

SUMERIAN TURKS: CIVILIZATION'S JOURNEY FROM SIBERIA TO MESOPOTAMIA



Exploring the Roots of Our Civilization:
Sumerian Influence on Ancient Egypt, Greece and more

Mehmet Kurtkaya

I dedicate this book to:

Ataturk

my late grandfathers Mustafa Türkođlu and Hamit Kurtkaya,

my late aunts Ruhsar Türkođlu and Pervin Omay,

my late uncle Nuri Kurtkaya,

my late father Aydil Kurtkaya,

my mother Bercis Kurtkaya for her 80th birthday,

and to my aunt Meral (Meral Kaya) for encouraging me to write.

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Sumerian God, Bull with man's head. 2500 BC

Preface for 2019

The year is ending in a few days, and I am confident that 2019 will bring more truth and more people-centered solutions to economic and social ills.

When I had first published this book in December 2016, I wrote that it will hopefully change history books around the world. Today, I am happy to say that genetic study results published in the last two years confirmed my research and writings.

I have since published three more books, "Sun Language Theory Proven! The Birth of Languages and Civilizations" (December 2017), "The Origins of Ancient Greece, the Etruscans, and Rome" (March 2018), and "English was Turkish: Sumerian roots of Indo European languages" (December 2018).

On the archaeogenetics front, there have been many groundbreaking studies published in the last two years that are guaranteed to change history books. These include research results regarding the Siberian Upper Paleolithic (Stone Age) people including the so-called mysterious Ancient North Eurasians, the origins of the Greek civilization, the Etruscans who founded Rome, as well as ancient sites in Turkey / Anatolia, Iran, Central Asia, Europe and the Americas.

The genetic imprint of the so-called mysterious Ancient Northern Eurasians whose first genetic evidence dates back to 24,000 years ago, and whose homeland is now known to be the area I had suggested in this book, was found in Iran, Caucasus, and Central Asia, some dating well into the Bronze Age, the era of the flourishing of the first major civilizations of the world,

starting with Sumer in 3000 BC. These genetic studies also confirmed migrations from Siberia to Near East, Europe, Central Asia just like I had established here, long before these studies!

Let's start with an obvious game changer.

First of all, it was shown that Minoan Greece (2900BC) was founded by the people who had migrated from Turkey/Anatolia and who had some Caucasus and Iran ancestry. Hence, Greek civilization was not indigenous, the study proved, it was founded by migrants. This fits well with the ancient Greek historians who had claimed that some of their ancient cities were founded by the barbarians. The identity of these migrant people and the name(s) of the culture(s) and language(s), can be found in this book.

Second, Mycenaean Greece (1700-1600BC) which is known to have deeply affected Greek mythology and civilization including Classical Greece was also founded by the people who migrated from Turkey/Anatolia, but had Siberian / Eurasian Steppe ancestry in addition to Minoan-like Caucasus and Iran related ancestry.

That must have been a shocker for those who have taught Classics at universities, and claimed that Greek civilization was indigenous.

These are genetically proven facts which confirmed my writings regarding Ancient Greece, published before this study! I had also named names since I had used archeological, mythological and linguistic information published in the last 150 years in addition to available genetics info at the time of publishing, as well as my own findings and insight.

Let's move to Western Mediterranean.

Ancient genome in Balearic Islands (Ibiza, Mallorca and others) in Spain, Sardinia and Sicily Italy showed that these people had Iran-related ancestry which proves maritime migrations some 4000 years ago across the Mediterranean, just like I had shown! These studies, including genetic studies regarding Italian populations, both modern and ancient, as well as genetic comparison of Italian and Turkish cattle have confirmed the findings of my book on the origins of the Etruscans and Ancient Rome.

There were even more shocking genetics news, for example, that the population of the British Isles were replaced by the migrating Bell Beakers who had ancestry from Central Asia.

Geneticists have given archeologists and historians a run for their money, beating their main stream texts at every turn, and in every instance. The same applies to main stream linguists too. Science always trumps corporate propaganda.

Needless to say, genetics don't say anything about cultures and languages which really matters. My books provide info on who these people were as well as info on their cultures and languages.

I have added three more chapters that include latest genetics and archaeological data reconfirming the content of my book. I have added them to the end, so that it will be easier for the reader to compare and confirm.

Mehmet Kurtkaya, Istanbul, December 16, 2018



Sumerian Tablet. From Shuruppak or Abu Salabikh, Iraq, circa 2,500 BCE.
British Museum, London. BM 15826 Photo by Gavin Collins, Wikimedia

Foreword

Why did the Sumerians and Egyptians build pyramids?

Who invented the wheel and where did they do it?

Who were the Sumerians?

Why did they call themselves “black-headed” people?

How did they influence other ancient civilizations including Egypt, India, Greece, Rome, and our modern life including our modern languages?

These are all major questions waiting to be answered, but there is one question that must be asked first: *Where did the Sumerians come from?*

All the important ancient civilizations, including those of the Sumerians, Egyptians, and Ancient Greeks, are said to have appeared out of nowhere!

Interestingly, "out of nowhere" is a leitmotiv in Western history books and academic circles: Sumerian, Egyptian, Greek, Gur (Hurrian), Etruscan, Indus Valley, and most other ancient civilizations supposedly all came out of nowhere! Who knows, maybe there is a region on earth called “nowhere”, and that's what Western academics mean.

Yet, there is undeniable physical evidence pointing to the roots of ancient civilizations. Not only that, there are also books published in the West since the 19th century pointing to the origins of Sumerians. Unfortunately, these are seldom mentioned anywhere!

Here you will find what is memory-holed, lost in history and history books, but that's only part of it. This book is the broadest analysis of Sumerian origins ever released!

I have also added my own research, findings, proofs, and suggestions to 160 years of literature on Sumerian-Turkish comparisons. This book will *hopefully* change history books around the world.

Sumerian and Mesopotamian cuneiform scripts in general also provide information on Elam, Scythian, Hatti, Hittite, Turuk, Hurrian, Gutian, Ogur and Oguz Turkish, and Hyksos civilizations.

Sumerian artifacts and mythology also point to the roots of ancient Egypt and Greece! There are some articles and books from Western academics addressing parts of the Sumerian influence on Ancient Greece and Ancient Egypt, but none that describes the big picture of the roots of human civilization.

At this point, I should say that I am not a historian, and that helped me a lot in seeking and finding truth!

Luckily, I am not alone. On the internet, I have seen many Western and Eastern amateur researchers and bloggers who provide better analysis than academics on a wide range of social issues, including history research, because it's primarily a question of intention.

How did I get involved?

I became interested in Sumerian origins about five years ago. I knew Sumerian civilization was the first major civilization on Earth and I had read a book or two on Sumerians by Muazzez Ilmiye Cig, a centenarian dubbed as the last Sumerian Queen in Turkey, but that was it. I knew about Sumerian civilization, but not about their origins.

I had a general interest in history, anthropology, and how societies evolved from simple hunter-gatherer groups to today's complex econopolitical systems.

I had also heard of the Sun Language theory of Ataturk, a revolutionary linguistic theory for sure, and his Turkish History thesis, the companion to the Sun Language theory. These theories are largely based on Sumerians being Turks, but they also rely on Turkic-Maya comparisons.

I am an Ataturkist and throughout the decades I have seen all these Western-educated 'fake news' people in Turkey, Wall Street controlled Turkish Media, Westernized Academics, and their audience mocking Sun Language theory. That, for me, was an indication that the theory might be true. Still, it was only an indication, not the proof!

I am a mechanical engineer with a master's degree, an internet travel portal owner, and an activist who has started the 'Let's Save Emek Movie Theater' campaign to save a historic movie theater from Wall Street bankers' and their Turkish cohorts' demolition for land speculation. I had also written extensively on a variety of subjects, from ending capitalism to film reviews.

Five years ago, a discussion on Sumerian origins caught my attention. I am not sure which article provoked my interest, but in my spare time I started searching for things related to Sumerian and Turkish history on the internet. Then, in June 2013, Muazzez İlmiye Çığ published a book “Sumerler Türklerin bir Koludur” (Sumerians are a Turkic people). After reading that book, I became really interested in the subject, and I decided to dig deeper into Sumerian origins and how Sumer relates to other ancient civilizations.

I embarked on a journey on the internet that took me back 5,000 years to Sumer in Mesopotamia, to Ancient Egypt, Ancient Greece, India, Afghanistan, Babylon, Ural Mountains in Russia, Gut, Hittite, Hurrian in Turkey, Elam in Iran (forerunners of the Amazon?), Mayans in Central America, and to Gobekli-tepe some 12,000 years ago, the only civilization in the list before Sumer. And even to Siberia in Russia.

About 4 years later, here's the result.

Note: This book covers the largest ever analysis of Sumerian origins. It includes a list of books and articles published in the last 160 years on Sumerian-Turkish comparisons, as well as some groundbreaking suggestions on the study of their most under-appreciated neighbors, including Gur (Hurrians) as the most probable founders of Ancient Greece. As such, I dedicated my efforts to working on major clues while I proposed as many side research areas as possible. Some of the chapters in this book are written only to provide a direction for further research rather than a broad analysis of the subject.

Introduction

You are reading this thanks to Sumerians!

Writing was first invented in Sumer about 5,200 years ago with the use of pictograms, then it evolved into logograms, and finally to cuneiform a few hundred years later.

Writing is not all that the Sumerians invented. Math, banking and finance, mythology, astronomy, architecture, engineering, astrology, state, democracy, schools, music instruments, and the first existential myth Bilgemes (Gilgamesh) are among many Sumer firsts.

The Sumerian language is the first known human language.

Eridu (Iraq) was the first city in the world.

The first revolution in history was in Sumer, which set slaves free. In fact, the Sumerian word 'ama-gi,' meaning 'return to motherland', is a result of Ur Kagan's (Urukagina) reform.

The first legal code in history (code of Urukagina in 2400 BC) and then a more detailed code, the first extant law code (Ur Nammu in 2000 BC), are also Sumerian firsts.

Let us not forget that their civilization lasted around 2,000 years, the longest of ancient civilizations, and their language was still in use by scholars 2,000 years after the Sumerian civilization "ended".

Sumerian people invented beer! They loved beer, drank it with straws to filter out impurities, and even used it for curing ailments (don't try it at home!).

Astrology and astronomy, calculating time, plowing and irrigation are all major features of the Sumerian civilization.

24 hours in a day (updated by the Ancient Greeks from Sumer 12 hours/day), 60 minutes in an hour, and 360 degrees in a circle are all Sumerian conventions resulting from the sexagesimal (base 60) number system they used instead of the decimal system (base 10) we use in most everything else today.

Thinking that we use time and degree conventions invented by the Sumerians some 5,000 years ago is fascinating, and certainly this is only a small, partial list of Sumer inheritance within our modern civilization. This is proof that history affects us deeply even if we know nothing about it.

Although Santayana's quote "Those who do not learn from history's mistakes are doomed to repeat them" is true, especially for modern times when Western propaganda is thick as a brick and slimy as a snake, history is even more than that.

The history of humanity, what we call civilization, is more than intrigue about learning of our history; it is the pursuit of the paths humans have taken to come to where we are and where we can go from here!

Thanks to hundreds of thousands of cuneiform tablets, we know a lot about their culture. Still, there are tablets sitting in museums awaiting transliteration and translation.

The lamentation of a father about his lazy son is familiar to any parent today. The love poems of Inanna (the Sumerian Goddess of love and war) would make today's feminists think twice about the role of woman in Sumerian society some 5,000 years ago.

They were a slave society. There were big land owners, but there was also temple land that belonged to the priests and kagans that people used. The major tenets of the Sumerian finance and interest systems are still used in the capitalist West today, but with a major difference: they not only had debt jubilees every seven years, but also had at least one revolution, led by Ur Kagan (Urukagina).

The Sumerian city state had a social role as well. People were helped. Sumerian Turks took care of their elders and children. Social bonds contributed to the flourishing of Sumerian civilization.

And there are at least some Sumerian words still in use, such as:

Abzu => Abyss

Barbar => Barbarian

Ki => Geo, as in Geography

Gina => Canal, Channel, Cane (From Wiktionary)

Agar => Acre, Agriculture

Dumugir (citizen) => Democracy

Sumer civilization is the single most important civilization in history. Yet, the history of Sumer is not taught in schools and is seldom mentioned in the media.

Why?

Discovery of the Sumerian Civilization

Ancient Greek and Roman Empires are recent as compared to Sumer civilization!

In fact, Sumer civilization predates ancient Greek and Roman civilizations by at least 2,000 years. It also predates ancient Egyptian civilization by a few hundred years. The contributions of Sumer civilization to Egyptian civilization are immense. The Sumerians influenced the Egyptian pyramids and hieroglyphs, to say the least. Much less known, and even less mentioned, is Sumerian influence on Ancient Greece, most probably through the Gur / Hurrian people.

Sumer civilization was completely unknown until the mid-18th century. Their cities remained buried under dust in today's Iraq for 3,800 years! It was probably the biggest discovery in the social fields, especially in the study of history at the time, perhaps of all time. The surprise and excitement in European research communities was palpable as more linguists and historians started working on this long-lost but finally-found civilization in the second half of the 19th century.

Up until the discovery of the Sumerian civilization, the Egyptians and Babylonians were known as the founders of the earliest major civilizations on earth. This idea was universally accepted as fact in Europe for at least one thousand years. At first, the British archaeologists and orientalist thought this new discovery solely consisted of the Babylonian (Akkadian) language spoken about in Hebrew religious texts.

While deciphering cuneiform from the Behistun inscription, researchers Edward Hincks, a priest from Dublin, and Henry Rawlinson, an English officer and a colonial statesman, noticed that it had non-Semitic text within. They have recognized the syllabic nature of another language, additive (agglutinative) characteristics of its words, as well as the structure of its sentences to be different from Afro-Asiatic (Semitic) languages. They have classified this new language as Turanian (Turkic), but did not name it.

The story of the cuneiform discovery is thoroughly described in a paper written in 2011 by professor Kevin Cathart (Emeritus professor, Dublin) where he shows it was Edward Hincks' linguistic genius which made the discovery possible, and Hincks was aided by a laborious Henry Rawlinson. In the West, the contribution made by Hincks is hardly mentioned, and he is long-forgotten by scholars.

Who were the Sumerians and where did they come from? Who were their neighbors?

As mentioned before, this question was first answered in the 1850s: Turanian (Turkic) of Asian origin, specifically Central Asian and Siberian origin.

A young Frenchman Julius Oppert, who later joined these two British researchers, named this new civilization as Sumer based on one reference found on one tablet. Oppert agreed with British orientalist Hinck and Rawlinson that the Sumerian language was of Turanian origin, in the beginning.

In their time the identification of Sumerian origins was mostly based on linguistic considerations. Geographically, Turkish was the most widespread language in Eurasia which met the linguistic criteria.

French orientalist Francois Lenormant also compared mythological aspects of Sumerian civilization with Asian Magic in addition to linguistic comparisons, and wrote a book to publish his findings in 1874: *La magie chez les chaldeens et les origines accadiennes*. He had classified Sumer as Scythian (Turkic). He used the word Akkadian instead of Sumerian as the name of these people.

The first 20 years, from 1855 until 1874, Sumerian language was accepted as a Turanian language by prominent orientalists of the era until a completely unqualified person, Joseph Halevy, claimed there was no such language as

Sumerian, nor such people, and what the European researchers had found was only a secret communication method for Babylonian priests!

He had nothing to back up his claim other than barbaric Turks could not have been the founders of the first major civilization on earth, Sumer, which was later conquered and usurped by the Babylonians. Interestingly, except Lenormant and Oppert, most everyone at the time played along with Halevy until his death in 1907. Oppert later switched to an isolated language claim. Hence Sumerian research was hampered for 30 years and beyond.

Some Europeans, most of them Hungarians, continued working on the origins of Sumer.

Over the last 160 years many studies, articles, and books were published by British, French, Finnish, German, Turkish, Azerbaijani, Kazak, Greek, Hungarian, and Russian scholars proving Sumerian to be a Turkic language.

Since the existence of a distinct language called Sumerian is now universally accepted as a fact, including in the West for over 100 years, it is claimed by the overwhelming majority of Western academics, as well as Wikipedia, that Sumerian is a "Language Isolate" with no known linguistic relatives! Wikipedia does not even have an origins page for Sumerians to display existing information and theories on the subject like it does for other ancient peoples, such as the Etruscans.

Even Muazzez Ilmiye Cig is listed on Wikipedia as an Assyriologist. She is dubbed as the last Sumerian Queen in Turkey and has nothing to do with Assyriology. She is a Sumerologist. She has been working on Sumer research all her life and she's over 100 years old, a big difference that completely disregards the Sumerian civilization.

In time, Sumerian was compared to other existing languages including Tamil, Bantu, Japanese, and many others. It is now certain that the Sumerian language shares words with almost all languages, including English and the so called Indo-European languages.

The number of cognate matches and the significance of the similar words in a language establishes whether there is a genetic relation between two languages. There must be more than just a few word matches to establish a genetic connection. Structural and grammatical correspondences must hold as well. By far, most word matches come from Turkish, followed by Hungarian, and then by several other Ural Altaic languages such as Finnish, Japanese, Korean etc.

Still, equally important are the archaeological, cultural, genetic, and other data.

Sumerians were not indigenous to the region. The civilization had appeared rather abruptly at previous Neolithic sites of hunter-gatherers and desert people.

There are some major questions to be asked if one wants to know more about Sumerian civilization.

The first question about Sumer origins would of course be: Where did they come from? Everyone agrees they came to Mesopotamia from somewhere else, but where from?

They were not space aliens, that much we know! In fact, I remember as a teenager in high school friends were talking about some book called "*Chariots of Gods*". I was amazed at the questions the author Erich von Daniken raised, but since I was solidly a math and physics guy learning

science I had found his extraterrestrial claims as bullshit. And they are bullshit.

Later, Zecharia Stichein continued the space alien nonsense.

The second question one must ask regarding Sumerians is **how could they disappear without leaving any trace** after building the single most important civilization in history, a civilization which affected others deeply?

The third and least asked, if ever: How can a language be isolate when the Sumerian people had so many trading contacts from Turkey (Anatolia) to India, from Afghanistan to Egypt?

They imported semiprecious stones such as Lapis Lazuli mined in Afghanistan thousands of kilometers away, along with gold and silver from neighboring lands. In return they “exported” mostly grains. How were they able to communicate with people so far away and how did they know what to trade and how to trade?

And so comes the fourth very important and never rigorously asked question: Who were their neighbors who **supposedly** each spoke an isolated language which all happened to be non-Afroasiatic/Semitic, non-Indo-European, agglutinative, and SOV, just like the Sumerian!

SOV means subject-object-verb word order. The most widespread language with this characteristic is Turkish. For example, in European languages the word order is SVO (subject-verb-object).

Not only the Sumer people, but also their neighbors to the north in Anatolia (Turkey), mispronounced as Hurrians and Hattis, to the east Elam, the invaders from the Northeast, the Gutians, all spoke a non-Western language

with similar grammatical traits that shared at least part of their vocabularies.
And these people, like the Sumerian people, migrated from someplace else to what is today Turkey, Syria, Iraq, and Iran!

From where?

Problems with Western Social Research, especially on Sumer

About a century ago, the great Upton Sinclair, an American activist, author whose novel “Oil!” became the inspiration for the famed film “There Will Be Blood”, and one of the last real journalists of the West, made this great observation:

“It is difficult to get a man to understand something, when his salary depends upon his not understanding it”.

Financial, religious, political, and racial considerations deeply affect studies in social fields.

Few in the West, and in the post WW2 Western vassal Turkey, want to know the truth. Sumerians were a non-Western language speaking people and the founders of the first major civilization at the ultimate roots of "the West"!

Unfortunately, almost all educated and Westernized Turks simply copy what Western academics tell them, which are mostly lies. And they gladly and professionally betray Ataturk.

The dispute that ensued 20 years after Sumer civilization was discovered is described in the research paper published in 1991 by professor Jerrold S. Cooper (Posing the Sumerian Question: Race and Scholarship in the Early History of Assyriology).

Instead of seeking the full truth, many academicians search for partial truths that fit their existing agenda. Big private donors influence some university studies, such as banks and corporations that have political agendas, yet academic problems go beyond the issue of sponsor influence. There are political, religious, and racial affiliations that get in the way of truth.

Bias is not the only reason for the failures of Western social research. The research in linguistics, history, anthropology, and all social fields are fundamentally flawed.

Academics are only trained in one discipline and overlook the findings in others. This gives them a narrow and fractured view of world history. Unless of course their idea of history is to confuse and obfuscate, which is the case for the rulers of the West!

Claiming and working on civilizations as if isolates, like most Western scholars do, devoid of their environment is another obstacle. A civilization must be analyzed within a context including their geography, neighbors, trading partners, and their languages. Unfortunately, the spatial and temporal continuity of history is, mostly willfully, neglected.

Western academics overall do have censorship, bias, and prejudice, but even then there are honest Western academics who form a very small dissident minority that mirrors the situation in politics: a very small number of truth tellers versus a lying political colossus.

So, the definition of Western Academics and the West applies to the bulk and not to the few dissidents. There are Western academicians that not only seek truth but also do major contributions to social research but they are far few and between. Their voices are rarely heard.

Still, one should also note that even with garbage spewing from mainstream academics some precious truth seeps out, just like Wikipedia holds a lot of truth right next to a lot of lies and censorship.

It requires vast amounts of time to sift through information, but thanks to the internet this can be done by opening parallel browsing windows, digging deeper in search results, and consulting the work of amateur blogs whose aim is to work on their hobbies, advance their cause, or simply seek truth.

Amateurs are more likely to tell the truth!

The Real Sumerian Problem

The problem regarding the origins of the Sumerian civilization is called The Sumerian problem.

Nothing can be further from truth!

Since 1850 British, French, Finnish, German, Turkish, Greek, Hungarian, Azerbaijani, Russian, and other scholars have published many books and articles showing that Sumerians were Turkic (Turanian, Scythian) people.

The real Sumerian problem, however, is how come a civilization so important gets so little coverage in books, education curriculum, and the media. And very little research is done in academic circles!

It was known by the English archaeologist Leonard Wooley's time, when he stated in the 1940s that Sumer inventions are at the root of the many tenets of Egyptian, Babylonian, and Hebrew civilizations.

160 years after its discovery, the number of researchers working on Sumer is ridiculously small around the world compared to the number of people working on Egyptian, Babylonian, Greek, or Roman civilizations. **Most of the recent work on Sumerian studies comes from amateur writers!**

Starting in the 1950s, American scholar Samuel Noah Kramer worked extensively on Sumer and popularized this civilization in his books, especially informing people of the very firsts in human history. Yet today only a handful of Americans, mostly amateurs, bring real insight and information into Sumer research, or show interest in their civilization,

culture, poetry, society, and beer. At least some libertarians use the ama-gi freedom sign. In Europe, except for some interested Hungarians and Finnish amateurs and scholars, no one knows about Sumerians.

A few scholars from Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, other Turkic nations, and Turkey do publish on Sumer civilization, but only occasionally.

Why so little?

It seems like Sumer civilization stays under a “cultural dirt” as opposed to the physical dirt it was buried under for 3800 years until its discovery in the 1850s.

On the internet, there are a few interesting pages on Sumerians, but when it comes to websites, apart from my website sumerianturks.org, there is only one comprehensive website, sumerianshakespeare.com made by Jerald Starr, an American enthusiast who had successfully deciphered tablet number 36 as the world's first political satire.

Some universities publish articles and papers for academicians, but not for the public.

Ataturk's Sun Language Theory

Sumer studies received a major boost in the world during the 1930s thanks to the efforts of the revolutionary founder of Turkey, Ataturk, whose Sun Language theory was mostly based on the existing findings indicating Sumerians were Turks who had migrated from Central Asia to Mesopotamia.

Ataturk also started research on Mayan language and civilization to test his theory by sending an ambassador, Tahsin Mayatepek, to Mexico for Mayan research. His last name was given by Ataturk, a combination of Maya and tepek. Tepe means hill in both Mayan and Turkish languages. I should add that the English word top is similar to tepe!

Sun language theory basically states that Turkish was either the first human language or the one which directly descended from a proto-human language and in time has shaped, or affected, other languages in the world.

Ataturk placed great importance on Sumer and tried to make it popular in Turkey by naming the most important state bank he founded as Sumerbank. This bank was the driving force behind Turkish economic growth in the 1930s with its industrial production and retail companies.

He also named EtiBank (Hittite/Eti), the state-owned mining bank to make sure the people knew about these ancient civilizations.

Above all, he founded a Sumerology department in Ankara University's Language, History, and Geography Faculty, the very first, and still only, one in the world.

Everywhere else in the world, the study of the Sumerian civilization is a minor branch of Assyriology.

Sumerian Turkish comparisons picked up steam thanks to Ataturk who placed great importance on Turkish language research, which, until his time, had been carried out by European and Russian scholars for more than 200 years. In fact, the first Turkology department was founded not in the Ottoman Empire, but in Budapest in the Austro Hungarian Empire in late 1800s. Under the Ottoman Empire, Turks were considered by the aristocracy as lesser people and Ottoman economy, hence monarchy, was run by European governments and banking powers.

Ottomans since the reign of Mehmet the Conqueror in the 1400s had done no research, neither in science or social fields, and were puppets of European powers. The people who did get involved in engineering or scientific work were persecuted by the Sultan and religious clergy supported by European powers. To help visualize what the Ottoman Empire was like, one can consider Saudi Arabia today as the closest thing.

After Ataturk's passing, US co-opted, or funded, Turkish fake nationalists with a deep inferiority complex towards the West and later generations of Western brainwashed/educated Turks, whether they called themselves Ataturkist or not, parroted Western propaganda ridiculing Ataturk's theory which was and still is the most far reaching theory in linguistics.

"The Sun is dead, so did the Sun Language Theory," declared one Western brainwashed Turkish scholar right after Ataturk's death and all the work on Sumer and Turkish languages were shelved, except Western propaganda and lies.

Ataturkism in all economic, political, and cultural aspects died in Turkey on November 10, 1938.

Since there was almost no real Ataturkist in Turkey at the time of his death in 1938, and only a handful of them afterwards, Turkish people are not aware of Sumer civilization nor of its significance. The Sumerology department in Turkey remained in name only, like everything else Ataturk had built while many people received government salaries faking research.

Westerners, their “bought and paid for” tools, and Western brainwashed Turks try to ridicule Sun Language Theory while cherry picking a few, probably wrong, word correspondences Ataturk worked on as if every word comparison suggestion must be correct to uphold a theory.

Or they attack the name of the theory "Sun" which refers to how the human language came about which has little to do with the core and basic premises of the theory.

Sun is the oldest known cult people worshiped, so the name choice is just fine.

And then some people name one Kvergic as the person behind the theory, completely disregarding all the work done by Ataturk plus all the books he had read from European writers as well as the language papers presented to him in person by major European researchers of the time along with those of Turkish scholars.

Moreover, they also do not know about Mustafa Celaleddin Pasha's book, history of Ancient and Modern Turks, which Ataturk read with great scrutiny and underlining important sections. Ataturk has spent as much as 5 years on Turkish language studies, inventing new words still in use in

today's Turkish while still president and dealing with both internal and foreign affairs. At times, he would read books non-stop for more than a day and his aid would wipe his eyes with a special solution to ease the pain from this non-stop reading.

The findings here, both from established academics and amateurs alike, Western or non-Western, along with my own will shed light into the history of Turkey, Mesopotamia, Egypt, Greece, Iran, and subsequently world history itself.

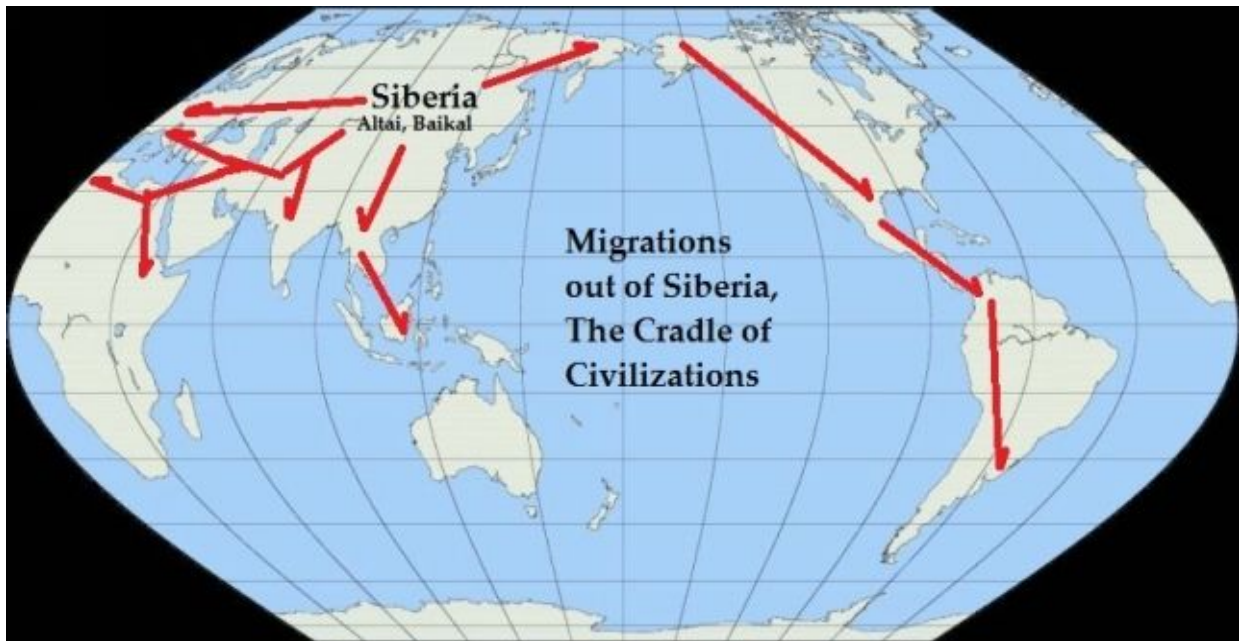
Linguistic, archaeological, cultural, geographical, and genetic proofs will be outlined and at times unanswered questions and potential research areas will be listed. I analyzed Sumerian neighbors and corrected historic errors.

An overall understanding of history will bring pieces of the puzzle closer.

Establishing Sumer firmly as Turkic, along with a deeper look into its neighbors would be the crucial step in proving Ataturk's Sun Language Theory, the most important linguistic theory ever.

Migrations: What made Civilizations!

Siberia-Central Asia from the Altai to the Urals: The Cradle of Civilizations



To say, “migration is part of the human existence” would be an understatement. Migrations are what made civilizations, what brought us our modern life!

