

The Tartarian Empire and Nearby Regions – incl Mogols (Mongols), Ottomans & Persians – Resets and Genocides, Part 3

August 2, 2022 [Resets and Genocides](#)

(Part 3 of a 14 Part Series)

Sections:

- ❑ Introduction
 - ❑ Evidence for the Tartarian Empire.
 - ❑ The People: Tartarians / Moguls / Muscovites and the very large giants.
 - ❑ Maps - 1300s to mid 1800s.
 - ❑ Tartarian Buildings / Towns / Cities.
 - ❑ Destruction of Kazan.
 - ❑ Concluding Thoughts.
 - ❑ Additional Images and Information: Scythia + Tartarians / Moguls / Novgorodians.
 - ❑ The Ottoman and Persian Empires - The People - Comparisons to Iranians and Iraqis.
-

Introduction:

We were not taught anything about The Tartarian Empire at school. Nothing about this large empire that once existed in Asia.

This topic is very much related to the first two articles of this series, as it covers the Old-World buildings, giants, the hierarchy that used to exist within human society (with the taller humans being the upper classes and rulers), and evidence of an agenda to rid the planet of these tall (giant) humans.

It is important to note that there are various people online saying that Tartaria was a world-wide advanced civilisation that built **all** the Old-World architecture - i.e the 'Baroque', 'Renaissance', 'Gothic', 'Greco-Roman' architecture etc... but this is simply not true, very obviously not true, as I will show in this article and in this series.

The subject of Tartaria and 'The Mud Flood' (Mud-floods are just one aspect of the resets topic) could be said to be a relatively new topic for Truther-Seekers – but interest in it is certainly growing. From what I have seen there are already numerous controlled, misdirecting agents in place everywhere, they are prominent on ((YouTube))... heavily promoted in the algorithms.

We can discover some important and practical information from looking at the topic – we can also discover the depths we have been lied to about our history. But it is not really the study of Tartaria itself that gives us the most important Truths... but it is the information it leads us to, and the information that correlates with it, which leads us to some incredible Truths. Why exactly 'Tartaria' is so closely affiliated with 'Mud Flood' and the historical 'Reset' research is not entirely clear. As there is evidence of partially buried, old, energy harnessing buildings all over the world – everywhere. Perhaps because people were learning about Tartaria and investigating its history, and while they were they saw the clear evidence of partially buried buildings in that area of Asia, and throughout Russia... and so the Mud Flood / Reset research began from there. Or it could have been a misdirecting tactic implemented by The Powers That Be. The Tartaria Empire existed, the evidence is overwhelming, but it is just one aspect of the 'Resets' topic.

'The Powers That Be' have been trying to hide its existence from us. You will be able to see exactly why, by looking through all the information I present in this series. It will have certainly been related to who these Tartarians were: Their ethnicity and size... And also that 'The Powers That Be' did not want people to contemplate how these people, who appear to have been very dominant, could pretty much totally disappear from that region in such a short space of time.

It is important to note that the Mogols (this term appears to be more accurate than Mongols), who developed and created Mogol Empire, are related to the Tartarian nobility / leaders / upper classes. More on that later.

I think the best place to start is evidence for its existence – then onto who the Tartarians and Mogols were and what they looked like – then we can look at the maps more closely... and then move onto the buildings and cities.



Moguls and Tartarians. A little taste of what is to come, with regards to what the Moguls and Tartarians actually look like. Though we don't get a true sense of their height in these particular images.

Evidence:

There are many maps showing the Tartarian Empire and the regions it controlled at different times. In a later section we look at some of these maps more closely. Many people online use this first map below when presenting information about Tartaria, but I do not feel that it gives a true representation and is overly simplified. You will see this when we look at a variety of maps featuring Tartaria

from 1360 to 1850 in a later section. These two maps below seem to be of when the empire was at its peak. It does look like that the Tartarians, for a certain period, controlled all of that huge area. You can see in both maps that just above (or below) India it says, 'Empire of the Mogol'.

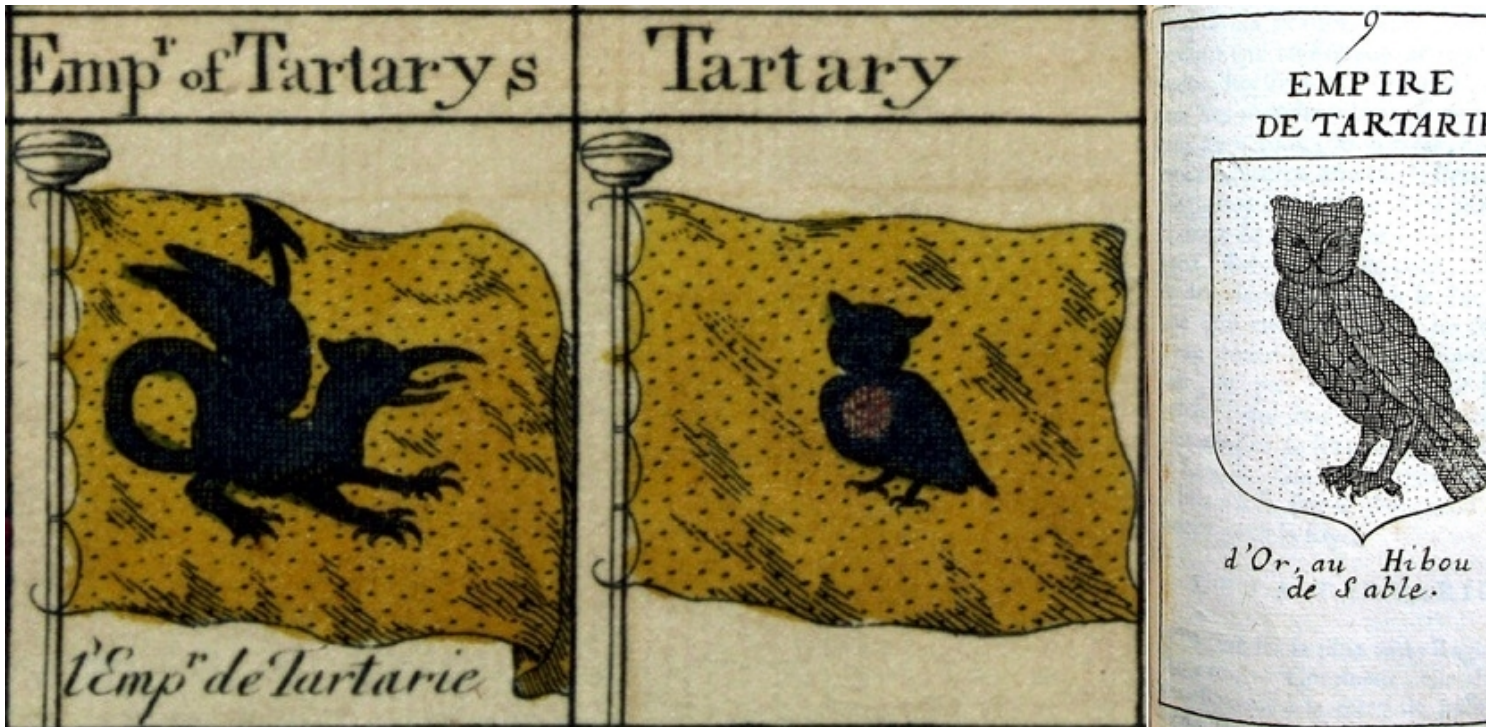


The

date on this map is unreadable, but one website put the date as 1754.



The book on the far right has some descriptions and information about Tartary as well - though it does not indicate this on the cover.



Flags and emblems of Tartary.

in small doses of a scruple, or half a dram, attenuates viscid juices, and promotes the fluid secretion. In larger doses it proves a mild and safe cathartic.

TARTARY, a vast country in the northern parts of Asia, bounded by Siberia on the north and west: this is called Great-Tartary. The Tartars who lie south of Moscow and Siberia, are those of Astracan, Circassia, and Dagistan, situated north-west of the Caspian-sea: the calmu: Tartars, who lie between Siberia and the Caspian-sea: the usbec Tartars and Moguls, who lie north of Persia and India: and, lastly, those of Tibet, who lie north west of China.

TASSEL, a sort of pendant ornament at the corners of a cushion, or the like. In building, tassels denote those pieces of board that lie under the ends of the mantle trees.

- Days' Journey towards the North
- XLIII. Of the City of Karakoran, the first in which the Tartars fixed their Residence
 - XLIV. Of the Origin of the Kingdom of the Tartars—Of the Quarter from whence they came—And of their former Subjection to Un-khan, a Prince of the North, called also Prester John
 - XLV. Concerning Chingis-Khan, first Emperor of the Tartars and his Warfare with Un-khan, whom he overthrew, and of whose Kingdom he possessed himself
 - XLVI. Of six successive Emperors of the Tartars, and of the Ceremonies that take place when they are carried for Interment to the Mountain of Altai
 - XLVII. Of the Wandering Life of the Tartars—Of their Domestic Manners, their Food, and the Virtue and useful Qualities of their Women
 - XLVIII. Of the Celestial and Terrestrial Deities of the Tartars, and of their Modes of Worship—Of their Dress, Arms, Courage in Battle, Patience under Privations, and Obedience to their Leaders
 - XLIX. Of the Tartar Armies, and the manner in which they are constituted—Of their Order of Marching—Of their Provisions—And of their Mode of attacking the Enemy
 - L. Of the Rules of Justice observed by these People—And of an imaginary Kind of Marriage contracted between the deceased Children of different Families

Mentions of Tartary in books. (An 'f' can make the same sound as an 's' in old English texts)

II. ASIA.				
1. Turkey in Asia	510,717	Bursa	1396 SE	1 58 E
2. Arabia	700,000	Mecca	2640 SE	
3. Persia	800,000	Ispahan	2550 E	3 21 E
4. India	1,857,500	Agra	3780 E	5 15 E
5. China	1,105,000	Pekin	4380 NE	7 24 E
6. Asiatic Isles	811,980			
7. Tartary				
1. Chinese	644,000	Chinyan	4480 NE	8 4 E
2. Independent	778,290	Samarcband	2800 E	4 26 E
3. Muscovite	3,050,000	Tobolsky	2412 NE	4 10 E

This data was likely to have been towards the end of the Tartarian Empire, when it was breaking up. When a smaller Independent Tartary formed - as you will see on the maps. Note the size of the area the Muscovites controlled at that time.

