

“KUSH – THE FIRST AFRICAN WORLD CONQUEROR OF ANTIQUITY”

- AN EXCERPT FROM THE BOOK *THE GRAM CODE OF AFRICAN ADAM: STONE BOOKS AND CAVE LIBRARIES – RECONSTRUCTING 450,000 YEARS OF AFRICA’S LOST CIVILIZATIONS* (2005)
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SUMMARY

The story of Pre-historic Africa is hard to trace from Africa alone, reason being that Africa’s civilizations belong to a different time, a different Age. However, we o the Catherine Acholonu research Center are convinced that no civilization, no people have ever existed in isolation. Culture is so dynamic that it always attracts attention and transports itself from shore to shore. Civilization is a child of culture and culture is a product of the human specie. Humans make culture wherever they are. That is what makes them human. Since scientists tell us that all mankind (Homo Erectus – ‘Primitive Man’ and Homo Sapiens – ‘Modern Man’) originated from Sub-Saharan Africa, it follows that that which makes man a human specie – language, culture, mental activity - was developed in Africa.

The Catherine Acholonu Research Center was set up to do research on the phenomenon of the lost contributions of the African Pre-Historic ancestors of humankind. A personage known as Kush in Egyptian and Middle Eastern, Asian and East African mythologies emerged as a man who made his mark not only on the mother-continent, but all around the world. Our three major publications on this subject are titled *The Gram Code of African Adam*, *They Lived Before Adam* and *The Lost Testament of the Ancestors of Adam*, which total about 1,580 pages of new information on Africa’s Pre-historic past – in other words, the lost records of humanity’s cultural beginnings. Interestingly Kush is the subject of the first chapter of the first book in the Adam Trilogy and also the subject of the last chapters of the last book in the series. It was to him that mankind owes everything we know as the rubrics of civilization and knowledge, writing, science and technology (Astronomy, Magic and Alchemy as they were then called). At the beginning of our work, in *The Gram Code*, Kush was little more than a name, a mysterious personality, a myth. But the end of our search, Kush emerges as the same god-man whom the Egyptians called **Osiris**, the Greeks **Dionysius** and **Prometheus**, the Dravidian Indians **Rama/Yama**, the Yoruba **Obatala**, the Igbo **Eshi**, the Sumerians **Esh**, and so on and so forth... a king in Atlantis who was banished from his kingdom, and set up a city in the jungle/rain forest which was to become the subject of the Hindu epic *Ramayana* - a story that has many similarities in native West African mythologies.

Herodotus writing in *The Histories, Book III*, told the story of Cambyses, the son of the Persian King Cyrus who went by way of Syria, Palestine and the Sinai to attack Egypt. Defeating the Egyptians, he went south to attack “the long lived Ethiopians”. Describing the event, Herodotus wrote that Cyrus's spies went to Ethiopia, “under the pretext of carrying presents to the king, but in reality to take note of all they saw, and especially to observe whether there was really what is called 'The Temple of the Sun' in Ethiopia.” (Zecharia Sitchen, *The Stairway to Heaven*, N.Y. 1980, p. 18-19)

It is said that in addition to finding the temple, the messengers also found the fabled mysterious “lake of longevity”, which had given rise to Homer's reference to the Ethiopians as “the long lived Ethiopians”. Alexander the Great also took the same Egypt route in search of the waters of immortality. His men found it, but not him. Instead, he met with the Ethiopian Queen Candace in a town named 'Sennar', who, as recorded by the Greek historical records of Pseudo Callisthenes, revealed to him great mysteries. This queen was one of a line of several queens of Nubia or Meroe-Kush (present-day Sudan). In the 1820s,

European explorers penetrating southwards into the Sudan reported the existence of ancient monuments including sharp angled pyramids at a site called Meroe. When Archaeologists uncovered the sacred sites; the hieroglyphic inscriptions indicated that one of them was called the 'Temple of the Sun', the same monument discovered by the spies of Cambyses. Further excavations revealed the existence of a buried kingdom that was identified as the biblical land of Kush.

