

Aryan Peoples in Antiquity

On the Diffusion of the Aryan Peoples in Antiquity

by Bill White

The efforts of world Jewry in academia over the past century have obscured what is perhaps the most important event in world history, which is the transformation of humanity from a pre-civilized to a civilized state – an event synonymous with the diffusion of the Aryan and Nordic peoples from their primeval, post-ice age home, either in Scandinavia or in the regions immediately North and/or East of it. This essay represents an overview of these migrations, primarily in the period c. 7000 BC – c. 1500 BC.

The Aryans are a subset of the white race and white people are European in origin. It has been said mankind has a single female ancestor in East Africa c. 80,000 BC, and this is *prima facie* incorrect for a number of reasons. First, humanity is approximately 32,000 years old. Thus mankind can not have an ancestor 80,000 years old. Second, East Africa has been chosen arbitrarily as the site of greatest “diversity” among pre-humans. The data for this is inadequate – pre-humans are so rare and temporally and geographically scattered all that can be said is that pre-humans, which were black-brown and looked like monkey-men, lived in East Africa (something which can almost be said for all of sub-Saharan today. Third, short of a fantastic explanation – like deliberate creation of man through genetic experimentation by aliens – it makes little sense that men would have one common female ancestor – 50,000 years before man differentiated himself from monkeys. Perhaps a still unknown type of pre-human developed c. 80,000 BC – mankind did not.

But regardless of where the Nordic-Aryan people come from, we know of their presence in the Baltics c. 7000 BC because they left artifacts – particularly Thor’s hammer medallions of the same type worn 8000 years later that tell us this is the home of the thunder-god.

Since the middle of the 19th Century, philologists have noticed certain basic unities in the languages of the Aryan, or Indo-European, peoples that have allowed them to identify likely points of separation of their various descendants. The Germans Celts, Latin, Greek, Persian and Indian languages all share certain words in common, while also having linguistic borrowings that indicate where their differences occurred. For instance, all Indo-European languages share common words for snow and ice; for the three seasons of spring, summer and winter, and for mountains, valleys, streams, and the sea. One word, *bhago/bhehgo* which became words like Greek *phagos*, Latin *fagus*, and German *Buche*, means “beech”, a tree. If one were to draw a line from Königsberg on the Baltic [to Odessa] in the Crimea, this tree is not found East of this line. Similarly, animals like cows, sheep, goat, bears, wolves and others were known to most ancient Aryans; but animals like the ass of Central Asia and the lion, found as far North as ancient Assyria, were not. By compiling clues like these, a point of origin in Northern Europe can be determined.

As early as 4500 BC, the Aryans, who would later explode across Eurasia, are found in the Central Asian plain on the borders of the mountains of Tibet. These Aryans are the same white people, using

derivative [words] and worshipping the same sky-father and storm-god, as the Nordics found in the Baltic c. 7000 BC. How did they get there? Likely by migrating down a path similar – just a bit east – of the path the Vikings would take while founding Russia. Travelling East across the Ukraine and passing the Caspian, the Nordic peoples entered the Trans-Oxania region south of the Urals and became distinct from Europe’s Nordics.

From here, the Aryans appear to have travelled South across Persia and along the coast of the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf to Sumer. This is the path the Jews would take 2000 years later after their expulsion from Aryan India. The Sumerians believed themselves created in Southern Mesopotamia from clay, but, barring that possibility, they are a non-Semitic people who came from what is now Southern Iran prior to 4000 BC.

Simultaneously, Nordic peoples had spread across Europe [and] likely into the Mediterranean, creating the pre-Aryan strata upon which later European civilization would be based. Circa 4100 BC, an Aryan or Nordic peoples had travelled down the Nile to Southern (Upper) Egypt to found Hierakanpolis, later center of early Egyptian civilization.

From Sumer, Aryan peoples settled the Indus river valley and Upper Egypt. Sumerian religion, which was largely adopted by the Eastern and Northern Semites, is distinct and is largely identical to that of the Egyptian Ennead, which Sumer exports to Upper Egypt by 2600 BC. Among other evidence of this export are depictions of Sumerian ships in ancient Egyptian art. Sumerian religion is also distinct from the Semitic religions, which focused on the worship of evil gods of the wilderness, of storms of darkness and of serpents. From these religious representations, and other artifacts, the “pre-Aryan” civilizations of the Indus can be definitively identified as colonies of Sumer. It is also possible that certain civilizations of East Africa, including Punt and Zimbabwe, were Sumerian in origin; these are also claimed believably for the Semitic Arabs. Black Africa has never developed indigenous civilization, through modern times.