Or let us take the matter of history, which, along with religion, language and literature, constitute the core of a people's cultural heritage. Here again the Communists have interfered in a shameless manner. For example, on 9 August 1944, the Central Committee of the Communist Party, sitting in Moscow, issued a directive ordering the party's Tartar Provincial Committee "to proceed to a scientific revision of the history of Tartaria, to liquidate serious shortcomings and mistakes of a nationalistic character committed by individual writers and historians in dealing with Tartar history." 12/ In other words, Tartar history was to be rewritten--let us be frank, was to be falsified--in order to eliminate references to Great Russian aggressions and to hide the facts of the real course of Tartar-Russian relations. And this was no isolated case. In every Muslim area within the USSR, historians, on orders of the Communist Party, have rewritten history to distort the facts so that the Russians appear always in a good light. Needless to say, histories which present the facts truthfully have been withdrawn and destroyed, so that the present and future generations of Muslims are forever denied the chance of learning the true facts of their nations' past.

Thi

s image above is apparently a text extract from a leaked CIA document, saying how the Communist Party in Moscow was going to re-write Tartarian history. Communists destroying and rewriting history... what a surprise! It seems more like that they actually decided to destroy the evidence, and try to hide its existence completely, rather than re-write it. I also read how the (((Bolsheviks))), after they took over of Russia, killed off / murdered the remaining people connected to the old Tartarian civilisation - and also destroyed all the remaining artefacts and books related to the Tartarians. I could not find a source for this information to back it up, but it is extremely likely that this is what the brutal (((Bolsheviks))) would have done.

So, to a degree, we are feeding on scraps when looking at the topic, but they did not manage destroy everything - and we can begin to piece some of it together.

Tartarians, Moguls and Moscovites – The People:

(I will have some additional images in the Additional Information section at the end)

Before we begin, here is the (((mainstream))) narrative of what Genghis Khan (The Great Mogul leader), Kublai Khan (Genghis Khan's grandson) and Tamerlane (The Great Tartarian Leader) look like:



Left: Genghis Khan, **Centre:** Kublai Khan. **Right:** Tamerlane (The most famous Tartarian)

In reality, of course, they did not look like this. The evidence is overwhelming.

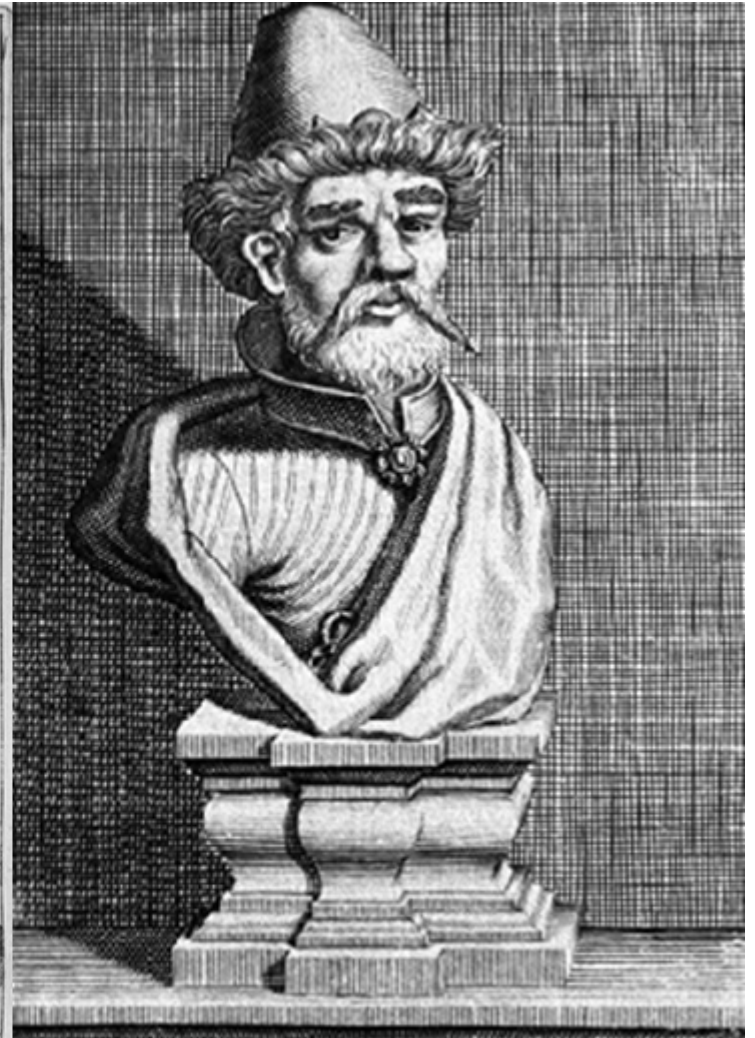
Tartarians:

Tamerlane:

The most famous Tartarian – though you will not hear that he was Tartarian from the mainstream rhetoric – was Tamerlane. Sometimes called: ‘The Great Cham of Tartary’. He was their greatest leader and was revered by many of the people – he took over many lands and incorporated them into the empire.



TAMERLANE Emperour of Tartarie called the wrath of God and terror of the World. He overthrew and tooke prisoner **BAIAZET** Gröate Emperour of the Turkes, shutting him up in an Iron Cage. His Army consisting of 100000. men. He also Conquered Mesopotamia, Babilon, with the Kingdom of Persia. He died 1402.



Der grosse TAMERLAN



Some people online suggest that Tamerlane was Genghis Khan – but he was not. The book below shares some information about Tamerlane and the Moguls, and it is clear that they are not the same person:

‘History of the Mogul Dynasty in India: From Its Foundation by Tamerlane, in the Year 1399, to the Accession of Aurengzebe, in the Year 1657’ – by

François Catrou – Publication date: 1826

I learnt this from the first chapter of the book:

- ❑ Mogul is the name of a noble family.
- ❑ Tamerlane was related to the king of the Moguls and was descended from Mogul stock.
- ❑ Mogul is not the name of a country, or of an empire, but the name of a family, which was almost always on the throne in the more Southern regions of Tartary. From this family Tamerlane derived his origin. Tamerlane was a Mogul.
- ❑ Hussain (also obviously a Mogul), one of the descendants of Genghis Khan, reigned over the Southern Tartars at the time of the birth of Tamerlane. So Tamerlane was not

Genghis Khan. But he was genetically a Mogul like Genghis Khan. Moguls seemed to be a large faction of the Tartar Nobility.

Here is a quotation about what Tamerlane was like in comparison to Alexander the Great (also information from the first chapter of the above book):

“Certain it is, that the Tartarian conqueror commenced his career of victory at an age when Alexander [The Great] had brought his to a close; but, the Macedonian monarch possessed advantages from birth to which the other was a stranger. Alexander was born heir to a kingdom; Tamerlane acquired one by his ability. The first inherited, the other gave himself subjects. The Macedonian found disciplined phalanxes prepared for service, the Tartar formed himself to discipline his squadrons. The homage and attachment of his subjects were the consequence of legitimate succession in the one; in the other, of a superior mind, and that ascendancy over other men, which is the gift of nature alone. Without the advantage of having had an Aristotle for his preceptor, Tamerlane had all the virtues without the vices of Alexander. He was temperate, chaste, moderate, attached to the duties of his religion; and, not - withstanding the assertions of one of his enemies, who has written his history, not too cruel for a conqueror.” **History of the Mogul Dynasty in India...**, by François Catrou



Tartarians:

(Some unusual fashions, I am sure you will agree)



Some Tartarian Nobles: Some robust looking women. Who look somewhat similar to some of the tall European Medieval and Renaissance Upper Classes.



Habit of a Tartarian Woman of Schouwache, subject to Russia in 1700

Emme Schouwache.



CLXXIII.

Also gehen die Tattern in ihrer Tracht und Rüstung.
 Die Tattern zur Hecce macht! Und ist das je Rüstung in g
 Behen daher mit solchem Tracht. Wann sie wider den Feind





DE L'EUROPE.
FIGURE XXXVI.





Left: Red haired Tartars. **Right:** A very tall looking Tartarian princess. She looks very much like nobility from Europe in the 15th - 18th centuries. The images above of the Tartarian nobility look very similar to the European nobility in the 15th, 16th and 17th century. We saw in part 3 of this series, all the very tall Red-Headed European rulers. The European rulers also dressed in strange flamboyant ways - strange to us smaller humans anyway. I calculated that the Red Headed and Reddish / Brown Haired rulers of Europe, in those eras mentioned above, were well over 7 foot tall. Around 8 foot tall in some cases.

