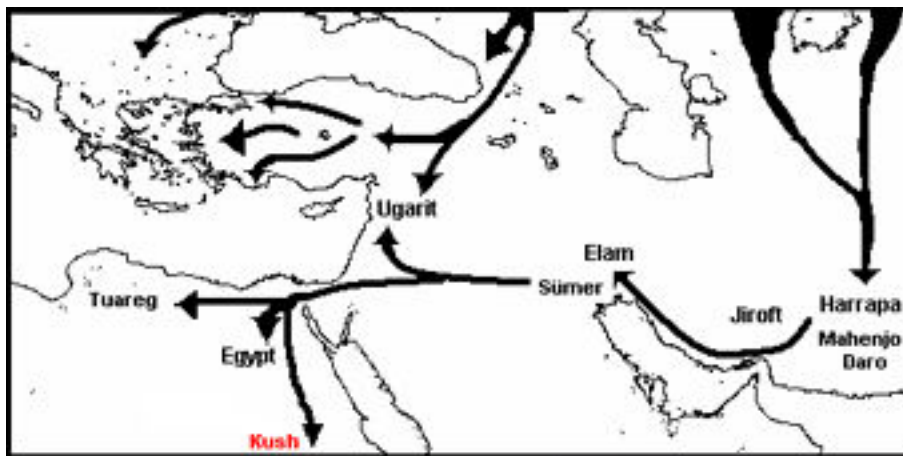


African expansion

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In the previous Chapter 25, **From Kurgans to Pyramids**, I mentioned that Kush meant “bird” in Turkish and that this ancient nation was located in the south of Egypt (see map below). I am of the opinion that the Kushites did not originate from Africa, but came to these regions from the north. Here are some indications supporting this opinion.



Winged Isis (Kushite)

Taharka (Tur-Hakan)

Birds, as mentioned in Chapter 3, **The Hidden Meaning of Petroglyphs**, were accepted to be sacred animals due to their capacity of being able to fly in the sky; the region where the sun resides. The Kushites also venerated the sun and created anthropomorphic images of winged gods and goddesses, as shown above.

One of the most renowned king of the Kushite empire was **Taharka**, but his original name was **Tir- Haka** or **Tur- Hakan** meaning “the king of the Tur people” (see Chapters 8 and 24). The word “Tur” (pronounced as “toor”) has been modified to “Moor” by the Romans who came to North-Africa around second century AD. **Moor** became a generic name for brown people of North-Africa and later on of Iberian Arabs as well as of the Berber and Tuareg (Toor-Oc) people of North-West Africa.

The countries Mauritania and Morocco both contain the root-word “Toor / Moor”. How did the country name “Morocco” appear? It is most probable that it suffered the following transformations: **Toor-Ok => Moor-Oc => Morocco**, a clear relation to the Oc people. We also have “Maurus” in Latin, “Mavro” in Greek, “Mauve” in French, “Mohr” in German, “Mor” in Turkish, all meaning “purple”, identifying the North-Africans (moor) with their suntanned skin color.

Meröe, the main city of the Kushites and the plains of **Moab**, where the Moabites once lived are also names related to Moor. The plains of Moab are in the low valleys of the Jordan River neighboring Ugarit (see map above).



These names are all connected to the Asiatic “Toor” and “Oc” people who migrated towards the south-west. A further clue in this direction is the similarity of the facial appearances shown above. Olmec people lived in Central America and carved huge stone heads of their leader. The sphinx head in front of the Khafra pyramid in Egypt has the same features as the ones of the Mongolian ruler Chengiz Han and the Kushite leader Taharka (Turhakan). Adding these clues to the detailed elaborations of the previous chapters we can conclude that ancient North African tribes came to these regions from Central Asia.

This African expansion happened maybe 7,000 years BP and its remaining traces are rather fuzzy, therefore not clearly stated in any history book. The purpose of the present investigation is, as mentioned in the introduction, to remember the forgotten past.



The languages spoken by North-African and Eastern-Mediterranean people has been designated by linguists as being Afro-Asiatic; a clear indication of their Asiatic connection. The branches of Afro-Asiatic are Berber (Tuareg), Chadic, Kuschitic, Egyptian, Omotic and Semitic. The map below shows the language groups of Africa and the extent of the Afro-Asiatic languages (1). The Afro-Asiatic language group extends up to Sudan and Ethiopia, supporting the view that the Kushites did not originate from Central or Southern Africa.

Regarding the **Olmec** faces shown above, we know that these people lived along the Gulf Coast in what is now southern Mexico and Guatemala. Together with the Toltecs they were the early settlers of the region and had a distinctive cultural style including a special pictographic script. Their culture flourished from 1800 BC to 400 BC and during this period they carved many stone monuments, including colossal carved basalt heads that have characteristic Asiatic features. Until now 16 basalt heads measuring up to three-and-a-half meters have been found (2). Another clue for their Asiatic origin is the pyramid-like mounds built by the Olmec in La Venta, an important ceremonial center of this culture. More details will be given in the next chapter.

A recent Genetic research done the Mitochondrial DNA from Mexican people has clearly proven their Asiatic ancestry through Native American people (3).

References

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- (3) **BMC Evolutionary Biology**, Satish Kumar et al., Vol.11, Page 293, Published on 7-October-2011.