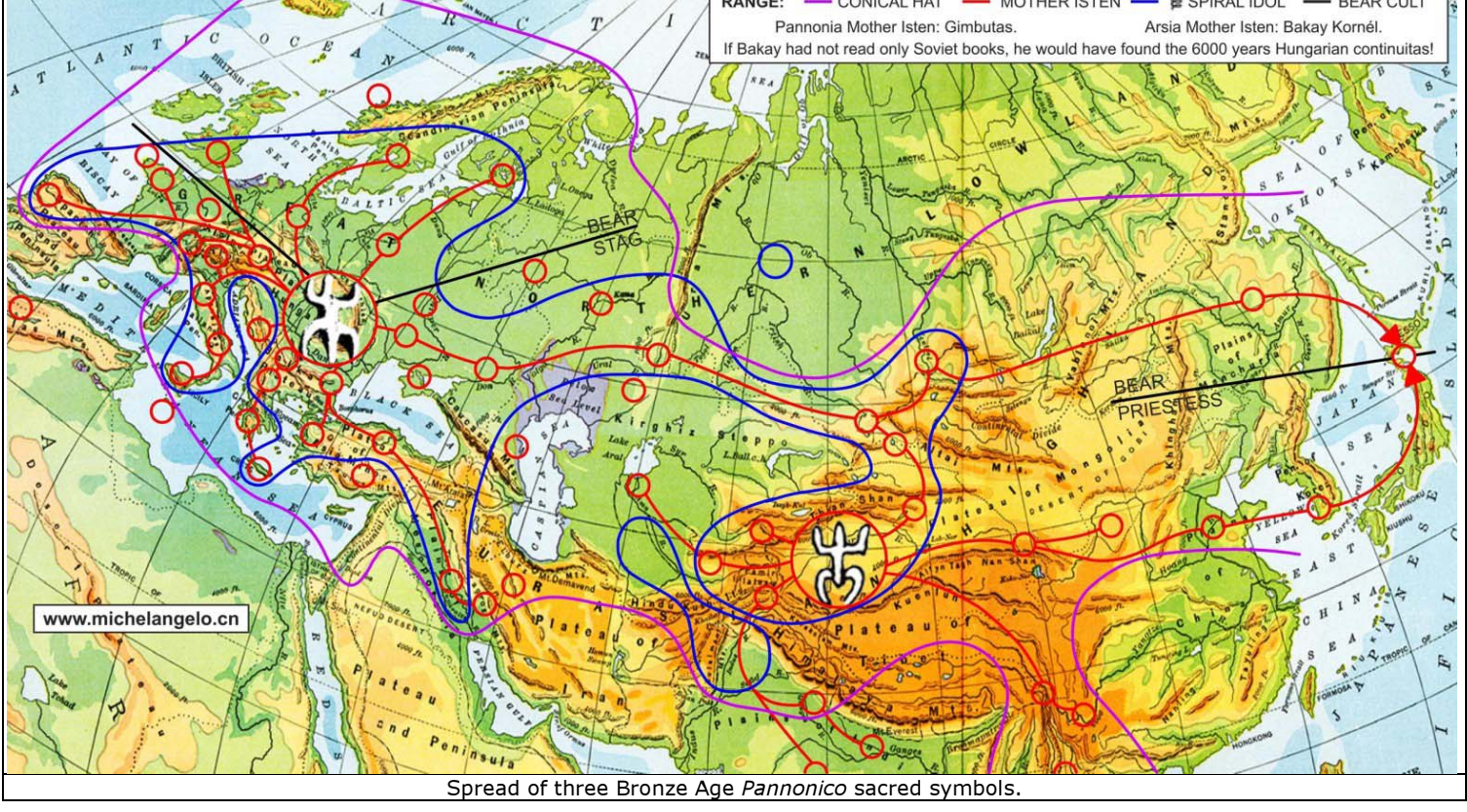


HONlevél, article

The Genesis of the Hungarian Civilization

In the book "Honfoglalás... the Magyars are back home" I listed and described a number of cultural markers that had originated in and around Bronze Age Carpathia, that moved to Central Asia, and that came back to Carpathia at the Honfoglalás time. If my theory was correct (the Hungarians lived in Carpathia in the Bronze Age, moved to Central Asia in the Iron Age, and came back to Hungary in 895), I should have been able to find archaeological artefacts that would have confirmed my hypothesis. Until today, I have collected in a file some 12.000 images of finds that have been excavated exactly where I expected they to be. There is a trail of designs and symbols of sacredness from Bronze Age *Pannonia* to Pazyrykia (Altai-Saian-Minusinsk area; Iron Age) and *Arsia* (Tarim Basin and its surroundings; Han to Tang Dynasties), and finally back to Hungary. This trail of finds is the best evidence of the migrations of the Hungarians. Shortly, I shall publish a commented collection of about 4000 images (selected from that file), which further strengthen my theory.