Tartarian Lamas:



Ve

ry European looking Tartarian Lamas.

Image Above: Note the smaller Lama with them (very likely the a similar size to the current humans on our planet - he would have likely been a bit smaller, somewhere around 5 foot 5 inches). Five of these Lamas were likely very tall - easily over 7 foot tall, perhaps closer to 8 feet tall, when comparing to the smaller human.

Other people / tribes in the Tartarian Empire:

It looks like The Tartarian Empire covered a very large area for some time. At times, from looking at the maps, it seemed to encompass all of central and northern Asia.

There will be a type of hierarchy and order. There were many nomadic hunter gather tribes existing within the Tartarian empire - as well as farmers. Tartaria was an empire that incorporated many different groups and tribes.

The Tartarians did incorporate some areas of the Far East into their empire so there were Chinese Tartarians at some point - though from what I have read the Tartarians and the Moguls did not have good relations with China.

It can get confusing, but it looks like these tribes within the Tartarian empire would often be referred to as Tartarian, with their Ethnic origin or tribal name attached: So you can get a Chinese Tartar. But it is somewhat like saying British Chinese or British Nigerian... the Asian or African person is not actually British / a Briton. These various tribes throughout Asia that were in the Tartarian Empire were not necessarily of Tartarian stock. They were not necessarily related to the Tartarian / Mogul upper classes.



Wogulische Tarter, Vrouw en Kint .

TARTARES TAGUR
TAGURISE - TAR

Left to Right. Wogulian Tartars (Witsen image) and Tartars farming (**Note: That toddler looks like a giant's child – they usually have very robust looking babies / youngsters – remember the analysis in the 'Giants' article, Part 1 of this series**)



Een Naunsch of Xisigaerfche Tartar met Vrouw en Dochter.



1. Circassie. 2. Nagaiſche Tartar

Left to right. A: A Naun or Khisigarian Tartar with spouse — B: 1. Circassian. 2. Nagai Tartars. (Witsen images)



Samojeedsche Somer Huys-houdingh .

Samojeedsche

people from the North of Siberia, who would have been a part of the Tartarian Empire at some point (*Witsen image*).



Some Chinese 'Tartarians'. **Note:** Not really Tartarians, but some Chinese people that lived in the Chinese region of the Tartarian Empire. There are images in the Additional Information section, at the end of article, of some more of the tribes of that region and time. This was just a selection of images.

You see lots of wooden huts and tepees in these images, but this was not what the Tartarian cities were like. The cities had magnificent Old-World buildings in them. These images above are of the nomadic tribes and the farming tribes in the empire. We will look at some of the buildings in a later section.

Tartarian Giants:

We have already seen above that some images that suggest the Tartarian Empire may have been a civilisation containing 'giants' / taller humans (In reality it is

more accurate to say it was an empire dominated by very tall (giant) humans). Giants used to be very prevalent on the surface of this planet – as shown in Parts 1 and 2 of this series. There are more pictures of tall humans below. These images below of Tartarians look to be showing some humans of substantial height. I would strongly suggest to you that the Tartarians, The Moguls and The Muscovites were easily over 7 foot tall. You will see in some images of the Moguls below – who, in the main, seem to be the same stock as the Tartarian Nobility – and they are also a very tall people.



Left: Tartarian giants and a Tartarian 5 foot-tall human, who is likely a similar size

to the current European population (though likely a little smaller, women were usually only just over 5 foot tall back then). **Right:** We can see by looking at these people physiques, that they are likely of some stature - the smaller person in this image may well be a giants child as they are holding the woman's hand and the head is larger in proportion to the rest of the body.



This would

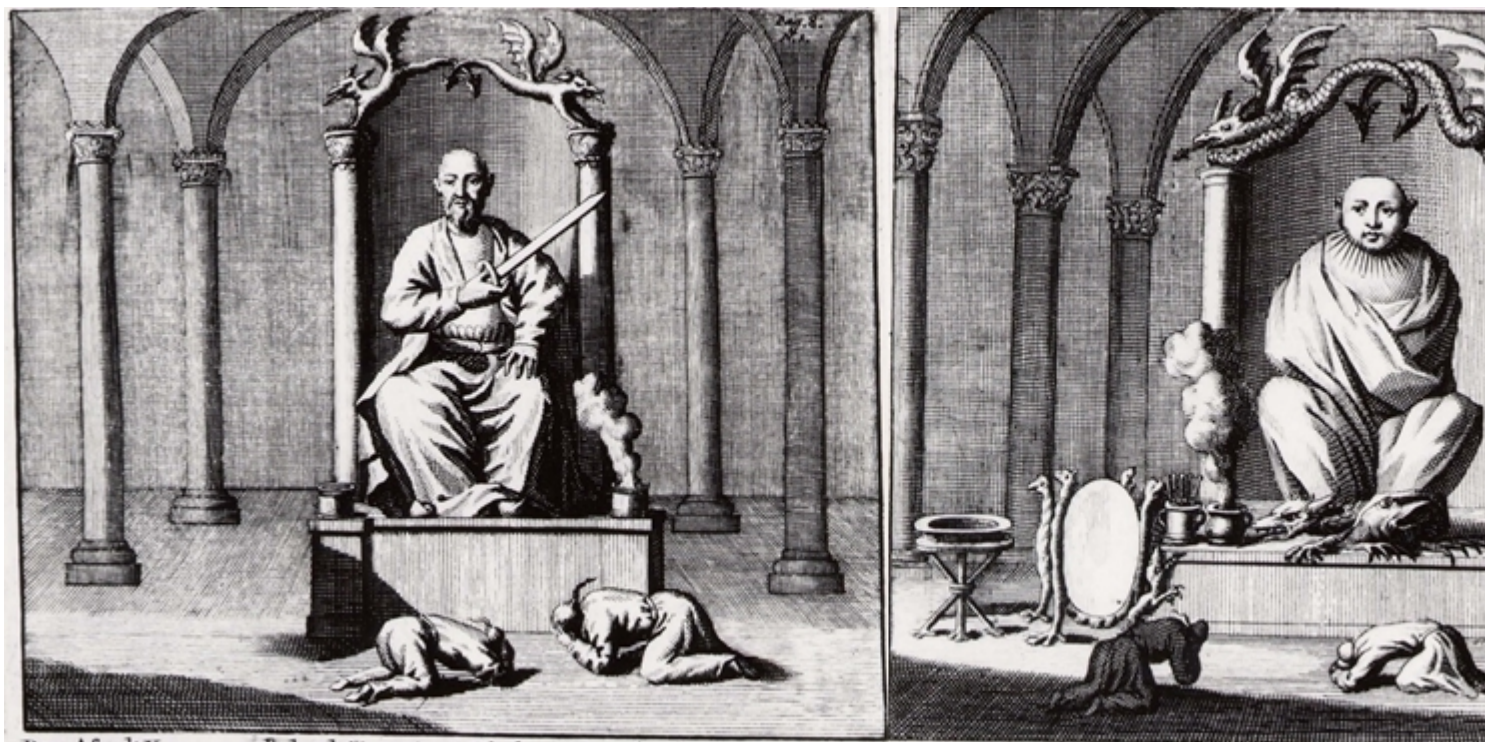
have been a sketch / engraving originally, without colour. It looks like taller humans and a smaller human. Depicted with exactly the same clothing and the smaller human has a small head and adult proportions.



VROUWEN VAN LASSA, in NOORD-TARTARYE. UIT GRUEBER. North Tartary. Again, this would have been a sketch / engraving originally, without colour. I would suggest that this is showing two 7-foot plus adults, a 5-foot plus female adult – and a small child of 7-foot plus adults on the ground. From researching a great deal of old Art, I will strongly suggest that three of these images above are depicting very tall adult women and a smaller **adult** woman. The image above that shows two men and a woman with a smaller female could well be depicting adults with a child. But the other three images very much look to be depicting different sized adult humans – the proportions suggest this, and the fact that they are all wearing the same clothes / adult's attire. It looks to me that the Tartarians were 7 foot plus, and that some 5 foot plus shorter humans also lived with them (Like how it was in Europe in the same time period). The images

also suggest that the 7 foot-tall humans were the majority - why else in all three illustrations were two large people depicted with just one 5-foot-tall human? And in the image of the Tartarian Lamas above - we had five very tall monks and just the one 5-foot plus monk. You will see some similar size differences between adult humans in the old Ottoman images in the Additional Information section at the end of the article. (Note: The three images with two giant adult humans and one smaller adult human were all labelled as Northern or North Tartary)

Tartarian Giant Idols:



Den Afgodt Xennoumeo die by de Tartars van Niuche en Moegalen in Sina Wert ge ééert. Den Afgodt Xenu die in Sina door de Tartars van

Idol Xennoumeo revered by the Tartars of Niukhe and Mongolia — Idol Xenu in China revered by the Tartars of Niukhe (*Witsen image*)