The latest archaeological and anthropological research has proven major migrations and mixing of modern humans with long extinct human relatives, the Neanderthals and the Denisovans. That came as a shock to many as the Out of Africa theory did not predict this. It was generally accepted, with few objections, that modern humans moved out of Africa some 60,000 years ago and went on to populate the world while other human relatives around the world went into extinction.

Modern Humans interbred with the Denisovans, Neanderthals in Altai, Siberia

Recent DNA works on human remains and even DNA extraction from mineral deposits tell a different story. And the more researchers analyze newly found graves, artifacts, and tools, the more they realize Neanderthals had at least some of the capabilities of humans and they were not just some dumb, powerfully built species that they were made out to be.

Even in Africa, we now know Homo Sapiens (modern humans) were not alone and coexisted with homo Naledi, a newly discovered hominin.

An even bigger surprise was the discovery of a finger bone and some molars of a species unknown until 2010, in Denisova cave, in the Altai mountains, Siberia. Researchers named this new human relative after the name of the cave: Denisovans.

Denisova cave is unique in the world, because it is the first and still only place where Denisovan remains have been found. More importantly, it is the only such cave that shows coexistence of humans, Neanderthals, and Denisovans! These are immense discoveries in anthropology.

Humans interbred with the Denisovans as well as the Neanderthals. All modern people outside Africa have 1.5-4 % Neanderthal DNA which contributes to many of their features from skin/hair color to immune system, but is also responsible for higher risk for some common medical conditions such as Type 2 diabetes and depression.

Denisovan DNA found in Inuit people from Greenland gives them cold resistance genes, Tibetans cold air and high altitude adaptation, and it gave

South Asians, Melanasiens especially, immune system as well as fat and blood sugar level related genes.

The work on Denisovans is a new research area and there may be new surprising findings coming out of Siberia and potentially China, where new finds in a cave may be confirmed as the remains of Denisovans.

Denisovans are believed to have roamed vast lands of East Asia from Siberia to Australasia between 100,000 and 40,000 years ago. Neanderthals lived between 250,000 and 30,000 years ago, mostly in Europe.

Hence, in the last 30,000 years, only modern humans existed in Eurasia.

If you consider the last 35,000 to 50,000 years of human existence, you'll see one location, Siberia, stand out in human migration history: migrations out of Siberia starting about 10,000-20,000 years after migrations out of Africa.

From Siberia to North, Central, and South America: Native Americans

Migrations from Siberia to the Americas via the Bering Sea land bridge is a universally accepted fact that archaeological and genetic data confirms. These migrations took place between 24,000 BP and 6,000 BP. While some archaeologists date the first migrations to 15,000 years ago.

Existing archaeological and genetic data proves that all Native Americans migrated from Siberia.

There are countless proofs, from Inca mummy La Dancella to the works of Russian geneticist Oleg Balanovsky and Valery Ilyinsky's proving Altai peoples from Siberia are closely related to Native Americans, as well as many research papers from American scientists. In fact, the idea that Native Americans are descendants of the people of Siberia crossing the Bering Sea is 100 years old!

The reason for these migrations is not established yet. We now know from haplogroup studies that the area between Altai mountains, Baikal, and Baikash lakes to be the central location from which dwellers/natives of Siberia migrated. **And this is the exact area of the ancestral land of the Turks and the Mongols!**

The migrations continued on foot until 12,000 BC, when the Bering Sea land bridge was completely flooded with rising sea levels from Ice melting during the Last Glacial maximum. There is research data which suggests that migrations through Bering has continued after that date.

From Siberia to Europe

Thanks to DNA studies done on human remains, migrations to Europe from Siberia is now confirmed as a fact at least since 24,000 BP.

Between 1928 and 1958, Soviet scientists had excavated a Siberian site in Mal'ta, Russia, near Lake Baikal, and unearthed a trove of Venus figurines along with the skeleton of a juvenile, all dating back approximately 24,000 years. The figurines were intriguing, because they were similar in style to ones made by European hunter-gatherers. (from <http://www.livescience.com/41363-ancient-siberian-dna-native-americans.html>)

From Siberia to Southwestern Asia (Middle East) and North Africa

It is no wonder that Sumerians, founders of the first major civilization, were another migrating people. The world was less populated and people moved to another location due to natural causes such as famine due to overpopulation, drought, cold, heat, floods, and other natural conditions and disasters. The location Sumerians moved to was largely inhabited when they settled in southern Iraqi valleys and marshlands between Euphrates and Tigris, called Mesopotamia.

Sumerians settled in around 3700 BC and founded first the cities of Eridu, Kish, Lagash, and later Ur and Uruk. These cities became thriving centers of attraction. It is estimated that the Sumerian city of Ur had a population of 40,000 people at its peak, some 4,000 years ago! And that's when the world population was very small compared to today. This is not only due to their own population increase, but also to the immigration of both the Afroasiatic/Semitic locals and the migrations of Turks from both central Asia and neighboring lands.

Sumerians welcomed their Afro-Asiatic (Semitic) neighbors, hunter-gatherer, nomadic desert people (Akkadian who later became Babylonian), into their society. Over more than a millennium they mixed into Sumer civilization and even some of them became kings of Sumer. Gradually, they outnumbered the Sumerians and conquered their cities.

To understand the concept of the mixing of people in Mesopotamia and city states, one should look at both the ruling people and the general population.

Frequent internal skirmishes and wars between city states occurred within Sumer. There were also external attacks against Sumer cities from their neighboring Turkic tribes and kingdoms. Sumer attacked neighboring cities too. The frequency of wars is not well established during the 2,000 years of existence of Sumer.

The local Afroasiatic tribes, called Akkadians and later renamed Babylonians, first attacked Sumer in 2400 BC led by their King Sargon of Akkad and ran over Sumer civilization. The final attack from the Babylonians was led by Hammurabi and this marked the end of Sumer civilization in its entirety. Invading Babylonians usurped and continued the Sumerian civilization, adding to it for better or worse. For example, Babylonian Hammurabi codes are based on a Sumerian Ur Nammu code established in Sumer 300 years earlier, but are more elaborate.

The Sumer civilization did not exist in a vacuum as it is also known from the neighboring so called Hatti, Hurri people of Anatolia and Northern Iraq and Syria, Kas, Turukku, Gut, Elam of Eastern Turkey, Western Iran, Anau, Gonur Tepe, and Altin Tepe in Turkmenistan to the East of the Caspian Sea. Indus Valley and Harappan civilization in Northwest India, Bactria in Afghanistan, even Meghara in Pakistan and Tepe Sialk, Jiroft, Chiba, and many other sites in today's Iran.

Eastern and Northeastern civilizations are well established, all the archeological, trade data reveals the direction from which Sumer people came.

By and far Sumer was the highest civilization, mostly because of their invention of writing, but probably due also to their secluded location and

fertile valleys. They were the most advanced, but they were not the only civilization! There were many other sites.

Many of these sites appear simultaneously or hundreds of years later than Sumer so they are an indication of an ongoing Turkic migration from Central Asia which historically covers the area between Altai and Ural Mountains in the East West direction, and from Siberia to Hindukush mountains in the North-South direction.

Russian chemistry professor Anatole Klyosov's work on genetic information obtained from the graves, or haplogroups, show the migrations of people from Central Asia/Siberia towards the Middle East and North Africa.

There is also a possibility that Sumerian Turks came from the Caucasus direction between the Caspian and Black Sea rather than directly from Turkmenistan, probably originating in the Ural Mountains. These migrations must have been huge and must have come wave after wave over millennia.

And there is proof of the late migrations from the Huns in 200 BC until the Mongolian Empire led by Cengiz Kagan/Khan in the 14th century for about 1500 years.

All this historic data would make the Turkic migrations towards the Middle East and Turkey a continuity for at least 5,000 years, and probably beyond, all the way to 12,000 years BP, the time of last Glacial Maximum when Central Asia flooded. Gobeklitepe in Southeastern Turkey might provide some clues.

Both Soviet archaeologists, and later ,Turkic researchers from Turkmenistan, Kazakistan and others have documented history of the floods in Central Asia, and of a period of drought lasting millennia starting at around 7,000

years ago, which could be the reason for the Turkic migrations that brought Sumer people to Mesopotamia.

There is a very important myth called Ergenekon that describes how Turks had run away from others be it Turkic or Chinese tribes and found a valley to settle only to be faced with an overpopulation problem sometime later (like shuruppa in Sumer). They had to melt iron mountains to find a way out of this overcrowded valley. Overpopulation may have been a reason for the later Turkic migrations and attacks towards Europe and Mesopotamia, as well as south to India.

Some of the important civilizations and people around Sumer, in addition to Egypt and Greece are:

- Hurri (misnamed)

Hurrians are recorded at least 2400 years ago and may have come to the area earlier. In Turkey.

- Hatti (Misnamed) in Turkey.

- Turukku (Misnamed)

The first mention of the word Turk in a record. In Turkey, Syria, and Iraq.

- Subar

Subar is a known Turkic tribal and state name which survives today in the name Siberia, Chuvash republic in Russia, Suvar people, and Sabir people in history. They were Northern neighbors to Sumer Turkey, Syria, and Iraq.

- Elam. Iran.

- Gutians (Misnamed) Iran, Iraq, and Turkey

- Kas – Kassite (Misnamed) Iran, Iraq, and Turkey.

Gobeklitepe, 12,000 years old, is the world's first sacred site (temple)

Gobeklitepe is the oldest temple in the world, built on top of a hill located near the Southeastern city of Sanliurfa in Turkey. It is not far from Sumer lands located to its south. However, 7,000 years separate these two civilizations.

Can Gobeklitepe offer some clues about migration patterns from Siberia, Central Asia, and the Urals thousands of years before Sumer?

Are there any similarities between the two cultures?

Is it even conceivable that the existence of Gobeklitepe could be one additional (even if unnecessary) proof for the origins of Sumerians?

Sumer is a very advanced civilization comparatively, but one can find some striking similarities between Gobeklitepe reliefs and Sumerian reliefs and tablets! There is no doubt that Sumerians have inherited or advanced some of the beliefs of Gobeklitepe's semi-nomadic hunter-gatherers.

Before going into the details, let us first look at the position of the temple. It is located on top of a hill! This immediately reminds us of the Sumerian Ziggurats and Egyptian pyramids which are both mountain-like structures! There is a very important similarity between Sumerian Ziggurats and the temple of Gobeklitepe: it took an immense amount of man power, skilled labor, and social coordination to gather, drag, and sculpt these huge stones,

an effort that we see in Sumerian step pyramids and even more so in the Egyptian pyramids!

The social aspects and implications of such large social endeavors is not discussed enough. A class society, or at least a society with shamans and chiefs, with strong spiritual/religious beliefs must have built Gobeklitepe.

Why did hunter-gatherers build Gobeklipepe?

To find a fact-based answer, we must use known information from hunter-gatherer societies in other parts of Eurasia, as well the first major civilization Sumer, to reveal the unknown (Gobeklipepe).

Yes, thousands of years separate these two civilizations, but there is no indication of a major civilization change in the Neolithic life in Eurasia before Sumer. There are some important developments, many Neolithic cultures and sites, but overall change is gradual. It accumulates in Siberia, in Central Asia from the Altai mountains to the Urals especially, but the civilization leap happens with Sumer! (An interesting article on social changes of the last 50,000 years in Eurasia by Lars Hennings. (http://www.ssoar.info/ssoar/bitstream/handle/document/49798/ssoar-2016-hennings-Introduction_EnglishVon_der_Hohlenmalerei_zur.pdf?sequence=1))

We also know that social stratification started before agriculture. In fact, social stratification existed in nomadic Turkic tribes for thousands of years, and in hunter-gatherer societies too, before they settled. In Siberia, some Turkic tribes had nomadic and settled lives at the same time.

We should expect some major similarities between Sumer and Gobeklipepe people as Sumerian Turks had many of the beliefs of hunter-gatherer societies and shamanistic practices known all over Eurasia and the Americas in the Paleolithic and Neolithic period (over 12,000 years).

There are mythical, spiritual, and cultural reasons for building step pyramids and pyramids. We should compare the Gobeklipepe site with the vast

information we have from Sumerian Ziggurats, artifacts, and tablets to check for similarities and differences.

Humanity's 250,000 years long journey can be seen as a transition from the animal state to human state, of which the last 50,000 years saw the most phenomenal changes.

Even in Sumer we see humans as part of a broader animal life, especially through their myths. Animals in reliefs represented gods in Sumer, like the bull head represented the sun and the sky gods. So, when dealing with Gobeklipe we should extrapolate back from Sumer to come to a better conclusion about their beliefs while keeping in mind that Gobeklipe was a hunter-gatherer religious site unlike Sumer (see Gobeklipe archaeologists' blog: <https://tepetelegrams.wordpress.com/>). Hence, animals can also be representatives of tribal affiliations seen in Eurasia and North America.

Excavated top layer in Gobeklipe shows 4-5 meters high T-shaped stone pillars in a circular arrangement just like Stonehenge, but from 8,000 years earlier. Archeoastronomists tell us that this structure relates to sky/solar observation. Seems appropriate, but that's only part of the story since the Gobeklipe people were not observing the sky for the same reason as today's astronomers do!

Circular stone pillar arrangements probably represent the sun. A stone ring found at the site might also represent the sun or the full moon. The only constant perfect circle in nature is the sun!

This opens for us a new window, towards the sky!

Gobeklipe was a sky observatory AND a temple as they believed in sun/sky gods just like in Sumer!

Handbags of gods in Gobeklitepe, Sumer and Maya civilizations

A very interesting detail in stone reliefs is the handbag of gods that we can see in Gobeklitepe (13,000 BP), Sumer (6,000 BP), and Maya (5,000 BP) reliefs - BP meaning before present.

Mathematically speaking this cannot be a coincidence. The people who built these civilizations must be the same, or at least their cultural roots must be the same! We need to evaluate all these seemingly unconnected civilizations together with known migrations from Siberia.

The handbag may represent a child, a son probably, or knowledge coming from the sky/sun. One must look closer into Sumerian myths to find an answer.

Bulls in Gobeklitepe

We know that Bulls/Aurochs are specially portrayed by the hunter-gatherers of Gobeklitepe. We find a bull cult some 6,000 years later in Hatti in Turkey (Anatolia)!

The Neolithic site of Catalhoyuk had a bull cult 8,000 years ago! And in Sumer, bulls represented sun and sky gods, their highest god. So, there is continuity in the most important animal for civilizations in Mesopotamia and Turkey for thousands of years!

Rock art in Central Asia, Siberia, and Anatolia (Turkey)

Late proto-Turk researcher Servet Somuncuoğlu traveled thousands of kilometers to photograph rock art and cave paintings from Siberia/Central Asia to Turkey. He has demonstrated the similarities between them to prove that the Neolithic and Paleolithic people migrated from Asia to Turkey and the Middle East many thousands of years ago.

Stone Totem Pole of Gobeklipe and the World's Oldest Wooden Totem, Shigir Idol in Russia

One of the most interesting finds in Gobeklipe is a stone totem pole. Archaeologists of the dig say it is quite similar to the totems found in Pacific Northwest coast of North America!

This, together with the handbags of the gods, further proves the connection between the hunter-gatherers in Gobeklipe and the natives of North America.

We know for sure that the natives of the Americas migrated from Siberia across the Bering Sea in waves of migrations! The earliest migrations happened 24,000 years ago, and the second wave was around 15,000 years ago. Gobeklipe is about 13,000 years old.

There is even more: the world's oldest wooden totem displayed in Shigir Idol at the Yekaterinburg History Museum in Russia!

Originally a 5-meter-high totem pole from 11,000 years ago from the Ural Mountain region in Russia it reminds researchers of 5-meter-high stone totem pole in Gobeklipe, though they have differences as well. It is a small world after all!

A totem pole is a spiritual monument with tribe and clan association found in hunter-gatherer societies. Totems have pictures of animals and men, along with symbols or symbolic objects. It has both social and spiritual value.

In a 2015 Siberian Times article (<http://siberiantimes.com/other/others/news/n0376-shigir-idol-is-oldest->

wooden-sculpture-monument-in-the-world-say-scientists/) Professor Mikhail Zhilin, leading researcher of the Russian Academy of Sciences' Institute of Archeology, tells that the people who built the totem lived in total harmony with the world, had advanced intellectual development, as well as a complicated spiritual world! What he says applies to Gobeklitepe as well. Moreover, he says that people were passing knowledge unto next generations through the symbols on the totem.

'If these are images of spirits that in ancient times people believed inhabited the human world, the vertical position of figures (one above the other) probably relate to their hierarchy,' said author Petr Zolin, citing scientific work by the chief keeper of the Shigir Idol, Savchenko, and Zhilin.

Professor Mikhail Zhilin states that 'Cross, rhombus, square, circle depicted the fire, or the sun, and so on.'

This is a very important note that applies not only to that wooden totem, but to Gobeklitepe as well.

The T-shaped pillars are arranged in a circle on one level and in a square on another. T-shape may be a semi-finished cross representing the sun. Or they could be men standing with heads. Even though recent work of Edinburgh scholars interprets the depictions on the stones as stellar events, it is only one hypothesis.

The wheel is invented near the Urals and arrived at Sumer just like the people who built the totem poles in Ural may have arrived from the Urals to southeast Turkey 7,000 years earlier. This may be another strong indication of the continuity of migrations from the Ural-Altai mountains (Central

Asia/Siberia) to Anatolia and Mesopotamia (Asia Minor/Middle East) over thousands of years.

Why did the Sumerians and Egyptians build pyramids?

The pyramids are the most famous wonders of the ancient world, they inspire awe and mysticism. Even though they have been known for a long time, there is a major, yet largely unanswered, question:

Why did the Egyptians build the pyramids?

The obvious answer is "for spiritual, religious reasons" but why the pyramid shape? Don't they look like man-made mountains in a sea of sand? Yet, there are no mountains in the region, just the Sahara Desert and the Nile. Where would they have gotten the idea from?

For an answer, one must dig deep in both geography and history.

The first ever pyramid built in Egypt was the one in Djoser, almost 100 years earlier than the famous one in Giza. It is a step pyramid unlike the well-known pointed top, flat side pyramids that we know of Giza.

Step pyramids were platforms/terraces built one on top of the other with a decreasing surface area as it rises. It has steps and people could climb to the top of the pyramid. The most famous step pyramids are the ones in Central America built by the Mayas and Aztec, but they are certainly not limited to that part of the world.

Egyptian pyramids surely were an engineering advancement over the step pyramids but this change in design was probably for spiritual reasons. They

approximate mountains better than the step pyramids. And one must also consider that no man can climb Egyptian pyramids, unlike step pyramids.

Egyptian pyramid marks a modified ritual and belief system compared to the spirituality symbolized in step pyramids which were also part of a temple complex. The burial grounds, the tombs for both the pharaoh and other aristocracy is part of that major change.

Egyptian pyramids did not come out of nowhere, they evolved out of step pyramids.

Step pyramids, less known than Egyptian pyramids, can be found all around the world, from Sardinia, Italy to Caral in Peru and they are themselves an evolution from raised platforms used as ritual grounds in Neolithic sites such as Stonehenge and earlier dated sites in Central Asia.

Still, the question lingers, why build a step pyramid and why the mountain-like shape?

Ziggurat, the Sumerian step pyramid

There was only one civilization near Egypt which had step pyramids central to their social and religious life. That would be the most ancient major civilization of the world, Sumer in what is today Iraq, not far from Egypt. Unfortunately, ziggurats are neither famous nor known outside a small group of professionals and fans. **Yet, Ziggurats are the first step pyramids in the world!**

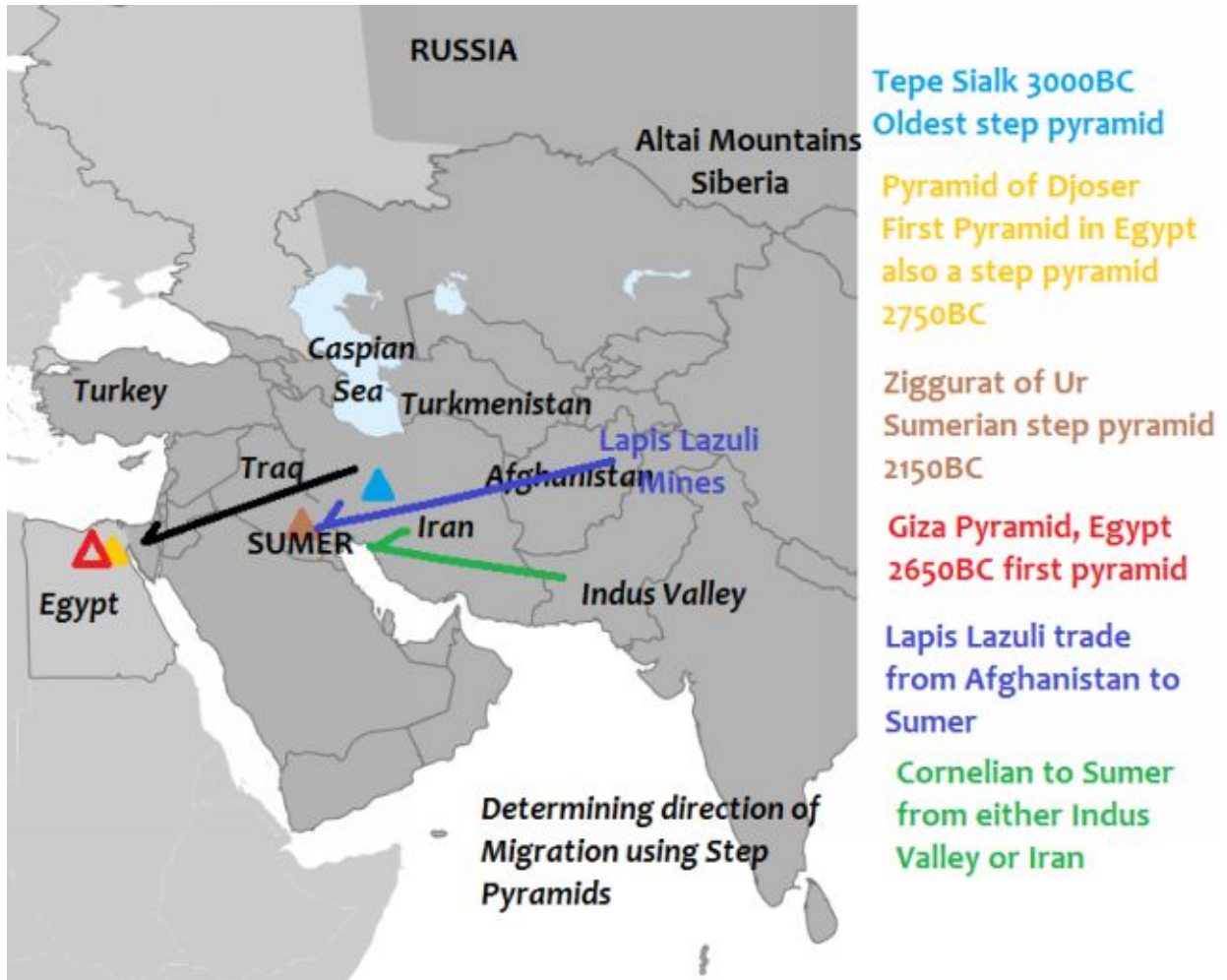
Sumerian civilization's most remarkable monument was Ziggurat where rituals were held and sacrificial offerings were made.

Where did these civilization makers, Sumerians come from? Today, there is convincing archaeological evidence which indicates the direction of migration of Sumerian people and ziggurats are among the most important evidence!

Although Sumerian people invented pretty much everything that underlies our current civilization, the first known Ziggurat step pyramid built 400 years before the step pyramid in Egypt, and older than any known ziggurats in Sumer is located in middle Iran, not far from the Caspian Sea and Turkmenistan! Tepe Sialk dates back to 5,000 BP. There are other ziggurats in Iran but this one is the oldest in the world.

There is no way an invention that not only requires revolutionary engineering skills of the time but also representative of a unique belief system would be built by different people in neighboring lands! That's mathematically, statistically impossible! The same people definitely built step pyramids and pyramids.

So, mapping the trail of Ziggurats chronologically, from the oldest to the newest, would show- the direction these people have arrived from!



Tepe Sialk Ziggurat, Iran, 3000BC

Pyramid of Djoser, Egypt, 2750 BC

Giza Pyramids, Egypt, 2650 BC

Ziggurat of Ur, Iraq, 2100 BC

The fact that the oldest ziggurat is located in mid-Iran, south of the Caspian Sea and modern Turkmenistan is a major indicator of the direction of

migration of the civilization who built these structures. The finds in Jiroft, Iran, of a temple structure which is hypothesized to be a primitive ziggurat, an elevation platform the likes of which have been found up north in Neolithic sites of Turkmenistan prove that Ziggurat is a south Central and southwest Asian invention finding its way with bigger and more elaborate forms in their new location in Sumer and Egypt as precursor of the famed Egyptian pyramids. Let us also not forget that the trail does not stop at Egypt but goes South to Sudan hundreds of years later.

Step pyramids and the pyramids are the biggest evidence of the migrations of the people who build them!

Turkmen sites in Northern Iran very close to Turkmenistan and not far from Anau, Gonur Tepe Neolithic sites date back to 6,000 BP. In fact, Altintepe, a Neolithic site inhabited for 8,000 years in southern Turkmenistan has a primitive step pyramid/raised elevation as a shrine.

This finding weakens one hypothesis that the people of Maykop culture in the Caucasus to the West of the Caspian Sea descended to Mesopotamia to form the Sumerian civilization. At best, it could be partially true as there were waves of migration throughout the 2,000 years of Sumerian civilization.

At least the last 500 years of migrations/attacks towards Sumer lands (from 2400BC to 1900BC) is well documented. (The ergativity of the Sumerian language provides plausibility to the Migration from Caucasus hypothesis but archaeological evidence of Ziggurats during proto-Elamite period suggest that they have come from the East of the Caspian Sea where people speaking the same language lived.)

Lapis Lazuli, Carnelian trade routes

Sky colored lapis lazuli was a major part of the Sumerian mythology and the most important gemstone for them. Yet there are no lapis lazuli mines in the area. In fact, the closest lapis lazuli mine is in Afghanistan more than a thousand kilometers away!

The trail of ziggurats coincides with the trade route of Lapis Lazuli from the Badokskan Mountains of Eastern Afghanistan. A Turkish retired emergency physician, Dr. Metin Gunduz had demonstrated by analyzing lapis lazuli trade in a 2012 article published in an international anthropology journal that Sumerians' original location was Turkmenistan.

I should add that lapis lazuli is found in pre-dynastic Egypt about 6,000 years BP and the transportation route inevitably includes Sumer lands! Lapis Lazuli trade coincides fully with the trail of pyramids! The people who have brought the Lapis Lazuli gemstone from Afghanistan were the same people who built the pyramids. Like pyramids, lapis lazuli is central to their culture!

Considering Indus Valley-Sumer trade and the carnelian transported from India, as well as the Neolithic sites in Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, and Iran, we can easily conclude that there was no one isolated civilization but centers of advanced civilization founded by Sumer/Subar Turks. Just like ancient Greece was not isolated but was part of Mesopotamia, Egypt, and Anatolian civilizations even though it was the most advanced during the antiquity (600 BC-0), as shown by the Korean Australian historian Hyun-Jin Kim. Sumer must have been the most advanced of a region, a network of civilizations.

The westward Turkic migrations from Central Asia to Iran, Anatolia and Mesopotamia was persistent throughout history for thousands of years and the last two thousand years are well known. Earlier migration waves are recorded in Sumerian tablets as Turuk(ku), Gut(ian) people about 4400 years ago.

The leading hypothesis as to what caused Sumer Turks' migrations is that last glacial maximum climate change brought dryness to Central Asia forcing the Turks to migrate in all directions. Migration is a leitmotiv in Turkish history.

A Short Side Note on Kurgans

Ziggurats are also reminiscent of Kurgans, burial mounds spread all over Eurasia and the Americas. Kurgan is a Turkish word and it has the same kur stem as in zi (gur) rat with the same meaning in Turkish - Gan is probably synonymous with "tag" or mountain in Turkish. "Netherworld Spirits Mountain" is what Ziggurat probably means in Sumerian Turkish.

Interestingly Kurgans are burial grounds but ziggurats are known to be for spiritual ceremonies and not for burial. On the other hand, Egyptian pyramids do contain burial grounds for the royalty. Egyptian pyramids seem to have similarities to both Kurgan and Ziggurat, as if they are a combination of both.

Egyptian Pyramids: Sacred Mountains of Siberia!

Sumerians worshipped many Gods but An, the Sky God was their ultimate God. They also believed in Sky heaven, above the visible sky, where Gods resided. They called this God heaven Anunaki.

Both step pyramids (ziggurats) and Egyptian pyramids rise towards the sky. They were the tallest man-made structures of their time.

They rise as high as possible towards AN, sky God and sky heaven!

Interestingly, throughout history major religious buildings were built to be as high as possible. Even today the height of skyscrapers is a show of power and an object of national pride. Sumerians were more advanced than the indigenous people of the lands they have migrated to, so pyramids were not a show of power towards others but a way to worship their Sky God.

Pyramids were probably the only way for them to go as high as possible but there is another major indication for the significance of the pyramid shape to Sumerians!

We know that the trail of ziggurats by themselves prove the main direction and the general area from which Sumerian people came from and establishes their ancestral home as Central Asia a vast geographic area with steppes, lakes, and mountain ranges. The fact that Sumerians came from Central Asia was one of the evidences for Ataturk's Sun Language Theory. We also know people by the name Subar and Kenger (Kenger is how Sumerians called their land) historically have lived in Central Asia and Iran for thousands of years.

Since the origins of the pyramids in Egypt and Sumer have been found, their shape can be explained by comparing the cultural and religious role of mountains among Siberian Turks and the role of Ziggurats in Sumerian society. Let us also note that Russian and Soviet researchers as well as Hungarian scholars have started and/or have contributed greatly to research in Turkic people's history, mythology and Turkology in addition to European scholars since the 18th century.

Written Proof

Goddess Inanna's descent into the Netherworld is the earliest of the Sumerian myths that we know from cuneiform tablets.

The verses regarding mountains define them as reaching high heaven as written by the late American Sumerologist Samuel Noah Kramer who not only provided a major contribution to research but also introduced Sumer civilization to a greater audience.

Via Japanese scholar Toshikazu Kuwabara's paper (A study of terminology of the Netherworld in Sumerian-Akkadian Literature) we may see some aspects of Sumerian mythology:

“My house which stands from the very heavens upon the earth”

In Sumerian language Ki denotes earth and An denotes sky and sky god. Ki is the basis of the word geo as in geography and “an” (which also means sky in Sumerian) the probable basis of the word sun in English.

