

CHAPTER 3

ON THE DIFFUSION OF THE ARYAN PEOPLES IN ANTIQUITY

The efforts of world Jewry in academia over the past century have obscured what is perhaps the most important event in world history - the transformation of humanity from a pre-civilized to a civilized state. This transformation is 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, across the European, Asian, African, Australian and American continents. Here is presented an overview of these migrations in the period c. 7000 B.C. – c. 1500 B.C.

There are three main racial categories known to modern genetics, which refers to races and ethnicities as “haplogroups.” These races are the black, the yellow, and the white, and they are called haplogroup L, M and N, respectively. The L haplogroup is divided into six subraces, L1 – L6, of which only one, the L3 haplogroup, bears any resemblance to the M and N.⁴ M and N, however, are known to have a common ancestry in the pre-human Neanderthal people.⁵ Within M there is a division between the yellow race in Asia and the yellow race in the Americas, just as within N there is a division between the Indo-European

⁴There are approximately 2200 points of genetic difference between the L haplogroup on the one hand, and the common ancestor of the M and N haplogroups. It has been posited this is because the Negro race evolved from being of a different pre-human genus, Australopithecus, rather than the common Eurasian genus Homo.

⁵There are approximately 900 points of genetic difference between the M and N haplogroups. This is likely because the M haplogroup is primarily evolved from Homo Erectus, rather than Homo Neanderthalis.

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race and the whites of Central Asia – the Turks and Finns and Mongols, among others.

Before modern genetics, the generation that came up in the age of anti-racism was led to believe that mankind had a single female ancestor in East Africa. The date of this ancestor was debated. The theory said that the M and N haplogroups evolved from the L3 haplogroup approximately 60,000 years before Christ and then spread out across the Indian Ocean basin, Asia and Europe. This “Out of Africa 2”⁶ theory had serious problems, and required that no genetic remnant of the other pre-human species be found in modern man. When Neanderthal genes were discovered in human beings, “Out of Africa 2” became obsolete.

Under the older model, skeletons were found and described as “modern human” utilizing a very loose definition of “modern” and “human” – one that reduced “modern humanity” to the most primitive of modern Negroes. There was never the argument that the fossil record in any way showed the skulls of the white or yellow races. East Africa was chosen rather arbitrarily as the site of the second human migration. The first argument advanced was that it was the point of the greatest “diversity” – though this could also be explained by the historical record, which placed the Horn of Africa as the meeting point of the white, yellow and black races. “Diversity” proponents obscured the fact that, in a multi-regional model, the points of greatest diversity should be points where the different expanding races meet. The second argument advanced was the relationship of the L3 haplogroup to the rest of humankind; we now know that relationship is because of interbreeding that resulted from white and yellow colonization of the African Horn, and not because L3 is a root race of the Eurasian peoples.

The study of the Indo-European peoples begins in Scandinavia and the Baltics c. 7000 B.C. We are fortunate for the geological changes that preserved

⁶“Out of Africa 1” refers to a separate emergence of the pre-human species from Africa approximately 500,000 to 600,000 years ago. This is not disputed.

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these ancient Aryan communities – the sealing of the Baltic Lake and its subsequent flooding when it reopened to the sea preserved ancient communities and their artifacts – particularly Thor’s hammer medallions, of the same type worn 8,000 years later, and into the present day, that tell us Scandinavia is the home of the thunder-god. Supported by the linguistic evidence, and the evidence of the biological sciences, it is certain that the Indo-European peoples first emerged in Northern Europe.

Since the middle of the 19th Century, philologists have noticed certain basic unities in the languages of Indo-European peoples – particularly in the manner in which nouns are declined and verbs are conjugated, as well as in vocabulary - that have allowed them to identify likely points of origin and separation between the Indo-European races.⁷ The German, Celt, Latin, Greek, Persian and Indian languages all share certain words in common, while having linguistic borrowings that help trace their interactions with non-Indo-European cultures. 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 common word, **bhagol**/*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, goats, bears, wolves and others were known to most ancient Aryans, and share common words; but animals like the ass of Central Asia and the lion, found as far North as ancient Assyria, were not, and are represented often by borrowings from other languages. By compiling clues like these, and looking at where the plants and animals that the Aryans knew in common live or once lived, a point of origin in Northern Europe can be determined.