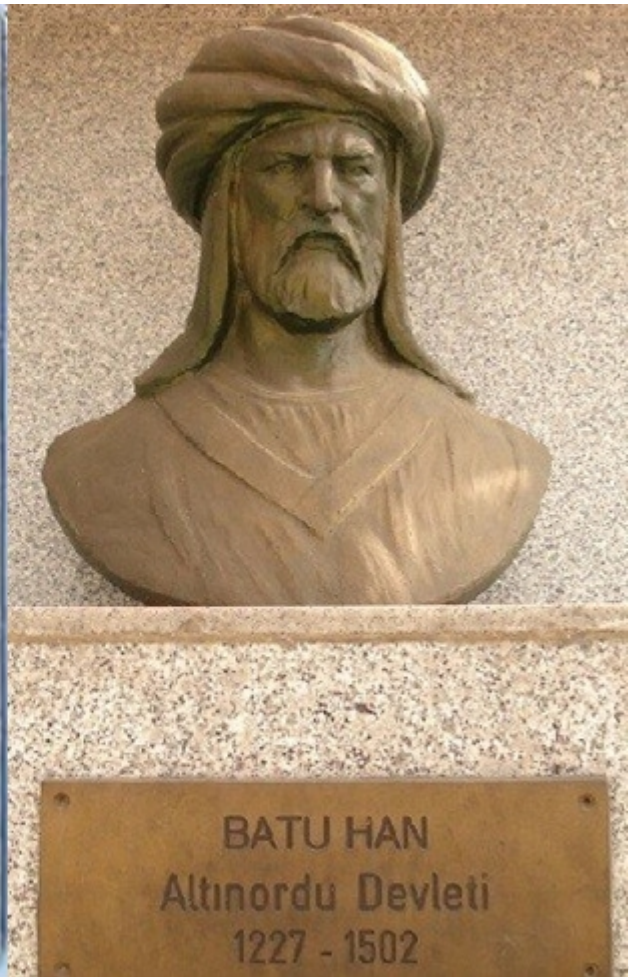
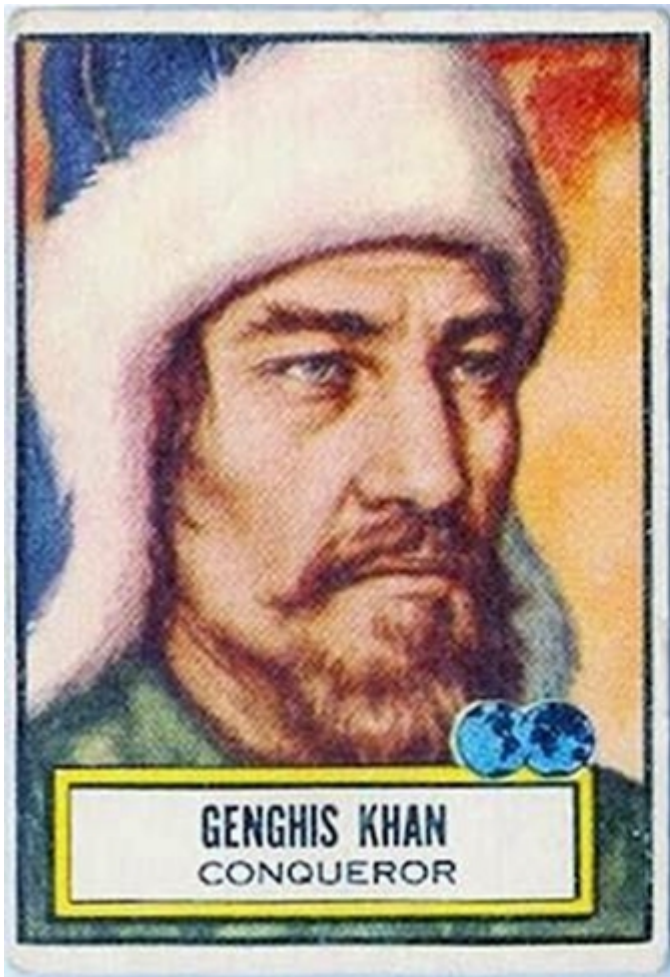
These people are said to be revered 'Idols' (perhaps 'gods' to some of the tribes living in Tartaria). The images and descriptions are from Nicolaas Witsen's book called **North and East Tartary**, which was first published in 1692. You can see their size by looking at the humans bowing in front of them. If we take into account all the information from parts 1, 2, 3 and 4 of this series they are very likely to be actual living giants - some very large giants like this were still around in this period and were often revered. We also see in images below, that the Ottoman Empire contained some humans of similar size (*Though perhaps a little smaller in the*

Ottoman Empire, not quite as big as this). The information in other books of this era – such as De Bry's books on the explorations of the Americas (New World) – show that living giants / very tall humans were often referred to as idols and were worshipped / revered. Those dragon decorations above the idols, and in front of the second idol, are not good signs (as you will see in later parts of this 'Resets and Genocides' series).

You will notice that the large giant on the right looks like he is Chinese. From my analysis of ancient / old Chinese art I am certain that China was run by Chinese giants at the time of the Tartarian Empire. I will show you evidence for this in Part 14 of this series.

Moguls (Mongols):

Tamerlane was a Mogul. Moguls and the Tartarian upper classes are related / very similar stock. Genghis Khan was a Mogul. The most famous one.



G

enghis Khan and one of his grandsons Batu Khan. Note how long it says Batu lived.

There is plenty of information on the internet saying Genghis Khan had red, or reddish hair, and blue, green or greyish eyes.

A description by Harold Lamb, in his biography of the great Khan:

“He must have been tall, with high shoulders, his skin a whitish tan. His eyes, set far apart under a sloping forehead, did not slant. And his eyes were green, or blue-grey in the iris, with black pupils. Long reddish-brown hair fell in braids to his back.” –***Genghis Khan: Emperor of All Men, by Harold Lamb***



GENGISKAN,
Grand Mogol.

Paris chez Dufflos rue St. Honoré.

Tiré en partie de la Vie de Salomon.

A. P. D. R.



HYU-CHEN,

Impératrice femme de Genghis Khan.

Paris chez Dufflos rue St. Honoré.

Tiré de la Vie de Salomon.

A. P. D. R.

A

depiction of Genghis Khan and his Wife. Both look to be of some size, and Hyu-Chen looks like she has a similar body shape to the giant women shown in the first article in this series.

Image's above: Look how fair Genghis Khan's wife looks in that depiction above. Also note Genghis Khan's gold crown that is full of feathers to harness the beneficial electric energy in the atmosphere - as shown in my 'Chestahedron / Sacred Geometry' post. Also note what he is holding in his right hand: a pine-cone shaped energy device, which is almost identical to the one the Sumerians used to direct the beneficial energy. Hyu-Chen also has an energy harnessing crown to bring energy into her crown chakra, and feathers on a metal rod.



Genghis Khan on his deathbed. Note how the very pale Mogols surrounding him are red heads. From *The Book of The Travels of Marco Polo*. These people are depicted in the same way as the European Nobles of the 1400s, 1500s and 1600s were.



Two depictions of Mogol leaders. I do not know exactly who they are - but they will obviously be of Mogol stock, very likely either depicting Genghis himself or his descendants. The man on the left looks to be very tall.

Image of the above on the left: Note the large elaborate metal bell / dome shaped energy harnessing hat he has on - it will be bringing energy into his crown chakra, and observe the energy harnessing and manipulating staff he is holding. The other image above, on the right, shows feathers being used in his hat - which is also related to harnessing beneficial energy.

Die Mogoler. Fig. LIII



Two very White looking Mogols depicted - and then a Mogul Nun and a Mogul Lama. (I think those terms might mean something a bit different to them). Note how the Mogul Lama looks similar to the Tartarian Lamas.



This image

was found on the same page as the Mogul Lamas above. I can't decipher the writing, but it is related to the Mogul Lamas. See the hat with the star-like antenna that the man is wearing - this would be harnessing the electric '(chi, prana, vril) energy that surrounds us. Was this hat entirely metal? (Copper or some other conductive metal) Very likely.



Temüjin's coronation, in which he was proclaimed the ruler of all and given a new name, Genghis Khan. From a miniature in *des Histoires de la Terre d'Orient*, a 15th-century manuscript.

A very Aryan looking Genghis Khan being crowned.