While collecting images for my work, I have also discovered some new evidence of unsuspected events of the History of the Hungarians, the only History that goes 10.000 years back, and that has been reconstructed through archaeology and not through airy-fairy linguistic speculations. In the Neolithic, the European Palaeolithic Venuses were being replaced by more symbolic representations of the Mother Goddess. The awareness that Isten could not be represented anyhow, generated a taboo against figural representations and even against the naming of the divinity. That taboo was still alive in early Buddhism, early Christianity (Iconoclastia), and it survives still today in the Middle Eastern religions (Islam, Judaism). (With the emergence of the Arya-Semite-Mongols, the Mother Isten shall be replaced by warrior, anthropomorphic, testosterone, "macho" Gods). Çatalhöyük (Central Anatolia, 8000-5700 B.C.) was the first "polis" in history and it is the place where the Palaeolithic Venuses started being replaced by the symbolic representations of the Delivering Mother Goddess. The Çatalhöyük culture (Levant, North Mesopotamia and Anatolia) faded in 5700 B.C.. At this same time the symbol of the Delivering Mother Isten starts appearing in Vinča, Carpathia, and Old Europe.

Çatalhöyük	Old Europe > 1811 AD	Scythia	Pazyryk	Tillia Tepe, Arsia	Szöreg, 1934
Çatalhöyük	Vinča sign	Pannonia, MNM	Arsia, Stein	Arsia, tamga, Bakay	Avar bit
Çatalhöyük	Old Europe, Gimbutas	Elamite, British Museum	Arsia, tamga, Bakay	S. China, Mingei Mus.	Budapest Ethn. Mus.
Çatalhöyük	Czechia, Pannonia	Vinča sign	Balkans, MNM	China	Arsia, tamga, Bakay
Çatalhöyük	Zutu Garla M., Pannonia	Pannonia, MNM	Arsia, Stein	Sarmatian	Folk art, PK, today

Çatalhöyük is also the place where some of the symbols, designs, and rites of the Hungarians were born: double headed figurines, opposing panthers, spirals, separation of the head from the body of the dead, red ochre depiction of the dead head, funeral masks... While in Çatalhöyük the Venus Mother Goddess was evolving into the Delivering Mother Goddess, in Carpathia the Venus was being replaced by a such symbolic representation of the Goddess that it has taken almost 8.000 years to recognize its sacred meaning – the Pregnant Mother Isten:

Pannonia	Cucuteni	Körös	Lepenski Vir	Pannonia	Tagar, Pazyrykia	Tarim Basin	Honfoglalás

Both the Çatalhöyük and the Carpathian Goddesses were adopted by the *Pannonici* and they followed the Hungarians along their migrations.

At the Honfoglalás time, the Çatalhöyük Mother Goddess had become the Delivering Mother Isten (left). The Pregnant Mother Isten had become a... "tulip" (right)! Those symbolic representations still survive today as decorations in Hungarian art and in European religious art, be it Christian, Islamic or Jewish. A migration from Anatolia to the Balkans did occur in the Neolithic. It is proved by genetics. How large this migration was and did it bring agriculture to Europe? The migration (or one of its waves?) from Çatalhöyük to Carpathia is now confirmed by archaeology and it took place in the mid of the 6th Millennium B.C..

At that time, it appears that agriculture was already practiced in the Carpathian Basin. That migration contributed to the cultural ethnogenesis of the Hungarians, but, according to the geneticists, it did not affect much the DNA of the Old Europeans.

THE ETRUSCANS

Other descendants of the Çatalhöyükians migrated to Etruria. Herodotus wrote that the Etruscans migrated from west Anatolia to Etruria. Thucydides wrote that the Etruscans migrated from an Aegean Island to Italy; Jason, the leader of the Argonauts, found a matriarchal society in the Aegean Island of Lemnos. Torroni has proved the genetic kinship of the Tuscans with Anatolian populations, in particular those of Lemnos, in front of Troy. P. Ajmone Marsan has proved that the Chianina cows of Tuscany had been brought there from the Middle East. Virgilus wrote that Aeneas had come to Rome from Troy (he tried to steal the Etruscan identity!).