⁷Though the English language is sparse on declensions, in most Indo-European languages, suffixes are added to nouns to indicate case in a sentence – indications made in English through the addition of prepositions like “of” “to” “for” “by” and “with.” Verbs are declined to indicate tense – indications made in English through the use of helping verbs like “had” or adverbs like “may” or “will.” There are other grammatical structures, like enclitics and prefixes, which also help determine the relative similarity of two languages even when the vocabulary is diverse.

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From the Northern European home, the Aryan people spread East, where they established a second, Asiatic, center. As early as 4500 B.C, the Aryans are found in the Central Asian plain on the borders of the mountains of Tibet. It has been suggested that the home of this widespread civilization is in modern Tajikistan. These Aryans are the same white people, using a derivative language and worshipping the same sky-father and storm-god, as the Nordics found in the Baltic c. 7000 B.C. These Aryans came to Asia by migrating down a path similar to the one that the Vikings would take while founding Russia. Travelling East across Ukraine and passing the Caspian, the Nordic peoples entered the Trans-Oxania region south of the Urals and became a distinct branch of the Indo-European family.⁸

From the Central Asian homeland, the Aryans shot out a branch 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.⁹ The Sumerians believed themselves created by the gods 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 B.C. The Sumerian ruling caste was likely blond or red-haired, as they described the people they ruled over as the "dark haired peoples."¹⁰ Simultaneous with this development, a separate branch of the white race had spread across Europe into the Mediterranean, creating the pre-Aryan strata upon which later European

⁸Julius Evola has posited two centers for the Aryan people, one in the "far north" and one in Atlantis. While he is correct there are two centers, the two centers appear to be in northern Europe and central Asia. I do not attempt to account for the Atlantis myth here. It may have been a center of the civilization of the Great Mother, discussed below in Chapter 9.

⁹I follow Nietzsche's belief that the Jews are the chandala outcastes of Aryan India. Others believe they emerged from the Arabian desert, among other theories.

¹⁰The proto-Indo-European origin of the Sumerian people is not a new theory. As Dr HWF Saggs, professor of Semitic Languages at University College Cardiff, tells us in *The Might That Was Assyria*, 16, "There is a good deal of evidence in favour of the view that a particular ethnic group played a major part in the creation of what we know as Sumerian culture, although this sticks in the gullet of many younger archaeologists, who have been politically conditioned to regard it as wicked even to consider the possibility that one race or ethnic group may be more able than another."

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civilization would be based. In southern Egypt, white society begins c. 4100 BC at the city of Hierakonpolis, as the same colonists which would found Sumeria had set sea from the Persian Gulf and rounded the African horn to settle in the Nile Valley, west of the Red Sea.¹¹

Two main objections have been made to this model. The first is that the Sumerian language is agglutinative related to both the languages of the Central Asian Turkic peoples and to the languages of western India.¹² Sumerian is not, however, Semitic or Indo-European, and this has allowed the creation of a Jewish claim that Sumeria “was not a Semitic nor Indo-European culture.”¹³ But language is not culture, and other Aryan cultures in the Near and Middle East, particularly the Hittites, have been known to absorb the linguistic traits of the majority substrate over which they ruled.

Genetically, it has been argued that the Sumerians were a broad mix of people, both dolicocephalic and brachicephalic. The main studies which have been done on “Sumerian” skeletons have been on remains from between the ninth and sixth centuries B.C., and these have determined that a mix of peoples, including East Africans and Nordic or Mediterranean (this is debated) whites, inhabited lower Mesopotamia at this time. There have been no DNA tests or racial examinations on Sumerian skeletons from the pre-Semitic period of Mesopotamian history, and it is unclear if any racially identifiable remains from the period c. 4000-2500 B.C. are known. But this racial mix does not indicate a non-racial culture, any more than the current racial mix of the United States indicates that the United States is not a product of the European Enlightenment. What one expects to see is a small white racial elite governing

¹¹The Sahara Desert was not such an obstacle at this time, as it did not fully form in its current vastness until c. 2300 B.C.