Other very important verses from Sumerian myths:

“Man the tallest, cannot stretch to heaven

Man the widest, cannot cover the wider world”

The above lines from Gilgamesh and the land of the Living Sumerian myth clearly show what height means for the Sumerians: a way to reach heaven above! Pyramids are tall and wide, just like the mountains.

The word Kurgal: the great mountain is an epithet of Enlil, the God of Air. In the below sentence the great land is actually the great mountain (in Sumerian the word is Kurgal)!

“Sumer, the great land, the country of heaven and earth”

Let us also see some lines from the Sumerian Cattle and the Grain Myth:

Upon the mountain of heaven and earth

When An had spawned the Anunnaki...

In Sumer, the cosmic mountain signified a united heaven and earth, the base being the earth and the Netherworld and the top reaching the heaven.

All this centers around the belief in Sky God An and Sky Heavens central to a Sumerian belief system and mythology.

What do ziggurats Sumerian step pyramids and Egyptian pyramids look like? Man-made mountains! Moreover pyramids, like mountains, rise towards the sky, as high as their technology allowed!

Pyramids are the representation of the beliefs found in Sumerian Myths written in cuneiform. The reason for Sumerians building the pyramids - and step pyramids prior to them- is right there in their myths and in writing, no less!

Mountains were in fact central to Sumerian mythology and there are no mountains in Sumer or Egypt where the pyramids were build!

Mountains in Turkish Mythology of Siberia and Central Asia

Mountains according to Siberian Turks were sacred, the higher they were the closer to gods Turks thought, just like the Sumerians! In fact, Tengriism is the Turkish religious belief in Sky God/Kok Tengri.

The cosmic mountain is central to Turkish mythology too!

In Central Asia many mountains and mountain ranges were named after Gods such as the current Tanri Mountain which is the same word as Dingir in Sumerian, the highest Sumerian God whose Sumerian sign looks like a star and was the major clue for the British researcher Edward Hincks to classify Sumerian as Turkic back in the 1850s. **So, we find the name of the highest god of Sumer civilization in Central Asia today with the same word and meaning!**

There are uch-Sumer peaks in the Altai Mountains. As an interesting side note, Sumeru/Sumerula is the highest Buddhist Mountain. Once more, we see a mountain is named after highest God and with Sumer/Subar names.

For many Turkic people, mountains were also grounds for sacrificial rituals. Shamans would and in some Altay tribe still do pray to the mountains. They would lay food, sometimes sacrifice animals during rituals.

Some mountains were seen as layers reaching the heaven of Ulgen, one of Primordial Turkic Gods in Turkish mythology in Siberia.

One should also note that Siberian Turkic mythology is extremely vast, probably dwarfing any other ancient mythologies.

Muazzez Ilmiye Cig wrote in her 2013 book "Sumer are Turkish" that Turks could not spell out the name of the mountains out of fear of retribution/reprisal so they gave the same mountains many names. Some Turkic tribes in Altai region would whisper around the mountains to not anger the spirits.

They feared the power of mountains and offered sacrifices to them, such as white horses in some Hunnic tribes some two thousand years ago. These sacrifices were made to heal their sick, to revere their ancestors and do other ritualistic acts to show their respect to the mountains.

In a Sumerian tale, the war goddess Ninurta gives a mountain as a gift to her mother. The word orta (war) is still used in Turkish as Ordu/Army and is the source of the English word horde as well as the Pakistani language Urdu.

For Sumerians, Ziggurat must have been the mountain of underworld spirits. Zi means spirit, Gur/kur have two meanings, the underworld, and the earth.

Ziggurats/Egyptian pyramids are the image of the cosmic mountain depicted in shamanistic rituals and Turkic people's beliefs whose ancestral home is Siberia.

Sumerian- Ancient Egypt relations:

As seen here, the people who built the pyramids in Ancient Egypt and the step pyramids before them were Sumerian Turks. Supporting evidence of Egyptian-Sumerian relations can be found in Egyptian hieroglyphs! They are similar to early Sumerian writing system based on logograms and pictograms. In time, Sumerians developed a much more advanced writing system, called cuneiform.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY: (May 30, 2017)First ever genome study of mummies reveals they were more Turkish and European than African This very important study focuses on a much later period in Egypt history when Egypt was ruled by the Hyksos people (1400 BC), more than 1000 years after the beginning of the Egyptian civilization. This discovery provides further proof to my theory that Hyksos was mispronounced Oguz Turk (Hyksos=Uguz/Oguz, see chapter on Hyksos):

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-4555292/Study-mummies-reveals-Turkish-European.html>

ANOTHER IMPORTANT NOTE: New discovery in Kazakhstan published on August 17, 2016, provides, even more proof to my theory. It's not the world's 1st pyramid but clearly shows the existence of central Asian pyramids about 1,000 years later than that of Djoser step pyramid in Egypt. The first pyramidal structure Ziggurat is in North/Mid Iran from 5,000 years ago and closer to that pyramid in Kazakhstan than that of Egyptian ones:

<http://www.livescience.com/55796-ancient-mausoleum-not-worlds-first-pyramid.html>

Dingir/Tengri Sumerian Turkic Sky God

Religious or spiritual beliefs go back a long time in human history, tens of thousands of years at least. However, the belief in a sky god is a major change, and its existence was first recorded in Sumer some 6,000 years ago, though archaeological evidence indicates that the belief in sky god goes many thousands of years in hunter-gatherer societies.

The Sumerian Sky god is called **An**.

An is also the highest god in the Sumerian civilization.

Dingir is the word for god in Sumerian.

The Turkic Sky god is Tingir/Tengri, the same as Dingir.

It is also the highest god in the ancient Turkic peoples' religion and is still considered as such by many Turks.

Dingir (Tengri) and An are not only the same words in both cultures but are also the same concepts.

Can one word really prove that Sumerians are Turkic people? (In fact, two: Tengri and An.)

It may go a long way in that direction. The word Dingir characterizes major aspects of one civilization, it is a system of beliefs, hence it is not a word that can be loaned!

In modern Turkic cultures, Tengri is the only god, while back then in Sumerian culture it was used as the name of a god in general and they had many gods, An, the Sky god being the highest.

Above all, it is the most important concept in their civilization. In both Sumerian and Turkish, An has a dual meaning for both the Sky and the Highest Sky god. An meant sky in Turkish, too. In today's Turkish, tan is used for dawn. As a side note consider the similarity of the words dawn and tan.

Tengri/Dingir unifies the Sky Heaven and this world as well as the spirits of humans, animals, and things. It may or may not have elements of Shamanism, though it is often accompanied with shamanistic rituals.

All the above exist both in Turkish and Sumerian civilizations!

The Sumerian sun god is Ut. In Turkic languages, the words Ot and Od mean fire.

Od Ana means Fire Mother, who is the Fire goddess in Turkish mythology. Note the word for mother in Turkish is Ana, and in Sumerian it is Ama.

This belief system still lives in parts of Central Asia, Siberia, and to a lesser extent in Turkey. (See more info on Shamanism in Sumerian and Turkic civilizations and the Sumerian and Turkic Tree of Life.)

In the 19th century, a politicized word Turan (Tur-An) was used to refer to Central Asian and Siberian mostly-Turkic people. This Turkish word from many thousands of years ago meant the land of the Turks, but at the time of its use in the 19th century by German Max Muller and Hungarian scholars it was used politically, mostly against Russia by the Western powers even

though it was not invented for that purpose. Nowadays, Ural-Altaic classification is used to mean Turanid/Turkic.

Hungarians and Mongols, too, were part of the so-called Turan family, but they were relatively small in both geographic area and population size. Many different Turkic languages were spread over millions of kilometer squares throughout history and still are today.

The Turkic civilizations of Central Asia had been brought to the attention of European intellectuals during the 18th century Enlightenment period.

Both French, De Guignes and Jean Sylvain Bailly did work that stand out among others. They proposed Central Asia and Siberia as potential birthplaces of civilizations including the European civilization. Amazingly, at their time, Sumerians had not yet been discovered.

So, Hincks was not shooting in the dark when he classified Sumerian as Turkic in mid-19th century. Rawlinson was more inclined to classify it as Mongolian, but later agreed with Hincks.

Siberia is the cradle of civilizations, including the ancient civilizations of North and South America.

Amazing, isn't it? Even more amazing is that the European scholars, De Guignes and Jean Sylvain Bailly, had imagined that in the 1700s, a full century before the Sumerian civilization was discovered.

Unfortunately, Europeans today don't know much about their own history or their own true intellectuals! Europe has lived under a capitalist/London/Wall

Street banker darkness since 1848, and especially since 1989, the fall of the Berlin Wall.

Fortunately for the world, honest Western academics and intellectuals included, capitalism has terminally crashed and the times are changing!

Shamanism in Sumerian myths and civilization

Shamanism is of Asian, and most probably of Siberian, origin. When someone in the audience asked a top Siberian Shamanism expert, Michaly Hoppal, while he was visiting the 2014 Istanbul book fair as part of the Hungarian delegation: "What is it that you did not do in your academic life you regret not doing," he had replied "not learning Turkish."

Shamanism can be found among the Turkic populations of Russia's Siberia such as Khakas, Teleut, and Yakut, as well as the Central Asian Turkic populations such as Kazaks, Uzbek, Kirgiz, and Turkmen. In Turkey, Turkic Alevi populations (Alawites) have elements of Tengriism and Shamanism in their traditional culture, which they have partly kept after migrating to Turkey from Central Asia.

Shamanism goes back millenniums and probably tens of millenniums. Shamans have a totem animal: a wolf, a crow, a bear, or a bull, which is the tradition seen in hunter-gatherer populations.

Shamanism is not Tengriism (Turkish Sky god religion). It may be present in societies who believe in Kok-Tengri (Kok means both Sky and Blue in Turkish. Note that the blue-colored stone, lapis lazuli is the most important stone in Sumerian mythology).

Lapis lazuli is an important semi-precious stone used by shamans of Siberia. There are only two mines in the world used by ancient people for extracting lapis lazuli. One is in Siberia, and the other one is just south of Siberia in the Afghanistan Hindi Kush mountains. The one in Siberia is near lake Baikal,

ancestral home of the Turks, and the one in the Hindi Kush mountains where Sumerian lapis lazuli was mined has been amid Turkic territories throughout history.

Shamans fulfill many roles in society: they are believed to be able to contact the spirits of the dead and of things, to be oracles, to heal people, to chase evil spirits, to organize sacrificial rituals, and to bring charm/luck. It is believed that during their rituals, shamans go through pain so other people don't have to.

Hoppal explains many different characteristics of shamans and Shamanism in his book. Siberia is largely considered to be the birthplace of Shamanism, and shaman is a Turkic word.

The word shaman has the ending sound **An**.

Many Elements of Shamanism are present in Sumerian society, too.

Inanna's descent to the Underworld is the oldest myth known to man and has as its main theme a shamanistic journey: trance, near death experience, big eyes, etc.

A very good article on Shamanism in Sumer can be found at: http://file.scirp.org/pdf/ALS_2015071414495717.pdf within a critic of Alice Notley's literary work.

For example, the Sumerian King Gudea's dream can be interpreted as a shaman's transcendental voyage.

The first existential story in history, the myth of Gilgamesh, does have elements of Shamanism, such as the Huluppa Tree (Tree of Life) and

shaman's drum.

Moreover, Sumerian god Enki's drum is almost exactly same as shamanic drum, writes Sumerologist Muazzez İlmiye Çig.

The Sumerian Tree of Life, Turkic World Tree, and Shamanism

The tree of life or the World Tree can be found in many cultures around the world, yet it is central to the Turks from Central Asia and Siberia along with Tengriism and Shamanism. The tree of life is part of a wider spiritual life, along with the idea of a world mountain or cosmic mountain (represented by the pyramids).

Depictions of the Tree of Life are found in Sumerian cylinder seals.

It is a major object/theme for shamans and their beliefs. Shamanism has been a common practice observed in Tengriism among Turks from the ancestral homelands of the Altai mountains, Baikal and Baikal lakes, and elsewhere in Siberia, as well as in the Turkic nations of Mongolia and Hungary.

The world tree in Turkic mythology and cosmology is the world axis (Axis Mundi) that connects the underworld, the earth, the sky, and the levels of heaven where gods reside (corresponding to Anunaki in Sumerian Mythology).

This representation involves continual regeneration of life, death, and afterlife. In Norse-Scandinavian mythology, the Tree of Life is named Yggdrasil.

Shamans use the tree motif in their drums along with a sky-colored blue lapis lazuli stone. The ritual involves a spiritual journey into the netherworld

(located under the earth) to simulate a near-death experience, at times using psychedelic mushrooms and then coming back to life.

These Turkic/Siberian elements, including lapis lazuli, are present in Sumerian myths!

Consider Inanna's Descent into the Netherworld, the oldest myth in the world:

From the great heaven, Inanna set her mind on the great below...

descended to the underworld...

She hung small lapis lazuli beads around her neck...

And then there is Inanna and the Huluppu Tree, where the Huluppu tree is the equivalent of the Tree of Life.

The myth Enki and the World Order also involve a Tree of Life.

In the first existential story, and the most prominent life-death myth Bilgamesh (Gilgamesh), the plant of eternal youth, which was stolen by a serpent, represents the Tree of Life.

Turkic - Siberian shamanistic rituals are practiced according to the Turkic cosmogony involving a cosmic mountain.

For Altay/Altai Turks, mountains are sacred. The tree of life is imagined to be either in the middle or at the top of the cosmic mountain!

As a side note, one should also consider the tree of life on a Scythian carpet found in the Pazyryk kurgan in Siberia, Russia, dated to 500 BC.

Sumerian Mythology Turkish Mythology comparison

The mythology of the Turks is as vast as the land they occupied in history, which was most of Eurasia. There are many volumes of books dedicated to Turkic mythology. One important note about the Turkic people and their languages is that there are many forms of languages, from common Turkish to the mutually unintelligible Chuvash language, the only known remaining Oghur Turkic language.

It is quite probable that Hungarian is another Gur/Oghur Turkic language, but that's my speculation at this point as the separation of Hungarian from main Turkish seems have taken place 2,000-4,000 years ago (see Hungarian-Sumerian relations chapter for more info).

Different forms of Turkish languages spread around Eurasia are only considered one language and not a language family. Turkic mythology accordingly encompasses a lot of the common myths and tales, plus local Turkish culture specific elements and tales.

The first historic record for the name Turk is dated to 2400 BC, as written on cuneiform by the Sumerian Turks: Turuk. Cuneiform phonetic errors stemming from spelling Sumerian through Akkadian and Afroasiatic (Semitic) languages that can be seen in words such as Elam(a), An(u), etc., are present with this word, too, as it is written as Turukku (instead of Turuk) by academics.

A Chinese historian, Li Sheng, writes that Turks were present 4,000 years ago in Northwest China. By combining these two data, we can suggest Turkic people may have formed a continuity from the Altai to Mesopotamia and probably to Central Europe about 4,000 years ago. We know such a Eurasian continuity existed much later, with Scythians (800-200 BC), with Huns (200BC-600 AD), and with Mongols (1300s).

The first person to ever compare Sumerian Mythology with Turkic mythology was a French scholar named Francois Lenormant in 1874.

The second scholar was German Fritz Hommel about a century ago, concluding it was Turanian (Turkic). Sumerian "pantheon" (that's a Turkic-Greek word from 2,000 years later) consisted of **primordial gods and then lesser gods**, just like in Turkic mythology. **Similarly, he observed that Sumerians prayed to good gods against evil gods.**

The traditional Turks of Turkey from Central Asia, Yoruk, Turkmen, and Alevi (Alawite) who have kept some of their ancient customs tell myths akin to Sumerian ones.

Muazzez Ilmiye Cig explains many of the mythological parallels in her books, Sumerde Tufan Tufanda Turkler (Flood in Sumer and Turks during the Flood) and Sumerler Turklerin Bir Koludur:

In Inanna's Descent to the Underworld and Bilgamesh (Gilgamesh) myths, she speaks of parallels to known Turkish myths. Likewise, in flood myths, Creation myths, bird and snake totems, Anzu bird, etc. And this is probably only a partial list.

She also notes how Toktamesh, Alpamesh, and Ilalmesh are Turkic Kings similar to Bilgamesh (Gilgamesh). Note the ending "mesh" denoting

'honorable' in Turkish.

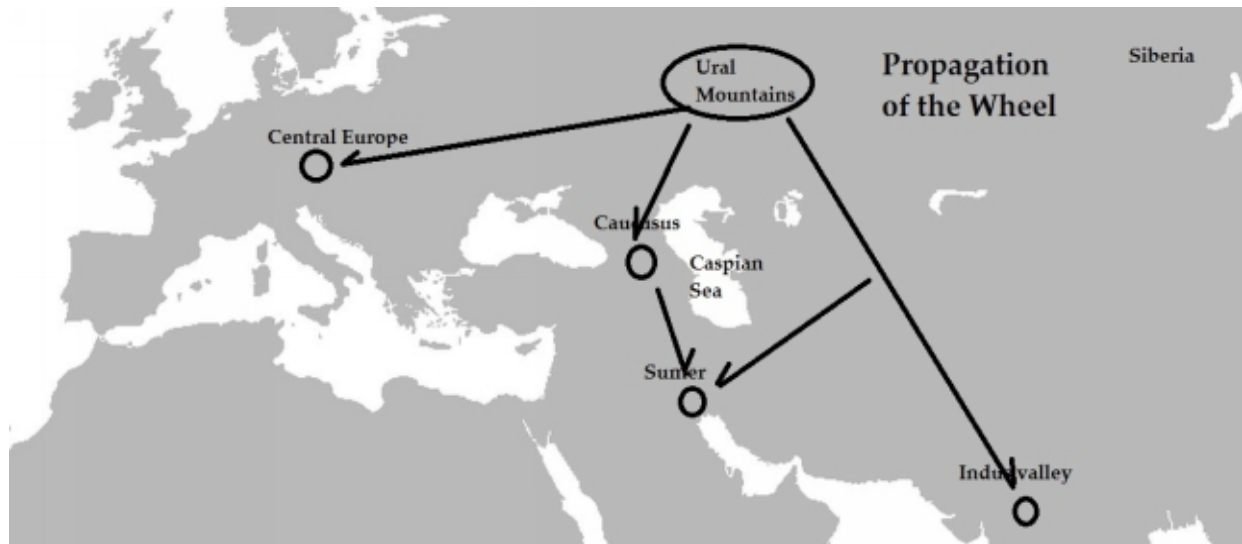
Gilgamesh has been corrected as Bilgamesh in *Az i Ya*, Kazakh scholar Olcas Suleymanov's book. I believe it should have been Bilgemesh for the strict vowel harmony rule present in both Sumerian and Turkish. Bilge means wise in Turkish and not surprisingly the Bilgemesh (Gilgamesh) myth is a story of wisdom, the first existential story.

Putting together them all: the myths, beliefs, cosmic mountain, cosmology of Underworld-Earth-Sky-Heaven, Shamanism and shaman rituals, sky god, as well as the linguistic terms that refer to sky and sky god (An and Dingir being the same in Turkic and Sumerian), we can firmly conclude that Sumerians were Turkic people from Central Asia whose ancestral home was Siberia.

Also See: An interesting video by Dr. Metin Gunduz comparing Sumerian Ram in a Thicket and tombstones in Turkmenistan:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZVqN8AtApIc&feature=youtu.be>

The Wheel simultaneously appeared in Sumer, India, Central Europe, Caucasia. Who invented it?



The wheel that we take for granted today was a relatively late invention, the oldest horse or ox cart wheel is dated to around 4,500 years ago. Pottery wheels are older and toy wheels are slightly newer.

If you consider how central the wheel is to our civilization, it is surprising to think that people did not think of it earlier. Humans have used tools since the first days of their existence some 200,000 years ago.

Most interestingly, archaeological records indicate that the wheel *appeared* at four different locations near simultaneously: Sumer (Iraq), Maykop Culture (Caucasia), the Indus Valley (India, Pakistan), and Central Europe.

Being such a late invention, and not an easy one to master technically, **it is inconceivable that the wheel was *invented* near simultaneously at**

locations far apart from each other by different people. It was most probably invented in one place and then spread to others, maybe on wheel!

Speaking of wheeled vehicles, the domestication of horses first comes to mind. For this, there is a definitive answer: the horse was domesticated 6,000 years ago in the Steppes of Western Central Asia near the Ural Mountains that separate Asia from Europe. It's the area around northwestern Kazakhstan.

For one moment, let's consider that 6,000 years later, right after WW1, Turkish armies led by Ataturk were using cavalier divisions against the invading West during the Turkish War of Independence (1919-1923). The horse has been central to civilizations for 6,000 years, whether for trade, agriculture, or wars.

The domestication of the horse took place more than a millennium prior to the invention of the wheel. Is it possible that the invention of the wheel took place near the Ural Mountains, where steppes meet forests that could provide the woods necessary to experiment on wheels? Maybe.

Famed Finnish Assyriology professor Simo Parpola had made an important presentation to the World Congress of Assyriology in Moscow in 2007. In that presentation, he stated that he may have found major clues on the genetic relatives to the Sumerian language. He stated that he compared Sumerian words to Turkish words and came up with a huge number of matches: most of the 1,700 matched with existing languages! He also stated that a genetic relationship with Turkish seems plausible. Yet he still asserts Sumerian to be a Uralic language (which does not include Turkish) because he also finds many matches with Hungarian and Finnish, too. It's amazing how his presentation conclusions contradict his findings, typical of the West

in social fields! **Nevertheless, Simo Parpola deserves high praise for his very extensive work, the highest level of linguistic research in the 21st century which disproves the “Sumerian is a language isolate” lie.** For his work he risks being chased off the Western Social Academics Temple, as some European scholars' ridiculous criticism against his *Etymological Dictionary of the Sumerian Language (2016)* shows.

The known Sumerian vocabulary is around 4,000 words, and if 1,000 of them match Turkish words after 6,000 years, then it is proof positive that Sumerian is a Turkic language, probably similar to Chuvash, an Ogur Turkic language which was classified as Turkic after long discussions. In the beginning, Chuvash was assumed to be a Uralic language and not Turkish. Not coincidentally the Ur- stem in the word Ural is the same as the -ur in Ogur and major Sumerian city Ur!

This paper has an important finding on our subject: wheels and wheeled vehicles. Parpola states that the words for wheeled vehicles in Uralic languages match the ones in Sumerian and correctly states that Sumerians must have arrived in Mesopotamia after the invention of the wheel!

Then, I may cautiously suggest that the wheel was invented near the Central Asia's Ural Mountain boundaries and then was transported to other parts of Eurasia: Central Europe, Caucasus, the Indus Valley, and Sumer!

Yet this does not exactly match the findings that the Sumer people descended from East of the Caspian Sea from Turkmenistan sites directly to Sumer.

At this point let's note first that Central Asia has been a Turk homeland for millennia. And also, that central Asian locations are not very far from each

other, especially on horse. It could be that people migrated from Turkmenistan region to Urals and then descended south.

It is also probable that the migration to Sumer came from both directions. We know there were raids on Sumer from Eastern and Northern directions over the centuries. These people could be late-comers attacking the earlier settlers. It is possible that initial migrations could have been peaceful for a millennium and later arrivals were violent.

Turks are the most mixed among ancient people just like the Hungarians. Mixing with other people, indigenous populations, and other tribes has been well recorded throughout Turkic history. In fact, Sumerians mixed with the Akkadians, Afroasiatic desert people, and hunter-gatherers after settling in Sumer. It is possible that Sumerian Turks (Subar) arrived in Sumer from more than one direction or at different times in history.

The origins of the wheel must be considered together with other archaeological, genetic, linguistic, and cultural finds.

Long Distance Trade 5,000 years ago

There is one question which people never ask.

How could these people, Sumerians, trade with other people living as far as two-thousand kilometers away without knowing about their cultures, languages, or an intermediary that knows both, some 5,000 years ago?

In a time when even neighboring cities had different gods and made wars with each other frequently, it would be truly inconceivable for the Sumerians and their trading partners not to have cultural, linguistic, and probably genetic relations.

There were no traveling salesmen, no internet, and no online translations. One should also look at the long-distance trade all the way from Eastern Afghanistan and India to Egypt and Sumer, to the so called Hurrians who provided Sumerians with copper, and to other locations in today's Iran for clues about the origins of Sumerians.

These long-distance trade routes could only have been possible if these people knew each other before moving into Mesopotamia, and it also means that trade routes were uninterrupted, hence there was a continuity of Mesopotamia into Anatolia, the Indus Valley, Egypt, and Iran.

And that's not all. I do not see how any trade relations would be possible without cultural similarities including the gods they worshiped which defined many Neolithic populations of many thousands of years ago.

The continuity and geographic locations of civilizations as well as migration patterns can be proven with archeological evidence, including haplogroup analysis of human remains from ancient graves.

The existence of so many long-distance trade routes, sometimes crossing kingdoms and civilizations in the case of Indus Valley-Sumer links, is a very important proof of a larger picture of the most advanced civilization on Earth at the time, Sumer some 5,000 years ago.

Comparing the statues of the men in Harappa and Sumer, one can find major similarities as well. Both have Central Asian looking faces, some especially resembling today's Kazaks.

Recent evidence of the so-called Hurrian cities, especially Urkesh on the Turkish-Syria border excavated after the 1980s about 130 years after the discovery of Sumer, as well as Nuzi, tells a new story.

Their civilization was not very inferior to that of Sumerians!

There is Jiroft in South Iran on the routes from Sumer, Iraq to the Indus Valley, India. Excavated only recently in the 21st century, there is a wealth of artifacts and cuneiform writing that is coming out now. It is impressive, and there is the neighboring Elam civilization with advanced cities being unearthed in Iran. The Indus script was thought to be early Dravida, which is also an additive/agglutinative language, and fascinates researchers, both professional and amateurs.

Lapis Lazuli



Archaeological Trail of sky-colored lapis lazuli gemstone and its place in Sumerian Myths and Society:

Using Sumerian mythology and pursuing the provenance of lapis lazuli from Hindu Kush mountains, retired emergency physician Dr. Metin Gunduz showed Sumerian Turks' ancestral homeland as 6,000-year-old Anau, Gonur Tepe, Altin Tepe Neolithic sites in modern Turkmenistan:

http://file.scirp.org/pdf/AA20120400005_99344435.pdf

The only note I can add to this excellent article by Dr. Metin Gunduz is that lapis lazuli was found in pre-dynastic Egyptian tombs from 6,000 years ago, showing that lapis lazuli and the people who have brought it from what is today the East Afghanistan mountains must have passed through Sumer Lands in Mesopotamia! (Dr. Gunduz also writes about the Egyptian-Sumerian connection including Egyptian Tombs.)

This would be proof that the founders of the Egyptian civilization and the builders of the first ever pyramid in Djoser were Sumerian Turks.

Supporting evidence of Egyptian-Sumerian relations can be found in Egyptian hieroglyphs and in lapis lazuli use in statues found in pre-dynastic

Egypt:

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naqada>

Carnelian

The second most important gemstone in Sumer civilization was carnelian. The nearest known sources of carnelian are located in the Indus Valley, Harappan civilization. And the second source is in Siberia. Almost exactly like sky-colored Lapis lazuli, their top mythical stone was both mined in Afghanistan and Siberia, the only Ancient World origins for this stone!

Kaunakes - Konakes

The garment of Sumerians as depicted in statues is not compatible with the weather in Iraq (Sumer Land). Dr. Metin Gunduz prepared a film and a slide show comparing the statues from ancient Turkmenistan sites of Anau and Gonur Tepe and Sumerian statues. The slideshow and the film can be seen online at the following addresses:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MgZbHX955ng>

<http://slideplayer.com/slide/10709175/>

Sumerian Metal Workings, Gold ornaments, and Turkic Goldsmiths

The oldest gold ornaments in history were found in Royal Tombs of Ur, dating back to third millennium BC. Gold had a special place in their culture.

The Sumerian Bull head, as part of a Sumerian lyre, is made of gold and lapis lazuli. Bull represented Sky god An and Sun god Ut in Sumer. So, gold was used for the Sun and blue-colored lapis lazuli for the Sky.

Sumerians were expert metal workers, yet there are no gold mines in the area, neither silver. How did this happen?

They may have traded with others, but what about the expertise of working metals? Where did they acquire it from?

When we wonder about the origins of the metals they used, we should also be looking at the origins of the gemstones like lapis lazuli and carnelian. We know for sure that lapis lazuli came from Eastern Afghanistan. Carnelian was used in the Indus valley, and Sumerians had extensive relations with the Indus valley. Mehghara and Mojendro Daro civilizations are near the Indus Valley. So, the gemstones came from near Central Asia, the historic heartland of Turks.

What about the metals?

We know copper came from the Gur (misnamed Hurrian) people residing in Anatolia (Turkey). Their vocabulary relating to copper is from the Gur language (Hurrian).

What about Sumerian gold?

We know how central gold is to Turkic ornaments in Siberia and Central Asia, albeit from finds dated at a later period.

Gold as a durable, malleable, non-oxidizing, shiny metal is the best symbol for the sun, the source of energy and life on earth.

Turks are historically known as expert metal workers, both as weapon makers and as goldsmiths (Note that Turkish word for gold, altin is almost the same as the word golden). The current Turkish finds go back about 3,000 years. During the iron age, Turks were top iron workers too. Examples of Turkic gold ornaments are plenty, like The Man with a Golden Dress and Scythian finds in Pazyryk Kurgan located in Siberia near Altai mountains.

Sumerian Gold may have come from India, Turkey, or Iran.

Silver was used as money for exchanging goods and labor!

Sumerians used silver for its weight, and they called it shekel. For example, 1 shekel equals one 1 gur of barley. Where did the silver come from? Iraq, where Sumer civilization flourished, has two neighbors, Turkey and Iran, as potential sources.

Also See: Presentation by Gunnar Heinsohn in 2009: Comparing Sumerian and Scythian civilizations with pictures of beautiful gold-made artwork

(Scythians are largely Turkic, mixing with Iranian/Indo-European populations in some regions):

<http://www.2009-q-conf-kandersteg.grazian-archive.com/scythiankurgansa/grazia-90-years-royal-tombs-scythian-kurgans-heinsohn-june-2009.pdf>

Note: The presentation itself, including its main premise, is erroneous. However, it is good for Sumerian and Scythian gold artwork comparison. (Scythians are largely Turkic, mixing with Iranian/Indo European populations in some regions.)

Sumerian toponyms: Kenger, Sumerian city and place names

Sumerians called their homeland Kenger, Ki en Ker. They called themselves LuKengerra, or rather, LuKenger.

