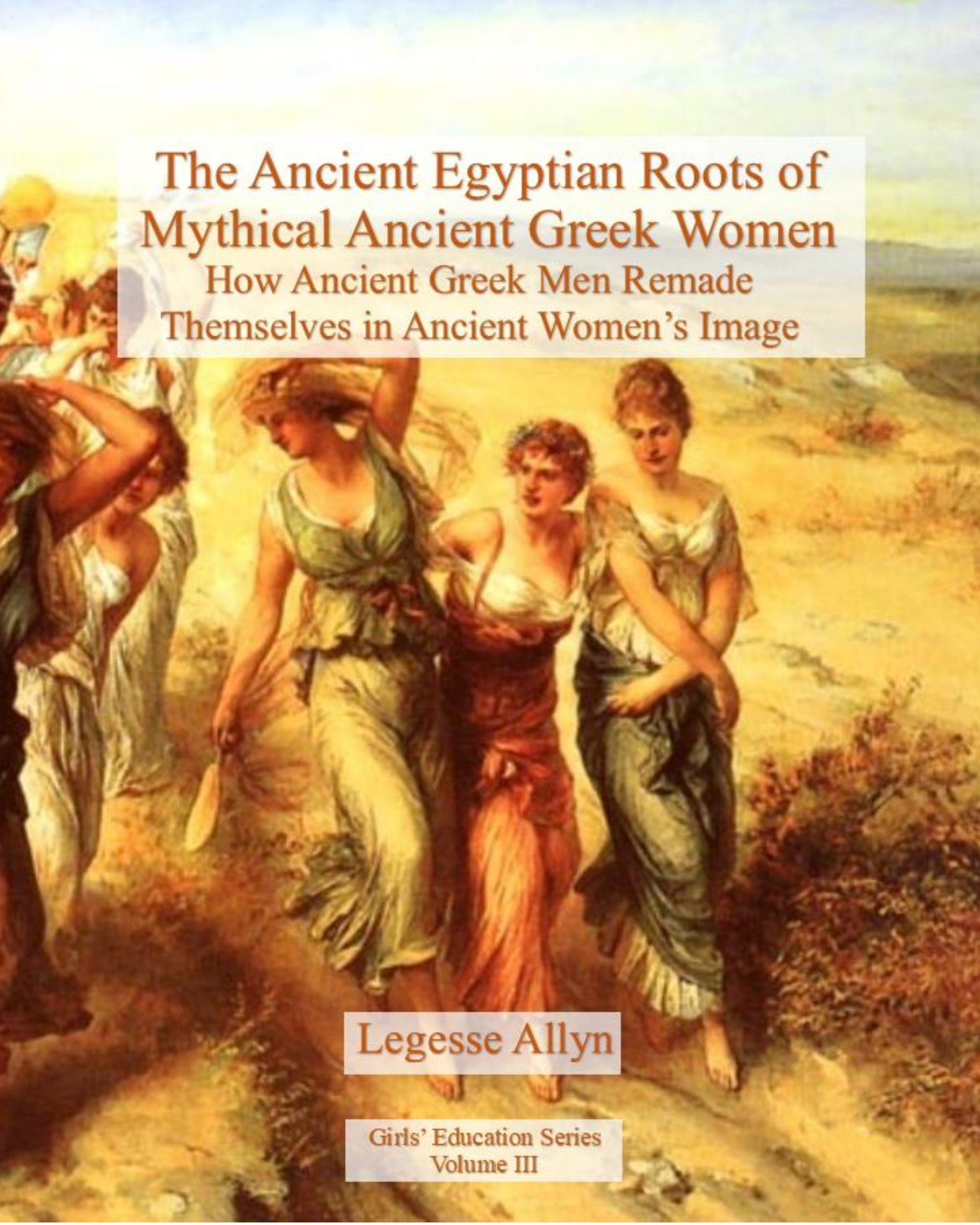


The background of the cover is a classical painting depicting three women in ancient Greek or Roman clothing. They are walking along a path in a hilly, arid landscape. The woman on the left is partially visible, wearing a white dress. The woman in the center is wearing a green and white dress and holding a small object. The woman on the right is wearing a white and blue dress. The overall style is that of a 19th-century academic painting.