¹²Though why this would contraindicate an Aryan origin is unknown. It would seem to indicate that the Aryan peoples conquered a Central Asian people prior to the emergence of the Indo-Europeans, some 2000 years after that conquest.

¹³Advanced first by Kramer, this is generally accepted, though it was a controversial statement at the time it was made, and serious scholarship does not appear to have accepted it.

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over a larger, non-white or mixed, racial population,¹⁴ and this is precisely what one finds.

In the third millennium B.C, during the height of Sumerian civilization, the Aryan peoples would leave Southern Mesopotamia and settle the Indus river valley and Upper Egypt.¹⁵ The Sumerian religion, which was largely adopted by the eastern and northern Semites who invaded Mesopotamia, is distinct and is largely identical to that of the Egyptian Great Ennead, which Sumer exported to Upper Egypt before circa 2600 B.C. This form of religion involves nine gods – one asexual creator from whom a male and female god emerge, followed by another male-female pair, and then two pairs of male and female gods. Besides the religious similarities, other evidence of this export are depictions of Sumerian ships in Old Kingdom Egyptian art, the presence of Sumerian-style cylinder seals, and the parallel nature of the culture. Though the Sumerian religion was largely adopted by the Semites, the Semites added to it certain elements, such as the worship of evil gods of the wilderness, of storms of darkness and of serpents, which allow us to distinguish the Semitic and proto-Indo-European elements.¹⁶ Just as the relationship between Egypt and Sumeria can be determined by religious parallels and the similarity of artifacts, the “pre-Aryan” civilizations of the Indus can also be definitively identified as colonies of Sumer.¹⁷ It is also possible that certain civilizations of east Africa, including Punt and Zimbabwe, were Sumerian in origin; this idea is supported by the Biblical evidence, which identifies these civilizations as Hamitic and linked to that of southern Mesopotamia. Black Africa has never developed indigenous

¹⁴What Sumerian documents refer to as the “black haired people”.

¹⁵I am here referring to a separate wave of settlement from Sumeria, 1500 years after the wave discussed in the last paragraph.

¹⁶Egyptian society was also divided between Semite and proto-Indo-European, and the Semitic faiths and cultures of Egypt and Mesopotamia also parallel each other.

¹⁷They are pre-Aryan because they are pre-Vedic. “Pre-Vedic” may be a better term. Modern “scholarship”, largely under pressure from Soviet-funded initiatives of the late 20th century, limits the term “Aryan” to Indo-Iranian culture, though that usage is incorrect.

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groups that can meaningfully be called civilizations, through modern times.¹⁸

While this was occurring in the Indian Ocean basin, western Europe developed its “circle builder” civilizations – the peoples responsible for Stonehenge, among others, and pre-Mycenaean Greece (on the mainland, distinct from Crete).¹⁹ Among the central Asian branch of the Aryans, the center of their civilization had shifted, from Trans-Oxania to just south of the Urals. This position in the southern part of the Urals, from which the Indo-Europeans would launch their invasions of southern Asia and Europe, is what is commonly referred to as the Indo-European homeland.

While the explosion of peoples from this Asiatic Aryan homeland that is generally cited as “the” Aryan invasion, this expansion was, particularly for Europe, merely a re-expansion back into areas where the white race had already planted civilization’s seeds. These Indo-Europeans were distinguished by their way of making war – with iron weapons and horse-drawn chariots. By tracing the spread of iron weapons, horse drawn chariots, and other artifacts, the conquest of Eurasia by the Indo-Europeans can be demonstrated.²⁰ Eastward, the Aryans penetrate to the Yellow River and found China’s Shang Dynasty, c. 1766 B.C.²¹; later, a successive wave would found the Chou Dynasty²². In the south, these Aryans would found Persia c. 2100 B.C. – originally an enclave

¹⁸Though black Africans have sometimes come to dominate non-black civilizations, this is usually an imminent prelude to that civilization’s collapse.