Interestingly, residents of a city or place in Turkey use the same "lu" not as a prefix but as a suffix. For example, Istanbul residents call themselves Istanbulu with the "lu" at the end of the word.

Sumerologist Muazzez İlmiye Çığ in *Sumerler Türklerin Bir Koludur* speaks about a Turkish tribe still living in Central Asia by the name Kenger. Orhun scripts from the 6th century AD has two homeland regions called Kengü and Kanga.

There is a Turkic tribe named Kenger in the region of Semerkand, Keş, Buhara, and Karezmi today, as reported by Muazzez İlmiye Çığ (mentioned by Dr. Yaşar Kalafat). They still name themselves kengerli. In one example of Turkic rune, Orhun scripts of Oguz Turks from 6th century AD, kengu and kanga, are named as places where they live.

Turks are a migrating people and have been so for millennia. It is possible that Sumerian Turks named their destination the same as their home. Kenger, both as a place and a people's name, exists in parts of Asia such as Kengaver in Iran.

The word Sumer also can be found in Asia. Sumerkent and Semerkand are place names in Central Asia, and Sumerula is the highest Buddhist mountain

in Asian mythology, there is the Uch-Sumer mountain range in the Altai Mountains in Eastern Siberia. There are also city names like Kish and Eridu/Ordu in Turkey, as well as Central Asia.

It is impossible that Sumerian people have migrated to all these places in Asia. Not only is there nothing to suggest it nor any archaeological find to indicate it but also because Sumerians themselves migrated to Sumer from another place.

Why did Sumerians call themselves Black-Headed People?

Sumerian/Subar Turks called themselves Black-Headed people. What does this mean? Are they black people? Is black their hair color?

One should look at Turkish history to be able to come up with a reasonable answer.

Turkic tribes for thousands of years named themselves after colors, especially black and white. In Turkish, Ak means white and Kara means black. Example of Turkish tribe names: Ak Hun-Kara Hun, Ak Karakoyunlu Kara Koyunlu. The same naming convention can be seen in Hungarian history as well such as Ak Magyar-Kara Magyar.

Hungarian researcher Fred Hamori wrote in one article on Scythians that these people originally lived in Turkey (Anatolia) around 700 BC, and they called commoners Black-Headed people.

Often the tribe named after white is the sovereign and black is the subordinate, vassal tribe. However, a word of caution is in order.

Is it possible that Sumer Turks were a vassal of another tribe before coming to the area and simply kept calling themselves the name based on their previous status? Probably not.

They arrived at a new land, Mesopotamia, whose nearest people are Afro Asiatic/Semitic hunter-gatherers and desert people. The people in the region

where they settled, Mesopotamia, the land between the two rivers Firat/Euphrates and Dicle/Tigris, posed no threat to them at all. The Sumerians were vastly superior in culture and weapons.

Local people probably saw Sumer/Subar as a people with overwhelming magical powers as they had mastered metal working, domesticated horses, and transportation in the manner of wheeled vehicles. The contrast may not be as much as that of uncontacted peoples of some Indian, Indonesian Islands, or the Amazon delta tribes' encounters with the modern man, but it is not difficult to imagine it was still huge.

Can the Black-Headed people be sovereign in the case of Sumer rather than the subordinate, the vassal?

Colors have meanings in all cultures, but there is another interesting fact about the Old Turkish language: color signified directions! Kara/Black means North, Ak/White means West, Kizil/Red means South, and Kok/Blue means East. Chinese are also said to have attributed colors to directions. Black Sea means North Sea to the ancient Turks.

In Sumer, it is most likely that black meant something other than literally the color of the head.

The Tangut people were an Asian people who lived in Western China around 1200 AD. They had two classes in their society, Black-Headed people (the upper caste) and the Red-Faced people (the lower caste). Tanguts had shamanic beliefs, and the name Tangut is Turkic.

Add to this the fact that, in Old Turkish, Black-Headed man meant wise and respectable. Moreover, Black People meant nation in ancient Turkish (from records more than 2,000 years later than Sumer).

It seems more likely that this was the case with Sumerians too.

Sumer / Subar / Sibir / Siberia / Chuvash

The name Sumer still lives on 4,000 years later in Eurasia!

Subar people lived North of Sumer in what is now Southeastern Turkey. Subarki is mentioned since 2400 BC as the land of Subar.

Subar is a known Turkic ethnonym, and in fact its most famous living relative is Siberia from the word Sibir. So, the names Sumer and Siberia are basically the same!

Subar / Suvar/ Sabir / Sabar/ Chuvash / Sibir are all Turkic people whose names were referenced oftentimes in history including in ancient Greek and Byzantine records.

They are the same name, pronounced differently in different places at different times by Turkic people.

The word Chuvash has evolved from Subar so we can say the Sumer name still lives on in Russia in the Chuvash Republic, as well as Siberia. Chuvash is the only living Oguric language among current Turkic languages; the rest are Oguz Turkish.

In fact, the word Sumer may simply be an incorrect reading of the word Subar.

The word Subar means people from water and that is the primordial water specifying knowledge! The water is surrounding the earth, according to Sumerian cosmogony. Water and wisdom are the same words in Sumerian.

They may have imagined this based on Lake Baikal or Lake Baikalash in Siberia.

There was a city by the name Suvar in Central Asia, but it was burned down in the 1200s. Suvar / Sabar people have been recorded in Northern Caucuses, Iran, Eastern Europe next to Bulgar and Onogur (one probable etymology for the word Hungar - Hungarian), other Ogur Turkic tribes, and Siberia. So, the name Subar and its relatives are recorded all over Eastern Europe, West Asia, and probably in Eastern Siberia next to China.

A German traveling in Central Asia in the 13th century wrote about one Sumerkend (kend city in Turkish).

Maps showing early Turkic tribes in Central Asia mention Suvar and Subar people. Far from being isolate, the name Subar can be found all over Asia and even in the word Siberia!

In short, the name Subar is Turkic and was present 4,400 years ago in Southern Turkey and Northern Iraq as early as the 3rd millennium BC or probably earlier. Ogur Turks (misnamed Hurrians) are known to have lived in around the same place during the same time.

Sumer could have been called Subar because both were probably the same people, the difference was in their social class!

**SUMERIAN - TURKISH CULTURAL, SOCIAL
ARCHEOLOGICAL, ECONOPOLITICAL
COMPARISONS**

The role of Women in Sumer Society

There has been some research on the role of women in Sumer, but not a comparative analysis involving other Turkic societies. This could be a good research subject for future Sumerian Turkish studies.

Turkish society was matriarchal originally but became patriarchal in time. Sumerian Turkish culture does have the major remnants of a matriarchal society both in their language and mythology. Interestingly, their Eastern neighbor who invented writing and base 60 math in the same period and probably related to Sumer, the Elam civilization, was a Turkic matriarchal society.

Sumer was patriarchal. Yet women's roles in society were strong and revered. There were two different language dialects in Sumerian: emegir for men and emesal for women. The Japanese have a similar linguistic feature.

The sexually explicit love poems dedicated to Inanna and other love poems show how boldly women invited their husbands.

The rape myth that is similar both in Sumerian Turkish and the Turkic people of Asia shows how rape is punished in both societies.

In Turkic societies one can see men and women side by side. There are women warriors and women tribal heads. Turkic woman archers and horse warriors are well recorded in Central Asian history and myths!

This probably shows the transition of Turks from a matriarchal society (including the Amazons) to a patriarchal one. **There is a book on Inanna**

and the role of woman in Sumerian society by late author Sandra Heimann: The Biography of Goddess Inanna; Indomitable Queen of Heaven, Earth and Almost Everything: Her Story Is Womens Story.

On a coin found from the Gokturk period, the Kagan and his wife were depicted side by side, though from a later period in Central Asia.

After losing the Talas battle to Arabic warriors, most Turks accepted Islam. The place of women in society changed after this event. Yet Turkish women were still able to preserve some of their position in society, especially those who lived among the ruling class, hence Women Sultans in the Ottoman Empire.

Sumerian Family Life

Turks in Central Asia and Siberia are known to have steady family lives with monogamous marriage relationships. Women are known to be married once and for all, and they are expected to not only take care of their family, but also to be active in social life.

Chinese records indicate that in Gokturk Kaganate (500-900 AD) the wife of the Kagans was included in ceremonies and would sign state letters in the absence of Kagans. At times Kagan would marry with a second woman from China to keep the state relations between the Turks and the Chinese steady.

Some Kagans are known to have many wives, but polygamy was restricted to the royalty. Turks on the average would lead a monogamous life.

Strong family ties and family structure was also present in Sumer.

A father complaining about his son for being lazy is something we can relate to in the 21st century as well.

Flood Myth

A book by Turkish Sumerologist Muazzez İlmiye Çığ titled *Sümer'de Tufan, Tufan'da Türkler* (Flood in Sumer and Turks during the Floods) is dedicated to comparing the flood myths of Sumer and the Turks, as well as comparisons of flood depictions in religious books.

She begins by mentioning American researcher Churchward's work in the 1800s that the flood myth may have been a memory of Central Asian floods which happened 12,000 years ago at the end of the Last Glacial Maximum. Atatürk showed interest in Churchward's books and has used them in his language and history studies among many other books that he was reading on the subject.

There is also another book that she mentions of Turkish researcher Tahsin Parlak, *Turan Yolunda Aral'ın sırları* (The book is in Turkish, translation of the title would be *Secrets of Aral on the way to Turan*).

New research shows the geological proofs of widespread floods in Central Asia many thousands of years ago.

State Founding Tradition in Turks

Turks are known for their extreme skills in state formation and management throughout history.

The Turkish state currently lists only 16 Turkish states in history and considers Huns as the first Turkic state. This is Western-sanctioned Turkish history. Turkic states go back many thousand years to the Sumerian Turkish states as Ataturk showed.

The word for ordu/army (note the similarity between English and Turkish words) comes from urta, the Sumerian word for army. The word horde comes from the Turkish word ordu and horse is not far in sound from the Turkish word ordu. Urta was probably originally the place where people got organized. Not surprisingly, their armies are known for their organization and discipline.

Kinship-based clans (clan is derived from oglan, child in Turkish - Og'dan Ogur'a) led to tribes/boy/bod, then to federation of tribes, and finally to state founding.

When new states are formed after the destruction of a previous one, cultures do not disappear, neither do the people except the dead in war atrocities. At times, there are very violent encounters and at others a peaceful mixing of people. Languages and cultures do provide the strata on which new states are built!

Many scholars speak of the Turkic existence as nomadic pastoralists and horse warriors. This is correct, but incomplete. Turks are city and state founders too.

In fact, 18th-century French historian De Guignes writes about Turks getting bored of civilized life and going back to hunting and nomadic life in the steppes, returning to nature after founding and living in the city!

Social Stratification in Sumer

The striking thing archaeologists and historians observed in Sumerian ruins is the change of social structure from the Ubaid period which would be pre-Sumer period to Sumer civilization. The cultural and societal changes with the arrival of Sumerian Turks is drastic. This is the result of the change of the class structure within a society, from clans to tribes and eventually state formation.

This type of social stratification can be found in ancient Turk civilizations, including nomadic tribes.

Sumer society was a slave society managed by the ruler king and priests, similar in many aspects to the clergy and the aristocracy that ruled European states and the Ottoman Empire for over a thousand years until the 20th century.

Social structure was not exactly like the feudalism of Europe. There were lands that belong to the rich as well as lands that belonged to the temple, which was the organizational center of the city state. There is a slight power shift from priests to the kagans (note the sound similarity between king and kagan) in Sumer history.

Temples were the seat of the government and where goods were traded, the seat of the tradesmen, artisans, the large land owners, the farmers, free men, and slaves.

In comparing this structure to the social structure of the Turks in Central Asian history, we can find similar traits.

The class structure in Turkish nomadic pastoralists/horse warriors encompasses a servant class who helps the Begs/Kagans.

Turks have settled in Asian cities and built civilizations since at least 8,000 years ago, as revealed in Begmyrat's Gerey book in Anau, Gonur tepe, Altin Tepe.

So, while in the settling down period the social structure of society in horse warriors must have gone through slight modifications.

Including the word dumugiratuku, which is the basis of the Greek based word democracy still in use today, reports Unal Mutlu.

Genetic Data

Genetic work based on haplogroups sheds light into the patterns of migrations as well as the mixing of populations.

Genetic analysis is used both on living populations as well as on the remains of ancient people.

Archaeological data is more important for determining ancient migrations and populations than current population data because current data may be largely different from those who occupied the same lands thousands of years ago.

Still, both current and archaeological work on genetics are valuable tools used in the study of human civilizations and evolution.

Genetics by themselves are just numbers. What makes a group of people different from another? The culture and the language.

Culture is used in its broadest sense to include social and econo-political aspects of a society. This is Ataturk's definition when he said, "The foundation of the Turkish Republic is culture."

So, when analyzing haplogroups data, we should be careful not to rush to judgment about the language and culture of the holder of a specific marker of genealogy. For men, haplogroups are more sensitive to time as opposed to women.

Haplogroup analysis using grave data provides a major tool for mapping human migrations and wars in ancient history. If one person is buried at point A and his ancestor is buried at point B, that means the people moved from B to A.

In time, the number of genetic markers increases. As such, the older haplogroups are better indicators of people such as Turks since they have a huge history behind them. For example, one cannot speak of an American haplogroup, as it is an immigration society. The US attracts people from around the world. Due to air travel, people can quickly move from a faraway place to the US in a short period of time. Haplogroups cannot define the American people. However, one can speak of an American culture and language, and this is what makes a nation! That's exactly why haplogroup studies must always be combined with other information in order to be meaningful.

An important haplogroups study by the Russian chemistry professor Anatole Klyosov which also gathers some of the best Turkic world articles anywhere on the internet, supports the arrival of Sumer/Subar Turks from Central Asia. Using genetic analysis of haplogroups from graves, he shows bearers of haplogroup R1b must have migrated to Sumer. It also shows that the wave of migrations continued towards Egypt and North Africa, which is proven by the existence of lapis lazuli and carnelian in Egyptian graves as well the trail of Ziggurats.

<http://www.scirp.org/journal/PaperInformation.aspx?PaperID=19567>

A research study done in 2015 shows that the J1 haplogroup is prevalent in current marsh populations of Southern Iraq where Sumer civilization existed

for millennia. J1 is known to be a haplogroup of Asian origin, probably Western Asian.

<http://www.haplogroups.org/haplogroup-j1-is-not-semitic>

Irrigation Channels

Sumer Turkic civilization lasted at least 2,000 years. Except for internal strife and wars between Sumer city states, they were largely untouched until 2400 BC for more than a millennium.

This duration is the longest, except the overall Turkic and Chinese civilizations. The population increase and the many city states of Sumer were sustained thanks to irrigation channels and the abundance of crops that the irrigation technology brought. Long dry periods required efficient irrigation. In fact, it was recently discovered that Sumer civilization ended after a very long drought period.

At this point I should add that the reason Sumerian Turks came to Mesopotamia from Central Asia is the drought during the Holocene period as reported by Metin Gunduz, Begmyrat Gerey, Muazzez Ilmiye Cig, and many scholars from Central Asia.

Kariz channels were built by the Turks in Northwest China about 2,000 years ago. Kariz (Kharez) channels show how underground irrigation channels cross the desert to bring water to ancient Turkish cities. This technology of many thousands of years is also reported by Begmyrat Gerey in Turkmenistan Neolithic cities that date back to 6,000 years ago.

Irrigation channels spread over Central Asia, a very high technology in its time like the wheel, another proof regarding the origins of Sumerians.

Seven

There are 7 days in a week, 60 minutes in an hour, 360 degrees in a circle, 24 hours a day, 30 days a month, and a dozen of things we buy, all thanks to Sumer. If not for the Sumerians we could have had 9, 5, or 15 day long weeks or months. These are arbitrary numbers, conventions brought in by a civilization.

These numbers are all the results of the base 60 math system, the sexagesimal system, invented by Sumerian Turks. Today we use base 10 math, but we still have remnants of base 60 math in our daily life as well as in scientific calculations.

Base 60 is assumed to have been used because 60 is divisible by 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20 and 30. Division is the hardest of the four arithmetic operations, and this was a clever way to simplify it.

Was it because they wanted to divide the collective output of their labor among the people? Probably.

How did they come up with number 60, why, and how did they count to sixty?

Some speculate they counted their finger joints with their thumb and used their fingers in the other hand as multipliers. Probably it was the biggest number they could solidly come up with by using their hands.

I suggest it is possible that they came up with 360 as the number of days in year through solar observation.

Seven is a sacred number in Sumer, and there are seven days a week. It is not a mere coincidence.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 all divide evenly into 60. Seven is the first number which cannot divide 60 evenly!

A Japanese researcher, Kazuo Muroi, wrote a very interesting article about the number 7 and why it was sacred in Sumer: “The origin of the Mystical Number seven in Mesopotamian Culture.”

In the article, he explains how division by 7 is difficult in base sixty. And more importantly in Babylon which coopted Sumerian math but advanced it, seven lost its sacred status because of their advances in math!

The relationship between the sacred numbers (special numbers) of Sumer and the Turks of Siberia gives us interesting similarities.

Especially 7. The Turks from central Asia find this number sacred, as do Sumerians.

7, 9, or 12 notches made by shamans on the world tree show that these numbers are sacred for Turkic mythology.

And then there is the 12-month animal calendar of Central Asian Turks.

Other Archaeological Finds

Azeri Turkish researcher Begmyrat Gerey lays out very important similarities between the archaeological finds of Gonur Tepe, Altin Tepe, and Anau civilizations of Turkmenistan and the finds from Sumer civilizations in Mesopotamia.

Among them are bull head statues, ceramic works, and battle axes.

One of the most important comparisons is from the cuneiform tablets comparing Elamite, Sumerian, Harappan, and Turkmenistan finds. These can be used to decipher other still unknown puzzles for civilizations in the Indus Valley, Puma Punku, Crete, Mycene, etc.

Haluk Tarcan reports that Kazim Mirsan showed how some of the Sumerian signs are similar to petroglyph rock signs found all over Central Asia and Anatolia.

Mountain goat pictures among the Sumerian artifacts provide further proof that Sumerians came from mountainous areas (Muazzez İlmiye Çig).

And the people depicted in the statues look a lot like the Kazak Turks.

Note: Tur-an Land of Tur and a Turkish word not Iranian even though it is attested in Persian sources.

Custom Festivals, Sacred days, Rituals

The similarities between Sumerian festivals, customs, and rituals with those of the Turkic people of Central Asia are first discussed in detail in Begmyrat Gerey's 5000 yıllık Sümer-Türkmen bağları book (Sumer-Turkish relations through 5,000 years).

The details can be found in this and Muazzez İlmiye Çig's book, where she adds a few more connections on top of what Begmyrat discussed in detail.

Some of the headlines/titles from the above books for the main cultural Sumer-Turkic connections in rituals and festivals are as follows:

- Sumerian Fertility Cult and Turkic Nevruz
- The Reincarnation Myth and Hidirellez festival in Anatolia
- Akpamık Tale compared to Dumuzi's return to Earth
- Goddess Earth and Inanna in Turkish Kutagkubilig
- Goddess Ayzit festival in Altai Turks
- Spring in Gokturk and the Reincarnation myth, Ergenekon
- Admonishment of rape in two tales that of the gardener in Sumer and animal herder in Turks
- The Cyclop story in Dedem Korkut tales

- Life plant and Life water
- Turtle symbol
- Cem ritual of Alevi Turks / Alawites and the Gudea/Kutay temple initiation ritual.
- The polemic of things (as if they were alive) in Sumer and Turkish mythology
- Dualism of Good and Bad in Sumer and Turkic mythology
- Turkic and Sumer myth starts with “many many days ago”.
- People used as war slaves as opposed to killed in war both in Sumer and Turks.
- Turks did not try to Turkicize by forcing the populations they had conquered, just like Sumer. This is the reason they were overrun by the Semitic/Afroastic nomadic people they had accepted into their nation and made some of them kings of their cities.
- Many similar proverbs and sayings in Sumer and Turkic.
- Evil Eye: one of the famed Turkic tradition is the anti-evil blue stone. Comparable to the damning evil eye verses in Sumer literature.
- Tales on Yayık a Turkish invention for butter, ayran making.
- Women's period blood is thrown in the soil to provide fertility to the land.

CIVILIZATIONS AND PEOPLE RELATED TO SUMERIAN TURKS

Sumerian Turks have founded or influenced: Ancient Egypt, Ancient Greece, Rome, and Indus Valley civilizations, among others.

There are also civilizations who have invaded Sumer, immigrated to Sumer, other Sumerians invaded, or were simply living in neighboring lands: They are mentioned as Hatti, Turukku, Hurrian, Gutian, Elam, Kassite, and Subar. There are two more, Hyksos and Scythian that are recorded sometime after the dissolution of Sumer.

In the geographic region near Sumer there were, and still are after more than 4,000 years, THREE major spoken language/language groups:

- Turkish,
- Indo-European (European, Iranian, Indian), and
- Afro-Asiatic (Arabic, Hebrew etc.)

Analyzing both languages and the people who spoke these languages, along with their archaeological and cultural inheritance together, will yield a more comprehensive and correct view of history.

Not only that, it will also show how history affects us today in our modern world.

Looking for our roots in ancient written records and ruins is not only a fascinating exercise but also a quest for truth.

Ĝat (Ĝut) / Hatti / Hittite

How many people know that Taurus, the name of the zodiac sign, derives from a rather unknown civilization that lived in Turkey in ancient times?

In Turkmenistan, Sumer, Anatolia, Ancient Greece, and elsewhere in many corners of Eurasia we find: Taurus.

Taru/Taur is Ĝat/Hatti bull cult from some 5,000 years ago!

Hittite, which is based on Hatti culture, is better known and studied. The Hittite language is the first recorded so called “Indo-European” language ever! Hence it is one probable root of European languages spoken today. The Hittite word for water is one of many example of the inheritance of the Hittite language in today's European languages. There are major studies published in the 2010s by famed European linguists who have used computer analysis that suggests Anatolia (Turkey) is the birthplace of European languages. Even if true, that may only be partially correct, as there were two known major ancient human migrations towards Europe: one from Anatolia from the south and the other from the north of the Black Sea (called Pontic Steppe) whose departure points are the Ural Mountains/Central Asia.

Let us also note that the language of the Hittite and the language of Hatti are different even though Hittite culture is based on the previous Hatti culture in Turkey (Anatolia).

Misnamed as Hatti, they were another under-appreciated culture who lived together with the Turkic Ĝur (misnamed Hurrian) in Turkey/Anatolia.

What would be the correct spelling for Hatti? And more importantly why is that even important?

Wrong spellings make words and meanings incomprehensible, and it also makes it tougher to connect them to other contemporary civilizations. Moreover misspellings and mispronounced words make it almost impossible to find their inheritance in our modern life. If we are going to examine ancient history, we need to be very careful with names and languages.

Hatti was an Asian language and not an Afroasiatic nor an Indo-European language; that is a universally accepted fact!

The H sound in Afroasiatic languages is similar to Ğ (guttural G). In Turkish there is no such sound as H, instead a Ğ!

In Mesopotamian Semitic/Afroasiatic records, “Hatti” is written as “Kheta” just like “Ğur” is written as “Khur.” So, the correct spelling must have been without the ending ‘i’ and with a “Ğ” instead of an “H.”

HU => UǾ or H => Ǿ

The sound Hu from cuneiform tablets is actually Ǿu or UǾ, in short Ǿ and not H.

In fact, it is now imperative to replace H with Ǿ when dealing with Turkic languages or at least the non-Indo-European or Non-Afroasiatic/Semitic languages attested to in ancient Middle Eastern records.

Should the vowel be an “a” or an “u?” Ǿat or Ǿut? Ǿat and Ǿut may have been the same just like ‘at’ and ‘ut’ which both mean fire (sun) in different Turkic languages! The difference may be an interpretation mistake or a linguistic shift due to geography or period.

Ǿat, and most likely Ǿut, is the correct name for both the Hattis and the Hittite.

HATTI => Ĝat/Ĝut or HITTITE => Ĝat/Ĝut/UĜut

Taru: Bull Cult and Sun Cult

The Ĝut (Hatti) people had a bull cult called Taru which is the basis for the Zodiac sign Taurus today.

Very interestingly Ĝut/Gud means bull in the Sumer language, their southern neighbor! This could establish a linguistic connection between Sumerian and the lesser-known Ĝut language.

Why the bull cult?

Many animals have been totem animals for tens of thousands of years. These animals were representative of a group/tribe of people and their beliefs. Cult animals were symbols!

Even today, sports teams have animal mascots around the world, and these mascots may be remnants from ancient periods. At the very least, associating a team with an animal is a major coincidence with ancient practices!

Bulls are known for their power and energy, as we all know from bull fights and bull runs in Pamplona, Spain.

We also know the first bullfight in history from the Sumerian Epic of Bilgamesh. Even in Gobekli-tepe 7,000 years prior, the bull had a special place not only among animals , but with respect to humans (<https://tepetelegrams.wordpress.com/2017/03/02/the-death-of-an-aurochs-gobekli-tepe-pillar-66-enclosure-h/>).

Moreover, Catalhoyuk located in Central Turkey is one of the oldest Neolithic sites in the world, going back to 9,000 years ago! Catalhoyuk had bull deities and depictions of women giving birth to bulls. This shows a cultural continuity. We know that Ğut(Hatti) people were present in Turkey since at least 4,500 years ago and most probably over 5,000 years ago. And if connected to Catalhoyuk, their presence in Turkey could be dated as far back as 9,000 years before present day!

Bull represents sun god

Bull heads made of sun-colored gold and sky-colored lapis lazuli frequently found in Sumerian culture represent either the Sky God An or Sun God Ut.

Let's also have a look at Sumerian Mythology: We know for sure that the famed Sumerian/Babylonian god Marduk is from Sumerian Amar-ud which means bull-sun. So, the word for sun "UT/UD" is associated with the word for bull in their ultimate God: Marduk means bull-sun in today's language.

Ut is the name for the sun God in Sumerian. Did the bull Ğut represent the energy of the sun?

uĞ-ut is formed by adding uĞ and ut; in Turkish that would be people plus sun, thus, it means sun people. Not coincidentally, that's what the Ğut/Hatti/Hittite people were. The Hittite sun is a well-known figure in Turkey, and Hittite mythology was based on Ğut/Hatti! So, there was a continuity in sun cults from Gud to Hittites. Let us also note that Egyptian people had Sun Gods as their highest deities throughout ancient Egypt.

The Gud (Hatti) bull cult is called Taur (Ta-ur). If it was at-ur it would mean sun/fire people in Turkish.

It all fits nicely, but further investigation is necessary. At least we know that special names for the people/culture have actual meanings, and their correct spelling is very important for identifying their affiliations as well as their culture. And certainly, for a correct study of history.

It is very likely that Ğut/Hatti were Turkic. Their names and cultural parallels with Sumerian Turks suggest so.

Apart from Sumer civilization, to which Atatürk gave utmost importance, he showed great interest in Hittites. He oversaw the formation of a Hittite department to focus on Hittite research. He named Etibank, the second most important state bank, to raise public awareness about Eti (Hittite) civilization in Turkey.

In Mesopotamia, Iran, and Egypt, Turks have blended into local populations, but in Turkey they seem to have been local for over 5,000 years, and most probably 9,000 years.

The more famed Hittite itself is a known misnomer. Scholars note Hittites used Hatti as their name. The Hittite empire was formed at least 700 years after Ğut (Hatti) and Ğur (Hurrians) civilizations in Turkey (Anatolia).

Hattis spoke an additive language like Sumerian. They were essential in the formation of the Hittite Empire after the influx of new people from the Caucasus in 1600 BC, together with the Ğur who inhabited Turkey (Anatolia) at the time.

Another item worth noting: the period Ğut/Hatti people were in Anatolia is the same period the famed city of Troy was founded!

Ğut/Hatti iron work was among the first in the world.

In 1800 BC, the first steel in the world was produced by the Ğut/Hattis!

We are not talking just some sun worshipping people here, we are talking about high-tech manufacturers of their time, many thousand years back, those who contributed to our current modern civilization!

Since there are no known written Gud/Hatti records before the formation of the Hittite Empire (established together with the new-coming so called Indo-European speakers), their language is known through tablets written in the Gud/Hatti language during the Hittite period. One should also note that the Ğur/Ogur people formed part of the Hittite population as well as the Ğuz/Oguz Turks and Kaska who were Oguz Turks like the (Kas) people.

It would be important to do major linguistic research into the Ğut language, its roots, and the remains of its civilization, especially in terms of archaeological records to check for clues about their relationship to Sumer.

As Turkey is regarded as the birthplace of Indo-European languages due to Hittite language, we should look at the whole Indo-European construct as a separate entity with scepticism. Germanic, Romance, Indian, and Persian languages, which have some major differences among them, are all put in the same basket.

Linguistic studies must follow historical analysis and facts along with the results of archaeological and genetic studies. Unfortunately, this is not really happening in archaic language studies. For example, Marija Gimbutas' Kurgan hypothesis is not supported by genetic analysis facts reported by Klyosov although it is the dominant Western view.

Ĝut / Gut / Guti / Gutian / Kut / Got / Goth

The so-called Gutians attacked and invaded Sumer in 2150 BC and ruled over Sumer cities for about 100 years. They were recorded by the Sumerians as barbaric. Yet Gudea of Lagash, their Kagan (Emperor), is recorded as a revered King who contributed to city-state development. Which of these accounts is true, or if there is some truth in both accounts is not yet clear.

It is a usual occurrence in Mesopotamia for kings to have god names as they represented gods. Sumerian gods were depicted like humans (anthropomorphic), and at times half human and half animal.

Kutay is a Turkic god and Gudea/Kutay is the King/Kagan of the Sumerian city Lagash.

In the 19th-century, Jules Oppert tried to prove the Goth known from early European history, and the civilization behind the word Gothic, were the continuation of the ancient Ĝut/Ĝod/Got/Kut/Guti civilization recorded in Mesopotamia near Sumer, some 3,000 years earlier!

Western academics discarded this hypothesis, but they will be proven wrong once more.

Let's also not forget that the name Hatti, which I have suggested to be Gud, is exactly same as the name of the people who attacked Sumer and is recorded in cuneiform writing. Are they the same people? Could be. I am not aware of any comparative analysis between Guti and Hatti, and I have not done it myself.

Let us concentrate on what we already know about these people named Gut/Gut(i)/Gutian, who have attacked and ruled over Sumer for 50-100 years.