The Ancient Egyptian Roots of Mythical Ancient Greek Women

How Ancient Greek Men Remade
Themselves in Ancient Women's Image

Legesse Allyn

Girls' Education Series
Volume III

The Ancient Egyptian Roots of Mythical Ancient Greek Women

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Amarigna and Tigrigna word matching by Legesse Allyn
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*Cover image credit: Norbert Schrödl, The Muses from ancient Greek mythology, after ancient
Greek men reduced ancient Greek women into their servants and slaves at the end of the
400-year ancient Greek famine of 1250 BC – 850 BC.*

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Introduction

It was 850 BC when the ancient Greeks had just come out of a 400-year famine, which lasted from roughly 1250 BC to 850 BC. Ancient Greek women, like all women around the world, had always owned the land, owned the farms, and owned the markets where they sold their produce.

But the ancient Greek famine changed all that for ancient Greek women. Their *defacto self-established women's rights* were about to come to a crashing end. No more would they rule over Greece. The ancient Greek men having had to fight it out for their food during the famine, while the women conserved whatever food was available for the children, had the benefit of eating as they fed the children.

But the ancient Greek men, they had to fight it out for food with other men. In vengeance, the ancient Greek men blamed the women, *including their mothers and grandmothers*, for the famine, which was in reality caused by drought. Regardless, they in error concluded that women could not be trusted. Suddenly women were seen as the downfall of ancient Greek men, thieves of food, never again to be allowed to own land, participate in governance, farm ownership, markets or food distribution.

The ancient Greek men stripped their mothers and grandmothers of their land, confined women to the home, prohibited women from involvement in public administration, food production and food distribution.

By 750 BC, 100 years after the famine, the ancient Greek men vilified women in writing and myths, associating ancient Greek women with their invention of mythical *Pandora*, who unleashed horrors to the world from her box, hiding food in its bottom. They also associated ancient Greek women with their invention of mythical *Eris*, mother of famine and men's fighting during the famine.

The name *Eris* in the Egyptian hieroglyphic language word, *arash*, means "farmer". Therefore *Eris* represented the women who owned all the land, the farms, the markets.

In this book, we will examine how the ancient Greek men distorted reality by intentionally misinterpreting words with *steganography* of the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic language to create a narrative that ancient Greek women were the cause of the fall of Greek men.

Since only a tiny percent of ancient Greeks could read and write, there was almost no one who could read refute the *steganographic* narrative based on the twisted words and therefore the twisted pronunciations and meanings of them. This vile *steganographic* narrative hid the actual *hidden underlying narrative* and true words.

The moral codes invented from those *steganographic* words twisted by the ancient Greek men suddenly made good bad, bad good, and the ancient written Greek language ugly. As this *steganographic* narrative spread around the ancient world, hiding the true roles and power women played in society as "*Mother, Owner, Commander*" likely over the 4.4 million years of our fossil record, more and more of the world's women would lose their *defacto self-established women's rights*.

Today, at least 3 billion of the world's 4 billion women are *under the control and subjugation* that steganography empowers for men globally. And today's men proudly continue the tradition. Unabated.

4.4 MILLION YEARS OF ETHIOPIAN **FOSSILS**



(Photo Credit: Philip Krome, Dinknesh in the National Museum of Ethiopia)

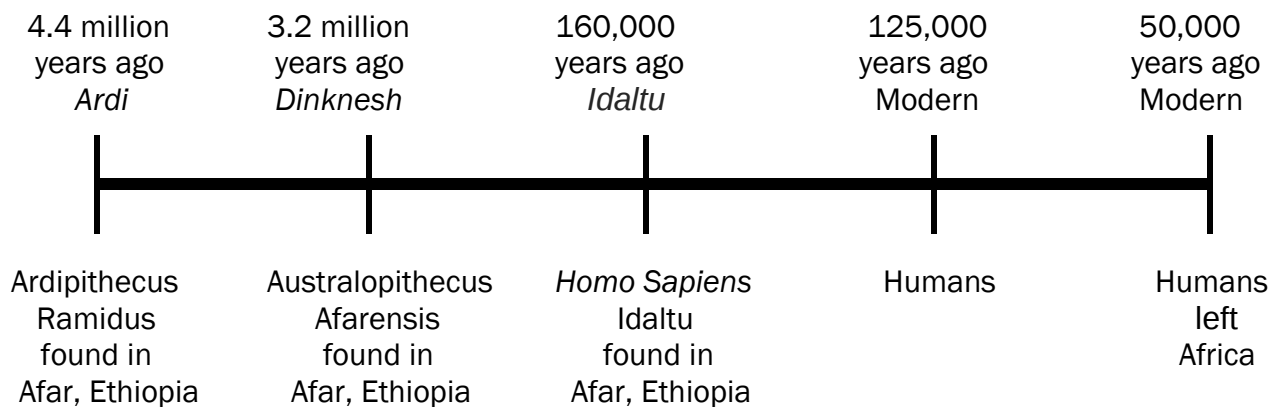
All Our DNA is from Ethiopian Mothers

These very old remains of the earliest humans include *Dinknesh*, found in the Afar region of Ethiopia. Her name means, "*You are marvelous*" in the Ethiopian *Amarigna* and *Tigrigna* languages. But she has another name given to her by Western archaeologists, *Lucy*.