The Ethiopic version of this story states that while Alexander was crossing the Red Sea, he saw "a heathen altar upon which were written the words, 'I am Kush, the king of the world, the conqueror who crossed this lake'". Ancient records refer to this king of the second millennium B.C. as "the Righteous Ruler" whom some African god had made immortal. Greek records of this same tale name this world conqueror 'Sesonchusis', crediting him with the conquest of Libya, Egypt (where he ruled for a while as a Pharaoh), Arabia, greater parts of Asia, penetrating even farther than the later Persians; and of invading Europe via Asia Minor. Herodotus lauded the achievements of this great ruler whom he called Sesostrius, stating that Sesostrius erected memorial pillars wherever he went. "The pillars are still visible," Herodotus had written. Thus when Alexander (ca. 300 B.C.) saw the pillars by the Red Sea, it only confirmed what Herodotus had written a century earlier. (Zecharia Sitchin: *The Stairway to Heaven*, p. 24). Kush whose exploits in Asia Minor and Asia Major were immortalized by the survival of his name in those regions, also erected memorial pillars in Hindu Kush in front of the City of Delhi in India. The pillars are still there and they are among the wonders of the world for they are made of an unknown alloy that does not rust in spite of thousands of years of exposure to rain and sunshine.

In later years the Greek recorders of the myths of antiquity, assigned to this world conqueror the same title they gave to a later supposedly Greek-born Superman, 'Heracles' or Hercules; and the pillars he built in the Western Horn of Africa became the 'Pillars of Heracles'. Herodotus also attributes the founding of the ancient city of Colchis, the land of the Golden Fleece sought by Jason and the Argonauts (present day Georgia in Eastern Europe) on the shores of the Black Sea, to Sesostrius who settled his African army there. This is confirmed by Graves in Greek Myths.

Herodotus, in another instance, traced the origin of an "immortal, whom the Egyptians venerated as 'Hercules'. He traced the origin of the worship of this immortal to Phoenicia, on hearing that there was a temple of Hercules at that place. In the temple, he saw two pillars. These sacred "Sun Pillars" are constant features of Phoenician coins. (It is not surprising that Phoenicians should worship this African 'Hercules', for as Graves tells us in Greek Myths I, (p. 194-5) Phoenicia was founded by Phoenix, a grandson of an African ancestress called Libya, whose father, Agenor (man from Agade), had left Egypt (the African continent) in classical times and settled in the land of Canaan (the Middle East). (Zecharia Sitchin, *The Stairway to Heaven*, p. 183)

Again we trace this "Righteous King Kush" to Asia Minor, to the kingdom of Akkad (named after the Arcadians and Chaldeans that founded the kingdom), which preceded that of Assyria and Babylon. Here he was known as Sharru-Kin: "the Righteous Ruler" whom later generations know as Sargon I, of the second millennium BC (the same period as the Kushite world conqueror). Sharru-Kin called himself King of Akkad and King of Kish (spelt 'Kush' in the Bible). Scholars believe that Sargon the First was the same person as Nimrod, the son of Kush and grandson of Ham of whom the Hebrew Bible writes: "And Kush begot Nimrod, he was first to be a mighty man in the land. And the beginning of his kingdom: Babel (Babylon), Erech and Akkad, all in the land of Sennar." If he was, then Nimrod would be the same as Kush, meaning that he was using Kush as his surname. The Hebrew Genesis refers to Nimrod as "a great hunter before the Lord". This would show that he was a righteous man, a quality he shares with Sharru-Kin and Kush his father. Our opinion, however, is that Nimrod preceded Sharru-Kin, for Nimrod was the founder of Sumer, the builder of its first cities (4,000 B.C.).