In the 1930s, Assyriologist Benno Landsberger showed in a presentation to Ataturk that Guti/Gut (Kut) king names such as Yarlagan, Tirigan, and others were Turkic.

Vecihi Hatiboğlu's paper clearly demonstrates that several Gutian kings bear Turkic names and mentions that it was first Benno Landsberger who reported this to Ataturk in the national language congress. However, Hatiboğlu laments the fact that Benno Landsberger did this comparison for only Gut/Gutian king names and that he left out Kassites, Elam, and others.

Guti/Qutu/Kut is the name of some Turkic people in Asia, but Kut has a very special meaning for Turks of Central Asia, Altai, and Mongols. Kut is the life energy given by Turkic Tengri/Sumerian Dingir (God) and is still in use in today's Turkish.

The word Kut is also present as Kutag in the Mongol tradition which shares a similar language, culture, and mythology with the Turks. And it also conforms to the shamanic culture observed in some Central Asian/Siberian Turkic people, as well as in Sumerian Turks.

Ĝut/Gutian rule lasted 50-100 years depending on the scholar you ask (Iranicaencyclopedia). However, the name Kut has been used to refer to many different people in Mesopotamia, after invading Kuts were defeated by Sumer King Utu-Hengal. The Guti/Kut were described as a ravenous people, while some scholars cast doubt on this description.

An interesting aspect of the study of Guti/Kut history is the frequent exclusion of Gudea/Kutay the King of Lagash.

Comparing Gudea to Kutay we see they are one and same. Gudea was one of the first kings who assumed divinity in Sumer.

In Turkic state tradition, Kut is given to Kagan by Tengri (Dingir in Sumerian) and it is what keeps him alive and in power. A parallel story seems to be the case for Gudea!

Many statues exist for Gudea, and he looks like today's Kazak Turk or Mongolian. The ethnographic aspect of Sumerian kings was deemed by a Hungarian anthropologist in 1905 to be Turanian (Turkic).

An ancient Iranian god is named Kuta and is clearly related to Kut, which relates to Ahura Mazda. These are probably a result of Turkic-Mongol presence in Iranian plateau 4,000 years ago.

The Ĝut (Hatti/Hittite) and Ĝut (Gutians) may well be the same people. Research in comparative analysis might yield some important clues about the history of Mesopotamia and Anatolia.

Hurrian - Hurri are Ğur – Uğur - Oğur - Oghur Turks!

There are many overlooked civilizations in history including the Sumerians, but Hurrian is probably the most under-appreciated.

Apollo is a well-known name in the West. The famed Greek and Roman god Apollo derives from Aplu, the Hurrian god!

Aplu is also part of the Etruscan pantheon. Etruscans were the founders of Rome! Tourists visit Etruscan cities in Rome and around Italy but rarely know how crucial they were to the founding of the Roman Empire. Still, academics have extensively worked on this civilization, and Etruscan research continues in Italian Universities.

Hurrians were settled north of Sumer in what is today Southeastern Turkey, Northern Iraq, and Northeastern Syria as early as 2400 BC, but the discovery of Urkesh near the Turkey-Syria border in the 1980s and the subsequent 25-year research by an American archaeologist, Federico Buccellati, recently revealed that Hurrians may have arrived in the region with the Sumer people, around 4000 BC!

An amazing yet previously unknown discovery!

Unfortunately, the Hurrians never attracted much research interest, although some of their major artifacts can be seen in Louvre Museum, Paris. Their only significance to most historians was their relationship with Sumer to the south and to the Hittite Empire founded on their lands hundreds of years after their first mention in written records.

Hurrians contributed greatly to both the religious and cultural aspects of the Hittite Empire founded by conquerors arriving from the Caucasus who largely adopted the existing civilization of the Hattis (hence the name Hittite) and the Hurrians.

Hurrians most probably influenced ancient Greeks and Romans as noted above! They may have founded ancient Greek cities during the so called "Dark Period" of Greece.

The name for their most important city, Urkesh, seems to be made by adding two names, the names of the two most ancient Sumerian cities Ur and Kish.

Hurrians traded with Sumer. They were weapon-making horse-warriors, but also had founded city states and kingdoms in today's Syria, Iraq, and Turkey.

The connection between Hurrian and Sumerian languages was recently analyzed by a Russian researcher, Alexei Kassian and their close relationship has been established as one of linguistic shift.

Misnamed Hurrians!

This major ancient civilization is not only underestimated but also misnamed as Hurrian!

We know of Hurrian from Hittite records. Since Hittites adopted the Assyrian cuneiform script which was based on Sumerian cuneiform but with an Afroasiatic (Semitic) language, spellings deviate from the original when written. It is like writing a Turkish word in English, the sound may be slightly distorted even with the best efforts. So, a sound correction must have been made considering specifics of the Hurrian language.

Hu-ur-ri

This is how it is spelled in cuneiform currently.

I have shown how the ending vowel is extra and this mistake is prevalent in Sumerian as well and only corrected at a few places, such as An instead of Anu and Elam instead of Elama. This may have something to do with Akkadians/Babylonians' inability to pronounce some consonant endings.

So, when I looked at the word Hurri, I thought of this. It should have been Huur, actually. Any Turkish person would say Hu-ur sounds very much like Uğur.

Just like in Turkish language, the word signifying the oldest Turkic people "oğur" is written as oghur in English. "H" appears in addition to g since there is no ğ sound in English. Yet it is a very close approximation of the sound.

Uğur was probably ğur without the u. Today only some Turkish languages in Central Asia allow words to start with a guttural g - ğ -, but it could have been the default some 5,000 years ago. The preceding vowel that is used could be a historic shift.

Egyptian records (Afroasiatic people/Semitic) show a people pronounced as Khur which is compatible with Gur/Ğur as there is no ğ sound in their alphabet.

The word Khor in the Old testament, wrote Hungarian researcher Endrey Anthony, should be Gor as in MaGor/Magyar which is the name for people from Hungary.

More importantly Vecihe Hatipoğlu found that in six or seven Arabic texts, Oğuz Turks, which are Turks living in Turkey today, are mentioned as Guz so both the O was omitted and ğ represented as g. Arabic is Afroasiatic/Semitic so this proves how the misspelling of the Turkish sound ğ occurs. She also wrote this could apply also to Gur/Oğur.

This goes on to prove that Hur is Ğur as in Oğur/Uğur!

The late civil engineer and avid researcher of Turkish history, Mehmet Unal Mutlu, suggests that the word "cumhur" comes from "dumugir" in Sumerian, meaning the people of the land, just like he showed the word democracy is based on the Sumerian word dumugiratuku. The relation of dumugir and cumhur shows ugir was used as hur in Arabic.

Renowned German scholar Ilse Wegner's Introduction to Hurrian book published in 1999 mentions how in Mari texts one can't make any distinction between H and Ğ.

Hur was Ğur! and the sounds are very similar in Turkish.

Vecihi Hatiboglu was one of the students to not only meet Ataturk but to make a presentation on Turkish history while still a freshman from Ankara University's Language-History-Geography facility that Ataturk founded. Even the name of the facility shows Ataturk viewed how these three research areas were connected.

The fact that Oğur Turks were in southeast Anatolia to the north of Sumer (Iraq) some 5,000 years ago goes a long way for Ataturk's thesis that Anatolia was inhabited by the Turks for millennia, long before our last arrival in 1071. It is a pity that no Turkish historian or linguist, save for Vecihe Hatipoğlu, went in the footsteps of Ataturk who had stated based on his readings and research that Sumer were Turkic people from Central Asia. Ataturk must have based this figure on the arrival date of Sumerians which were thought to have arrived in 5000 BC to Mesopotamia. Current research places their date of migration to around 4000 BC.

About Oğur Turks

There are three major Turkish groups in history: Oğud, Oğur and Oğuz Turks. Oğur and Oğuz Turks are the two most studied. groups The r-z change is the most important characteristic change in Turkish language, the other is the change l-ş. Most of the Turks in Eurasia are Oğuz, and the only remaining Oğur Turks are Chuvash in Russian Republic.

Oğur Turks have been recorded in Chinese records as part of the Hunnic Empire and all Turkish historians use Chinese records as they are the earliest written records in East Asia/Siberia. Of course, Turkish historians are intimidated by the thought of being mocked by the Western history-teller.

The reason Turkish historians and writers don't analyze the history of Turkey and analyze Sumerian and Hurrian records is that they completely accept Western look to their own history, hence disregarding Ataturk. These are the likes of Akurgal who have worked on Hittite but could not provide independent research on Hattis which were present in Anatolia 1,200 years before they mixed up with the invading so-called Indo-European speaking people who conquered parts of Anatolia especially central and Southeastern parts.

Ogur Turks were probably recorded as Ugor, or White Ugor/Black Ugor (remember Sumerians called themselves Black-Headed people), in what is today Ukraine about 1,000 years ago, almost 3,000 years after the Sumerian had vanished.

The truth was at hand for anyone wanting to look. The Ogurs who are only known to have existed in 3rd century BC as Huns in Siberia can be found in written cuneiform records in a faraway land, what is today Turkey at a much earlier date, 3,000 years earlier that is!

Sumerian Influence on Ancient Greece

Sumerian influence on Ancient Greece is seldom mentioned but there are books and articles covering this subject. And even books and articles citing Sumerian civilization among the foundations of "the West".

German mathematician Franz Lemmermeyer's Sumerian traces in Archimedes' Cattle Problem (<http://www.rzuser.uni-heidelberg.de/~hb3/publ/cattle.pdf>) is interesting not only for its content but also for the ridiculous referee rejection letter it was met with. The article mentions mathematics related lines from a song dedicated to Sumerian Moon God Nanna and shows major similarities to the lines from Homer's Odyssey and Archimedes' cattle problem.

Sumerian Mythology influenced Greek Mythology

Lemmermeyer also mentions a book for Babylonian mythological influences on Homer's Iliad and Odyssey that needs to be read from cover to cover: Die Griechen und der Orient Von Homer bis zu den Magiern (English: Babylon, Memphis, Persepolis Eastern Contexts of Greek Culture) published in 2004 by the late German professor Walter Burkert. (Note: American author Charles Penglase has a 1997 book on the same subject: Greek Myths and Mesopotamia: Parallels and Influence in the Homeric Hymns and Hesiod.)

Babylon is based on Sumer!

I should, at this point, add that everything Babylonian is based on Sumerians, and this is a universally known fact, though rarely mentioned in such clarity. Babylonians have built upon Sumerian civilization for the

better, and sometimes for the worse, after Babylonian King Hammurabi's conquest of Sumer.

Akkadians (later named Babylonians) were originally hunter-gatherers and desert nomads, hence local people who, over more than a 1000 years' period, blended into Sumerian society and lived in their cities. In time, some Akkadians became Sumerian kings! Babylonia lasted only about 400 years. Compare that to over 2,200 years of Sumerian civilization before Babylon was formed over Sumer lands.

Greek Star names, Zodiac signs are based on Sumerian!

An important article by G.Kurtik and Alexander Militarev (Moscow) From Mesopotamia to Greece: Origin of Semitic and Greek Star names can be found at:
http://www.academia.edu/3586143/FromMesopotamiat_oGreece_totheOri_g_in_of_Semitic_and_Greek_Star_Names

Mycenaean Greece

Long before Classical Greece there was Mycenaean Greece whose myths and folklore made the bulk of the Ancient Greek mythology.

A recent Smithsonian article tells of a 2015 find, the most fascinating Greek archaeological dig in decades: “Golden Warrior in Greek Tomb exposes roots of Western Civilization” (<http://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/golden-warrior-greek-tomb-exposes-roots-western-civilization-180961441/>). This is a major article with a broader look in to Ancient Greece and its roots.

One thing that is annoying in the article is the idea that "Mycenaean Greek civilization (1600-1100 BC) came out of nowhere."

"Out of nowhere" is a leitmotiv in Western history books and academic circles. Sumerian, Egyptian, Greek, Gur (Hurrian), Etruscan, Indus Valley, and most other ancient civilizations supposedly all came out of nowhere!

Moreover, most of those great civilizations supposedly disappeared without leaving any trace! So, the Western take on history is full of neighboring civilizations especially in Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Mesopotamia (Iraq), Syria, and Iran, that all come and go like ghosts! Worst of all, supposedly they are all isolate. One probably can't sell all that as a Hollywood script, but it works for universities in the US (Harvard et al.) and EU. In times of Western fake news, one should not expect much!

Greek and Gur (Hurrian) Mythology similarities

Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, as well as major Greek gods, are largely based on another, prior civilization. This is not new ground. German scholar H.G. Guterbock revealed major similarities between Ancient Greek and Gur / Hurrian mythology from neighboring Turkey with Kumarbi in his book *Mythen um churritischen Kronos*, published in 1946. And we know for sure that Gur was an advanced civilization, at times on par with Sumer as Urkesh finds proved thanks to Buccellati's work. And we know that all copper related terms in Sumer comes from Gur (Hurrian) language!

Minoan Greece and Gur / Hurrian relations

“Case for Minoan as Greater Hurrian” (<http://dispatchesfromturtleisland.blogspot.com.tr/2011/06/case-for-minoan-as-greater-hurrian.html>) is an interesting article for the origins of the Minoan

Crete island civilization. Minoan Greece 3100 BC, could be of Gur (Hurrian) or Sumerian or even Hatti / Gud origin. Bull cult, similar to Cretean Minotaur, can be found in both Mesopotamia (Sumer) and Anatolia.

MY ETRUSCAN HYPOTHESIS AS A SIDE NOTE:

Ǧur/Hurrians could be the founders of both the ancient Greek and the Etruscan (e-Tur-sci/Tur-uk) civilizations, who founded the Roman Empire!

Gur / Hurrians founders of Ancient Greece?

That's what I think, but that hypothesis needs a full spectrum comparison between Hurrian civilization and Ancient Greece. Hopefully there will be more people working in this field. I have already listed some scholarly work (since 1946 at least) on Hurrian Greece comparison above.

In fact, even the sound Gr in the word Greek was probably originally as follows:

Gur: (Gur-uk, Gur-ak or Gur-ek => Greek?!).

Now, that's my hypothesis but there is one indisputable fact: all their artifacts, cities, and their mythology prove beyond any doubt that Hurrians are the most under-appreciated ancient civilization on earth along with the Sumerians. Luckily, at least the world's oldest notated song, hymn (<http://www.classicfm.com/music-news/videos/oldest-song-melody/>) is Gur / Hurrian, so at least this Hurrian work gets some attention on the internet.

Gur (Hurrians) seem to be the go-between for the Sumerian civilization and Ancient Greece, as Gur people lived in Turkey for thousands of years and

were contemporaries to both Sumer (Iraq) and Ancient Greece. And Turkey neighbors both Greece and Iraq.

In short, Gur (Hurrians) may be the missing link between Sumer and Ancient Greek civilizations!

How did Sumerian civilization influence Ancient Greece?

This is a very important topic with some info/links above.

The late British archaeologist James Mellaart's important 1958 article *The End of The Early Bronze Age in Anatolia and the Aegean* also offers valuable information on the origins of the Greek language and the Ancient Greek civilization! (Special thanks to Dr. Metin Gunduz for the tip.) See: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/500459>

Unfortunately, academicians rarely work on this subject.

Ğaz / Gaz / Kassite / Kas / Gas / Oğuz

Oguz/Guz Turks are those who currently live in Turkey and around Eurasia. They share Turkish and many cultural traits, but there are many differences among them, be they social or political.

As we have seen before, the late Turkish scholar Vecihe Hatiboğlu had analyzed Arabic records and found out that Arabs (Semitic/Afroasiatic people) chose to write Ğuz instead of Oğuz. Kasgarli Mahmut, even though he was one of the most important scholars of Turkish history and language in the 14th century, wrote the Turkish name as Ğuz instead of Oğuz because it is known in Arabic records that way!

This important research of Vecihe Hatiboğlu shows how the Turkic ethnonym Oğuz is written without a preceding vowel!

She confirms many king names of Kassite as being Turkic using everyday Turkish. This shows a very important characteristic of the Turkish language: it is conservationist, like Hungarian, another Turkic language.

The name Oğuz is first found in Elamite scripts in what is today Iran in late 2000s BC as Kas.

KAS / KASSITE => ĞAZ / ĞUZ / UĞUZ/ OĞUZ

We see the a and u problem, as seen in the Ğut (Hatti) section. It is still possible that the current use is the correct one, but if that is the case it should be due to a geographic or linguistic change. It may also indicate a change in time. Still it is likely that it was u instead of an a.

Ğ > G > K changes are very well attested in Turkish.

About two hundred years after their first mention in history, their attack against Babylonian Kingdom and their subsequent defeat is recorded.

Ğuz (Kassites) are known to have been horsemen. 300 years later they conquer Babylon and introduce the horse to Babylon.

Ğuz/Kas people have blended into existing Babylonian civilization and respected local population and customs. In fact, many have named their sons after Afroasiatic (Semitic/Babylonian) traditions. They have for about 500 years preserved territorial integrity of the Mesopotamian region and put an end to endless wars among city states. Ğuz were socially oriented kings like Sumerian Kings.

A rough chronology of Sumer

A rough chronology of Sumer consists of Sumerian Turks entering Mesopotamia around 3800 BC and growing constantly until being overrun by the Semitic/Afroasiatic Akkadian nomadic tribes who had come from the West and whom the Sumerians had welcomed into their civilization and coexisted with for at least 1,000 years.

In 2400 BC the Akkadians led by Sargon of Akkad take control of Sumer city states. Two centuries later Sumer people regain control but are overrun briefly by Kut/Gutian Turks with probably a Mongol substrate originally from Central Asia/Siberia. 60 years later, Sumer people take control of their cities again.

200 years after Sumer civilization reaches its highest stage in both technology and arts, it is terminally overrun by the local Babylonians

(Akkadians) led by Hammurabi. By the way, Hammurabi is certainly not the first lawmaker king. That honor belongs to Urukagina about 600 years earlier.

And then Babylon is sacked in 1600 BC by a Turkic people, the Kassites/Oğuz.

Ğuz/Kas introduces Kudurru (“ru” is an unneeded extra) for marking lands, which is probably related to the word kadaastro in today's Turkish.

Oğuz Turks built a major ziggurat and continued like past civilizations of Sumer, Ğut/Kut (Gutian), and Afroasiatic / Babylonian rulers.

Ğuz people practiced horse worship! The word horse is associated with Turks throughout world history. In fact, most history books on Turks have on their cover either a warrior on horseback or a wolf.

Even after Oğuz/Kassite Kingdom vanished in 1000 BC, the Ğuz/Kas people are reported to live in Mesopotamia and Iran.

The last mention of Oguz/Kassites is by the famous ancient Greek geographer Pytolemy in 200 AD in the region which is today Iran.

Oguz Turks joined the Elam army against the Ancient Greeks and they defeated them. The existence of Oguz Turks in what is today the Middle East forms a continuum for at least 4,000 years while Ogur Turks (Hurrian-Ogur) and Ğut/Hatti (probably Kut Turks) about 5,000 years. All of this is based on written records and archaeological data.

One interesting thing is that the Oğuz (Kassite) people valued tribal connections higher than family connections, which was prevalent at the time

in Babylonia. This may not be observed early on but only after hundreds of years of rule in Babylon. They gave Babylonian names to their sons.

The Kaska people in the Black Sea area of Turkey are thought to be Oguz, and even Circassian is thought to have been Kaska who are Kas/Oguz.

Few hundred words survive but there are many Ğuz/Kassite tablets which are locked up and waiting to be translated.

Oğuz / Hyksos

Egyptian records indicate that during the 13th Dynasty (starting around the 18th century BC), an Asian people entered Egypt probably gradually and stayed in Egypt until the 15th century BC although it did not totally control Egypt at any one time.

Their movement in Egyptian territory was slow, indicating a gradual expansion from Eastern Egypt toward the West. They introduced horse drawn chariots, composite bows, and advanced metalwork into Egyptian civilization for a duration of 300 years.

Hyksos contribution would greatly help Egypt's technological progress.

Spiked wheels used in chariot races that we see in Egyptian and Roman period movies were invented in Western Kazakhstan not far from the Ural Mountains around 2200 BC. Chariot burials are frequently encountered in that area.

Hyksos people have also been buried with their chariots, exactly like the people in Western Kazakhstan. The wheel (not the spiked wheel) were also most probably invented there!

Some historians consider Hurrians (Ogur Turks) to be Hyksos. They get the Turks part correct but the affiliation is incorrect.

So, who were the Hyksos?

I was able to find who the Hyksos were by just looking at their name! Yes, without further history research and archaeological considerations! How? By

overcoming the same phonetics problem that is prevalent in all Sumer and Near East research. If you can correct spelling in other data all you would need to do is to apply your existing knowledge onto a new case.

The problem resides in the Afroasiatic/Semitic/Indo-European spelling of a population already known to be Asian. It is a given and accepted error whose correction has not yet been done. In this case, that of Oguz.

In fact, Hyk is Uğ and Sos is UZ. On a side note, this also gives a major clue about the origin of the ending -us and -os in Greek words!

Are Hyksos and Kassites the same people?

Yes! Kas is Gas/Guz. Oguz is written in Arabic records from the 6th century as Guz instead of Oğuz, what the Turks called themselves in recent history. The probable evolution of the word: Ğuz-Uğuz-Oğuz.

What is referred to as Kas in Babylonian records and as Hyksos in Egyptian records are the same people. They are Oguz Turks from Central Asia.

In his important work *From Og to Ogur*, Dogu Perincek describes Turkic tribes using Og as a bloodline relation and then writes about its historic transformation to Ogur. This, he says, describes the evolution from blood related tribes to a collection of people regardless of blood relations and then to an association of tribes, to confederations, and finally to states.

The Og that he speaks of is a term from a later period, about 1,500 years ago. It should have been Uğ/Ğ of 3,500 years ago. (As a side note Native Americans hail people with Ugh.)

These associations (bod/boy) join to form new confederations. For example, the name Hungar (Hungarian) is Onogur which is On Ogur, a collection of 10 (on) Ogur associations. Dokuz Oguz (9 Oguz) means the combination of 9 Oguz tribes.

In her important but totally overlooked paper “Türk Tarihinin Kökeni” (The origins of Turkish history), Vecihe Hatipoğlu analyzes the name Bulgar and suggests Bel Ogur or 5 Ogur, a confederation of 5 tribes.

At this point I should remind you that Og is incorrect as a term but correct as a concept. It should have been Ğ without any preceding o. And conceptually From Og to Ogur is only part of the Turkish history not the whole, hindered by a “scholarly” restricted view.

The names start with a Ğ/ğ as in Ğut, Ğur, and Ğuz, probably in that historical order.

The history of the Turks can be analyzed through the change in tribe/confederation/state names as well as variations in the Turkish language.

Etymology is way overlooked as a discipline in the study of history!

The pattern of gathering tribes, then tribe confederations, and finally state and empire forming is a leitmotiv throughout all recorded Turkish history.

The second most spectacular Empire building in history starts with the Ğur/Ogur Turkic/Oguz Turkic/Mongol based Hun Empire (Ğun Empire, changing h with ğ) that moves towards the West until Spain in Europe and eventually conquering and defeating Roman Empire. Atilla the Hun did not sack Rome, but Hunnic invasions have changed European history forever.

Dogu Perincek reports in his *Orta Asya Uygarlığı* (Central Asian Civilization) book how Marx and Engels discussed the empire building skills of the Turks and were amazed that Turks could gather armies of hundreds of thousands of people across Eurasia with up to a million horses. This would require huge organizational and logistic challenges, Marx and Engels wrote.

The Mongol Empire about 1,000 year later does that at an even bigger scale than the Huns. Out of “nowhere,” Mongols build the greatest empire known in history, occupying most of Eurasia from China to Europe. Mongols are also a Turkic people; their language, customs, and geographical locations are similar to that of the Turks. And the Mongol Empire was actually a mix of Mongols and Turks.

In the dictionary of Altaic etymologies published in 2005, it is mentioned that Old Turkic words are loaned to Mongolian and not the other way around. Although the writers do not make this conclusion, I propose Turkic came before Mongol and probably Mongol branched off Old Turkic.

Vecihi Hatiboglu in her seminal work dated 1975 speaks about the need to analyze a civilization together with its neighbors.

Hyksos were Oguz Turks who had migrated to/invaded Egypt. These people should have passed from Mesopotamia or Anatolia to reach Egypt, and yet there is no mention of them in these places at least not under the name “Hyksos.” So, what happened if they did not chute to Egypt?

Well, like most other problems of Western academia, the records are full of spelling errors. This is bad academic practice as they know these people, “Hyksos,” are of Asian origin yet they continue to use Afroasiatic/Semitic phonetics that would distort original names. The West!

If we take a step back and look at the bigger picture, to the history of what is today Turkey and Mesopotamia as a unity rather than in parts, we see the existence of Turkic people Hatti (Ĝut, Gud, Gutian) and Hurrian (Ĝur) in Anatolia long before anyone else. We see Sumerian Turks move to Iraq, and Elam Turks move to Iran probably around the same time as Gur/Gud.

Elam is an interesting Turkic people different from the rest. Their name and social structure suggest that. Also, its name does not start with a Ĝ. Sumer move into a largely inhabited Mesopotamian valley where local people consist of nomadic tribes, desert people and hunter-gatherers.

Sumerian Turks have migrated to Egypt and started the Egyptian civilization, as well.

Akkadian/Babylonians and Assyrians are actually local people speaking a different language than the Turks who have settled in the Mesopotamian region. At the moment, we do not know whether the locals spoke any language prior to the arrival of the Turks to the region (maybe the people of Gobekli-tepe had language) or the language before the arrival of the Turks. Maybe the answers can be found by making computer assisted regressions from existing data. There is a very interesting paper by Azeri Turkish Efsan Alili, describing how Old Akkadian, the ancestor of Afroasiatic/Semitic languages, was an agglutinative language like Turkish but Western historians simply bury this fact.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY: (May 30, 2017) First ever genome study of mummies reveals they were more Turkish and European than African This very important study focuses on a much later period in Egypt history when Egypt was ruled by the Hyksos people (1400 BC), more than 1000 years

after the beginning of the Egyptian civilization. This discovery provides further proof to my theory that Hyksos was mispronounced Oguz Turk

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-4555292/Study-mummies-reveals-Turkish-European.html>

ĞuzĞut (Scythians)

Scythians were the founders of the first major Eurasian Steppe empire in history.

The land they populated or conquered consisted of vast sections of Eurasia from the Siberia/Chinese border in the east to Carpathian plains, Hungary in the west, and Mesopotamia/Middle East in the south.

Scythian is the first known collective ethnonym in the Eurasian steppes continuity both in time and space. Ğun/Huns/Hunnic Empire succeeded them sometime later.

The area populated and/or controlled by the Ğun/Huns were bigger even though it was largely overlapping with Scythian territories.

Looking from a larger time frame, one can see the succession of the break-up of people unions and then the formation of bigger people unions, states, and empires. This multi thousand-year process went on until the fall of the Mongolian Empire in the 13th century AD.

Scythian mastery of horse warfare including iron weapons and their much-overlooked governance skills made these people both feared and vilified by others.

Although many so-called historians describe them as solely nomadic, many settlements that are uncovered in the last decades prove they had built fortified citadels in Siberia and founded villages in present day Hungary and Ukraine, among others.

They were mostly nomadic yet had settlements as well. This is a typical Turkish condition in Central Asia: mostly nomadic yet forming cities too. They were a mixture of people largely of Turks and Mongols. Iranians joined them, especially in the southern territories of the Scythian Empire.

They did accumulate capital but maintained a largely nomadic cultural continuity that can be observed through archeological finds in kurgans, their burial sites.

Their distinct artworks have left their marks which can be observed from Scotland to Siberia!

They did not have any temples.

The people who lived under their rule were mixed. The governing body also was a mixture of people even though the Turkic component was bigger both among the general population and the rulers.

Clothing, ornaments and jewelry, especially gold jewelry, carpets, ceramic wares, quivers, warfare tools, and metal works including iron pieces are all part of the Scythian art that can be found in kurgans ranging from Slovenia to the Russian East.

Scythians are known to have existed earlier than Ancient Greece. They were present in the Carpathian (Roman-Hungarian) basin as well as the Northern Balkans, and they may have contributed to the founding of Ancient Greece in the 8th century BC or perhaps earlier.

It is known that in the 5th century BC, Greek kings and Scythian kings were involved in major wars. So, their co-existence might have been continuous

like the other two other neighboring populations, Sumerian Turks and Afroasiatic Akkadian.

Ğur/Oghurs/Hurrians are the major candidate as the founders of Ancient Greece but ĞuzĞut (Scythians) may have also played a role!

What does Scythian have to do with Sumer?

All of them Turkic people, Ğut/Hatti, Gut/Kut, Ğuz/Kas, Turuk, Oguz (Hyksos) did not leave any written records themselves. They are known from other written documents. Ğur/Oghur/Hurrian, Elam and Sumerian Turks did leave behind tablets and cuneiform.

It's normal that ĞuzĞut (Scythians), a union of Guz and Gud Turks, did not leave any records.

Sumer and Ğur were literate very early in history more than 4,000 years ago. The earliest literacy of Guz is recorded about 1,500 years ago, though they may have been literate prior to that date.

In Western Hi-Story, it is told that the first written Turkish records appeared East of Siberia in the 6th century AD, named Orhun balbals, more than 2,000 years after the disappearance of Sumer.

In the earlier periods, the only “written” records were runic inscriptions and petroglyphs, which are part of rock art in Central Asia and Siberia.

ĞuzĞut (Sythians) left no written records. All we know of them are from archeological finds and written records of others, including those of Herodotus. The first Scythian appearance near Greece is currently accepted

to be around the 8th century BC and recorded by the Greek Herodotus in the 4th century BC. That is wrong.

A 2009 article in Federatio by a Turkish enthusiast, a Russian émigré to the US and automation engineer by profession, Kisamov listed 50 proofs that Sycthians were Turks and not Iranian. He was the webmaster of the most important Turkish history website turkicworld.org. The articles on his website can be found on Klyosov website as well, managed by another Russian émigré, a professor of chemistry.

While establishing Sycthian as Turkic is possible using information available from the period, we know Sycthians existed as shown above, there is another, never considered information treasure trove from a much earlier period.

By analyzing Sumerian, Elamite, and other cuneiform tablets, one can deduct crucial information on civilizations which did not leave behind written documents such as the Scythians.

The Iranian plateau has been known to be host to Turkic languages since written records have appeared in the 3rd millenium BC.

One should always keep in mind the nature of Turkic civilizations: their being assimilated into another or assimilating another which is less frequent.

So, a similar process must have taken place in Turkey and neighboring Iran. The ĞuzĞut (Scythians) are proven to be Turkic but mixing of populations explains why there were Iranian people including some Iranian rulers among them.