Only archaeological evidence is missing! Here it is: the Etruscan Mother Isten (right) was brought to Etruria from Anatolia (Alacahöyük, left). The Alacahöyük Mother Goddess, as slim as a Valentino model, after a little time in Etruria →, became pregnant →. Ian Hodder ("Çatalhöyük, the leopard's tale") supposes that the Çatalhöyükians brought agriculture to Sumeria. The Sumerians and the Etruscans, both descendants of the Çatalhöyükians, spoke an agglutinative language.

Apa and *Ati* are father and mother in all agglutinative languages of the world, including Hungarian before the patriarchal shift, (see "Honfoglalás..." page 143). The etymology of Athens is from Ati (Günther Neumann), a Lydian, Tyrrhenian, Etruscan, "Hittite" and Phrygian word. Ainei claims that Etruscan was a Hungarian dialect. De Palma and Facchetti maintain that in Lemnos they spoke Etruscan. If all these people are right, the Çatalhöyükians could have spread the same agglutinative language to Etruria, Sumeria and Carpathia, if, in these regions, they did not speak an agglutinative language already, as I do believe. Furthermore, the Aegean civilization also would have spoken an agglutinative language. Archaeology proves indeed that the Aegean civilization was an Old European civilization.

THE VINČA SIGNS: A HUNGARIAN RELIGIOUS SCRIPT

VINČA										
HUNGARIAN										
	Lituus	Delivering Isten	Baby Isten, the "tulip"!	Tree of life	6 ray Sun	3 V shape	Spiral	Delivering Isten	Delivering Isten	Cross of Istens

The symbolic representations of the Mother Isten, which remained unchanged all along the Hungarian history, became signs of the Vinča visual communication (a process that had started in *Pannonia* 40.000 years ago). The Mother Isten representations became tamgas in *Arsia* and came back to Hungary as "palmettes" and "tulips" at the Honfoglalás time. As it was for the rovás, the most ancient Vinča signs were angular, the most recent ones were curved. Source for the Vinča signs: prehistory.it (other foreigners, who write the Hungarian history that the Hungarian intelligentsia is unable to write!). Source for the tamgas*: "Östörténetünk régészeti forrásai. III.", Bakay Kornél, who was unable to recognize their European origin. Over 70% of the tamgas found in *Arsia* are identical or similar to Hungarian sacred symbols that existed in Central Europe in the Bronze Age and that started being used in Asia in the Iron Age. The Sarmatians, the Avars and the Hungarians came back home with the same symbols that they had used in Europe throughout several Millennia.

THE AVAR/HUNGARIAN CHRISTIAN CROSS

I am sorry to inform the Hungarians that the copyright of their Christian Cross does not belong to the Magyars. The Avar/("Longobard") prince Adelhis had already registered the copyright of the design of the Hungarian Cross in Beneventum, Italy, by stamping it on his coins (right, 867 – 871 A.D.), 150 years before the Magyars would convert to Christianity. The obverse of the same coin shows the "tamga" of Ludovicus II, Imperator: a "faded tulip" tipped by 2 Hungarian sacred symbols: a tree of life and a 3 circle design. The Avars, who arrived in Italy with the Longobards, have left a trail of Hungarian sacred symbols in Friuli, Pavia and all over Insubria and other places they settled in. The image on the left shows a decoration of a building in Varese, Insubria, IT; a similar design was also found in the Tarim Basin and in Sarmatia. Here are more Italian Avars' sacred symbols:

Tamga	Romans	Tamga	Varese	Germignaga	Pavia	Civiale del Friuli	Gemonio

Why the Hungarians made the Cross like that? Because they let the Mother Isten symbol evolve this way:

Sarmatia	Ukrainian	Holy Crown	Honfoglalás	1849

In 1849 the Hungarians still knew that a Hungarian Mother Isten should wide open Her legs in order to deliver. In fact, they added 2 branches to the Cross, they bent them accordingly, and they added a green circle – the offspring. Compare the second Sarmatian design, which still shows the offspring as the Ukrainian one does.

How could it be possible that the Avars and the Hungarians, at a space distance of 1,300 Km and a time distance of more than 150 years, modified the Christian Cross in the same way?

– Because they shared the same cultural DNA –

In fact, when the Hungarian Academy of Sciences asked a Hungarian to design the logo of the HAS restaurant, he, unconsciously, used a composition of 2 Bronze Age *Pannonia* sacred symbols, as dictated by his cultural DNA, instead of a Yugran design, as the linguists of the HAS would have liked he to do!

Some modifications and images have been added after publication by HONLEVEL.