

The Minoan culture

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The islands on the Mediterranean Sea, such as Cyprus, Crete and Malta, have been settled from the very early times by the Okh tribes, expanding from Central Asia (see **02-The Proto-language of Central Asia**). We can attest this fact from the seals and early ideograms found in several locations. The “Onk” or “Kno” seal mentioned in the previous Chapter is an important indicator of this root culture. Below we see several Onk / Kno seals found in different places of the world.

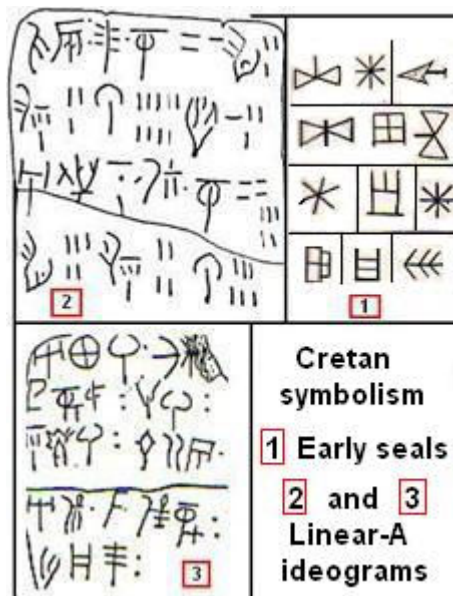


The coins found on the island of Crete are the only ones having inscriptions. One can read this three-letter word from left to right as “**KNO**” or from right to left as “**ONK**”. Since the most important ancient city in Crete was Knossos, it is very probable that KNO stands for Knossos (see map below).



If “KNO” is the concatenation of OK-ON, the original form of Knossos could very well be **OK-ON-AS-US**. This 4-monosyllabic word means “We are the universal OC and AS”, which is a clear indication that the Ok (Oc) people originating from Asia. The name Crete (Krit / Girit) itself can be expanded as **OK-UR-ET** “make it an Oc settlement”, where UR means “settle” and ET means “do” in the Altaic languages.

Crete abounds with Minoan remains, mostly found around Knossos, Arkanes and Phaistos. Several different inscriptions on clay documents have been unearthed by Arthur Evans (1). Some of the early seals are in the form of arrow, sun and double-edged ax. All three symbols (seals) are important indicators of the early Central-Asiatic culture. A. Evans found also a script which he named Linear-A. As of today Linear-A is still not deciphered (2). Below we see some examples of the Linear-A ideograms. The ONK seal can clearly be seen on the first line of the third box.



The name Minoan is not the original name of the early Cretan culture. It has been coined by Arthur Evans, from the name Minos; the ruler of Knossos. According to Arthur Bernard Cook (3), *Minos* and *Minotaur* are only different forms of the same personage, representing the sun-god of the Cretans, who depicted the sun as a bull. As mentioned before, the bull and

some horned animals such as the ibex and the elk were all representations of the Okh shaman leader, having the power of the bull, the wings of an eagle and worshipping the sun-god. He was accepted as being the incarnation of the sun-god on earth.

We see this symbolism in Mesopotamia, in Anatolia and on the Mediterranean islands. Below, (on the left) the golden bullhead and the double-edged ax of Minos are shown (4). On the right side a winged Sumerian deity having a human head with triple horns and a bull body is shown. Similar statues called **Lamassu** are found at the entrance gates of palaces in Hattusas (Turkey), in Babylon and Nimrud (Iraq) and in Persopolis (Iran). They tell the visitor that the palace they are about to enter belongs to a powerful "Okh" king who is strong as a bull and has supernatural powers. The double-edged ax will be discussed in a further chapter.



**Golden bullhead and double-ax
from Crete (Minoan) (4)**



**Sumer deity with human
head, winged and with
a bull's body.**

References

- (1) Arthur Evans (1851-1941) traveled to Crete in the early 1890's and informed the world about an Aegean writing system with unfamiliar characters of a hieroglyphic appearance.
- (2) **Decipherment**, Maurice Pope, Thames and Hudson, 1975, London, England.
- (3) A. B. Cook (1868-1952) was scholar of archeology who also wrote on history of religions.
- (4) **Wonders of the Ancient Worlds**, National Geographic Atlas of Archeology, page 79.