Based on linguistic, archaeological, and geographic information, I suggest that Scyth is actually a word combination of two Turkic people known to have existed in Iran a thousand years before Sycthians appeared: Guz and Gud.

The word Scyth must have originally been ĞuzĞut, a word formed by adding the names of two Turkic people. Most probably the newly formed population was a mixture of the two. Scyth is the Greek spelling of the word combination formed by adding Guz and Gud.

Gur Turkic (Hurrian) tablets contain the first references of Turuk and Tabitu at the same time. Tabiti is the highest god of ĞuzĞut. We know ĞuzĞut (Sycthians) and Turuk may have been connected since their highest god is the same. It is also important to know that Turuk lived near or among Guz and Gut.

“Targitau/Targitay” is what Scythians said their origins were and that word is Turkish.

Seemingly, there are around 1,000 years between the dissolution of Sumer and the appearance of Scythian in vast regions of Eurasia and the Middle East. So, what happened?

These people, Gud, Turuk, and Guz did not disappear or vanish in 1800 BC when Sumer did. In fact, even Sumer did not vanish, it was either assimilated into Babylonian/Assyrian/Oguz (Kassite) empires or migrated to surrounding lands.

Kassites/Guz are known to exist without interruption from Sumer period until today as Oguz Turks living in Turkey and Central Asia. The other part is Gud, and that also continued to exist probably as Goth in Europe.

Ğ is, as explained before, kinship, tribal, or maybe totemic affiliation. The combination GuzGud is spelled by the Greeks as Scyth. In Turkish, people spell the Greek word Scyth by adding a vowel to the beginning of the word and say Iskit. In what could be an interesting case of reborrowing Ğuzğut is very similar in sound to Iskit except the use of soft vowel i instead of u.

R-Z linguistic shift is well known in Turkish as in Ogur and Oguz Turkic. Note the ending of the words. I suggest that an already attested d-r transformation is more widespread and important than what is earlier thought. And it happened earlier than thought.

T(D)-R-Z linguistic transformations in the Turkish language can be observed in people's names: Ğut-Ğur-Ğuz.

The name of the population, that is to say the ending consonant, would give away the type of Turkish spoken among the people. D could be the oldest one and Z the newest. Sumerian language seems closer to the R-Turkish.

Another interesting Turkic name is Hun, as in the well known Hunnic Empire, which should have been Ğun. Ğ was replaced by Oğ/Og in almost all Turkic languages, but at a later period. Ğun ends with an N, reminding AN the highest sky god.

Written records of Eurasian history from 3200 BC to 1000 BC can only be found in Turkey, Iraq (Mesopotamia), Iran and Egypt: Sumer, Elam, Oghur, Hittite tablets and others such as Ugarit as well as Egyptian records.

These records not only tell the local history but that of Turks and Eurasian Steppes!

Therefore, Ataturk founded a department of Sumerology and a department of Hittite studies. He wanted to start from scratch and let scholars work on cuneiforms and other tablets with Turkish language directly rather than going through the intermediation of the so-called Afroasiatic or Indo-European languages which would distort sounds and create problems in analyzing civilizations and their affiliations. Hence history itself.

Turuk (rather than Turukku or Turukkeans)

This is the first mention of the word Turk as a people in recorded history.

Like many other Turkic words, it is misspelled with a vowel ending due to establishing phonetic values through an Afroasiatic/Semitic language, Akkadian.

The ending U's must be dropped to correct the spelling of many Sumerian words, including Turukku.

Azerbaijani Turkish scholars, Celilov and Yusifov among others, have reported Turuk(ku) to be Turkic people.

Until the 1960s it was assumed that Turuk were a semi nomadic tribe that raided city states in Mesopotamia.

However, the books by Jorgen, and later by Eidem and Jorgen, prove that Turuks were located north of Mesopotamia and had many kingdoms with a noble lineage in the area near the Iran-Turkey border, and probably in parts of Azerbaijan too. The location is indicated as the basin of Urmia.

Their existence is also mentioned in 1300 BC Hittite records as Turukkum, a merchant city closer to Central Turkey.

After the conquest of Sumer city states by the Babylonians, the king of the Sumerian city Isin became Assyrian. In cuneiform tablets, Eshme Dagan brags about how he fought Turuk who raided their cities after a famine at the Turuk lands.

There is also a very interesting find in the tablet inscriptions from that city:

The name Tabitu is found on a Turukku seal as begetter of Itabal, the kingdom of Turuk(ku).

Tabiti is on the other hand the chief god of the ĞuzĞut (Scythians), a word described to cover all Turkic tribes spread in a wide area that consists of Ukraine, Siberia, Central Asia, Iran, and the Middle East. On a related note, Hun (Xiongnu) near China in Eastern Siberia took stage in world history after Sycythians faded into history.

The above line in Eidem-Joergen book is probably one of the biggest discoveries for determining the identity of Scythians: Turks.

This proof comes from a period about a thousand years earlier than the first Scythian mention in records according to scholars.

Some Western scholars identify one or two Scythian words and then try to connect them with the so called Indo-European languages. This basically disregards one fundamental nature of Turkic people: there were constant tribal wars but then there were also mixing trends that constantly grew out of tribal alliances to form bigger entities such as states and empires.

For example, the so-called Indo European Hittite was built upon the existing civilization of Hatti (Ğut) and Hurrian (Ogur) Turkic peoples. The Akkadian/Babylonian were Afroasiatic people who migrated into Sumerian city states and, in the course of 1,500 years, owned Sumerian city states by population growth far surpassing that of Sumerians.

The people of Sumer did not disappear when Sargon of Akkad ruled, the first Afroasiatic king to conquer Sumer. Sumerian Turks were able to get back

their cities, but were overrun in short order by another Turkic people, Ĝut/Kut/Gutians. They took it back before being finally overrun by Hammurabi, king of Akkadians/Babylonians, an Afroasiatic people.

It is also probable that Akkadian is a language taught by the Turkic people of Sumer to these local Semitic people that lived to the west of Mesopotamia where they had settled. The links of Old-Akkadian and Turkic are clearly visible in word comparisons and old Akkadian's agglutinative nature speaks volumes.

Mustafa Celaddin Pasha concludes Touro-Aryan (Turkic - Indo-European) as the root of Europe. So-called Indo-Europeans mixed with the Turks throughout history. The time frame for the start of this relationship could be around 4,000-6,000 years BP.

It is also highly probable that what is Indo-European may have been influenced or simply derived from Turkic. The analysis of loan words could prove it, as it did in the case of Mongolian and Old Turkic. There are loan words from Turkic in Mongolian but not the other way around. It may be said that Mongolian is derived from Turkic. The same could apply to Indo-European.

At least four Turuk kingdoms are known from tablets in Mesopotamia. Due to famine, together with Ĝut/Gud people they raided Sumerian cities before they were finally taken over by Afroasiatic tribes in Mesopotamia.

An interesting fact regarding relations between neighboring cities is worth noting. Isme Dagan arranged the marriage of his son with the daughter of Turuk to ward off an invasion of their city by the Turuk King. **This is**

reminiscent of arranged, political marriages between European dynasties/empires some 3,000 years later.

And Dagan's son had an Ĝur (Hurrian) name. Gur Turkic and Turukkean (Turk) must have been the same or very similar. There is no linguistic record of the Turuk, but Turuk kings are known to have Ĝur/Ogur/Hur-rian names, and the word Turuk is recognized as a Oghur name as well. Hence Turuk is known to have existed as an Ogur Turkic kingdom located in Iran and East of Turkey around 2000 BC.

The name Turuk/Turk existed for at least 4,000 years, not 1,500 as western co-opted Turkish and Western academics state. And the word Turuk/Turk is Ogur and not Oguz Turkic as all Turkologists assume. Although Orhun balbal/steale by Oguz Turks in Siberia are known to be dating to 600AD, Chinese scholar Li Sheng writes about the existence of Turks in the Tarim Basin and Tanri (Dingir-Sumerian god) mountains as early as 2000 BC!

Another probably Gur Turkic language, Hungarian refers to Turks as Torok, very much like Turuk with a minor vowel change, from u to o. Sumerian did not have vowel o but only u. The vowel o appeared after Sumer, as the Turkish language continued to evolve.

There is a general acceptance based on existing resources that Ogur Turk and Ogur Turkish precedes Oguz Turks but these are based on more recent data from Eastern Asia. European scholars have “instructed” Turkish scholars to go find your roots in Asian records which are at least 3,000 years newer compared to those in Mesopotamia, and everyone except Vecihe Hatipoglu complied and still do.

Ĝut/Kut and Ĝat/Hatti are Turkic. Kassites Hyksos are definitely Oguz Turkic and their presence seems to be later than Ogurs.

Gur may have also given its name to Georgia.

Elam (Matriarchal Society)

Yet another unappreciated civilization. Elam was the Eastern neighbor of Sumer in what is today Iran.

One of the most interesting facts about this culture is that Elam society was matriarchal during a period in its history. The word El-am suggests so, as ama means mother in Sumerian Turkish and is very close to the Turkish word for mother, which is ana. So, Elam means the land of women in Turkish.

Hamlanti is what Elam people called themselves but Sumerians wrote it as Elam. (H should be replaced by Ğ, and Ham would mean Woman Kin/Lineage, or Matriarchal.)

First Elamic script is mostly based on pictograms and logograms, just like it was in Sumer and starts in about the same time period as Sumer, in 3100 BC. This should not come as a surprise, because the first Ziggurats were built in Iran and script dates follow the direction from which Sumerians came.

One of the interesting things about proto-Elamite is the use of base 60, that of Sumer. There is certainly a connection between these societies to the first days of Elam as established in a paper published in 2015.

Tepe Sialk, south of the Caspian Sea close to Turkmenistan, was the seat of the oldest Ziggurat in record and that would be around 3000 BC.

Elamite cities closer to Sumer, like Susa, were under Sumerian rule and later under Akkadian rule.

Elam language is deciphered but not as fully as the Sumerian language, and there is no academic consensus on the language yet. Moreover, both proto Elamite and linear Elamite are undeciphered, and a professor attempted to put cuneiform writings online and crowd source from both academics and amateurs. This is a good idea that should also be applied to many other undeciphered scripts, like Indus Script, etc.

Elamo-Dravidian is suggested as a linguistic group, and Jiroft is on the way to Indus Valley. The Dravida language is thought to be the language of this civilization and some researchers link it to Elam. And since Elam is linked to Sumer, one would have writing emerging along the trade route.

A very important civilization which is close to Sumer civilization and highly developed with cuneiform tablets from the same period of Sumer or some say even slightly earlier, is largely unknown. Considering direction of migration, it is possible that writing was developed in Elam slightly earlier than Sumer, though at this stage it is only a proposition.

A Jiroft archeological site in Iran which has been excavated since the early 2000s provided major artifacts to archaeologists. And interestingly Jiroft is close to the famed Harappan-Indus civilization of India which took off slightly after Sumer.

Very important archeological sites exist in Iran starting around the south of the Caspian Sea/Turkmenistan and going all the way to Sumer which would have indicated the trail of the people who have started Sumer.

A side note to show the geographical extent of ancient Asian civilizations:

There is also an important neolithic site, Meghara in Pakistan, that goes back to 6000 BC whose inhabitants have moved to the Indus Valley after 2500

BC. The findings of lapis lazuli from Afghanistan mountains and carnelian in the Indus Valley show their trade connection.

Hungarian Connection

The Hungarian and Sumerian linguistic relationship is well established since the beginning of the research into Sumerian language, even though there is almost no connection in other fields such as archeological ruins, artifacts, canals, gemstones, etc. There never was a migration from Hungarian plains to Mesopotamia.

Hungarian language is related to Sumerian because Hungarians were originally Turkic. More research is necessary to have a better idea on Hungarian origins but it seems like any time between 1,500-4,000 years ago they were Turkic.

Nandor Dreisziger's paper bringing new research including DNA testing in graves from 6th century AD, confirms Hungarian Armin Vambery's 19th-century thesis that the origins of Hungarian were Turkic. However, Hungarian is mutually unintelligible with modern era Turkish and does not share much of its vocabulary with Turkish.

In time, Hungarians have kept their language but their demographics have changed with Slavic migrations. Hungarian is probably a Ğur (Oghur/Ogur) Turkic language, like Chuvash the only surviving Ogur Turkic language. Hungarian is currently classified as Uralic.

And very interestingly Chuvash language too was misclassified by Western academics as Finno-Ugric. This error was finally corrected and it was established that Chuvash is a Turkish language without any dispute.

Moreover, there is no mutual intelligibility between Chuvash and other Turkic languages, even though 50% of their vocabulary consists of the same Turkic words. Their grammar/syntax and other linguistic features are same as other Turkish languages.

Chuvash people may be descendants or relatives of the now extinct Bolgar - Bolkhar - Balkar people who occupied Bulgaria at least 1400 years ago, if not earlier. They, together with the Hungarians (Hungar, Onogur, Magyar/Magor), had moved from Central Asian Steppes via Russian Pontic and Ukrainian steppes during Turkic migrations of 600 AD. (Note: The first settlement of Hungary by the Hungarians may go at least a thousand years earlier than that if Anatolian-Mesopotamian migration is proved!)

Hungars and Bolgars were parts of the Hunnic Empire which consisted of many Turkic and Mongolian tribes from Mongolia in the East to France and Spain in the West covering a large area of Eurasia from 3th century BC to 6th century AD.

Bolgars were replaced by Slavic people and changed their language, but they kept their name which still lives on as the country name Bulgaria. Hungarians too blended with Slavic populations but they have kept their language.

The name Hungar is probably related to Hun or Onogur (Ten Tribes) and Magyar is also an Oghur Turkic name. If Endrey Anthony is right, Magyar comes from Magor which is Gor, neighbors of Sumerians. I have demonstrated that Gor are actually Gur/Ĝur/Oghur/Ogur Turks.

The word Turan, consisting of Tur and An, was a Turkish term, meaning Turk Land (Land of the Turks). It is a Turkish word but it is first mentioned

in Iranian records.

Finnish Mathias Carlsen and Max Muller used Turan to denote the collection of Turks, Hungarians, Finns, Estonians, and Samoyedic people and languages. In this classification, Turks make up by far the biggest number of speakers in the largest geographic area of all whose earliest historic records go back to Sumer and way before with tamgas, petroglyphs from Turkey to Siberia and all of Eurasia.

Unfortunately, Turanism became a political movement used by the European imperialists in their war against Russia since the late 1800s. Nowadays, Turan is mainly used as a cultural and linguistic entity and anything beyond that is part of Western use/propaganda against Russia.

On the internet, one can find a lot of resources for Hungarian Sumerian relations, including that of the math professor Alfred Toth, researcher Endrey Anthony, and Andras Zakar, among many others. Hungarian seems like a good match with the Ogur Turkic Chuvash language.

It is also very likely that Hungarian and Etruscans, both Gur Turks, immigrated from Anatolia. Endrey Anthony' book, Son of Nimrod and Turkish DNA studies, along with Herodot's account seems to point in that direction, at least for the Etruscans.

Hungarian was (or maybe still is) part of the Turkic language family thousands of years ago (Ogur Turkic language), as their ancestral lands in Siberia matches that of Turks and their language characteristics, including grammatical features match Turkish too.

In 2013, Hungarian Nandor Dreisziger used genetic research data from Hungarian graves and confirmed Armin Vambery's 19th century thesis that

Hungarians were originally Turkic.

Mathematics Professor Alfred Toth's article:

http://s155239215.onlinehome.us/turkic/45TurkicAndHungarian/TothA_EDHTurkic-Hung2007En.htm

Russian Research into Sumerian

The best works done after Ataturk, by any Turkic people in the field were by: the only Turkish scholar who went in the footsteps of Ataturk, Vecihe Hatipoglu in 1979, Azeri researcher Begmyrat Gerey in 2003, and Unal Mutlu in 2007. A very important collection of Sumerian origins research was written by Muazzez Ilmiye Cig in 2013. There were important works by Olcas Suleimanov in the 1970s and Amonjolov in the 2000s. That's certainly a handful.

Russian scholars, especially Kisamov, an automotive engineer fascinated by Turkish history, as well as Anatoly Kylosov, a professor of chemistry, have important works on Turkish history. Kisamov created by far the best Turkic world website on the internet. Although few of their works directly deal with Sumer, they provide great overall insight into the Turkish language, Turkic history, and migrations. There are many other Russian scholars who have worked or are working in Turkish language history, more so than Turkey but **Kisamov and Klyosov are non-scholars who provide deeper and better analysis than professional academics in the field.**

BARBARians

"Barbarians, barbarians, they are coming!"

Surely when the word barbar was first invented, it was not used as above. We know it, we have plenty of written proof.

Ancient Greeks called other people Barbaros: Scythians (Turkic people), Persians, Thracians, and even some of the people within the boundaries of Ancient Greece. It meant the Other, the outsider, the stranger. It was also meant to specify primitive peoples, civilizations inferior to their own. Two millennia later its meaning broadened to include savage, violent as well.

There is a universal consensus in the West and unfortunately throughout the world, that the word barbarian/barbarous comes from the word Barbaros in Ancient Greece, which the West considers as its root. The word itself is barbar as the -os part is a common Greek ending just like in English -ian/-ous in barbar-ian and barbar-ous. In Turkish, the word is barbar, in its basic form.

While Western academics are too sure the word barbar is of ancient Greek origin, there is a word which creates a problem for their neatly manufactured consensus: Barbara.

This Sanskrit word, Barbara is found in ancient Indian scripts dated to at least 400BC. And this word, barbara, has the same meaning as the Greek word barbaros. Not only are the two civilizations far apart, but there is nothing to suggest any word loaning.

Barbar is not a simple word to borrow, it is a concept. It is at the center of a civilization as it depicts primarily THE OTHER. So, this word must either be native to a language or the people who use it as their own must have a lot more than an extensive social connection to the society it received it from.

One cannot imagine a shouting contest between the armies of two warring cities facing each other in the field and shouting from the top of their lungs: "you, barbar!", "no, you barbar!"

So how come this very central word to any civilization is used by two distant civilizations 2500 years ago? Back then, it was quite different from the age of the internet we live in where connections are instant and people mix with people from around the world. Today, words and ideas spread quickly, but this was not the case thousands of years ago.

This is an important question and there is no way to find an answer without first analyzing the word and then going back further in history, to about 5,000 years ago! And this research would take us to Mesopotamia, to Sumer to be exact.

First, the analysis of the word.

Some Western scholars suggest barbar is derived from blabbering bar bar bar, to specify unrecognizable sound/language. It is rather barbaric of them to come up with such outrageous claims, while the most likely reason is emphasis through word duplication like in hot hot summer, or cold cold day.

So, the word we should be looking for is "bar".

And going to University of Pennsylvania online English Sumerian dictionary we find it! Bar means "Outside", "Strange" among others, just like in ancient

Greece, but at least 2,000 years earlier, with the same sound and meaning.

Confirmation of the conceptual use of "bar" in Sumerian

Sumerian is the first known human language, and as such, it has a small vocabulary compared to today's modern languages. Many words have more than a few meanings. The context within which the word is used is very important to understand the meaning of the word. So, I decided to test the use of the word bar in Sumerian language.

Among many other meanings, the Sumerian word UR is used for both humans and dogs. It is nice to learn that Sumerian society used the same word for man's best friend and man himself.

And there is a very interesting feature that Sumerian possess, called agglutination: new words are formed by adding suffixes/prefixes, and at times whole words to a stem. Today the most widely spoken language which has this feature is Turkish, in addition to Japanese, Mongolian, Korean, Hungarian, Finnish, and some lesser known others.

If dog is UR what would they call wolf?

Checking the dictionary, I see the reconfirmation of the meaning of the word BAR: Wolf is listed as URBARA. The ending vowel (a) is a common Sumerian transliteration mistake that has been partly addressed in 1974 by famed Assyriologist Parpola and corrected only in a few words so far, in An(u), Elam(a), Elam(u). The problem is Sumerian is read through Afroasiatic (Semitic) languages, although it is not one of them! Like a foreigner speaking English, there are still many sound mistakes that need to be corrected even 150 years after Sumerian was first deciphered.

Hence the correct spelling for wolf in Sumerian is URBAR, adding UR and BAR, dog plus outside/strange (far/wild). This means Sumerians called a wolf a wild dog, which is exactly what it is!

And not coincidentally, modern DNA analysis shows that all dogs in the world have descended from wolf/grey wolf. This information is unknown to many dog owners today because there is a specific word, wolf instead of wild dog, but in Sumer it was readily present in the word. So, the Sumerian word URBAR is beautiful in many ways: UR showing human and dog closeness and URBAR showing wolf is a wild dog (outside dog literally). As a side note, I should add the most ancient Turkic mythology claims Turks have descended from wolf.

The meaning of BAR and its conceptual use in Sumerian society is once more confirmed and this will serve other purposes as well.

For anyone even vaguely familiar with Sumer civilization, the fact that barbar is a Sumer concept and word should not come as a surprise. In fact, it is known for at least the last 100 years that most of what academics in social fields, including those in the disciplines of history, archaeology, ethnology/anthropology thought was of Greek, Egyptian, Babylonian, or Roman origin has turned out to be in fact a Sumerian invention!

So, it should not surprise anyone that the word barbar as the antithesis of civilization was first invented by Sumer Turks, the founders of the very first major civilization on earth, who provided a significant base structure subsequent major civilizations built upon.

This also explains the use of barbara in ancient Indian texts almost coinciding with their use in Greece. Sumer did not only have extended trade

with the Harappan-Indus Valley civilization (today's Pakistan/Northwest India) some 5,000 years ago, they may have been part of the founders of the said civilization!

How was the word barbar introduced into Greek civilization?

While the question about the origins of the word Barbar is now answered, new questions arise. There is a huge time gap between the last standing Sumer cities being overrun and their civilization usurped by the Babylonians (Afroasiatic/Semitic people) around 1800 BC and Classical Greece flourishing around 800 BC. How could ancient Greeks have known of Sumer? And there is another question to be asked:

Which civilization would borrow its most basic word from another language unless it is either founded or run by it? You are supposed to invent it yourself to name others if you are a higher civilization!

Loaning of the word bar into Ancient Greek language and culture could not have been the reason behind the use of the word barbar, as it would require similar duplication like in Turkish. The word barbar must have been a concept in civilizations starting with Sumer and kept alive until today. The pursuit of the word barbar in ancient and modern languages could reveal some ground-breaking truths.

There might be three possibilities how the Sumerian word barbar got into Greece:

Greece had an orientalizing period, during which some say Greeks received the alphabet from the Phoenicians. And Phoenicians may have acquired it from Sumerian, which stayed as a holy and academic language in Mesopotamia, like Latin is today, until 50BC, well after ancient Greeks came into the scene.

They may have gotten it from Sumerian descendants or relatives from Anatolia (Turkey) which is adjacent to both Sumer and Ancient Greece who have founded some of their cities: Gur (Hurrian).

Third possibility: The North of Black Sea-Balkan route: from the Subar Turks located in what is today Russia and North Caucasus.

Barbarian, Western use

Credited as the first major historian, Herodotus, as well as other Greek authors, had mentioned foreigners as founders of some of the ancient Greek cities. After late 6th century BC, Greeks adopted a new stand against foreigners/others by using the word Barbaroi/Barbaros and by extension, claimed Greek civilization solely their own making.

This is exactly how European authors, starting in the 18th century, saw ancient Greece: as an isolated first world civilization which they claimed to be their own European roots. Very conveniently, Europe had so called Dark Ages after the fall of the West Roman Empire, just like Ancient Greeks!

So, in a sense history more than rhymed. Since mid-19th century those who created the Western Idea used the same tactic as ancient Greeks. They had chosen a root for themselves to base their civilization ending genuine European history research which had started in the 16th century and reached its highest civilizational point by the end of the Enlightenment period, which is also the end of the revolutionary era of 1789-1848.

And declined ever since. Unfortunately, few people are aware that European civilization is in decline since the defeat of their people in 1848: the two world wars, the never-ending wars post WW2, including the Western Wars in Middle East and North Africa in the 21st century, are definitive proof of that decline.

Let us not forget that those great European scholars and revolutionaries of the Renaissance and Enlightenment eras, Jean Jacques Rousseau, Thomas Jefferson, and others never called themselves Western! The 1789 revolution

of France triggered the popular revolution in Haiti against an enslaving French Empire. Back then, the people of France had become an inspiration to people everywhere.

Going back to Ancient Greece, I am not saying that Ancient Greeks solely copied from another civilization, certainly not. They built upon it, they improved it in many ways amidst trade, cultural exchange, and wars with parts of Eurasia and the Middle East, but the fact is Ancient Greece was built upon a prior civilization!

History is a continuous flow and not a collection of unrelated events and people!

Barbarian Turks: the Huns

One of the historians who doesn't play along the Western Party line, Korean Australian Hyun Jin Kim, is known to present in his first book, *Ancient Greece as a major part of a civilized Near East including Mesopotamia and Egypt*.

His subsequent work, whose parts I was able to browse on the internet and read reviews about, *Birth of Europe and Huns* seems like a ground-breaking study on the so called "Dark Ages of Europe" when Europe was under the realm of Huns, mostly Turkic people with Turkic, Mongolian, and Iranian ruling class. The premise of the book seems to be: if Turks were barbaric, how then were they able to establish states in Europe and contribute to the birth of Europe?

It is also known that Huns (Turks) were revered in their time by the Europeans and only considered barbaric many centuries later when a European idea was manufactured.

Huns were called Xiong-Nu in Chinese annals and were most probably a confederation of Ogur Turkic tribes as well as Mongols, Hungarians, and others extending an imperial stretch from the West of China to Spain, hence spanning most of Eurasia.

This issue, the presence of the Turks in the foundations of Europe, is first discussed in a seminal book on the subject published in 1868 in Paris and then Istanbul, read decades later with great interest by Atatürk: *Les Turcs anciens et modernes* by Mustafa Celaddin Pasha.

He was a Polish Officer who had participated in the failed 1848 popular European revolutions against capitalism and had fled Europe to start a new life in the Ottoman Empire. Mustafa Celaleddin Pasha, maternal grandfather of the famed Turkish poet Nazim Hikmet, compares European place names (toponyms) and people's names (ethnonyms) in Europe with Turkic words and shows the ancient Turkish substratum in Europe. He does similar comparisons with Latin and Turkic. Even if some of his word comparisons obviously fail, there are still many others who are nothing less than groundbreaking. He suggests a Touro-Aryan (Turkic-Indo-European) linguistic root as opposed to Indo-European as the sole component of European languages.

Study of History

It does not help that the word story is dangerously close to the word history/tall story in major Western languages like English and French ("Ne me raconte pas des histoires"/Don't lie to me).

Wall Street bankers' neocon man, Francis Fukushima (Fukuyama?) made this Western modus operandi public with such outrageous propaganda as declaring the End of History after the fall of the Soviet Union in the early 1990s! This is by no means new even if it was not declared as blatantly as Francis Fukushima did. This attitude goes back to mid 19th century Europe. Apparently, such attitudes run deep in the West. Mass media talking heads continuously rewrite history while most Western academics, whether sheeple or willing accomplices, take part in the Western lie.

Barbar is a Turkish word, first used for others

I am not the first person to state the Sumerian origin of the word. Barbar is mentioned to be a Sumerian word with one line in "last Sumerian Queen" Muazzez ?lmiye Cig's 2013 book "Sumer are a Turkic People" but without any explanation nor highlighting of the importance of it.

The word duplication feature in both Sumerian and Turkish was mentioned in Begmyrat Gerey's, an Azerbaijani Turk living in Germany, important book "5000 y?ll?k Sumer Türk Ba?lar?" 5,000 years of Sumer-Turkic relations" only available in Turkish as far as I know. Cig's book is influenced by Gerey's as she states in the preface of her book, but she presents a bigger bibliography, though incomplete, on research of Sumer-Turkish relations.

Turkish is the only language that uses word duplication variations in many number of ways. And an American math professor, Mark Runey has written extensively in the 2000s on Turkish word duplication while comparing Turkish to archaic languages.

Most extensive studies on this issue have been carried out by the late Vecihe Hatiboglu in the 1970s, with a book solely dedicated to the word duplication issue in the Turkish language.

She is the only person until today to have gone in the footsteps of Ataturk who came up with Sun Language Theory in the 1930's. Ataturk mostly built his theory on his fact-based assertion that the people who founded the Sumer civilization were Turks from Central Asia. Ataturk also promoted and personally worked on research reports on Turkic-Maya linguistic and

cultural relations written by Turkish ambassador to Mexico Tahsin Mayatepek who Ataturk had sent to Mexico specifically for this venture.

While we have seen that the word barbar is definitely a Sumerian word, we have not established it as a Turkish word yet. We'll have to consider the root "bar" in Turkish languages.

Without much research, I have found one with a quick internet research and came up with two other Turkish words where the root "bar" is used: Bar, Barmak, Ba??rmak

- Bar is to arrive, go in Old Turkish (Gobain 1998). A very basic word. In today's Turkish it is var with b/v sound change. Perfect match for the outside/far meaning of the bar in Sumer.

- It is rude to point at someone with your barmak (finger)! Same outside-distance meaning.

- Bagirmek, whose root is bagir is nothing but an extended bar (baar) and means shout. Same outside/distance meaning.

- Bar is a root for another very interesting and conceptually related Turkish word: bar??§ (peace).

Bar is an Old Turkic root and a verb as well, just like almost all other Turkish word stems.

And as a side note I suggest that the word bar could be the basis in English for both the words far and war (in Turkish; as we have seen above, far and peace!). I have not read about him other than a few pages of online text

discussing English history, but it seems like the early 20th century English historian Lawrence Waddell is way overlooked in the West!

So, the word Barbar was first used by the Turks to depict others and not the other way around! And this fact is the opposite of what the West says.

It would also implicate that European civilization was at least in parts founded by ancient Turks, which would explode the minds of some European scholars like it did in the 19th century with Ernest Renan and Joseph Halevy. When Sumerian was first discovered in the 1850s and accepted as Turkic for many years by the most important scholars in the field including those who have deciphered cuneiform for the first time, Hincks, Rawlinson, and Oppert. These European scholars (Renan, Halevy etc) could not accept how such "barbaric" people as Turks would be the founders of the first advanced civilization on earth. And let's not forget that Oppert fought for a long time against Halevy's false propaganda that there was no such language as Sumerian but a secret Babylonian priest communication!

More than 150 years after, Western Hi-Story seems to be the Western norm!

SUMERIAN TURKISH LANGUAGE

Sumerian language continued to be practiced in scholarly circles for almost 2,000 years, much like Latin did after Rome fell. Adding that to the 2,000 years of Sumerian civilization, we are faced with a language that existed for at least 4,000 years! Moreover, this language is the world's first known language.