¹⁹It has been argued this civilization is Atlantean in nature, and that similar stone figures across Africa and Asia toward the Americas are related. I do not explore these questions here.

²⁰Metal working is thought to have begun in Anatolia, before the known existence of the Indo-European peoples, but iron weapons and chariots, particularly in the Near and Middle East, are evidence of Indo-European civilization.

²¹This date has been disputed as c. 1523 B.C. In this context, it is interesting to note that the Aryan origin of Chinese civilization was known to historians as late as the 5th century AD, when Jordanes tells us, in his *Gothic History*, 31, that the “Seres [are] a race that dwelt at the very beginning of their history on the shore of the Caspian Sea.” The Seres are the Chinese.

²²Much later, during a series of wars from c 1000 BC to c 771 B.C., when the old Chinese capital fell to the new wave of Eurasian barbarians. We do not dwell on Chinese history in this book. For a further and fuller discussion the classic mid-20th century history *The Rise of the West* by William H McNeill is recommended.

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near modern Ishfahan – and the kingdoms of Aryan India, c. 1700 B.C.²³ The Aryan Indians would overwhelm the civilization of the Indus, conquer North India to the Ganges, then turn south, conquer the blacks of southern India,²⁴ and eventually spread culture to southeast Asia.

Interestingly, the religions of the pre-Hindu²⁵ India and early Persia more closely mirror the faith of northern Europe than those of the southern and western Europeans.²⁶ The *Zend-Avesta*, like the Eddas, maintains the memory of the great Winter in its story of the sixteen paradises of Ahuramazda destroyed by Angra Mainyu. This epic myth – in which the great Winter begins when the nature-smith who assisted the gods in the formation of the world abandons the earth, kidnapping the goddesses of fertility – is a defining feature of Indo-European religions. The *Zend Avesta* also recalls the grove of Mimir in its description of the palaces of King Yima, part of a defining Indo-European tradition of the “hidden” or “secret” king within the Earth. The Iranian religion also recalls the creation of man from the tree, recorded in the Eddas as the myth of Askr and Embla, and the sky father Vayush – the Nordic Odin. The *Zend Avestas* Indian counterpart, the *Rig Veda*, knows of Heimdal as Agni, the fire god; of the great cow Audhumla, or Go; Vayu-Vata, the wind-storm god Odin; and the Nordic Thor as their god Indra.²⁷ 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 Near Eastern notions, which many of the cultures of Europe freely absorbed. Most of the second part of this book is devoted to a discussion

²³The kingdoms of Kosala and Moghada in the Ganges, later others in southern India, not all of which are known.

²⁴It is undeniable that the black race spread of its own accord from Africa across the Indian Ocean basin and into Eastern Asia. Black sub-races still exist in the Philippines, southern-central India, and Australia, among others.

²⁵i.e., Vedic.

²⁶A fact demonstrated very clearly in the works of the great Swedish statesman and scholar Viktor Rydberg.

²⁷See Chapter 15.

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of that question.

Travelling west, the Aryans penetrated Asia Minor, Syria and Mesopotamia by travelling across the Caucasus. This conquest resulted in the migration of the Hurrians,²⁸ whose most notable kingdom was the Mittani, the Katti (who settled Mesopotamia), the Hittites and the Medes²⁹ to the Near and Middle East. Like other Aryans, the Hittites worship the storm god Teshub-Tarkhun³⁰ wielding a hammer and a thunderbolt. Collectively, these people are Biblically known as the children of Japheth³¹ – likely from the Egyptian Iwpt, or “most select,” a translation of the term “Aryan” into the Egyptian language.³²

Farther west, just after the Hittite entrance into Anatolia, the Mycenaean entered Greece. Whether they were part of this Aryan migration, or a migration from Germany along the coast of the Adriatic is unclear.³³ Indo-European peoples certainly entered the Balkans and the Peloponnese at this time by both routes. The invasion of the Mycenaean Aryans eliminated first the Pelasgians and the Antaolians who had settled in modern Greece after being driven out of Anatolia by the Hittites. The Mycenaean then went on to conquer the Minoans, based in Crete,³⁴ and to eventually overwhelm Troy. Like other Aryans, they worshipped the lightning-wielding storm god Zeus.