It appears that this first world conqueror was more intent in immortalizing his ancestors and his ancestral home than on immortalizing himself. Thus, he exported to Asia Minor the native names of the old African cities of Kush, (the first Son of Ham), Akkad (from Agade) as well as the name of his native African Kushite city Sennar/Shi'nar. His Egyptian name Senusert was in commemoration of this Nubian sacred town of Sennar. It was he and his followers that founded the most ancient Hindu Kush kingdoms of Mohenjo Daro and Harappa at the Indus Valley, which reached their height from around 2,200 B.C. to 1,700 B.C.

Two German archaeologists, Friedrichs and Muller have identified the skulls of Mohenjo Daro as "Hamitic". Paleontologists B.K. Chatterjee and G.D. Kumer who examined 18 skulls from the city of Harappa reported in "Comparative Study and Racial Analysis of the Skeletal Remains of the Indus Valley Civilization" that the Mohenjo Daro and Harappa skulls are "similar to skulls from Nubia during the third to second Millennium B.C." (Wayne Chandler: "The Jewel in the Lotus: The Ethiopian Presence in the Indus Valley Civilization" in *African Presence in Early Asia*, Ivan Van Sertima et. al. eds., 1985, p. 87)

There is no doubt that it was Kush/Nimrod/Sharru-Kin, the 'African Heracles' and their Melian warriors that are the subject of the Greek Heracles myth mentioned earlier. In fact, the word Meli is derived from Meluhha, a pre-diluvial (Pre-Flood) epithet for the African continent. Sumerian text titled Enuma Elish, dated 4,000 B.C., cited by Western anthropologists as the most ancient and detailed record of the Pre- and Post-Deluge activities of the gods and mighty men of old, attest that around 21,000 BC when gods governed the affairs of the earth, the god, Enki went to the lands of Meluhha (Africa) and Magan (Egypt) to make them habitable for gods, man and beast. The text reads:

He proceeds to the land of Meluhha;
Enki, Lord of Abzu, decrees its fate:
Black land, May your trees be large trees,
May they be highland trees.
May thrones fill your royal palaces...
May your silver be as gold...
May your people multiply;
May your hero go forth as a bull... (Zecharia Sitchin,
The Wars of Gods and Men, 1985, p. 126)

The Sumerian texts record that subsequent upon this visit, the god went on to partition the Black land (Africa) between the members of his family: "he gave the most southern part to Nergal; further north, in the mining regions he installed his son Gibil whom he had taught the secrets of metal working. Still further north another son was given the regions of the great waters (Triton) and the Nile (Egypt)" ... the grazing plateau of the Sudan region was given to the youngest son Dumuzi ... nick-named 'The Herder'. From Meluhha (Black Land), is derived the word 'Mel' which means 'Black' and which became the derivative name for blackness (melanin: black pigment) and for all Black lands from antiquity such as Melanesia, Malayali (a people of Southern India), Malaysia, Mali, Malagasy. The inhabitants of these lands are still to a large extent black. (For more on the detailed interpretation of the Sumerian Enuma Elish, read Zecharia Sitchin, *The Earth Chronicles*, Avon Books N.Y.)

Olmecs, African Colonists of the Americas

Tracing the ancient African colonists to the Americas, we catch up with them among the ancestors of the Incas and the Mayas, the Olmecs and the Aztecs. The Olmecs have been studied extensively by scholars of Meso-American civilizations. They were the founders of the mother civilization of South America, which gave birth to Aztec, Maya and Inca civilizations. Sitchin holds the view that "of all the civilizations of Meso-America, that of the Olmecs and their apparent black African origin is the oldest and the most

mystifying. It was by all counts the Mother civilization, copied and adopted by all the others... (The Lost Realms, p. 96-97)