Turkish is the most widespread language, except English, in terms of the geographic area that it covers, which is a good chunk of Eurasia. This is the result of over thousands of years of migrations, wars, and state formations.

A Turkic language map shows a vast number of Turkic language variations - and not dialects- of this one language, Turkish, spread over Eurasia.

There are many features and properties of the Turkish language which are quite unique.

The Turkic instead of Turkish denotes the many languages, which are Turkish having the same grammar, and a large shared vocabulary, but having phonetic and word variations too.

This makes Turkic a group of one language and not a language family where there are different languages such as the Roman language family members French, Portuguese, and Spanish, which are mutually unintelligible. Turkic languages are very close to each other to be called a language family yet they also have their differences.

The other surprising fact about the Turkish language is that it held extremely well over thousands of years, quite many words staying the same in both sound and meaning. And there is one major reason Turkish language was well conserved through the ages; it's called agglutination or additive property.

New words are formed by adding suffixes (in the distant past Turkish also had prefixes) to a stem. It is possible to invent new words as technology progresses by simply adding suffixes. For example, goz is eye; goz+luk means eyeglass; goz+luk+cu is one who sells eyeglass. And if you want to say eyewear industry, you say goz+luk+cu+luk. These suffixes have no meaning by themselves unlike the example in English. For example, you can drop the word eye in the eyeglass and say where are my glasses but you cannot say the the same in Turkish as the suffix luk is generic and can only be used to make new words. So, Turkish has a toolbox for word generation out of stems, and stems do not vary much in time as there is no need for it.

There is certainly more to the preservation of the Turkish language and that's due to a largely family oriented culture valuing traditions, as in what anthropologists call ancestral worship.

All the above can be observed in both Sumerian Turkish and common Turkish.

One major tool when making comparison between languages is not word comparison but grammar or syntax as it defines the thought process of a language which is least expected to change over time as it is the foundation of a language unlike words which can be loaned or inserted through trade, tech advances, or imperialism.

Prefixing and suffixing are used in both Sumerian and Hatti, yet only suffixing in Ogur (Hurrian) and Urartu. Turkic languages today are all suffixing. We can easily see that prefixing is observed in old Turkish and as such both Sumerian and Hatti/Ĝut are Old Turkish.

SOV and agglutinative (additive) characteristics of Turkish and Sumerian also match.

And then comes vowel harmony, which is very underestimated in making linguistic comparisons.

Baseless Claim: “Sumerian is a Language Isolate”

A language whose neighboring languages have similar structural/grammatical features and shares part of their vocabulary can't be isolate!

In fact, there are many research papers from different nations establishing the relationships between the so called isolate languages.

A civilization as advanced as Sumer could not have existed in a vacuum, neither could its language. One should look at both spatial and temporal continuity in Turkey, Mesopotamia (Iraq), Syria, Egypt, and Iran as the inner circle, and Turkmenistan, Kazakistan, Central Asia, Siberia, Harappan/Indus Valley, Pakistan and Afghanistan, Caucuses, Pontic Steppe, and Central Europe as the outer circle.

There are plenty of reasons to think that way: the migrations of people, import of semi precious stones like Lapis Lazuli and Carnelian from Central Asia, the trail of ziggurats spanning hundreds of years starting with South Turkmenistan/Northern Iran to Egypt, and even the journey of the language from Elam to Sumer to Egypt. They all follow the same path: from Central Asia to Egypt.

Most importantly, when establishing linguistic affiliations, the structure of a language must be considered first, one cannot borrow it. All the above languages are additive (agglutinative) and SOV. Word similarities exist. The problem is looking at these languages through the lense of a third, much less related language, an Afro Asiatic/Semitic language such as the

Akkadian/Babylonian. The sounds are distorted, hence the word correspondences are difficult to establish.

There are some vowels and consonants that don't exist in Afroasiatic languages but do exist in Sumerian.

Migrations and linguistic changes/similarities are inseparable. Yet, linguists work in one vacuum and archaeologists/anthropologists work in another. This is simply against the nature of human existence and a reliable study of human history.

So far only two linguistic groupings have been suggested: Elamo-Dravidian and Hurro-Urartian, but these are only smaller affiliations of a much wider linguistic continuity: Turkish!

One should look at Sumer/Subar, (o)Ĝut/Hatti (o)Ĝur/Hurrian, oGuz/Kas-Hyksos, Urartu, Elamite, and Dravidian together rather than claiming all as language isolates while denying all evidence to the contrary.

The highest level academic work that totally disproves “Sumerian is a language isolate” lie comes from Finnish professor Simo Parpola's Etymological Dictionary of Sumerian published in 2016. Unfortunately, other Western academics in the field seem to accuse him of heresy! Hopefully, he won't be kicked out of the Western Academic temple.

Linguistic Association for the Origins of Sumerians

For anyone searching for the origins of Sumer people who have brought the first major civilization along with writing and math to the region, a first task would be to look for a direction. A general direction rather than a precise location by analyzing linguistic, archeological, cultural, and other data.

Sumerian Turks spoke an additive language with SOV (subject, object, verb) word order. There is only one known region which has been a source of SOV additive languages throughout history as well as a source of migrations: The Central Asian steppes and Siberian mountains and lakes continuum.

And there is a stupid claim that these people, including Sumerians, came from the Zagros mountains, as if a mountain range in Iran is the end of the world and there is nothing beyond, say, like Central Asia or Siberia! We know Sumer had trading partners beyond Iran, such as India and Afghanistan.

If all these people came from the Zagros mountains how come these SOV additive languages are isolates?

Their ridiculous Zagros mountain hypothesis is not supported by any archeological facts. It is just an excuse, otherwise they will have to say space aliens did it, and saying that would be rather unbelievable and ridiculous for a Western academic.

There are many neolithic sites in Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, and Pakistan that go back to 6000-7000 BC.

In reality, there is only one place with genetic haplogroup data that shows people spread from in the last tens of thousands of years, and this would be Siberia/Central Asia, the birthplace of many haplogroups in Eurasia including r1a, r1b, j1 haplogroups of Turks and the so-called Indo Europeans.

Isolate claims about Sumerians in the 21st-century are less credible than the myths Sumerians believed some 6,000 years ago.

Languages Born in Siberia

In Wikipedia, one line says Egyptian hieroglyphs are probably influenced by Sumerians and the next line claims hieroglyphs could have been an indigenous thing! Which is moronic because not only the Sumerian language but lapis lazuli and carnelian reached Egypt from Afghanistan and Indus Valley certainly passing through Sumer as there was no other way!

Ural-Altaic is another term which basically conveys the same geography as Central Asia, not political Central Asia but historic Central Asia, which includes the Northern parts of Siberia and Northern parts of India. The northwest section of this vast geographic area is currently considered in research papers as the birthplace of Indo European language family.

And in the East, the area between the Altai mountains, Baikal, and Baikal lakes is the birthplace of Turkish and other languages such as Japanese, Mongolian, Korean, Tungusic, etc.

Even though political factors mostly influence language classification changes, we can certainly claim that Siberia-Central Asia is the birthplace of most of the languages, if not all of them.

There are differences, especially of a structural/grammatical kind among Turkic languages and the so-called Indo-European and Semitic/Afro Asiatic languages.

Word comparisons

Usually, the first step in making a comparison between languages is word comparison with the aim to find possible matches, especially cognates, meaning, and sound matches. Loan words are always a possibility yet certain words, especially regarding God names, Swadesh list words, and other essential words, especially culture specific words, are a very strong indicator and sometimes proof that one language is genetically related to another.

Languages mix. It certainly is valid for Sumerian too which was mixed with the local language an additive, Turkish influenced Akkadian, different from today's Afroasiatic languages.

Yet, there is a grammatical border between Afroasiatic languages and Sumerian Turkish. So, word matches must be considered along with syntax/grammatical features.

SYLABBIC NATURE OF SUMERIAN WORDS

Turkish is probably the only language where it is possible to form sentences with words consisting of only short syllabic words. This is exactly found in Sumerian though modern Turkish has many long syllable words as well due to evolution over thousands of years.

Additive or Agglutinative Languages

Additive languages must be the first languages of the world.

In agglutinative languages, new words are formed by adding suffixes and/or prefixes to a root. By using a combination of these suffixes, many words can be made from one root.

Instead of agglutinative to define this feature, additive would have been more appropriate.

Turkic, Hungarian, Mongolian, Japanese, and Korean are major agglutinative languages of Eurasia.

The Turkish language comprising tens of different variations are by far the most spoken and the most widespread of additive languages.

The first Eastern Asian Turkic writings were Orhun scripts in Eastern Central Asia in the 6th century AD. The language was quite developed and it must have taken millenia to arrive at this level, assumed Osman Nedim Tuna.

Central Asia, throughout its history, was populated by Turkic people. The Altai mountains in Siberia are the ancestral home of the Turks along with Baykal and Baykash lakes. Additive languages related to Turkic are attested in Sumerian tablets such as Guti(Kut), Ogur (Hurrian), Kas/Guz/Oguz, and Elam in neighbors of Sumer.

Another additive language, Dravida/Dravidian was spoken in the Indus Valley of India-Pakistan which had extensive trade contacts with Sumer.

Although ergativity of Sumerian suggests an association with the Caucasus and the Maikop civilization as a potential source in the Eastern side of the Caspian Sea, what is today Turkmenistan is a stronger candidate. We do not know if ergativity was a feature in that area, but we know these areas are not far from each other, spread around the Caspian Sea.

It is known that Yamna Culture Kurgan people migrated to start the Northern European Corded Ware civilization. Kurgan people in the study is explained as the bearers of the so called IndoEuropean languages but Kurgan is not only a Turkish word but also part of the ancient Turkish belief system.

Word order of the Sumerian language SOV

Syntax or grammar of languages are very important markers as they show a certain thought process which cannot change quickly or easily.

SOV must have been the original or earliest form of languages. Subject, object (others), and action (verb). Agglutinative languages in Eurasia are overwhelmingly of SOV order.

Vowel harmony

Another important aspect which connects Sumerian to Turkish language is vowel harmony. This is probably the most overlooked aspect of linguistic comparison to determine the correct classification of Sumerian.

Vowel harmony is self-explanatory; it means the harmony of vowels in a word. This sounds simple, but if you look closer, you'll find it to be a special feature!

There are interesting facts surrounding this feature, which does not exist in the overwhelming majority of the 6,000 or so currently spoken languages in the world.

There is no need for any vowel in a word to be harmonious with another. For our modern world, it is totally unnecessary.

It should also not be a coincidence that almost all the languages which closely follow this rule are what is largely known as the Ural-Altai language family consisting of Turkish, Japanese, Hungarian, Korean and Mongolian, Finnish, and some less spoken others.

Vowel harmony is an Asian, especially Siberian/Central Asian feature! These are Steppe People's languages, with the exception of Japanese, but we know that Japan was populated by people who crossed from Asia some 20,000 years ago and had later contacts with the Asian continental populations including Ainu. It is also of note that Old Japanese is very much like Oguz Turkic, reports Kenanidis.

Turkish is the only language which has a strict and detailed set of rules for vowel harmony. It also has the biggest number of speakers among languages which have this particular feature.

Linguists of the 18th and 19th century Europe considered Scythian, and later in the 19th-century, Turanian (Turkic) as a candidate for primeval language that they were searching for. Especially, French Enlightenment authors were looking for their roots in Northern Asia, including De Guignes and Jean Silvain Bailly.

Unfortunately, during the late 19th and 20th century Western linguists made up language families without working on Turkish, which was geographically the most widespread language in the world pre-European imperialism, and to this day the most widespread in Eurasia.

Moreover, today's Assyriologists do not know Turkish grammar, whereas the first generations of Assyriologists knew the basics, says Efsan Alili Azerbaijani, scholar.

Typical Western divide and conquer tactics were implemented even in language studies when they first divided Siberian-Central Asian languages to Uralic and Altaic, and then Uralic into Finno Ugric and Uralic. These divisions were established while linguists worked on new made-up constructs Nostratic, Borean, and other hypothetical language families before thoroughly analyzing Sumerian, the first known language. One would expect for a linguist first to analyze the first language and from then on go back in time using regression/computer programs to come up with a hypothetical language.

These studies of hypothetical and proto language families are all premature as neither the world's first language, Sumerian nor Turkish itself is well researched!

Verb Intensive Language

Another structural feature regarding the Turkish language is that it is a verb intensive language.

Not only the emphasis of placing the verb at the end of the sentence, but the existence of many verbs make Sumerian and Turkish stand out among others. The most interesting fact about Turkish words is that almost all stems which form words are actually verbs!

So, there is plenty of action in the Turkish language. This is another special feature that we find in Sumerian as reported by Muazzez İlmiye Çığ.

Word Reduplication

Turkish is a language with the greatest variety in word reduplication in the world!

Turkish linguist, Vecihe Hatiboglu and American math professor Mark Runey wrote extensively on the Turkish word reduplication feature which is used for not only emphasis but for coming up with altered/related meanings.

Sumerian also has an extensive use of word reduplication.

LINGUISTIC PROOFS: Sumerian is a Turkic language (170 years of research articles and books)

First of all, the origins of Sumerians were established by those who had discovered this ancient civilization lost in history for 4000 years until 1850: British scholar Edward Hincks and Henry Rawlinson classified this new language and the people as Turkic (Turanian) and their origins as Central Asia in the 1850s. So, the idea of Sumerians being Turks is not a novel fact!

Frenchman Jules Oppert who named this civilization as Sumer (could it have been Subar?) and other Oriental Studies scholars including Edwin **Norris, Niels Westergaard, Finnish Wilhelm Lagus** have agreed. Article by Finnish linguist **Tapani Harvianen**:

<http://ojs.tsv.fi/index.php/StOrE/article/viewFile/52475/16285>

They were referring to Turkic people as Scythian while others referred to them as Turanian. (Later, the word Turanian or Turanid was replaced by Ural Altaic in Western academic circles.)

1850s A very important 2011 article by **Professor Kevin J. Cathcart** explains how Sumerian cuneiform was deciphered by Edward Hincks as well as the role of Rawlinson in the discovery of Sumer.

http://cdli.ucla.edu/pubs/cdlj/2011/cdlj2011_001.html

1874 French Orientalist **Francois Lenormant** analyzed Turkic-Sumerian mythology by comparing Sumerian myths with Central Asian magic and

cultural similarities, in addition to comparing Sumerian language with Ural-Altaic languages. He published his book *La magie chez les chaldeens et les origines accadiennes* concluding Sumerian to be Turanian.

<http://www.etana.org/sites/default/files/coretexts/14505.pdf>

1874 It was well established in European circles that Sumerians were Turanian (Turkic) for almost 20 years until Joseph Halevy declared in 1874 that there was no such language as Sumerian!

He purported in many "academic papers" that the newly discovered language was a secret Babylonian priest communication protocol and not a real language. Unfortunately this was a ridiculous assertion/lie but very tellingly, most European scholars except Francois Lenormant and Oppert played along! And the Sumerian studies were largely hindered (except the works of Hungarian scholars) until 1915.

1915 Renowned **German Assyriologist Fritz Hommel** showed that 200 Sumerian words were Turkic

[http://idb.ub.uni-tuebingen.de/diglit/CiI74_qt/0003?
sid=31f880d2bf9efc8f952050da46b8db87](http://idb.ub.uni-tuebingen.de/diglit/CiI74_qt/0003?sid=31f880d2bf9efc8f952050da46b8db87)

1930s It was **Ataturk** who in the 1930s invited scholars from Europe and Turkey to Ankara to study the subject and then adding his own linguistic and history work of almost 5 years, showing Sumerians to be Turkic and of Central Asian origin. He also said that Anatolia (Turkey) was the land of the Turks for 7000 years. And since then many linguistic, archaeological, ethnological, genetic and geographic articles and books firmly established Sumerian as Turkic many times over!

1971 Sumerian-Ural-Altaic Affinities by **Hungarian researcher Andras Zakar** was unfortunately met with vicious "Western scholarly" attack <http://s155239215.onlinehome.us/turkic/42TurkicAndSumer/sumerianuralaltaicresponse.pdf>

against his paper:

<http://s155239215.onlinehome.us/turkic/42TurkicAndSumer/ZakarASumerian-Ural-AltaicAffinitiesEn.htm>

1975 A major paper and warning to scholars: Transliteration of Sumerian Problems and Prospects by famed **Finnish Assyriologist Simo Parpola** was published in: I Karky (Ed.) Studia Orientalica 46. <http://ojs.tsv.fi/index.php/StOrE/article/view/49875>

IMPORTANT NOTE: This was exactly Ataturk's thoughts some 40 years before Parpola. He knew transliteration through an Afro-Asiatic (Semitic) language created errors especially in phonetics. That is why when Turkish researchers wanted to establish a department of Assyriology just like in the West (hence copying the West) Ataturk countered them by founding a department of Sumerology in the 1930s! It was the very first in the world and unfortunately 80 years later it is still the only one, though completely co-opted by Western falsehoods!

1979 The first paper that discusses Sumer civilization together with its neighbors stating Sumer people were Turks! **A seminal work in Turkish language by Vecihe Hatiboğlu** the first and still the only known Turkish scholar to go in the footsteps of Ataturk.

In Turkish: <http://dergiler.ankara.edu.tr/dergiler/12/847/10723.pdf>

1990 Osman Nedim Tuna analyzes Sumerian words and shows equivalence of 165 Sumerian and Turkish cognates:

<http://gunesdiliturkce.tumblr.com/post/112596648958/turkic-sumerian-cognates-from-dr-osman-nedim-tuna>

He also makes a rough calculation about the age of the Turkish language, asserts it to be 4,000 years old at least.

<https://www.scribd.com/document/64297815/Osman-Nedim-Tuna-Sumer-ve-Turk-Dillerinin-Tarihi-%C4%B0lgesi>

1997 Turkish researcher Polat Kaya compares some Sumerian and Turkish words

<http://s155239215.onlinehome.us/turkic/42TurkicAndSumer/EnglishSumerTurkDictionaryRu.htm>

1999 The book "And the Whole World was one language" by **Selahi Diker** asserts that Sumerian is a Turkic language and that many other archaic languages are derived from Turkic.

Some Sumerian and Turkish language relations articles on the Turkic History website maintained by Russian scientist Anatole Klyosov:

<http://s155239215.onlinehome.us/turkic/42TurkicAndSumer/SumerLanguageContentsEn.htm>

2002 The book by **Mirfatyh Zakiev** Origin of Turks and Tatars
<http://s155239215.onlinehome.us/turkic/20Roots/ZakievGenesis/ZakievGenesisCoverEn.htm>

Part 1 of this book:

<http://s155239215.onlinehome.us/turkic/42TurkicAndSumer/ZakievGenesisSumersEn.htm>

Origin of Turks - Sumerian Languages

2003 Development of writing from Pictography to Logography (Logographics) Sumer Turkic Accordances and Graphic Logograms by Kazak researcher Amanjolov

<http://s155239215.onlinehome.us/turkic/31Alphabet/Amanjolov/AmanjolovSumerEn.htm>

2003 The book 5000 yillik Sumer Turk Baglari (5,000 years of Sumerian-Turkic

relations) by **Azarbaijani researcher Begmyrat Gerey** is available online on his website in pdf for free in Azeri dialect

http://turkmengerey.com/kitaplar_dosyalar/Oghuzhan%20DIN%20A5.pdf

A Turkey's Turkish version is also available for free:
<https://gunturkbetikevi.files.wordpress.com/2010/12/5000-yillik-sumer-turkmen-baglari.pdf>

The book compares archaeological evidence, cultural parallels, mythology, linguistic data to come up with a definitive proof.

2007 The book by engineer and ancient language researcher Mehmet Unal Mutlu

<http://www.kitapyurdu.com/kitap/dunya-uygarliklarinda-turk-dili-ve-kenger-uygarligi/102000.html>

Dunya Uygarliklarinda Turk Dili ve Kenger Uygarligi is published. (I did not read the book but excerpts only. In Turkish)

2007 Important and surprising paper by famed Finnish Assyriologist Simo Parpola presents the results of the Sumerian Uralic word comparison results to World Assyriology Congress in Moscow in 2007:

<http://users.cwnet.com/millenia/Sumerian-Parpola.htm>

He states that he went through 75% of the Sumerian vocabulary and he found out that 1700 words are Uralic, most of them being words from Turkic languages! He says a genetic relationship with Turkish seems possible. **THE PROBLEM** with the presentation: Turkish is NOT classified as a Uralic language! If most of the basic word and grammatical morpheme matches are with Turkic languages then why didn't he say that Sumer was a Turkic language and instead opted for Uralic which does not include Turkish?

2013 Another important paper correcting some of the phonetic mistakes prevalent in current Sumerian transliterations and studies. Yet Another Suggestion about the Origins of the Sumerian Language by Greek researchers Ioannis Kenanidis, Evangelos C. Papakitsos.

http://www.macrothink.org/journal/index.php/ijl/article/view/4107/pdf_31

Problem with the article: He compares Sumerian words to Turkish words and then states in the conclusion that Sumerian is r-Altaic. There is no such language as r-Altaic there is Ogur Turkic (Turks call it r-Turkish)!

2013 Dubbed as the Last Sumerian Queen, centenarian Sumerologist Muazzez Ilmiye Cığ publishes a very important book: Sumerler Turklerin Bir Koludur (Sumerians are a Turkic People). In Turkish only.

This book also has plenty of proof and it also includes a quote from **Samuel Noah Kramer's letter** to Ilmiye Cig with whom she had worked in Istanbul Archaeological Museum, during his visits to Turkey. In this letter written some time before his death Samuel Noah Kramer, the great scholar who has not only popularized Sumerians but has brought a lot of new insight into Sumerian research says Ataturk's ideas that Sumerians were a Turkic people who have migrated from Central Asia should not be far from reality.

2014 Comparison of Akkadian and Turkish by Azerbaijani Efsad Alili.
An important article that does discuss the relationship of Afroasiatic (Semitic) Akkadian with Turkish:

<http://s155239215.onlinehome.us/turkic/42TurkicAndSumer/AliliEAkkadian-TurkicEn.htm>

A telling remark in the paper: "Today Assyriology scholars have little or no knowledge of Turkish Grammar, whereas the first generation of experts who deciphered the Mesopotamian ideograms and cuneiform writings were familiar with the Ugro-Altaic languages."

2015 This is a refreshing article by Turkish scholars Suleyman Eratalay and Sevda Eratalay that compares the grammatical features of Sumerian and Turkish. The Syntactic Equivalence between Sumerian and Turkish:

http://www.ijla.net/Makaleler/1026182634_19.pdf

2016 Famed Finnish Assyriologist Simo Parpola has published Etymological Dictionary of Sumerian Language. This is a first in the world in terms of scope and seems to be a very important and groundbreaking book! It is the highest academic level declaration stating that Sumerian is not a language

isolate. (The objection that I have: Uralic classification, instead of Turkic, is wrong)

Mysterious Ancient North Eurasians (ANE)

Ancient North Eurasians (ANE) is the name given to an ancient population in Siberia belonging to Mal'ta Buret culture, similar people or their descendants. Mal'ta is the name of the region located West of the Lake Baikal and the remains of a 6 year old boy from 24,000 years ago, named as Mal'ta 1 (Mal'ta boy, genetics label MA-1), belonging to basal Y-DNA haplogroup R, ancestor of R1a and R1b and brother of Q.

The genetic test results show that this ancient Siberian boy was related to Karitiana of the Brazilian Amazon.

Afontova Gora archaeological complex is a collection of campsites found on the left bank of the Yenisei river showing evidence of mammoth hunting. The site is in the Altai-Sayan mountain region, located in South-Central Siberia / Northeast Central Asia. The two human remains dated to 17000 years ago, named Afontova Gora 2 and Afontova Gora 3 were found to be descendants of the same lineage as the Mal'ta boy but belonging to haplogroup Q, the brother of R.

The Last Glacial Maximum (LGM) is dated by Nick Ashton to between 31000 and 16000 years ago, part of of the Upper Paleolithic (Upper Stone Age). Hence the continuity of these people, ANE, in the region throughout this Late Glacial Maximum can easily be inferred from these findings.

The common ancestor (parent) of R and Q lineages is P1 which I have suggested to be ancestor of Turks, in my book on Sun Language Theory.

The lineage of Malta boy dubbed as Ancient North Eurasians were an important genetic contributor to Native Americans, Europeans, Central and

South Asians, and to a minor extent to East Eurasians. (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5003663/>, Lazaridis et. al 2016, Genomic insights into the origin of farming in the ancient Near East).

Venus figurines some of the earliest depictions of figurative art in human history were found in Mal'ta graves. These figurines were mostly found in Europe.

In the last two years, ancient remains of ANE have been found in Central Asia, Caucasus and Iran, some of them as late as the Bronze age. Hence the proposed impact of ANE genetic ancestry have been confirmed by the widespread ancient existence of this lineage around Eurasia.

As of late 2018, ANE ancestry is also in Iran Neolithic and Caucasus Hunter Gatherers both found in Eastern Turkey in Bronze Age remains so far. We should keep in mind that the Sumerian lands neighbored both Eastern Turkey and Iran.

Ancient Northern Siberians

In my book *Sun Language Theory Proven! The Birth of Languages and Civilizations* (<https://www.amazon.co.uk/Sun-Language-Theory-Proven-Civilizations-ebook/dp/B076GZLBBS>), I had suggested haplogroup P1 as the probable haplogroup of ancient Turks!

The findings from the following groundbreaking study shows two oldest remains in Northeastern Siberia from 31000 years ago, with haplogroup P1, as ancestors of ANE (Ancient Northern Eurasians) whose descendants are found in ancient graves around Eurasia thereby surprising geneticists who were not familiar with Sun Language Theory and hence were not expecting to see ANE (plus haplogroup Q of Siberians, and Native Americans) among ancient genomes found in Caucasia, Iran, Central and South Asia and more!

This reconfirms linguistic relationship seen among supposedly unrelated language families such as Altaic, Indo-European and Uralic. Moreover this provides further genetic evidence for the Sun Language Theory that I had proven long ago! The population history of northeastern Siberia since the Pleistocene by Martin Sikora et.al. published in October 2018 at <https://www.biorxiv.org/content/early/2018/10/22/448829>

The study has many important revelations. First of all, the ancestors of ANE, a people dubbed as enigmatic, mysterious, or even mentioned by some as the ancient ghost population from Northern Eurasia, were found to be the so-called “Ancient North Siberians” (ANS) the first inhabitants of Northeastern Siberia, represented by the people whose remains were found in an archeological site called Yana RHS.

The site is located near the Yana River in Siberia, north of the Arctic Circle. The site was investigated by archaeologist Vladimir Pitulko. The Yana RHS human remains (the earliest and northernmost Pleistocene human remains) have provided a lot of information as explored in the above-mentioned research paper:

- "...These people had diverged ~38 kya (38000 years ago) from Western Eurasians, soon after the latter split from East Asians."

- "...Both Yana RHS individuals were unrelated males, and belong to mitochondrial haplogroup U, predominant among ancient WestEurasian hunter-gatherers, and to Y chromosome haplogroup P1....We find that Yana can be modelled as Early West Eurasians (EWE; Sunghir) with ~25% contribution from EEA (Early East Asians (EEA; Tianyuan))."

Tianyuan man from the cave with the same name located near Beijing, China is one of the first humans settled in East Asia. His remains are dated to 40,000 years ago.

Sunghir (Sungir) is an archaeological site near Moscow, Russia dated to 31,000 years ago. The graves included grave goods that included ivory-beaded jewelry, clothing, and spears. As such, the grave remains are among the first direct evidence of human belief in an afterlife.

The researchers declare that "the ANE lineage can thus be considered a descendant of the ANS lineage, demonstrating that by 31.6 kya early representatives of this lineage were widespread across northern Eurasia, including far northeastern Siberia."

On the linguistic front the researchers found genetic evidence supporting a link between Yeniseian speaking Ket and Na-Dene speaking Athabascan

populations. This linguistic link was first proposed by Italian linguist Alfredo Trombetti in 1923!

Trombetti was known as an advocate of monogenesis, that all the world languages go back to a common ancestral language. His arguments were first presented in "L'unità d'origine del linguaggio", published in 1905. That's about 30 years before Sun Language Theory. As I have previously explained, Ataturk had picked up from where the Western scholars left and built his theory on the work of great Western scholars who have been making linguistic discoveries since the 1700s.

Mysterious Ancient North Eurasians, Mysterious Hurrians, Mysterious Etruscans, Mysterious Hyksos, Mysterious Sea Peoples Teresh. Why so Mysterious?

Groundbreaking Genetic and Archaeological Research in 2017 and 2018

International research on ancient genomes (In particular "The Genomic Formation of South and Central Asia" (<https://www.biorxiv.org/content/early/2018/03/31/292581> , by Vagheesh M Narasimhan et. al, March 2018), but also "The first horse herders and the impact of early Bronze Age steppe expansions into Asia" (<http://science.sciencemag.org/content/early/2018/05/08/science.aar7711> , May 2018) and "The Genetic Prehistory of the Greater Caucasus" (<https://www.biorxiv.org/content/early/2018/05/16/322347> May 2018) as well as a very important archaeological survey published in 2018 on ancient trade networks (<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0278416517300879> , by Michele Massaa and Alessio Palmisano March 2018) reconfirms the contents and the title of my book, even when the genetic research papers were not aimed at Sumerian civilization but rather on finding the Indo-European homeland!

This cannot be called an unintended consequence, as all research effectively uncovers pieces of world history. These genetic research papers on ancient genomes from Siberia, Central Asia and Iran as well as the archaeology research survey showing known migration/trade networks starting in the 4th millenium BC in southern regions of Central Asia, Iran, Mesopotamia and Turkey/Anatolia are extremely relevant to Sumerian research.

A very important research paper by two talented undergraduate students Tian Chen Zeng and Alan J. Aw, and professor Marcus W. Feldman published in May 2018, re-reconfirmed many of my findings and suggestions as explained in my books and articles with a major cross-disciplinary genetics-math-sociology work: "Cultural hitchhiking and competition between patrilineal kin groups explain the post-Neolithic Y-chromosome bottleneck" (<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-018-04375-6> , 2018).

The Genomic Formation of South and Central Asia

"The Genomic Formation of South and Central Asia" by Vagheesh M Narasimhan et. al., is a major research paper with many important finds and comments regarding the analysis of the "genome wide ancient DNA from 357 individuals from Central and South Asia including the first from eastern Iran, Turan (Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan), Bronze Age Kazakhstan, and South Asia".