Meanwhile, Western Europe had developed its “circle builder” civilizations – the peoples responsible for Stonehenge, amongst others, and pre-Mycenaean Greece (on the mainland, distinct from Crete). Further, the center of Aryan civilization in Trans-Oxania had shifted to just South of the Urals. Though indicated as a migration on the map, this entire region was likely the “homeland” of the Asian Aryans from c. 4500-c. 2200 BC.

It is the explosion of peoples from this Asiatic Aryan homeland that is generally cited as “the” Aryan invasion, but this expansion was, particularly for Europe, merely a re-expansion back into areas where the Nordic-Germanic peoples had already planted civilization’s seeds. These Asiatic Aryans were distinguished by their way of making war – with iron weapons and horse-drawn chariots – and from the spread of these inventions, among others, their progress can be traced. Eastwards, the Aryans penetrate to the Yellow River and found China’s Shang Dynasty, c. 1700 BC; later, a successive wave would found the Han Dynasty. In the South, these Aryans would found Persia c. 2700 BC – originally an enclave near modern Ishfahan – and the kingdoms of Aryan India, c. 1700 BC. The Aryan Indians would overwhelm the civilization of the Indus, conquer North India to the Ganges, then turn South, conquer the Negroes of Southern India, and eventually spread culture to Southeast Asia.

Interestingly, the religions of the pre-Hindu India and early Persia more closely mirror the faith of Northern Europe than those of the Southern and Western Europeans. The Zend-Avesta would maintain the memory of the great Winter and the sixteen paradises of Ahuramazda destroyed by Angra Mainyu, as well as the grove of Mimir, the palaces of King Yima; the creation of man from the tree; and the sky father Vayush – the Nordic Odin. Similarly, the Rig Veda knows of Heimdal as Agni, the fire god; of the great cow Audhumal; and of Vayu-Vata, the wind-storm god Odin.

The reason Persian and Indian religion retained a “purer” version of the original Nordic faith than the Western and Southern European versions is that it remained relatively unmixed with Semitic and Hamitic notions, of which the Greeks, Romans and Celts abounded.

To the West, the Aryans penetrated Asia Minor, Syria and Mesopotamia across the Caucasus, with the most notable results being the Katti (which settled Mesopotamia) the Hittite Empire and the Medes – who would later conquer the Persians and give spark to the Persian Empire. Like other Aryans, the Hittites worship the storm god Teshuh-Tarkhesh wielding a hammer and a thunderbolt.

Further West, the Myceneans entered Greece. Whether they were part of this Aryan migration, or a migration from Germany along the coast of the Adriatic is unknown. Perhaps both occurred. This Aryan wave eliminated the Minoans, based in Crete, and eventually overwhelmed Troy. Like other Aryans, they worshipped the lightning-wielding storm god Zeus.

Passing north of them, on a thousand-year long journey across Europe, are the Celts. At some point, these peoples seem to have given the Semitic storm god Baal primacy – at least, if the extensive worship of Baal among the later Western Celts is any indication. Aryan civilization is obvious among them – the Celts had a four tier caste system and worshipped the mend and sun-figures like Dagda – but there is a dark undercurrent. Further, their magic, the sid or Nordic seid, was considered evil.

Asian influences also crept into Greece, Rome and Persia. Despite its Aryan origin, the religion of Zarathustra absorbed pagan Semitic ideas of angels, demons and jinn and degenerated – in a manner very similar to the way the faith of the Rig Veda absorbed Dravidian ideas and became Hinduism. Greece borrowed and imported gods and goddesses like Saturn, Dionysus and Rhea wholesale from Phoenicia and Syria. Rome, which began as a pre-Aryan Nordic colony in Italy, worshipping figures like Heracles, absorbed Eastern gods with the Sibylline books wholesale after its defeat of Etruria, and became modeled on the Greek pattern.

However, all of these civilizations – the seven “great lights” of Oswald Spengler – in the Yellow River Valley, on the Indus, in Mesopotamia, on the Nile, in the Peloponnese, in Scandinavia – and in Central America, though not discussed here – derived from the same Aryan-Nordic root. It was these white people from the Northern European homeland which spread and gave civilization to humanity. Without them, there were only two alternatives – the anti-civilization of the Semitic demons, and the animal nothingness of black Africa. Thus the diffusion of the Aryans over Eurasia is the single greatest event in human history, as it is the event that laid the foundation upon which history could occur