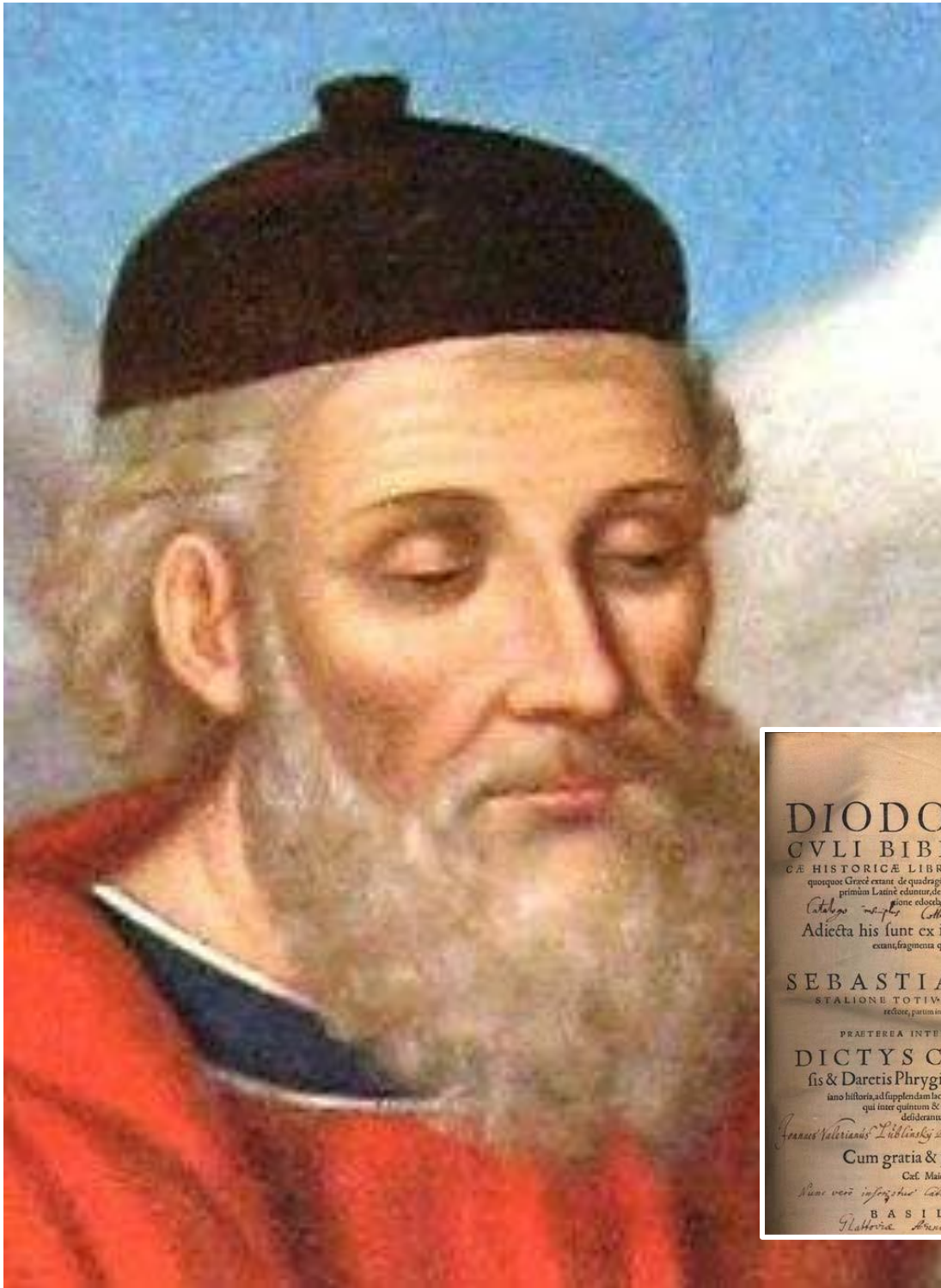
And her scientific name, *Australopithecus Afarensis*, which means "Southern ape from Afar," is still another name given to her by scientists.