There are many, but some of the key quotes and findings from the paper, very relevant to Sumerian research:

"Three individuals from the West Siberian forest zone with direct dates ranging from 6200 BCE to 4000 BCE play an important role in this study as they are representatives of a never-before reported mixture of ancestry that we call West_Siberian_HG: ~30% derived from EHG, ~50% from Ancestral North Eurasians (defined as being related deeply to 22000-15000 BCE Siberians (29, 30)), and ~20% related to present-day East Asians."

"We observe significant West Siberian hunter-gatherer related ancestry (also related to Ancient North Eurasians (ANE) and Eastern European HGs (EHG)) in individuals from Iran and Turan during the EN period.

Of particular note is that the samples from Tajikistan from the site of Sarazm, directly radiocarbon dated to the mid-4th millennium BCE, have about 23% of their ancestry attributable to this source."

These findings are nothing short of ground-breaking. They mention Sarazm as part of Kelteminar culture, the native hunter gatherers of the region who covered a vast area of Central Asia long before BMAC (2300 BC). The

Kelteminar culture (5500–3500 BC) was sedentary and they depended on fishing and hunting for living. Fishing is especially important regarding Sumer, as water not only served a basis for their creation myths but fishing and sailing was first practiced in the Near East by the Sumerians. Moreover, the first depiction of a sailboat (5th millenium BC) was found in Kuwait, near Sumer.

At this point, let us also note that Soviet scholar Masson suggested that Turkmenistan Altin Tepe - Kelteminar's language was Finno Ugric. In Russian: Ancient civilizations of the East and steppe tribes in the light of archeology data (<http://kungrad.com/history/st/masson/>). Sumerian Turkish is closely related to Finno-Ugric languages, especially Ugur Turkish, Hungarian and to a lesser extent to Finnish. In fact famed assyriologist Parpola stated that the "The closest affinities of Sumerian within the Uralic family are with the Volgaic and Finnic languages" in his presentation to World Assyriology Congress (http://s155239215.onlinehome.us/turkic/42TurkicAndSumer/SimoParpola_Altaic-UralicAndSumerEn.htm) held in Moscow in 2007.

This is quite important because the results of the two independent linguistic inquiries match at both ends, in Central Asia and Sumer, Mesopotamia!

Moreover, all the ancient languages in Turkey compare well to Ugric languages, Ugur=Hurrian, Hattic=Ugat, Hittite (compared to Uralic), and Minoan Linear A in Greece too, according to linguistic studies (see sumerianturks.org).

As for the West Siberian designation in the study let us note that the West Siberian Plain is the world's largest unbroken lowland, extending from the Arctic Ocean to the Altay Mountains, and from the Ural Mountains to the

Yenisei River. West Siberia generally corresponds to the region, and the linguistic designation mentioned as Ural Altaic since the 18th century, first used by Philip Johan von Strahlenberg.

Notes from the "Summary of Key Findings from The Genomic Formation of South and Central Asia" regarding Iran-Turan:

"More Anatolian agriculturalist-related ancestry in the west and more West_Siberian_HG or AASI-related ancestry in the east"

"The primary population of the BMAC was largely derived from preceding local Chalcolithic peoples."

The study shows how Siberians were part of Central Asia and migrated to Iran. Below you will find how these findings relate to Sumerian's original homeland, Central Asia, and ancestral homeland, Siberia, in detail.

Domestication of the Horse by the Botai people in Kazakhstan

It was already known that horse was first domesticated in Kazakhstan by the Botai people some 5000 years ago.

In May 2018, Peter de Barros Damgaard et. al. reported some important findings in their research paper "The first horse herders and the impact of early Bronze Age steppe expansions into Asia".

Among them, the finding that Botai people in Kazakhstan derive from an Ancient North Eurasian (Siberian) ancestry. Ancient North Eurasian (ANE) is a frequently used term to denote a population group based on the genome of a 24,000 year-old Upper Paleolithic hunter-gatherer from South Central Siberia, known as Mal'ta boy who had basal Y-DNA R. They were Siberians.

Hence, the people who first domesticated the horse are related to Native Americans, Yeniseians, Eskimos and other Far Eastern Siberian populations.

Quote from the research article:

"...They form part of a previously undescribed west-to-east cline of Holocene prehistoric steppe genetic ancestry in which Botai, Central Asians, and Baikal groups can be modeled with different amounts of Eastern hunter-gatherer (EHG) and Ancient East Asian genetic ancestry represented by Baikal_EN."

Lake Baikal is the area I had included along with the Lake Balkash and Altai mountains as the ancestral homeland of the Sumerian Turks, while noting the connection to the 24,000 year-old Mal'ta boy from the same region.

Another important quote from that paper:

"Intriguingly, we find that direct descendants of Upper Paleolithic hunter-gatherers of Central Asia, now extinct as a separate lineage, survived well into the Bronze Age."

Consider the above, with this information obtained from the research of an international team of scientists with lead author Chuan-Chao Wang *The Genetic Prehistory of the Greater Caucasus*, where they report this surprising discovery:

"...the existence of a yet-to-be identified ancient north-central Eurasia population with a wide distribution between the Caucasus, Urals and the Pacific coast", of which they have discovered so far the southwestern-most and also the youngest genetic representative!"

The genetic ancestry of an individual in Maykop (Northern Caucasus) who relates to Native Americans, namely the Karitiana tribe from the Amazon forests in Brazil!

I had already suggested that there were connections between ancient civilizations in Eurasia and the Americas by analyzing the existing evidence: Eurasian kurgans, Egyptian pyramids, Sumerian Ziggurats and Central American step pyramids were actually related by ancient migrations. I had also included comparisons of Gobekli-tepe and American Pacific Northwest artifacts, totem poles, as indicated by Gobekli-tepe archaeologists.

Today the people who domesticated the horse have few direct descendants, if any, and the same applies to Botai horses they have domesticated. "All domestic horses dated from ~4,000 ya to present only show ~2.7% of Botai-related ancestry and Przewalski's horses are the feral descendants of horses

herded at Botai and not truly wild horse (<http://science.sciencemag.org/content/early/2018/02/21/science.aao3297>).

Many scholars suggest that horse is central to Indo-European speakers and culture, and that horse played a significant role in the spreading of Indo-European languages. Regarding the origins of Indo-European languages Damgaard et. al. paper remarked that:

"Finally, the lack of steppe ancestry in samples from Anatolia indicates that the spread of the earliest branch of IE languages into that region was not associated with a major population migration from the steppe".

This finding is a blow to the Steppe Theory of Indo-European Urheimat. The authors also note the existence of Indo-European words in cuneiform records and suggest Indo-European was spoken in Anatolia since 2600 BC.

Iran - Central Asia related since at least 5000-6000 years ago

An axe With Eagle-Headed Demon And Animals was found in Central Asia (Bactria-Margiana), late 3rd - early 2nd millennium BC. It is displayed at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

It is not a double headed eagle, yet reminiscent of it. Double-headed eagles are known from Hittite and (the Sphinx Gate of Alacahoyuk) and Assyrian art. Double headed eagle was the symbol of the Roman Empire.

Iran - Central Asia connection is well established during the Chalcolithic (Copper age), genetic and archaeological records show.

The Bactria–Margiana Archaeological Complex (BMAC / Oxus civilisation) is dated to c. 2300–1700 BC, and includes Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. This region was continuously inhabited before BMAC hence there is considerable continuity during the Copper Age (Chalcolithic) in addition to changes due to migrations within BMAC and migrations from Kazakhstan and Iran.

The Kopet Dag (Dağ/Dagh), located to the southeast of the Caspian Sea lies along the frontier between Turkmenistan and Iran. The region includes sites such as Namazga Tepe, Altindepe, Ulug Depe, Kara Depe, Yassi-depe and Geok-Syur, Jeitun (Djeitun culture since 6000 BC). The inhabitants of the region used irrigation in farming of wheat and barley.

Sarazm (part of the major Central Asian Kelteminar culture and later Bactria) has genetic links to major Turkmenistan ancient sites, Gonur Tepe, Altin Depe and Anau (For example, see Alberto González' post:

<https://adnaera.com/2018/06/23/the-genomic-formation-of-south-and-central-asia-some-thoughts-part-1/>)

Tepe Sialk (Starting at 6000 BC) is the site of the oldest Ziggurat and the oldest major pyramid structure in the world (3000BC). It has archaeological links to the Sumerian city of Uruk.

Tepe Hissar in north-eastern Iran (5th- 2nd millennium BC), acted as a bridge between Mesopotamia and Central Asia. It was also connected to Tepe Sialk (http://avirtualmuseum.org/publications/mesopotamian_metals/hissar/hissar_index.html) as observed in pottery styles. Moreover, Tepe Hissar has genetic ties to Siberia.

Anau was connected to the Iranian plateau and Tepe Sialk. Anau stamp seal has some parallels to Altindepe, Tepe Hissar, and Tepe Sialk artefacts.

Sarazm, Tajikistan, Initial Center of the Sumerian Civilization



Image from Wikimedia
(https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Kaunakes_Bactria-

AO_31917), Musee du Louvre, France.

Woman with the kaunakes, beginning of the 2nd millennium BC from Bactria / North of Afghanistan, Louvre museum.

Sumerians also wore Kaunakes, hence this dress was one of the many evidences used in proving Sumerian origins.

Of all the places analyzed in the The Genomic Formation of South and Central Asia, Sarazm stood out as indicated by the authors, by the existence of West Siberian DNA which is related to Ancient Northern Eurasians / Siberians.

Botai people who first domesticated the horse were also connected to Ancient Northern Eurasians / Siberians as seen in (<http://science.sciencemag.org/content/early/2018/05/08/science.aar7711>)
The first horse herders and the impact of early Bronze Age steppe expansions into Asia.

Sarazm, a UNESCO World Heritage site, is situated in the Zarafshan Valley of north-west Tajikistan near the border with Uzbekistan. It was part of the Kelteminar culture and a major center connected to both Kazakhstan and Western Siberia as well as the Altai-Baikal region, South Central and Eastern Siberia.

Around 3000 BC, "...Sarazm may be considered as the largest metallurgical center of Central Asia engaged in export" quote from "Elena E. Kuz'mina, (2007), Edited by J.P. Mallory, The origin of the Indo-Iranians.

In the UNESCO document about Sarazm we find even more impressive stuff. A few of the many important quotes from Penjikent Historical and

Archaeological reserve of Sarazm (<https://whc.unesco.org/document/105347>) :

"Sarazm is located in a very strategic place which has probably been the key to its unique development during the IV-III millennium BC in Central Asia. It is located on the bank of the Zaravshan river, just between a mountainous zone and a large valley area, one being favourable to cattle grazing, the other to agriculture and farming. Sarazm was a natural meeting point between the nomadic shepherds of the mountains and the first agrarian populations of Transoxiane (region between the Sy Daria and Amou Daria) which practised complementary activities."

"Zeravshan Valley was the main supply region for tin in the ancient world. So far archaeological investigations have proven its continuous exploitation at mining sites both in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan since the second millennium BC.

But it is quite likely that the exploitation started at least a millennium earlier as evidenced by tin-bronze metallurgy at Sarazm and the contemporary use of tin in the leading cities of Mesopotamia, like Ur. In the Royal Graves the abundance of lapis lazuli and tin point in the same direction..."

The connection of Sarazm to Sumer is right there in the UNESCO document but not in a way to imply Sumerian origins but to show Sumerian trade connection. There is much more in the document but one other interesting fact:

"A burial site with a woman, a man and an adolescent was the central element. On the woman's skeleton and around it, several thousands of various beads were found (from burned steatite, lapis lazuli, cornelian,

turquoise and silver), which were used for decoration of clothes or simply to cover her body, and her hair was decorated by 49 massive gold beads."

Reminiscent of Sumerian Queen Puabi from the Sumerian city of Ur, during the First Dynasty of Ur (c. 2600 BC) Info on Puabi at University of Pennsylvania (https://www.penn.museum/sites/iraq/?page_id=28)

However, the most important findings from Sarazm, relevant to Sumerian origins, are those relating to Lapis Lazuli use. Sarazm is very near the Lapis deposits in Afghanistan Badakhsan region, the only known source of Lapis Lazuli in Ancient World. At this point a very important 2018 article is of big help (see below).

Lapis Lazuli, the religious symbol of the Sumerians

Before getting into the details of the 2018 ground breaking survey by Italian scholars Michele Massa and Alessio Palmisano, which also reveals very important information regarding Lapis Lazuli trade, I would like to mention how important Lapis Lazuli was in determining the origins of the Sumerians. Excerpt from my book:

"Sky colored lapis lazuli was a major part of the Sumerian mythology and the most important gemstone for them. Yet there are no lapis lazuli mines in the area. In fact, the closest lapis lazuli mine is in Afghanistan more than a thousand kilometers away!

The trail of ziggurats coincides with the trade route of Lapis Lazuli from the Badokskan Mountains of Eastern Afghanistan. A Turkish retired emergency physician, Dr. Metin Gunduz had demonstrated by analyzing Lapis Lazuli trade in a 2012 article published in an international anthropology journal that Sumerians' original location was Turkmenistan.

I should add that lapis lazuli is found in pre-dynastic Egypt about 6,000 years BP and the transportation route inevitably includes Sumer lands! Lapis Lazuli trade coincides fully with the trail of pyramids! The people who have brought the Lapis Lazuli gemstone from Afghanistan were the same people who built the pyramids. Like pyramids, lapis lazuli is central to their culture!"

Associated with sky heavens and deities above all, mentioned in Inanna's Descent to the Netherworld and the Epic of Bilgamesh / Gilgamesh, the gemstone was frequently used in anthropomorphic god statues/depictions. Sumerian influenced Akkadians, Assyrians, and Babylonians also used Lapis Lazuli in jewellery.

I had indicated in my book that Lapis Lazuli mines are also found in Siberia and that the people might have known the gemstone from Lake Baikal in Siberia before mining it in Afganistan. The fact that Sarazm has Siberian ancestry and near Lapis mines is probably not a coincidence.

Lapis Lazuli is a marker of Siberian roots, and the Sky Heavens it represents is part of the Turkish mythology in Siberia, I had explained.

Badakhshan lapis lazuli deposits located in northeast Afghanistan bordering Tajikistan, became a major post along the Silk Road from Urumxi, China to Rome, Italy.

Lapis Lazuli as an indicator for the migration routes

Change and continuity in the long-distance exchange networks between western/central Anatolia, northern Levant and northern Mesopotamia, c.3200–1600 BCE
(<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0278416517300879>)

by Italian scholars Michele Massa, author also of *Networks of interaction in Early Bronze Age Anatolia* (Michele Massa, Nov. 2010 , <http://www.archatlas.org/workshop09/works09-massa.php>) and Alessio Palmisano is a very important work not only for research on Near East trade routes but also for determining the migration routes of the Sumerians.

This major archaeological report analyzes ancient trade networks and shows reintroduction of elephants from India to Syria in early Bronze age, information on ivory manufacture, distribution of weight and length measurement tools from Mesopotamia to Anatolia.

Quote from the abstract:

"The paper has hopefully been successful in highlighting significant elements of continuity that strongly suggest that the Old Assyrian Trade network is only the mature stage of a process started at least during the late fourth millennium BC."

Quite relevant not only for archaeology but also research on ancient genomes. Of particular note is their work on Lapis Lazuli. See the (https://ars.els-cdn.com/content/image/1-s2.0-S0278416517300879-gr10_lrg.jpg) Map of lapis Lazuli workshops and raw Lapis Lazuli from the paper.

This map must be used together with Uruk Expansion map below. Some observations about the Lapis Lazuli map:

The 4th millennium Lapis Lazuli workshops are found in Sarazm (Tajikistan), Tepe Hissar (Iran), Mehrgarh (Pakistan) and Mundigacha (Pakistan). Of all, Sarazm is the closest to the Afghanistan deposits, Tepe Hissar the most distant. Hence, 4th millennium Sarazm - Tepe Hissar relationship and direction can be established.

Sarazm (Tajikistan) and Gonur Tepe (Turkmenistan) are known to be related as proven by ancient genome research. Genetic research on Tepe Hissar, Iran and Tarout Island, Saudi Arabia/Bahrain also show ancient links.

Raw Lapis is found in Elam, eastern neighbor of the Sumerians, from the 4th millennium BC, and in the Sumerian city of Ur from Early Bronze age. Spread of Lapis Lazuli from East to West is crystal clear as might be expected, emanating from near the deposits in Badakhshan in Northeast Afghanistan part of the region later known as Bactria.

Jebel Aruda (Syria) and the Elamite city of Susa, Iran where 4th millennium raw lapis was found were both known Sumerian Uruk Expansion settlements (see below).

Some of the earliest Sumerian cities Ur, Lagash and ancient Northern Syrian cities Mari, Ebla, and Bahrain Tarout Island were connected during Early Bronze Age as seen by the existence of raw Lapis Lazuli.

Tarout Island, was the heart of the Kingdom of Dilmun (3000 BC) mentioned in Sumerian records. It was located along the Eastern Coast of Saudi Arabia, between Kuwait and Qatar, and included Bahrain. Tarout is genetically related to Tuscany, Italy as well as to Caucasia as seen in

"Etruscans Greece Rome origins: Turuk/Turkish migration waves out of Turkey, Iran and Mesopotamia towards Italy, Greece and Spain! 2200-800 BC".

Lapis Lazuli is also found during Middle Bronze Age, at the Hittite city of Kanesh and Egypt, along the Nile at El Tud.

This shows the migration of the people from Sumer lands not only during Uruk expansion period (3500-3000 BC) but also afterwards, East to Egypt and Northeast to Kanesh, Turkey. (Note: Hittite Kanesh is the city of the Sun God, Kunesh/Gunesh means Sun in Turkish and K'nsh means Sun in Mayan languages).

Lapis lazuli symbolizes the sky and sky heavens while gold symbolizes the sun.

Sumerian Uruk Expansions and Uruk Settlements

One of the least discussed events in ancient history studies is the phenomenon known as the Uruk expansion.

Eridu is long considered as the earliest city in Mesopotamia and one of the oldest cities in the world. It is also the southernmost of the Sumerian cities!

This suggests that Uruk expansion is part of the Northern migration wave starting around Eridu. Sumerians in large numbers followed the water, Tigris and Euphrates rivers, all the way North to Arslantepe, Turkey known to be a Kura-Araxes and Ugar (Hurrian) site as well as a major metal working center thanks to the nearby copper mines at Ergani, Malatya.

It is no wonder that Sumerians settled in Southern Mesopotamia (Mesopotamia means the land between Euphrates and Tigris rivers) as fertile valleys and fish provided ample food. At this point Central Asian connection becomes clearer. Keltaminar was a fishing culture and Sumerians might have first mastered water transport in Central Asia.

Sarazm was built near a river and mountains. Sumerians lived around Euphrates and Tigris and built their holy mountain-like temples, the Ziggurats!

During the late 4th millennium BC Sumerian settlements/colonies appeared all over Northern Iraq and Syria as well as in Southeastern Turkey in Diyarbakir, Sanliurfa and Malatya regions, all known Ugar/Hurrian lands. Late Spanish scholar Antony Sagona also mentions numerous Sumerian settlements in the Taurus and Zagros Mountains who are known to host

Hurrian populations in the 3rd Millennium BC (Ancient Turkey, by Antonio Sagona, Paul Zimansky).

Sumerians and Ugar (=Huur, Hurrians) were both Ugar Turks. Arslantepe, Eastern Turkey, was already heterogeneous and home to people from Iran and the Caucasus as well as the Levant. As I have stated multiple times in my books, Turks are the most mixed people of all time, like the Hungarians. Ugar Turkish and Hungarian, both Ugar (Ugric) languages, have the highest word matches with the Sumerian language. Hungarians, themselves Ugar Turks, branched off main Ugar Turkish. Whether the split happened in Siberia and Central Asia or in the Near East, and when, is up for debate.

Some literature regarding the Uruk settlements or books which mention Uruk settlements:

The Uruk World System, The Dynamics of expansion of Early Mesopotamian Civilization by Guillermo Algaze
<https://www.press.uchicago.edu/ucp/books/book/chicago/U/bo3620198.html>

The Archaeology of Colonialism, by Claire L. Lyons, John K. Papadopoulos

The Uruk Expansion: Culture Contact, Ideology and Middlemen
(<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00293652.2011.629812?src=recsys&journalCode=sarc20&>) by Kjetil Sundsdal

Map of Migrations of Sumerian Turks



Sumerian Migrations on Eurasian Map

Minoan Greece is the result of Hurrian / Sumerian migrations

Urkesh, located near the Syrian-Turkish border is a 4th millenium Hurrian city, and is comparable to Sumerian cities in terms of civilization. And its name is formed by adding two Sumerian city names Ur and Kish.

Minoan Greece was founded by the people who migrated from Anatolia. This is genetically proven fact (sumerianturks.org/sumerian_ancientgreece.htm). It is known since Charles Burney's work on Indo-European Hurrian relations that Hurrians had also practiced Sumerian culture in addition to their own.

Russian scholar Alexei Kassian's Lexical Matches between Sumerian and Hurro-Urartian: Possible Historical Scenarios (https://cdli.ucla.edu/pubs/cdlj/2014/cdlj2014_004.pdf) is interesting but more work needs to be done.

The conclusion of the author may or may not be correct but his study on Sumerian - Hurrian comparison is very important and unfortunately not many people work on this subject. 12000 BC as a potential split date of Sumerian and Hurrian needs to be checked again with other software. Both Sumerians and Ugur (Hurrians) were Ugur Turks / Hungarian Ugric hence Uralic too.

Dutch scholar Peter Van Soesbergen's work on Minoan Linear A proving it as largely Hurrian: Minoan Script, Hurrians and Hurrian Language (<http://minoanscript.nl>) is very important.

Greek researchers Ioannis K. Kenanidis and Evangelos C. Papakitsos establish relationship between Greek Minoan scripts

(<https://j.ideasspread.org/index.php/ilr/article/view/46>) , Cretan Proto-linear script (<https://j.ideasspread.org/index.php/hssr/article/view/58>) and Sumerian language. Kenanidis and Papakitsos had classified Sumerian as an r-Altaic language. In 2016, Finnish scholar Parpola had classified Sumerian as a Uralic language.

Both Soesbergen's Minoan-Hurrian and Kenanidis and Papakitsos' Minoan - Sumerian linguistic connections are compatible with each other because of the known Hurrian Sumerian relations in Southeast Turkey and Northern Iraq and Syria.

So far the genetic work on ancient Minoans shows Anatolian, Iranian and Caucasian ancestry and at first this seems more compatible with the Hurrians, though future work may change this. Even so, it might be the a case of ideas traveling without the people parallel to farmers in Iran who did not travel to India but Indians acquired farming from them as Narasimhan study showed. Hurrians and Hattis may have traveled with Sumerian language speakers or with Sumerian scribes to Crete.

Indo - European Homeland and Origins

Sumerian and Hurrian research may actually help locate Indo-European homeland.

For the first time ever, it is possible to relate genomic results at a particular period in time to certain languages especially (SOV, agglutinative languages) using the earliest ancient languages such as Sumerian, Elamic, Hattic, and Hurrian. Even the ancestral Afroasiatic language, Akkadian, was both agglutinative and SOV in the beginning.

Moreover in the case of Sumerian, it will be possible to relate ancient genomic results to languages in Central Asia and Siberia where no written records are found, by following the migration routes back from Sumer to Central Asia and Siberia.

Sumerian Turkish and Uralic speakers are from Siberia

Major Genetics Article Published on 21 September 2018: (<https://genomebiology.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s13059-018-1522-1>) Most Uralic speakers have ancestry from Siberia, ancestral home of the Turks. This study also adds additional evidence to the reason why Sumerian language has most vocabulary and grammatical matches first with the Turkish and then Hungarian language and was classified as Uralic by Parpola even though he had stated that genetic relationship with Turkish seemed likely due to highest number of word matches! Sumerian is largely an Ugur Turkish language, hence Ugric.

Ataturk's Sun Language Theory is well and alive

After Ataturk's death in 1938, Western propaganda arms (<http://www.endcapitalism.org/westernacademics.htm>) told people in Turkey: "Nothing to see here, go find your written history records in Asia." And everyone in Turkey obeyed because, maybe except a few people out of tens of millions, there was no real Ataturkist in Turkey back then, just like today.

According to Ataturk's Sun Language Theory that I have proven (<https://www.amazon.co.uk/Sun-Language-Theory-Proven-Civilizations-ebook/dp/B076GZLBBS/>) Archaic Turkish is either the first human language or it descended from the first human language, hence ancestral and/or genetically related to many others. I have already shown that many important Indo-European words, especially English words derive from Turkish.

in 1905 Italian linguist, Alfredo Trombetti, had presented evidence of monogenesis. Ataturk had developed his theory based on the works of many distinguished Western scholars he had read with great interest. He had invited many great Western scholars to Turkey to teach in Turkish universities, like George Dumezil, Benno Landsberger among many others and to attend language conferences he himself personally attended while still president.

It is obvious that Ancient Northern Eurasians / Siberians spoke an SOV, agglutinative language as evidenced by the relationship of Dene-Yenisei languages as well as the proposed Dene-Caucasian language macrogroup, and Turkish - Quechua linguistic similarities.

And then, there is this: Are all agglutinative languages related to one another? by Hungarian math professor Alfred Toth. (http://s155239215.onlinehome.us/turkic/40_Language/AgglutinativeLanguages_TohtEn.htm)

Sun Language Theory is alive, well and beaming:
<https://www.sunlanguage.org>



Sumerian Tablet. From Shuruppak or Abu Salabikh, Iraq, circa 2,500 BCE.
British Museum, London. BM 15826 Photo by Gavin Collins, Wikimedia



Detail of Adda Seal: Sumerian Enki / Babylonian Ea with streams of water and fish. At the center Sumerian Sun God Ut / Utu known in Babylon as Shamash cutting through mountains to rise at dawn. Sumerian goddess Inanna / Babylonian Ishtar to the left. Gods carry cone hats. From [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ea_\(Babilonian\)_-_EnKi_\(Sumerian\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ea_(Babilonian)_-_EnKi_(Sumerian).jpg) The British Museum Collections

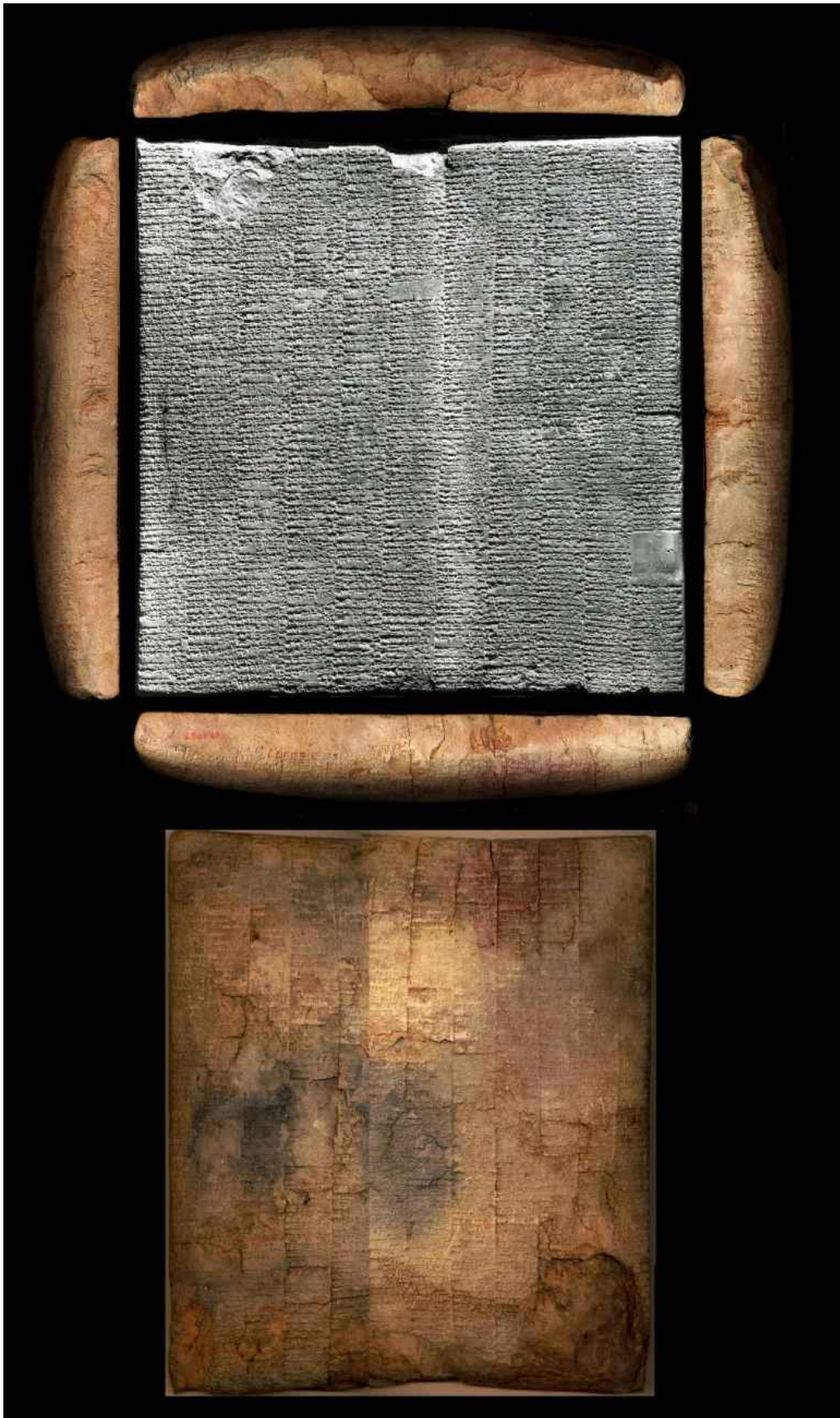


The shaven head, a sign of ritual purity. Walters Museum, USA.



The Standard of Ur. From the royal tombs of Ur, mosaic made of lapis lazuli and shell, shows peacetime. 2600 BC. Photo by Alma E. Guinness. British

Museum, London. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ur_mosaic.jpg



"This is one of the largest clay tablets to survive from the Neo-Sumerian period. The 24 columns of writing on the back and front record the names of nearly 20,000 temple workers from the Umma area. It dates to the 37th year of the reign of Shulgi, a king of the 3rd Dynasty at Ur." circa 2094-2047 BC (Neo-Sumerian, Ur III) Walters Art Museum Info and Image from https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Sumerian_-_Record_of_Temple_Workers_-_Walters_481767_-_View_A.jpg



A deity, wearing a divine horned headdress, kneels with a foundation peg inscribed with King Gudea's name. Walters Art Museum