The first Meso-American glyph writing appears in the Olmec realm; so does the Meso-American system of numeration of dots and bars. The first Long Count calendar inscriptions with the enigmatic starting date in 3113 B.C., the first works of magnificent and monumental sculpted art, the first use of jade, the first depictions of hand held weapons or tools, the first ceremonial centers, the first celestial (astronomical) orientations all were achievements of the Olmecs. No wonder that with so many 'firsts', some have compared the Olmec civilization of Meso-America to that of the Sumerians in Mesopotamia, which accounted for all the 'firsts' in ancient Near East. (Sitchen, *The Lost Realms*, p. 97)

Sitchen concludes erroneously, as do many other Western scholars, that both the Olmec civilization and the Sumerian one "appeared suddenly and without precedent or a prior period of gradual advancement." It is not possible for humans to jump from primitive to modern in a twinkle of an eye, without hundreds and thousands of years of graduation from one stage to another. The Olmec civilization, like its sister, the Sumerian, which flowered around the same period (5,000 years ago) had the same root in West Africa. Linguistic evidence and the physical features of the Olmecs as revealed on the mammoth stone statues they left behind, portray them as West Africans, from the Nigeria-Cameroon axis, and their records justify this conclusion as drawn by ethnologists, linguists and anthropologists. (See Fig. 3)

Olmec terra-cotta bear features reminiscent of NOK terra-cotta of Nigeria (slanting eyes, holed ears, mouth, eyes, etc.), and depict a people with a well developed civilization that can be described by present day standards as 'modern'. (See Fig.4, 5) The Black African Olmecs were the ones who built conical pyramids of stone in Meso-America, necessitating the moving and piling up of millions of tonnes of soil and mammoth columns of basalt stone, requiring a high level of architectural and stone working expertise, which had no precedent in America. They were miners and stone workers and their tools, as described in the art they left behind, included an enigmatic, obviously mechanized instrument known as 'the flame thrower' with which they are depicted in many ancient artefacts cutting through and melting down rock surfaces. According to Clyde-Ahmad Winters, the Olmecs claimed that they came from a land across the sea, situated to the East of Mexico, on the instruction of the gods, and that they were led by their Book-men (scribes) whom they called in their native language Amoxaque. ("Mexicans Black Heritage", *The Black Collegian*, December 1981, p. 80) *Amoxaque* sounds similar to Igbo *Ome-Okasa-Okwu*, which would translate as 'He Who Follows Action with Written Records', or *Ome-oka-chie* which has the same meaning. Igbo is a language spoken in Nigeria.

The Olmec civilization provides another proof that there was an ancient high civilization with roots in the African continent, the existence of which had remained unknown to modern scholars, making them to conclude that Olmec and Sumerian civilizations sprang up suddenly and without a gradual development. The truth is that the Mother civilization that gave rise to these ones under reference was destroyed and buried in the Sahara desert and environs by a cataclysm of such a magnitude that left no meaningful trace of what had been, a cataclysm that forced the gods themselves to abandon the earth and retreat back to their abode in the heavens. Egyptian records and African folklore tell us, however, that some of the gods went into hiding here on earth. Evidence abounds suggesting that those hiding places were specially prepared chambers under the earth. The Olmecs were most probably ministers of the Kushite civilization of Africa.

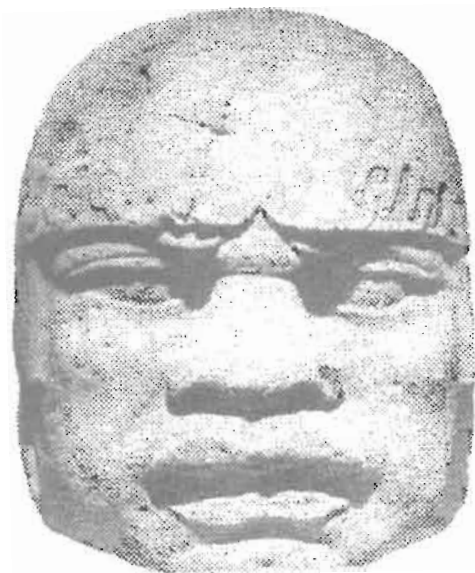
Catherine Acholonu.