A replica of Dinknesh to the left contains several hundred pieces of her bones that were found, representing about 40% of her skeleton. Wikipedia - Lucy (Australopithecus)

DNA TIMELINE:



ETHIOPIANS **FOUNDED** ANCIENT EGYPT IN 3100 BC



(Photo credit: Kurohito)

Diodorus Siculus: Ethiopians Founded Egypt

Diodorus is one of the best Greek sources for accurate information about ancient Egypt, its people and its culture. He was a Greek historian who made many trips to Egypt in order to learn more about its culture and civilization, which he documented in his *"Bibliotheca Historica,"* written between 60 BC and 30 BC.

Not only did Diodorus write about the Greeks in Egypt, he identified Ethiopians as the founders of ancient Egypt and source of its culture. He also wrote about Ethiopia as the source of the Nile River water. And he wrote that the Ethiopian founders of Egypt were the source of the stories about the Greek gods.

"They say also that the Egyptians are colonists sent out by the Ethiopians, Osiris having been the leader of the colony. And the larger part of the customs of the Egyptians are, they hold, Ethiopian, the colonists still preserving their ancient manners."

Diodorus, book 3, 3:1

Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphs are Ethiopian Letters

According to Diodorus, ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic writing was Ethiopian writing...

"... the shapes of their statues and the forms of their letters are Ethiopian; for of the two kinds of writing which the Egyptians have, that which is known as "popular" (demotic) is learned by everyone, while that which is called "sacred" is understood only by the priests of the Egyptians, who learn it from their fathers as one of the things which are not divulged, but among the Ethiopians everyone uses these forms of letters... the Ethiopian writing which is called hieroglyphic among the Egyptians."

Diodorus, book 3, 3:4-5, 4:1



Ethiopia: Source of 80% of the Water Flowing Nile River into Egypt

The Nile River was, and still is, the most important feature of Egypt. But where does it begin?

Diodorus specifically, while discussing the Ethiopian founders of ancient Egypt and identifying them as Ethiopian, writes about the “*source of the Nile River*”. Over 80% of the water that flows into Egypt along the Nile River *begins in Ethiopia*. Nearly all of the water that flows to Egypt and into the Mediterranean Ocean comes 2,000 miles from Ethiopia.

Diodorus made many trips to Egypt in order to learn more about its culture and civilization, which he also documented in his “*Bibliotheca Historica*”. About the source of the Nile River, Diodorus wrote...

"The Nile flows from south to north. It is the largest of all rivers as well as the one which traverses the greatest territory, it forms great windings from the mountains of Ethiopia..."

Diodorus, book 1, 32:1-2

Ethiopia's *Semaen Mountains* (also referred to as *Simien* and *Simen*) receive monsoon rains that empty into its *Lake Tana*. That water then flows through Ethiopia's *Abbay River* (also referred to as the *Blue Nile* in English and as *Hapy* by Egyptologists), and then into Ethiopia's *Blue Nile*.

The water from the Blue Nile travels south-eastward, turns westward, and then northward on its way to Khartoum, joining the *White Nile* out of Lake Victoria in Uganda (source of only 10% of the water that flows into Egypt).

Today there are 2 hydro-electric dams on Lake Tana, generating electricity for Ethiopians. One is the *Beles Hydroelectric Power Plant* and the newest is the *Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD)*.



(Photo source, Sewasew.com)



(Photo source, Sewasew.com)



(Photo credit: Rod Waddington)

Amara and Tigray: Among 80 Ethnic Groups in Ethiopia

The area that is modern-day Ethiopia is rich in cultural diversity with more than 80 ethnic groups. The oldest hominid yet found comes from Ethiopia. A series of monarchies ruled the area that is now Ethiopia, from ancient times through 1855, when the Amhara kingdoms of northern Ethiopia united in an empire under Tewodros II.

Formerly part of Ethiopia, what is now Eritrea, with its *Zula Bay*, one of the deepest ports in the area along the Red Sea, is identified as the ancient *Port Adulis*. The ruins of ancient *Port Adulis* lie within the modern Eritrean city of *Zula*, which was part of *D'mt* and the *Kingdom of Aksum*. Nearby *Barentu* is written about by the ancient Egyptians (referred to as *Punt* by Egyptologists).