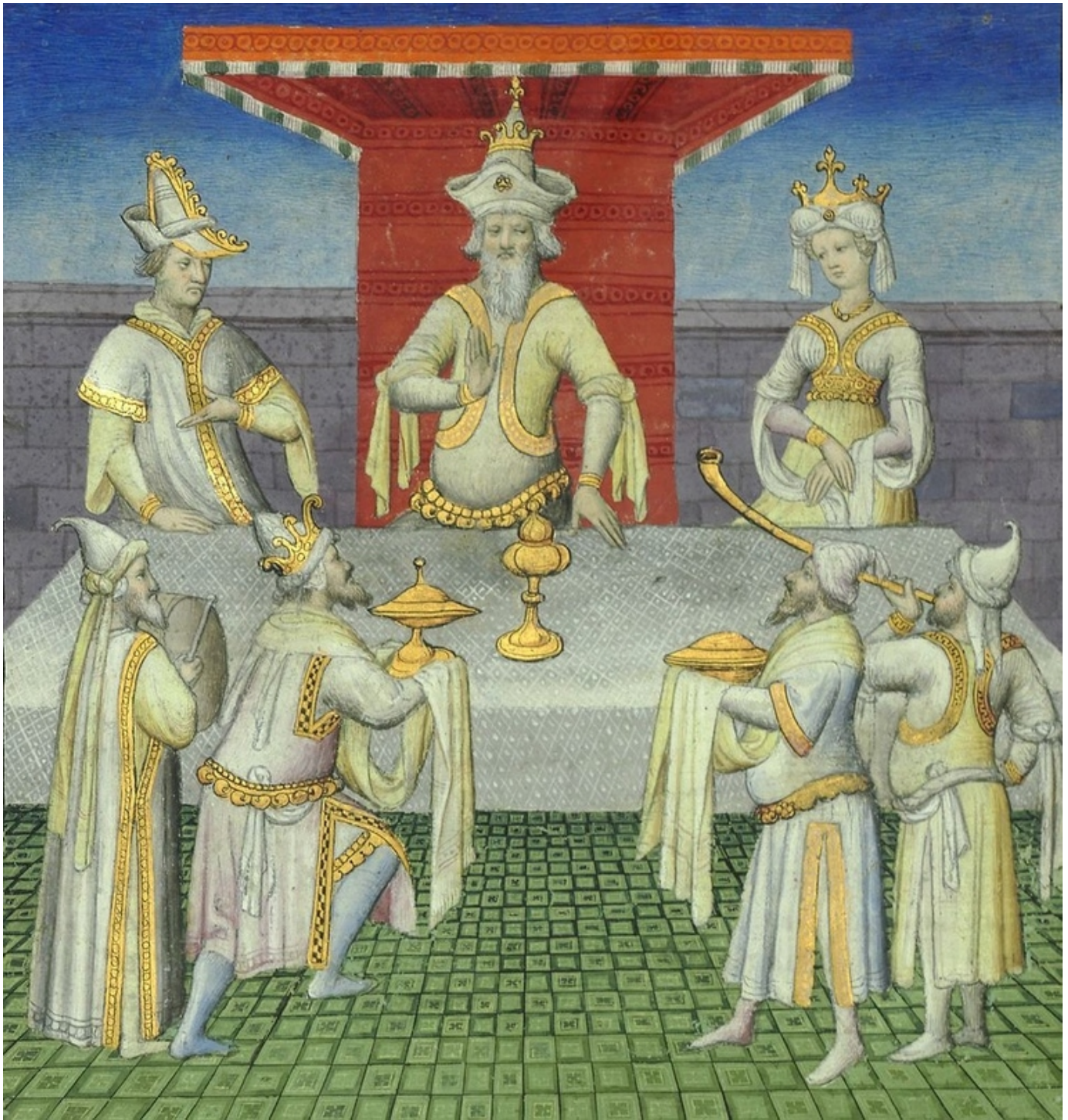


The Great Mogul (possibly Genghis Khan) and Mogul Princess. Again, these look to be very tall humans.

Below is an image of Kublai Khan, one of Genghis Khan's grandsons. This image is also from ***The Book of The Travels of Marco Polo***. Marco Polo's travels were said to have taken place between 1271 and 1295:



Kublai Khan and very likely many other Moguls riding alongside him. From my research of medieval history, I would suggest to you all those men are easily over 7 foot tall and have similar genetics to the European rulers / nobility of medieval times and are also related to the Ottomans. Below is another image of Kublai Khan, showing his size. A very large man it seems. Perhaps around 9 feet-tall:



Kublai Khans court. Kublai Khan in the centre of the image. He was also known as Emperor Shizu of Yuan. He also founded the Yuan Dynasty in China in 1271 and ruled as the first Yuan Emperor until his death in 1294 - Art creation around 1410-1412



Marco Polo meeting Kublai

Khan. Again, Kublai Khan looks to be a very big man. These are fully grown men in front of him that are likely to be over 7 foot tall. Kublai Khan may have been closer to 9 feet-tall.

More images of the Mogul Kublai Khan and his entourage at the end. There are various images of the Mogol leader and his people in Marco Polo's book / travelogue.

There is a picture above, of the Grand Mogol standing up, that shows him wearing an energy harnessing hat, and he has an energy manipulating staff in his hand. The Tartarian leaders were also depicted with energy harnessing hats and energy devices. Now look at this image below of the Grand Mogol - something related to energy and perhaps consciousness is occurring here. This image suggests that The Mogols and Tartarians had some understanding regarding the harnessing of the chi / prana / vril electric energy that we are immersed in and surrounded by, and the benefits you can gain from it (*See my Electric Universe, Chestahedron and Atlantis posts for more information on this beneficial electric energy*)

LE GRAND MOGOL



Muscovites:



The second muscovite looks like he is wearing a metal hat that has many small cones or bells on it, so as to harness the electric energy and bring it into his crown chakra - like how I showed you the Buddha was doing in my Chestahedron article. I think that is also the purpose of the large hats with fur on them.

The shading on the queen in the first images is unfortunate, as it makes it look like she has a beard. I have a higher resolution version and zoomed in - it is just shading and not a beard. The first couple very much look like an English king or queen.

From looking at the maps from this era you can see that the Muscovites domain was mainly in the East of Europe near to the border of North West of Asia, though they were also depicted as controlling much of North of Asia in some maps. The Tartarians first appeared in the maps in Asia right next to where the Red Headed Muscovites were said to have lived. The Muscovites are shown to have been a part of the Tartarian Empire at some point - being in control of a large part of North Asia. They seem to have been another group of significant people in this era

and area. Here is an interesting quotation the book called **'The travels of**

Mendes Pinto' – by Pinto, Fernão Mendes, d. 1583:

“Yet another was the King of the Moghuls, whose kingdom and sovereignty lies in the interior between the Khorasan, which is next to Persia, in the Kingdom of Delhi and 'Chitor', and an emperor called the Caroa, whose domain, from what we learned here, border within the mountains of 'Goncalidau' at about sixty degrees, on a people whom the natives here call Muscovy (Muscovites), some of whom we saw in this city. They are all red headed men, who go dressed in breaches, cassacks and hats, after the fashion of the Flemish and Germans whom we see here in Portugal. The most honourable among them were wearing long fur lined groves, some with fine martens skins and carrying long broad swords. We detected some Latin words in the language they spoke and when they sneezed they would say 'Dominus, Dominus, Dominus', three times. But everything else about them from what we observed looked more idolatry and paganism than true religion....”

The Moscovites were also said to be red-headed White men – like many of The Mogul and Tartar nobility, who seemed to have either red or reddish-brown hair. (*I would wager that the Muscovite leaders were also very tall like the Moguls*)

From what I have read, the people in Tartarian empire were being subverted by religion, it was very much taking hold, but some people held on to, what some would refer to as, more pagan beliefs / practices – and some (mainly Mogul / Tartarian nobility) appeared to have held onto some understanding of the beneficial atmospheric electric energy that can be harnessed and brought into our bodies.

We can now look at some of the maps and then move onto the buildings of Tartary.

Maps:

These are maps ranging from the 1300s to the mid 1800s. They are all European Maps published in places like London, Amsterdam, Strasbourg, Venice etc. I have cropped them so we can see the relevant area, and highlighted where it says Tartary, Mogols or Mongols, and Muscovites (*I also highlighted The Republic of Novograd in one map, as I have some images of them and they seem to be of the similar stock to the Mogols / Tartars and the Muscovites*). If I have the location of where the map was published, I have put it in brackets.

This is the only decent map I could find from the 1300s - it certainly looks like it is some type of reproduction of an old map. All the other 1300s maps I found were terrible. Due to the print and quality of this map below we can see it was made quite some time after 14th century using information and data from the 1300s.

1360. Arrows point to text that says '**Khanate of The Golden Horde (Mongols)**' Just below Russia and Great Bulgaria and above Georgia.

Sometime in the 1400s. **The Empire of Tamerlane (1370)** can now be seen to the left and below the Caspian Sea. **Then Golden Hordes of Mongol Tartars** above the Caspian Sea.

Above Map: The small text in the bottom corner says all non-Christian countries on the map are not coloured in – this includes any ‘mohammadanes’ (Muslims). The Republic of Novgorod is highlighted with green arrows (*Images of the Novgorodians in the Additional Images section at the end of the post*). Again, this map also looks like it is either a reproduction of an old map or a map created at a later date using information from that period.

1492 map. **Mocoy** is very likely referring to **Muscovities**, who are also referred to as **Mocovy**.

Tartaria shown in both the East and West of Asia on this map.

1522 -1555 (Strasbourg) and 1596 (Venice)

Tartaria shown to be a small region close to the European border. Mongol or Mogol is not mentioned at all in the 1522 - 1555 map - but is shown to be in the far North East of Asia in the 1596 map. (Note: I also have two other maps of Asia from the 1500s saved on my computer, and Tartary is not named on the map at all.)

1597 (London) 1629 (Amsterdam)

Mogol or Mongul in the North of Asia in Siberia close to Tartaria in the far North. Mogol is not mentioned in the 1629 map but Tartaria is shown to be in the East and Centre of Asia

1651 and 1684

1651: Tartaria shown to be in the West of Asia. The 1684 map suggests Tartaria controls most of Central Asia and North Asia. We can see that below India it says Empire of the Mogul - it also says Mog and Mongol (in small writing) in the far North East of Asia. Moscovy is shown in Europe. We can also see that the expanse of water above Siberia is called The Tartarian Sea during this time period

1702 (Munich) and 1720

1702: Moscovia is shown in the east of Europe. Tartary in the North and Mog

(mogol) just above India. 1720: Now shows 'Tartary Muscovite' in the very North of Asia as well as Moscovie in the East Europe. Tartary Independent in the West of Asia. 'The Mogol Empire' is shown just above or in India. And we see for the first time 'Tartary Chinese' denoted just above China.

1740 and 1742

1740: Tartary Moscovite is in the far North of Asia. Grand Tartary dominant in the centre of Asia. Mogol Empire just below Grand Tartary. 1742: Empire of the Mogul in the Northern region of India. Tartary Moscovite is again shown in the North. Grand Tartary dominant with large writing across Central Asia

1744 and 1754

1744: Moscovite Tartary is now Siberian Russian Empire. Grande Tartary is shown West and East Tartary. Mogul Empire is shown to be just above India. 1754: Showing all of central and north Asia as 'Grand Tartarie'. We can see 'Empire of the Mogul' in India. China and Persia's borders clearly shown.