²⁸Whether the Hurrians were Indo-Iranians, Indo-Europeans, or Armenian people has been the subject of debate. They were clearly ruled by an Indo-Iranian elite, and this is certain in the case of the nation of the Mittani.

²⁹The Medes later conquered the Persians and sparked the creation of the Persian Empire.

³⁰This god was known in the Western Hittite Empire as Tarkhun and the Eastern Hittite Empire as Teshub. The name Teshub has been suggested as the Hebrew Joshua or Jacob, but this is unclear. Tarkhun is the Greek Teucer. Teshub was the names the Hurrians gave to the storm god, and was adopted by the Eastern Hittites. Tarkhun may have been a name adopted by the Hittites from the chief god of the city of Wilusa—Greek Ilios or Troy. The Old Kingdom Hittite myths possibly refer to this god as Telipinu, later Kumarbi, the latter possibly under foreign influence. Telipinu is generally referred to as the “son of the storm god.”

³¹Greek Iapetus.

³²See Chapter 4.

³³See Chapter 5.

³⁴See Chapter 9 for a full discussion of the Minoan civilization of the Great Mother.

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Passing north of the Mycenaeans, 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.³⁵ Aryan civilization is obvious among the Celtic peoples – they had a four tier caste system³⁶ and worshipped sun-figures like the Dagda – but there is a dark undercurrent. Celtic magic, the Irish sid or Nordic seid magic, was considered evil. The Celtic religion appears to have blended with that of the Nordics, and the greatest hero of their greatest nation, Arthur of Britain, is a product of that interaction, appearing in the Nordic countries as Erik.³⁷

As with the evil magic of the Celts, non-Aryan influences eventually crept into the cultures of Greece, Rome and Persia. Despite the Aryan origin of Persia, the religion of Zarathustra³⁸ absorbed pagan Semitic ideas of angels, demons and jinnis. These ideas caused its degeneration in a manner very similar to the way the faith of the *Rig Veda* absorbed Dravidian ideas and became Hinduism.³⁹ 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 and Mars,⁴⁰ absorbed the Eastern gods of the Great Mother with the Sibylline books after its defeat of Etruria, and became modeled on the Greek pattern.⁴¹ This religion of the Great Mother reached as far as Britain, where Ishtar was known as Ostara and Easter, and traditions of the Great Mother cult were integrated in Scandinavia

³⁵Baal is paired with the fire god Brennus in early accounts of the Celts, among other evidence.

³⁶Dumezil has described this as a three tier caste system, but he does not consider the working / enslaved people to comprise a “caste.” This is six of one and half a dozen of the other.

³⁷See Chapter 13.

³⁸Which supplanted Iranian paganism.

³⁹I do not follow the school of thought which makes the Dravidians Aryans or even the root of the Indo-European people.

⁴⁰Either Thor’s son and Thor or ethnic variants identical with those Nordic gods.

⁴¹See Chapters 6 and 13.

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into the worship of figures such as Frey-Frode and Freyja.⁴²

However, all of these civilizations – the seven “great lights” of Oswald Spengler⁴³ – in the Yellow River Valley, on the Indus, in Mesopotamia, on the Nile, in the Peloponnese, in Scandinavia – and in Central America⁴⁴– 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.⁴⁵ 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.

⁴²See Chapters 6, 9 and 11 in particular, below.

⁴³In his *Decline of the West*, or, literally translated from the German, *Darkening in the Land of the Sunset*.

⁴⁴Like China, the Americas are outside the scope of this book.

⁴⁵I do not discuss the religions of black Africa in this book. However, Juju, the predominant religion of pre-Christian Western Africa, is based upon the worship of the orishas. The religious premise is that the orishas are demons that hate men and enjoy seeing them in pain, thus, causing pain to other men wins the affection of the gods.