to Ivan Tsarevich, the hero of the Polish fairy tale "The Magic Rope" also climbs the same

The hero of the Polish fairy tale "The Magic Mountain" also climbs the mountain. On the glass mountain, Askeladden from the fairy tale "The Princess on the Glass Mountain" finds a bride. The Latvian epic hero Lāčplēsis climbs a diamond mountain. And the Estonians call everything by its proper name, not resorting to unnecessary allegories. Their

Kalevipoeg sets off for the "blooming mountain of happiness," which is located beyond the icy mountains and snowy hills... Far to the north, after a difficult voyage through the ice, the Celtic hero Bran discovers a blissful land. That land bears a painfully familiar name — the island of Buon!

The collections of the bogatyr cycle begin with Svyatogor. Svyatogor is an exceptionally archaic character. He is notable for the fact that in none of the surviving tales does he fight with any other bogatyr. Among mortals, he has no adequate rivals. Svyatogor only competes with Mother Earth herself or begins to build a stone pillar to the sky. He guarded the axis around which the Earth and the Sun revolve: "He carried the Earth with the Sun and held the stars, and strengthened the Light." Secondly, he guarded the exit from the underworld so that the forces of evil imprisoned there would not break into our world. In Greek mythology, Svyatogor has an analogue — the giant Atlas. He also performs the function of maintaining world order — he holds the sky on his shoulders. In Ancient Egypt, they believed in the god Horus.

According to the cosmogonic beliefs of our ancestors, the World Tree represents the backbone of the structural foundation of the universe. However, the ancients had a certain peculiarity in their thinking and language. It is likely that the same words meant different things to different castes of Aryan society. The World Tree is also a system of megaliths that formed a global communication system. Stone markers, dolmens, and labyrinths are found throughout Russia, and from there they spread throughout the world. The roots of the World Tree reach the underworld in the south, while its branches support the sky in the north. The place where its crown touches the heavens is marked by the North Star (and we remember that for the Aryans, the North Star shone above the summit of Mount Mepy).

The symbolic representation of the World Tree — the initial rune of the Slavic runic alphabet, "Mir" — has now become the letter Zh. The concept of the World Tree also *found its way* into Slavic beliefs from Vedic teachings. This is also the Tree of Knowledge, poc-



in the Christian paradise, in the Garden of Eden, on the apple from which Eve was tempted. The world's ropa

was transformed by the Slavs into the white-burning stone Alatyř. This sacred rock crowns the summit of Mount Alatyř and covers the entrance to the underworld, which is guarded by Svyato-Gor. The Slavic rune "Alatyř" was eventually transformed into the Russian letter A.

The laws of Svarog are carved on the Alatyř stone, and it itself possesses magical properties: *"On the sea, on the ocean, on the island of Buyan, there is a white-glowing stone called Apatyř, unknown to anyone, under which..."*

The annual consecration of the source of the
Volga

covered by a powerful force, and that force has no end. Folklore researcher Vladimir Orlov claims that one source directly states that Alatyř is located in the Ripean ro-pax. That is, the mountain range Mepy — Xapa Berezaiti — Mandara — Hukarya is also the Slavic Alatyř. The main Vedic holiday of the Aryans has entered the annual cycle of Orthodox holidays: on the Sunday after Easter, as in pre-Christian times, *Krasnaya Zopka* is celebrated. These memories of the most ancient history of mankind have partly entered the books of world religions and partly become folklore and epic poetry. But they all date back to the period when the Aryans lived at the foot of the glacier. The main sacred place for humanity — Mepy, Xapa, Kaf, Ripei, Alatyř — is an unnamed hill on the Valdai Upland. It is somewhere near the modern cities of Ostashkov and Penov.

With the help of *Dmitry Zelenin's helicopters, we will soon find them.*

For several years in a row, the government has been organising a youth camp on the summit of Valdai near Lake Seliger. In 2009, it was visited by 40,000 people. Russian Presidents Vladimir Putin and Dmitry Medvedev came here to talk to young people. Frequent guests here include Russia's chief ideologist Vladislav Surkov and virtually all of the country's prominent politicians. They probably had no idea that right next to them, hidden away, lies humanity's most sacred treasure — its sacred centre of power.