1755 and 1786 (London)

1755: Western and Eastern Tartary. Moguls boldly shown to be in India and Mongol denoted in small writing under Eastern Tartary 1786: Now there is Independent Tartary and Chinese Tartary labelled. Mogols are no longer shown to be in India. But Mongols near Chinese Tartary in small writing.

1794 and 1852 (Philadelphia)

1794; Independent Tartary and Chinese Tartary again - and no mention of the

Mogols at the Northern region of India. Mongols is written in small writing near Chinese Tartary. 1853: Tartary is now shown as small region in the the West of Asia. No longer any mention of the Mogul Empire, but we get 'Mongolia' shown to be in a central region near to Chinese Tartary again.

We must note these maps were created by a wide variety of people and countries. People were not all in contact back then. Countries were not all in communication. Different countries and academics within those countries would have different information, sources and intel. We can only get a general feel for the spread of the empire from these maps.

How closely is this term 'Mongols' and 'Mongolia' - that began to be written on maps near China in the late 1700s and early 1800s - towards what was likely the very end of the Tartarian and Mogul empires - really related to those tall White people?

Is 'Russian Tartary' or 'Chinese Tartary' really an accurate term? It sounds like these regions had new leadership and are no longer ran by original Tartarian people - the tall White people. Otherwise, the regions would just be called Tartary or perhaps North or East Tartary.

The World for a King: **Pierre Desceliers' Map of 1550** - commissioned by Henry the 2nd of France:

I found this map via a recently released video on a controlled opposition YouTube channel. There was a link to this map in the description. The map was on the 'bl.uk/manuscripts/Viewer' - you could zoom in very close and see some very interesting images (The world population in 1500s was very different from what we have been told). Anyway, lots of people were likely viewing it and some people higher up were not happy about it - so you can no longer view this map at all - it is no longer accessible on the website and now I can only find low resolution versions of this world map. But luckily for you I took some screengrabs when I first saw it, so I have some close ups:

Overview of the map. I outlined, roughly, what areas we are looking at below in close up.

This is depicting the Northern and Central area of Asia. You can see the Tartarians are depicted as large White people and the leader looks to be a White giant. On the far right you can see another tall White human ruler – he has red hair.

A further close up. Showing how the Tartarians were depicted, you can see the tall red-headed man and the White couple next to the 'Grand Cam'.

Some other areas of Asia:

This is the area of Asia that is close to Arabia. Places like Persia and Armenia are here, and we see the beginnings of African regions. It is under and to the left of Grande Tartary. The map was made in a strange way so this area has the illustrations upside down. You can see various Old-World cities that are no longer there, and you can see tall White people.

A further close up. Persia and Armenia labelled – as well as Mesopotamia. I would strongly suggest to you that these kings are very large humans (giants), likely over 9-foot-tall. They are like the particularly large Ottoman giants I show in the Additional Information Section at the end of this post. The other people in the city or civilisation are shorter with fairer hair and pink White skin – like it is demonstrated on the map.

Arabia close up crop.

Note: Africans, Chinese and what looks like may be some South Asian Indian people are also depicted on this map. In Part 14 of this series, I use this map again and show you the tall White people that were shown to be inhabiting Northern Africa. (I also show you where Chinese people and Africans are depicted on the map). In Part 4, called 'The White Indians of North and South America', I use the map again, to show the tall White people living in the Americas. The world in the 1500s was not like they say.

Tartarian Buildings and Cities:

The best place to start is Kazan or 'Casan'. This city was said to be, at some point, the capital of Tartaria - the capital of the Tartarian Khans. Although Sibir, from where Siberia gained its name, was said to be the original capital of the Tartars. Casan / Kazan is now the capital of the Republic of Tatarstan (a modern creation).

The first image below is also from **Nicolaas Witsen's** book called ***North and East Tartary***, which was first published in 1692. It is important to note that Witsen travelled to Moscow in that time period, but he did not travel to all the places he draws in his books, but his information seems to be very credible. This is what the introduction to his book says about him:

"...the sheer number and variety of sources he used in his research are impressive. He carefully studied classical, medieval and contemporary authors and also collected an enormous amount of unprinted and oral reports. He was a very rich man and willing to pay large sums for valuable information. His prominent position in politics and trade also enabled him to build a worldwide network of correspondents and assistants. As one of the directors of the VOC (East India Company) he could consult all important messages that came to Holland from Asia. Due to his pivotal role in Dutch-Russian relations and because of his friendship with tsar Peter the Great and other members of the Russian ruling elite Witsen received a wealth of data about Siberia and its adjacent areas that remained totally inaccessible to other geographers. Perhaps nobody in the Western world was in a more fortunate position to acquire knowledge about Inner

Eurasia.”

- <http://resources.huygens.knaw.nl/retroboeken/witsen/#page=0&accessor=toc&view=homePage>

Casan from the Westside (Witsen) Published in 1692

Source unknown. Casan in 1767

Immediately you notice all the steeples. Why would a town need so many churches? Because they are not 'churches', these steeples are really energy harnessing devices. Taking electric energy out of the atmosphere. There would also have been a lot of buildings with domes, as well as buildings with many columns and arches to amplify, harness, store and utilise the electric energy in the atmosphere. The buildings would have been made out of various types of stone, brick and other natural materials (granite, dolomite and quartz crystal likely also used in the construction). I have discussed some of this in my Hollow Earth 3-part series and there is an article in this series (Part 8) about the energy harnessing techniques used by Old-World builders. Whether any of these buildings were still functioning energetically, and being used for healing and energy purposes, is another matter.

These drawings above will not be doing these buildings justice. Also, notice the wall around the city, this was an important part of energising the city. Though religion - which was partly created to hide the Truth about these buildings - looks like it was really beginning to take hold in this region, it looks like the Tartarian and Mogol Khans (from their energy manipulating hats and staffs) knew about this

electric energy in the atmosphere and were utilising it. The Mogols were tolerant of other religions in their empires but from what I have read the Mogols were referred to as pagans and did not follow Christianity or Islam. We can see this in the images I displayed above of the Mogols and Tartars - which shows their use of energy harnessing hats and the energy tools that they held in their hands. Could this be why some of Genghis Khan's descendants were shown to have lived a lot longer than the average human?

The majority of the energy harnessing buildings in Kazan will have been destroyed, but we can still see some that survived in modern day Kazan. These impressive old buildings are now dotted around the city in amongst newer block-like modern buildings. Most of the important energy harnessing, energy amplifying attachments / mechanisms have been removed from these remaining old buildings. These old buildings would have been in Kazan at that time of the Tartarian Empire in Asia. How many of these old energy harnessing buildings did they build and how many did they inherit? It is likely that they inherited the vast majority of them.

Panorama of one part of Kazan, with a few of the remaining small towers and steeples. New hideous buildings of Kazan are in the distance to the right. These are small remnants. There would have been various large impressive cathedrals. You would have seen steeples and domes everywhere.

Chemistry Faculty of Kazan University (You can clearly see the mud flooded windows at the bottom). It also obviously has the so called 'Greco-Roman' style.

Ministry of Agriculture and Food in Kazan. A magnificent building with a type of Dome / Stupa in the centre.

Wedding Palace in Kazan.

This was not originally a Wedding Palace. It would have been a place to harness and create energy. It is interesting there is this type of cauldron, or bowl, on top. The cauldrons in ancient times were likely a type of singing bowl to create healing and consciousness enhancing frequencies.

Here are some other cities that would have been in the Tartarian Empire at some point - Astrachan and Tobolosk:

(Witsen) Published in 1692

This looks like a Witsen image as well.

Image above: Note the small houses outside the city. Was this where the smaller 5-foot plus humans lived? In Part 2 of this series, we saw that the shorter, lower classes very much seemed to live outside the walled cities in Europe.

In Part 7 of this series, I present various 16th and 17th century drawings of cities from all around the world - and nearly all look very similar to these sketches above. Many steeples, and with walls around the city. With the buildings being made of stone. Tartaria / West Asia was no different in this regard.

Witsen also includes images of smaller cities / towns, that were in the Tartarian Empire, in his book. But they all had walls that encompassed the city and at least one large energy harnessing building.

Very interestingly, and significantly, Witsen also includes images of three towns, or small cities, that had been obliterated by something. Not attacked by an army,

but the entire town seems to have been 'washed away', and some of the walls seem to be partially melted, with only the pagoda type, energy harnessing buildings left standing.

Witsen, 1692

Witsen, 1692

Some text about Sibir being the first capital of the Tartars:

Quarterly Journal of Science, Literature, and the Arts
1828

Kazan and Tartarian Targeting

As well as various other cities in the empire, the capital Kazan was also targeted - very much targeted.

The pages from this book - *Kazan, the Ancient Capital of the Tartar Khans* - describe the truly terrible destruction caused by 9 fires within the space of 250 years.

Dates of Fires: 1595, 1672, 1694, 1742, 1749, 1757, 1774, 1815, 1842

We humans really are so trusting and unquestioning. So many very destructive, city wide, fires in 250 years. Apparently, one of the fires was so fierce four huge metal bells were completely melted down.

One interesting quotation from the chapter:

“What was much to be regretted likewise was the destruction of the archives of the town, with many valuable manuscripts relating to history.”