b



Fig. 34, b. Giant heads of Olmec: rulers of ancient Mexico 3,113 BC. Ivan Vasi Serbina, *African Presence in Ancient America*



a





Fig. 4a

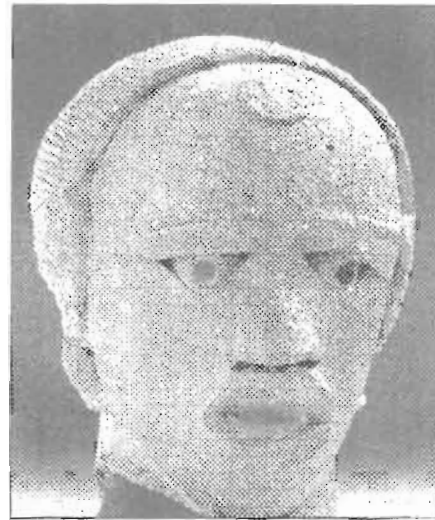


Fig. 4b

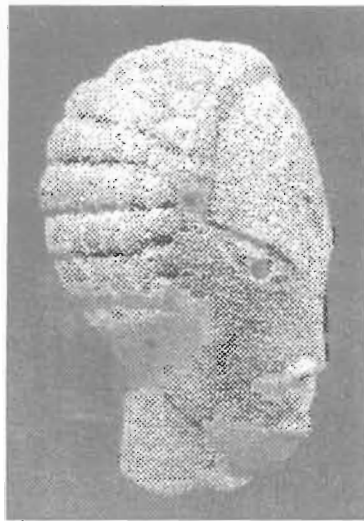


Fig. 4c

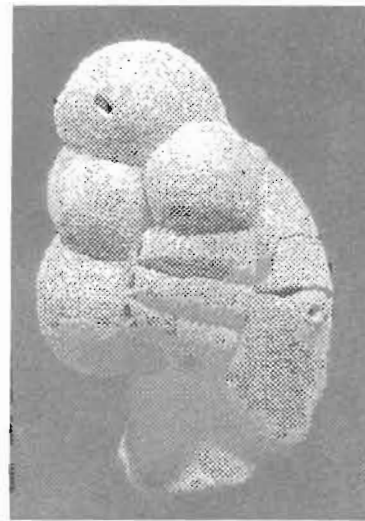


Fig. 4d

Fig 4a-d. NOK terracotta heads from the Middle Belt and northern Nigeria. Note the open (holed) mouths and the slanting (straight) eyes. Werner Gillen, *A Short History of African Art*, Ekpo Eyo: *Treasures of Ancient Nigeria and Two Thousand Years of Nigerian Art*.

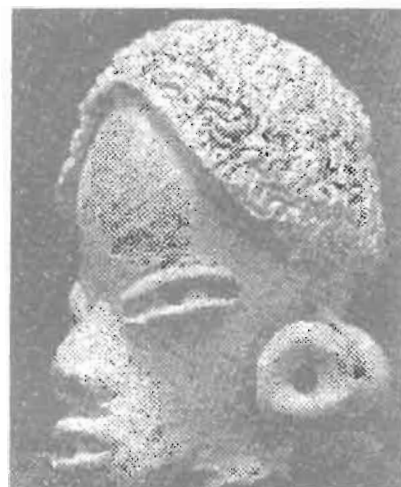


Fig. 5a. Olmec terracotta Old Mexico, 3,000-2,000 B.C. (Note the open (holed) mouth, ears, eyes and the slanting eyes.) Ivan Van Sertima, *African Presence in Ancient America*



Fig 5b. Olmec terracotta Old Mexico, 3,000-2,000 B.C. (Note the open (holed) mouth, ears, eyes and the slanting eyes) Ivan Van Sertima, *African Presence in Ancient America*.