Meet the Golden Milestone in Rossi!

R was born and lived for 33 years in the town of Semiluki in the Voronezh region. Very close to my house, the Devitsa River flows into the Don River. The residents know nothing about the history of these places — it is believed that life there began after the arrival of Tsar Peter I, who came to build a fleet. Only in recent years has the mystery of these places begun to be revealed.

Not far away is the village of Kostenki, where archaeologists have unearthed the most ancient settlement of our ancestors on the planet. Not far away is Divnogorie, where the caves of the Aryan magi were found in the chalk ropax. It is believed that the ancient religious capital of the Aryan world, Varanasi, was also located in these places, which was later recreated by settlers in India. This year, archaeologists discovered the remains of a herd of tarpan, wild horses that were also domesticated in these places. Almost all animals were domesticated here: dogs, cats, etc. It was from here that people of our modern type spread across the planet Earth. Fantastic.

But recently, historian and researcher of ancient Indian books Svetlana Zharnikova proved that the Devitsa (Devi), in which my schoolmates and I used to swim and catch gudgeon, is a sacred river mentioned in ancient Indian books. To rid ourselves

rid of the sins of our ancestors that weigh upon us and to clarify our consciousness and understanding of the laws of nature, as the rishis claimed, we must bathe in the sacred waters of the land of Kypy. One of the sacred rivers was named the Devitsa River!

Here are just a few explanations on this subject.

Astrophysicists from the Pulkovo Observatory have established that the amount of high-frequency energy reaching Earth from the centre of our galaxy is not a constant value. This discovery gives reason to believe that the ancient concept of four time periods — Yuga (Hindu calendar), known from ancient Vedic sources, was based not only on myths, but also on accurate knowledge. This astrophysical effect explains the periodic "dumbing down" of humanity, especially characteristic of Kali Yuga — an era of extreme degradation of the human mind due to people's misunderstanding of the true Laws of Nature.

Historian S.V. Zharnikova explains the geographical location where, in February 3012 BC, the last Yuga (era) named after the goddess of destruction Kali began. It is even more interesting to find out *where* this "bad era" will end. After the end of Kali's "Black Era," as the Vedas teach, humanity will enter the threshold of a new Golden Age.

According to the Mayan calendar, the general double cycle of time of about 5,000 years — the modern era — ends on 23 December 2012.

Geographically (due to the unevenness of the Earth's surface being exposed to high-frequency rays emanating from the centre of the Galaxy), at the end of the time strictly allotted to the Kali Yuga, it will end in the very place where it once began. Such is the Vedic tradition. As the ancient Aryan epic Mahabharata, in 3102 BC on the Kypy field (in Sanskrit Kurukshetra) a great battle took place between the cousins, the Pandavas and the Kauravas (both were descendants of Kypy, or "Karavya"). In this case, the name of the place

Kypy' was simply added to the word 'kṣetra', which meant 'field' in Sanskrit. Thus, Kurukshetra literally means 'field, land, homeland, country of Kypy, or Kauravas'.

The battle of Kurukshetra took place on the territory of the ancient homeland of the Aryans. Judging by the texts of the Rigveda, Mahabharata and Avesta, the ancient province of the Aryans Kypy is the black earth lands on the right bank of the Don River. Approximately where the cities of Liski,

Ostrogozhsk, Semiluki, Kursk

(KyP(Y)*)

Over the millennia, the Aryans carried the memory of their ancestral homeland and about the great river Ra (a mythical river that encircles the earth). Most likely, it was the Don River, but in later periods, the Volga River came to be called that. However, in the villages of the Voronezh region, where they speak Surzhyk, a relict form of Sanskrit (the proto-language), the letters "R" and "G" are pronounced almost indistinguishably. Thus, "Ra" became "Gaz" — hence the rivers Volga, Mologa, and Veduga.

"Ga" means "road" in Sanskrit.

The Kurukshetra region was revered by the Aryans as the "holy altar of the ancestors," where it was forbidden to commit crimes. In the Mahabharata epic, it is said that *all living beings who come to Kurukshetra are freed from zpevoe*. But it was this very land that became the site of a massacre that marked the beginning of Kali Yuga — a time of war and renunciation of Truth. The same battle is mentioned in the Scandinavian sagas. It was in this battle that most of the Scandinavian gods perished.