This reminds me of ‘The Burning of the Library of Alexandria’. People still do not really know how that occurred. We get told unverifiable theories, or stories, about how it may have happened. Destruction of these types of libraries are crucial if you want to control a population.

I firmly believe that these fires were not accidents. Especially when Kasan would have been entirely built of stone, brick and concrete originally. When the people had to rebuild, some wood would have likely been used – but initially it would have all been stone, brick and concrete (Likely Old-World geo-polymer concrete).

In following posts in this series, we will delve into this topic of fires and catastrophic events. So many great cities around the world have had terrible events occur to them on various occasions – but this is not the time to discuss this. It will all make sense after all parts of the series have been read.

The Tartarian and Mogul people were targeted for destruction and eradication, the tall red headed Muscovites were killed off as well – as well as other groups of tall people in nearby regions. A type of reset occurred. A reorganising of the planet by a covert force. The rest of this series deals with many facets of these resets, and the force that was behind it.

Concluding Thoughts:

It is clear that the Tartarian Empire was a big part of the planet's history and that it dominated Asia for many hundreds of years. 'The Powers That Be' have been trying to hide this from us.

The Tartarian (and Mogul) people were very likely to be, in the main, people of great stature – 7 foot plus in most cases. The leaders were likely even taller. They also had some 5 foot-tall humans living with them (Confirmed in Northern Tartary, we do not know where else). This can be hard for some people to believe but if you read all of this series it will make sense.

In researching the Tartarians I came across images and information about populations of people near to the Tartarian domains. I have spoken of the Muscovites and Moguls – but many of the Ottomans were also a similar looking

people. There is evidence from old literature in the next section that suggests the Ottomans would have been genetically related to the Moguls and Tartarians.

Images in the **Additional Information Section** below also suggest that the people who founded Persia were likely related to be of European stock - more very tall (giant) red-heads.

There are some fascination images of the other people in the regions close to Tartaria in this **Additional Information Section** - don't miss them. Some incredible images of some of the giants that ran the empires / regions in these areas up until sometime in the mid to late 1700s... as well as fascinating images of Ottomans, Persians and Novgorodians.

The current people we now call the Mongols or Mongolians are obviously not the original Moguls, and many 5-foot-tall ethnic groups of people now living in regions that Tartary controlled were not around during the Tartarian Empire (*I have seen no evidence that they were around*). Where did the Tartarians and the real Moguls go? And where did all these new smaller (5 foot plus), darker humans that came to live in these regions come from? This series will investigate what could have occurred. I have also found some evidence that Tartary was originally Scythia, shown below.

Don't miss the extremely interesting images of The Ottomans, and other people, that I collated below. Where did the current Turkish people come from? The people who lived in that region in 1500s to the late 1700s were very different.

Additional Images and Information:

- Scythia
- Tartarians
- Moguls
- Muscovites and Georgians
- Novgorodians (and Suzdals)
- Early Persians
- Early Constantinople
- The Ottomans

□ Persians 1500s - 1800s

Some evidence that **Tartaria** was originally **Scythia** (Images below are from - <https://www.stolenhistory.org/articles/what-event-turned-scythia-into-tartary.479/>):

This is obviously saying that the Genghis Khan (Cingis) changed the name of Scythia to Tartaria in 1162.

Tartarians, Additional Images:

One of these people is apparently a Tartarian Prince – from what I can read of the description. He looks very European, like European Nobility.

Two more depictions of the Grand Cham / Emperor of Tartary

A vert tall large Tartar + Two very European looking Tartars (They look like old English nobility)

More tribes, and people, that were within the Tartarian Empire:

Russian or Tartar Peasants (The translation) + Usbek Tartarians (These Usbek Tartarians do not look like the current people in Uzbekistan)

Tartarian Circacie and a Tartarian Calmuque (From a French Publication)

Krinumische Tartarians

A

Tungus shaman in a Tartarian region.

Moguls, Additonal Images:

Kublai Khan and other Moguls

Kublai Khan and other Moguls. The map from the 1400s shows that the Moguls and Tartars were not Christians. These two red-heads, that are kneeling in front of the Moguls, look like they might be though.

Another image of Batu

Kan. A significant Mogul.

Muscovites and Georgians:

Another depiction of **Moscovites** and an illustration of the nearby **Georgians** (who look similar to all the other people in this area – tall White people).

Novgorodians (and Suzdals):

The Republic of Novgorod was a significant region in the North, of what is now, Russia in the 1400s.

The Novgorod Republic was a medieval state that existed from the 12th to 15th centuries, stretching from the Gulf of Finland in the west to the northern Ural Mountains in the east, including the city of Novgorod and the Lake Ladoga regions of modern Russia. It is said to have existed between these dates: 1136–1478.

Novgorod Republic in green.

Novgorodians Praying. They look to be a very tall people (giants to us) with red, blonde and reddish-brown hair.

The removal of the veche bell from Novgorod (from the Illustrated Chronicle of Ivan the Terrible)

After Mstislav offered the Novgorodians help (left) they invited him, convened a veche and detained the ruling prince.

Novgorod: The Battle of the Ice against the Livonian order (16th century chronicle)

Novgorod: The Battle of the Ice against the Livonian order (16th century chronicle) *Detail / Close up*

Novgorodians and Suzdals:

Novgorodians and Suzdals battle: The same genetic stock as each other – and very likely similar to the Moguls / Tartarians and the Muscovites. And very likely related to all the European Nobility of the era. See my post on the tall / ‘giant’ nobility of Europe.

Suzdal was / is a location / town in Russia. Both areas were / are located close to the origins of the Moguls / Tartars and Moscovites:

Russian Subversion:

Here we can see some of the subversion. This image below was created in 1898

and it is titled ‘**Martha the Mayoress at the Destruction of the Novgorod**

veche’. All images before the 1700s show very tall red-heads (or light brown /

blondish hair on occasions). These people depicted below are **not** the very tall

Novogradians – and they also look nothing like neighbouring very tall red-headed

Suzdals or Moscovites. (*According to the traditional scholarship, the veche was the highest legislative and judicial authority in Veliky Novgorod until 1478*)

Martha the Mayoress at the Destruction of the Novgorod veche, by Klavdiy Lebedev (1898)

The Ottoman Empire and The Persian Empire

The Scythians, Tartars and Turks are said to be the descendants / offspring of Japhet:

Important note: When reading these screen grabs of text remember that an 'f' could make the sound of an 's' back then.

An

Introduction to the Knowledge and Study of the Holy Scriptures
By John BROWN (Minister of the Gospel at Haddington.) · 1792

Source

e: An Universal History

From the Earliest Accounts to the Present Time · Part 1, Volume 18

Some more extracts like these above at this link

- **<https://www.stolenhistory.org/articles/1516-noah-in-tartary.326/>**

Here is Le Grand Sultan Achmet 3rd (A ruler of the Ottoman Empire) and Roy de Persia (A King of the region now called Iran). Both look the same size as The Grand Mogol (very tall) and both are dressed almost the same as him, both also have a similar moustache as the Grand Mogol... very similar styles.

Le Grand

Sultan Achmet 3rd and Roy de Persia

Persian Empire (Roughly 6th Century BCE):

It looks like the people who established the Persian Empire may have been related to the European Upper Classes, the Tartarians / Moguls and (or) the Muscovites... More tall red heads.

This 1535-50 tapestry belongs to a series of five, depicting scenes from the life of **Cyrus the Great**, the legendary founder of the **Persian empire**. The same tall White people depicted (We can also see Queen Tomyris in the centre. It is said that in the **sixth century B.C.E.**, Queen Tomyris ruled the land north of Persia and east of the Caspian Sea.):

Queen Tomyris Rejects Cyrus's Proposal of Marriage

This 1535-50 tapestry belongs to a series of five depicting scenes from the life of Cyrus the Great, legendary founder of the Persian empire.

Images of Cyrus The Great and Queen Tomyris (and their entourage) from Illuminated Manuscripts c 1400.

In **530 B.C.E.**, Queen Tomyris ruled over the Massagetae. The Massagetae, or Massageteans were an ancient nomadic tribal confederation, who inhabited the steppes of Central Asia.

Left: Queen Tomyris with the head of Cyrus, Renaissance Art — **Right:** Tomyris, Queen of the Massagetae, soaking the head of Cyrus in blood, 1766

Cyrus The Great: First Image by and unknown Flemish master, published by Dutch graphic artist Gerard de Jode (1509–1591) in the atlas *Thesaurus Sacrarum Historiarum* in 1585. The other two images from Illuminated manuscripts.

Head of Cyrus Brought to Queen Tomyris 1622 / 1623 (in the sixth century B.C.E.) + A painting of Queen Tomyris by Victor Wolfvoet, 1625-1652

Remember, an 'f' is pronounced as an 's'
The people who founded Persia definitely do not look like the people who live in the region today - in Iran and surrounding regions. These images of Cyrus and Tomyris above are depicting old scenes and the people of that region from roughly 1500 years ago.

It appears (from looking at the Persian / Islamic artwork) that the people who dominated the region of Persia in the 1500s to 1800s had darker hair. Though many were still shown to have light / White skin. I have some images of the Persian people of that era at the end of the article after the 'Ottoman Empire Galleries'. Though these Persian people from later eras look more similar to the people who live in Iran today - more similar than Cyrus and Tomyris do - I am convinced the Persians depicted in the art in the 1500s - 1800s are not the short people who live in Iran today.

Constantinople (1259):

Niccolò and Maffeo Polo leaving Constantinople for the east, in 1259.

Constantinople was the capital of the Roman/Byzantine Empire (330-1204 and 1261-1453), the Latin Empire (1204-1261), and the Ottoman Empire (1453-1922). We can see the Upper classes were very tall and depicted as pale red-heads. We should also take into account that this illustration was created in

France – and the upper classes there were very tall, pale red heads – but regardless, it shows that the people of Europe back then, saw themselves as the same as the people who lived in that region in that era. These very tall upper classes below were likely 9-feet-tall plus, as it is very likely that Niccolò and Maffeo were 7-feet-tall plus (they were fully grown men in this illustration):

Niccolò and Maffeo Polo

leaving Constantinople for the east, in 1259 (Byzantine or Latin Empire). Marco's Father and Uncle Starting on Their Journey to Asia. A miniature from Livre des merveilles du monde manuscript (c. 1410-1412), fol. 1 detail.

The Ottoman Empire and Turks:

Below are some interesting images I found on the people of the Ottoman Empire. Which had various connections to the Mogul and Tartar Empire. It was located very close to the Mogul / Tartar empires and had many dealings with them. They

also apparently shared similar genetics. Many of the images below, of the Ottomans, were found at these links (some were found on Pinterest):

TRAVELOGUES GEZGİNLERİN BAKIŞI - <http://tr.travelogues.gr/tag.php?view=10784&page=1>

Portraits from the Empire

- <https://artsandculture.google.com/story/oAUBAzPIBB4A8A?hl=ru>

It always important to look at the dates of the art (when it was created) - as any depictions after the mid 1800s you must be extremely wary of.

There is no way anyone can say these tall, light skinned people below (often very tall) are the smaller, darker, current Turkish people. The women look like some of the European upper classes from the Middle Ages and Renaissance period. They also often look like some of the Tartar women.

Some of the bigger giants in the Ottoman empire can have very dark hair it seems and a darker skin tone. In general, from what I can tell, the Ottoman population seems to have a higher proportion of men with darker hair than the Tartars and Moguls. But a lot of the men look like the same tall White men in close by regions. 7 foot plus in the main I would say - with some taller... and some very big giants.

There is obvious evidence of giants in this empire as well. I will focus on some interesting images and then provide a gallery:

The Ottoman Sultan and His Haseki 1700 -1750 + Ottoman Women Enjoying
Coffee - French School - 1700s

The Favourite Sultana - created some time in the 1700s

Title page of Aristotle Opera, 1483, Girolamo da Cremona. Showing some of the great philosophers of the world gathered on a balcony. I provided a close up of the two Ottomans. You can see their facial features, pink skin and the red hair of one of them. These are not the ancestors of the current Turkish people.

Turkish people depictions 1500s

oca Sinan Pasha was appointed governor of Ottoman Egypt in 1569

K

Turkish emperor holding a gold scepter + Turkish queen in traditional dresses in
Old watercolor illustration (1700s)

Ottoman Giants:

The Grand Vizier giving an audience under the dome - by Jean-Baptiste van Mour
- 1st half of the 18th century

Below is a cropped close up - so you that can see the two smaller Frenchmen
talking to one of the Dark Haired Ottoman giants.

Two of

the Frenchmen talking to one of the Ottoman giants.

Another painting of this visit by the Europeans in the first half of the '18th century' - c 1740. These very tall Ottoman leaders and the very tall Europeans following them (French) are not the people who live in those lands now. Below is a depiction of Turkish Harem showing giant White women, with smaller White women (brown hair):

Turkish Harem 1600s

Again, pale skinned Ottoman Turkish women, and a smaller woman seen with the larger women (giants).

Ottoman / Turkish women drinking coffee, by Jean Baptiste Vanmour – first half of 18th century.

I definitely do not think this smaller human relaxing in this harem is a child.

More Turkish / Ottoman women – artwork before the 1800s.

More Turkish / Ottoman women – artwork before the 1800s.

Turkish Women before the 1800s.

Ottoman Wedding.

The Ottomans and Genghis Khan's Moguls descended from Oguz Khan:

Source: Quarterly

Journal of Science, Literature, and the Arts -

<https://www.stolenhistory.org/articles/1516-noah-in-tartary.326/>

Online you can see Turkish people stating how they are not related to the Mongols / Mongolians. But the current Turkish people are not really Turks, and the current Mongols are not actually Mogols. In the 1800s smaller humans all around the world were somehow convinced other people's histories were their own.

In the galleries below, there many images are of very tall Ottomans (men often with with bushy beards) - many looking similar to Moguls and Tartars. Some of the females look a great deal like European Nobility of the 1500s and 1600s. There are various depictions showing the Ottoman people with fair skin and ruddy complexions.

I found many images, from a wide variety of artists. If it doesn't say on the actual image itself where the person is from then it will be someone from the Ottoman Empire (The saved names of nearly all the images in this first gallery have some information and a date).

Important Note: After the last Website Update the galleries are all playing up. If they are not displaying properly below, if you refresh the page twice they will work just fine. I will endeavour to rectify this issue as soon as possible.

A Gallery Showing Turks / Ottomans:

Images dating from 1615 up to the very early 1800s.

These are thumbnails below, **click to enlarge** (*All images are working, though some may take a little longer to load than others*):

Ottomans:

Some Ottoman / Turkish images mainly from Pinterest (All created before the 1800s – from the 1500s up until the late 1700s):

Reception of a European ambassador by the Grand Vizier in 1740:

Below we can see the Ottoman giants again, meeting some Europeans (though these might not be the huge Ottoman giants we saw above). The giants seem to be somewhat scary looking and darker than many of the somewhat shorter Ottomans (and when I say shorter, I mean the 7-foot-tall plus Ottomans, there will be no 5-foot-tall humans in the image below).

The giants were the leaders of civilisations before the late 1700s / 1800s.

The shorter, fairer and more pale Ottomans / Turks (very likely to be 7-foot-tall plus).

The Grand Vizir + An image from a booklet of depictions of the costumes of Constantinople and the Ottoman World – Constantinople, ca. 1575. Seven Other watercolours from this book can be seen here: https://inlibris.com/de/item/bn49241_de/ + An image from a set of engravings of sixteenth-century Turkey costumes, 1577

Below is the **Turkish football team** in fairly recent times (there is one mixed race player – the rest are Turkish). Yes, there are a fair amount of Turks / Ottomans depicted with dark hair and dark beards in old art. But are these small, dark people in this football team below descendants of the tall, robust, fair-skinned, quite often red or brown haired Turks / Ottomans from the 1500s late 1700s? No, they are not. I know they are not. Study the images. The current ‘Turkish’ people are a shorter, skinnier, darker people with different facial structures. The original Ottomans / Turks were wiped out.

·Turkish' people photographed in the 1800s:

These shorter, darker-skinned people are not the Turks / Ottomans. These photos are very posed and contrived, just like the photographs of the North American Indians in the 1800s, that are shown in Part 4 of this series.

So-called descendants of the Ottoman Royal Family:

There is no way these people below are the descendants of the Ottoman rulers and upper classes.

Persia (Persians), Artwork from the 1500s – early 1800s:

Note: This is a long time after the time of Cyrus the Great and Queen Tomyris. One or more resets may have occurred in this region since that time.

Persian Art in the 1500s, 1600s and 1700s can be somewhat confusing, as you can see a lot of Persian cartoon-like miniature's online that can give the people a somewhat oriental look, with eyes that look a little Chinese. You also get some art of robust, tall-looking, dark-haired people with pale skins - as well as some people with somewhat darker skin tones... you also get some depictions of pale-skinned people with blue eyes. I don't think these people below are the ancestors of any current people on Earth. I don't think any of these people below are the current Iranians, and none of them are closely related to the ancestors of the current 5- to 6-foot-tall Europeans. I think these people below are significantly taller, and they were wiped out.

Miniatures.

Miniatures.

This painting below of the Persian's visiting Venice is interesting. These Persians in the rear of the image look similar to the giants of the Ottoman Empire:

Shah Abbas' first embassy to Europe, here in Venice, 1595

Close up

Detail.

Close op

Detail /

Tall / long, robust looking Persians

Persian Frescos in the main hall of the Chehel Sotoun in Isfahan:

Look at how the physiques and the facial features are depicted, then analyse images of the current Iranian people. Are the people that lived in Persia during the

1500s - 1800s the same people? I definitely do not think so. The people in Iran are smaller, and either skinny or stockier. With different faces in the main.

Frescos in the main hall of the Chehel Sotoun in Isfahan

the back have blue eyes.

Close ups. Men in

Women with blue eyes and ruddy complexion.

I do not know the correct term for the genetic stock of these people above, but they are not the current Iraqi people. These people have a different physique (taller / longer limbed), significantly fairer complexions in most cases, and their facial structures are different. Yes, they are not photographs but paintings, but do you think these artists above were depicting these people below?

Iraq Football Team:

Do you think these shorter, skinnier, darker people are the descendants of the people depicted above? I definitely do not think so.

Iraqi Women in the 1800s and early 1900s:

Other people from nearby locations:

A small selection of images from this last gallery:

Left and Centre: Ladies of Syria, 1568 and 1581 — **Right:** Lady of Macedonia in 1568

Left: Lady of Barbary (A Berber of North Africa) in the 1700s **Centre:** A woman of Africa in 1581. **Right:** A lady of Alexandria in 1581 (Alexandria is a Mediterranean port city in Egypt. Founded in c. 331 BC by Alexander the Great)
There is more evidence in Part 14 of this series of tall White people inhabiting North Africa in the 1500s.