This rpev of ancestors has been weighing on people for many years. But today, it seems that God has forgiven people, and their consciousness is clearing. This is religious



A land hidden from the north wind

Sacred Theodoi of Kypyxuiempy (in 3150 BC)	Water bodies of modern central Poccnn (present day)
Vaka River	Vaka River
Valuka River	Valuika River
BapaAa River	Varaaina River
VaraAaka River	Varaduna River
Bapaxa River	Bapax River
Venka River	Veka River
Vishalya River	Vishlya River
Deva River	Devitsa River
Kaveria River	Kaverie River
Kyuapa River	Kumarivka River
Matur	Matur River
PanAya River (tributary)	Glakaa River (tributary)
Varun River	Voronoy River
Plaksh River	Yalaksai River
YaikAa-raka River (i.e. GlikAa River)	Pindam River, Pindovo Lake
Lake Rana	Rama Lake
Capao River	Saraev River, Capa Yna
Uplava River	River and Yalava River (merge into the Oana Pery)

Table of name matches

At first glance. Physicists argue that this is a consequence of some kind of radiation from the centre of the Galaxy. The most rapid clarification of consciousness occurs in people living today in the European part of Russia in the province of Kurukshetra. Joking aside, the ability to make planetary discoveries and generalisations is more characteristic of Russians. This has long been noticed.

In other words, to meet God, one must move to Russia or at least visit the city of Semiluki in the Voronezh region (incidentally,

the name translates as "seven lives") and bathe in the De-vice River. I know from personal experience that this leads to a global change in consciousness and opens up vast horizons of the past and future.

A list of sacred water sources was given in the book

The "Forest" Mahabharata. Interestingly, when comparing the names of the sacred waters of Kurukshetra in the Mahabharata, dating back to 3150 BC, with the names of present-day rivers and lakes in central Russia, there are some surprising coincidences, as noted by historian Svetlana Zharnikova.

- Kurskoye Pole, whose name, like Kurukshetra, is derived from the name of the city of Kursk (so similar to the Sanskrit "Kypy"), also simply adds the word "field".
- A "childhood" memory of Sivka-Burka, the kaurka (that is, the kaurka horse, which had the ability to foresee the future).
- There are many more rivers with such "peculiar" names: Kavakaurya (in Sanskrit, kava, kavya means food offered as a sacrifice to ancestors), Bolshoy Kaur, Maly Kaur, Sukhoy Kaur, Kaursky, Kaur.

Kurukshetra in Sanskrit means "land, field, country, homeland of the KAUPABOB people." This is your homeland, modern-day Russian Aryans: the legendary Hyperborea. Alas, many of us have forgotten this. But now it is time: remember our wise ancestors. It is now our duty: according to legend, the Golden Age — Satya-Yuga — must begin in our country! And soon enough...

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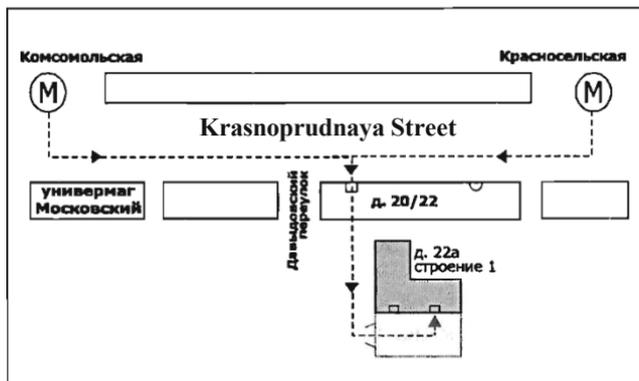
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TOM VOSKHOD, YAT TOAY1O O, A, NOJKD, Y IN GORD PJD AG'THG'M SOAN-TSG'STOYANI, O ZOKHO, A, PT TOAY1O PJEI ZIMNG'M. TJEONO :THIS IS NOCHOD,ITSP ALL NO COAHЦГ', WITH ДАГОД,ОТНЫМ КАИМОТОМ and deprived of all harmful winds Aomami and these inhabitants are groves, forests; the cult of the gods is practised

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