Ethnic groups of Ethiopia include Oromo (35.8%), Amhara (24.1%), Somali (7.2%), Tigray (5.7%), Sidama (4.1%), Gurage (2.6%), Welaita (2.3%), Afar (2.2%), Silte (1.3%), Kefficho (1.2%), other (13.5%)

Languages include Oromo (official regional working language) (33.8%), Amharic (official national language) (29.3%), Somali (official regional working language) (6.2%), Tigrigna (Tigrinya) (official regional working language) (5.9%), Sidamo (4%), Wolaytta (2.2%), Gurage (2%), Afar (official regional working language) (1.7%), Hadiyya (1.7%), Gamo (1.5%), Gedeo (1.3%), Opuuo (1.2%), Kafa (1.1%), other (8.1%),

While the official language of Ethiopia, Amharic is the language of the Amhara of Ethiopia. Mother of Amharic, Tigrigna is spoken by the Tigray of Ethiopia and is the official language of today's Eritrea, now independent from Ethiopia.

AN ETHIOPIAN WOMAN **INVENTED** HIEROGLYPHIC WRITING IN EGYPT



(Photo Credit: Olaf Tausch, Egypt's co-founding queens sharing their power with a king)

First Egyptian Rulers: Two Ethiopian Women Founded Ancient Egypt

The ancient Greeks knew the power of ancient Egyptian women, as evidenced by the carving on the *Edfu temple*, built between 237 BC and 57 BC, during the reign of the Ptolemaic Greeks. To the left we see a Greek Ptolemy ruler in-between the two founding queens of ancient Egypt.

The implication is that the two queens have approved the ancient Greek invasion of Egypt, symbolized by their sharing their power with him, putting their crowns on his head, becoming the *basqemete* ("put something in something") crown (referred to as the *pschente* crown by Egyptologists).

Diodorus also complains about this kind of deception by the ancient Greek military, particularly the deception of the ancient Greek *writers on Egyptian affairs* who make up "*marvelous tales*" and tell *outright lies*...

Now as for the stories invented by Herodotus and certain writers on Egyptian affairs, who deliberately preferred to the truth the telling of marvellous tales and the invention of myths for the delectation of their readers, these we shall omit, and we shall set forth only what appears in the written records of the priests of Egypt and has passed our careful scrutiny.

Diodorus 1 69:7

The ancient Greek men had a way of telling the truth when it was necessary, (such as admitting in their *ancient war doctrine of philosophy* that they would plunder their neighbors' farms if they were hungry), but the deception of twisting the truth was more preferable than not. After all, it is the truth if you believe it and philosophy was the instrument that made it okay to ignore the truth.

Here on the Edfu temple wall, it was necessary to tell the truth, that two Ethiopian women founded ancient Egypt 5,100 years ago, even as it was propaganda to convince the Egyptians that the Greek military had the right to rule them. But at the same time, the idea that these two founding queens would accept being invaded and plundered was ridiculous.

The Lower Egypt Farming Region Encompassed Today's Israel, Jordan and Syria

Today's *Israel* was part of the *Lower Egypt* farming region in ancient days, along with today's Jordan, the Saudi Arabia Tayma Desert, Lebanon and Syria. In fact, in today's *Yafo*, *Tel Aviv*, *Israel* an ancient Egyptian fortress is being excavated in the harbor (see *Jaffa Fortress*)



(Source: Andrei Nacu, <https://www.worldhistory.org/>)

The building of the fortress, mentioned in both Egyptian writing and ancient Greek writing, of how the Lower Egyptian farming region was founded, developed, protected and administered in 3100 BC by Egypt's *Queen Mirtnesh* (referred to as *Meret-Neith* or simply *Neith* by Egyptologists).

This famous story of how Queen Mirtnesh developed and protected her Lower Egypt farming region appears to have been written in Greece by one particular Greek individual, who wrote in *ancient Greek-style Egyptian hieroglyphs*. Then somebody else afterward mistranslated that text into the so-called *Hesiod Theogony* ("birth of the mythical Greek gods"), utilizing the technique referred to as *steganography* ("hiding a narrative with a false narrative").

In fact, line 985 of the underlying *hidden narrative* of the *Hesiod Theogony* references Queen Mirtnesh...



Weyzero "Mrs" (Queen Mother) written in Greek-style Egyptian hieroglyphic letters in the *Hesiod Theogony*



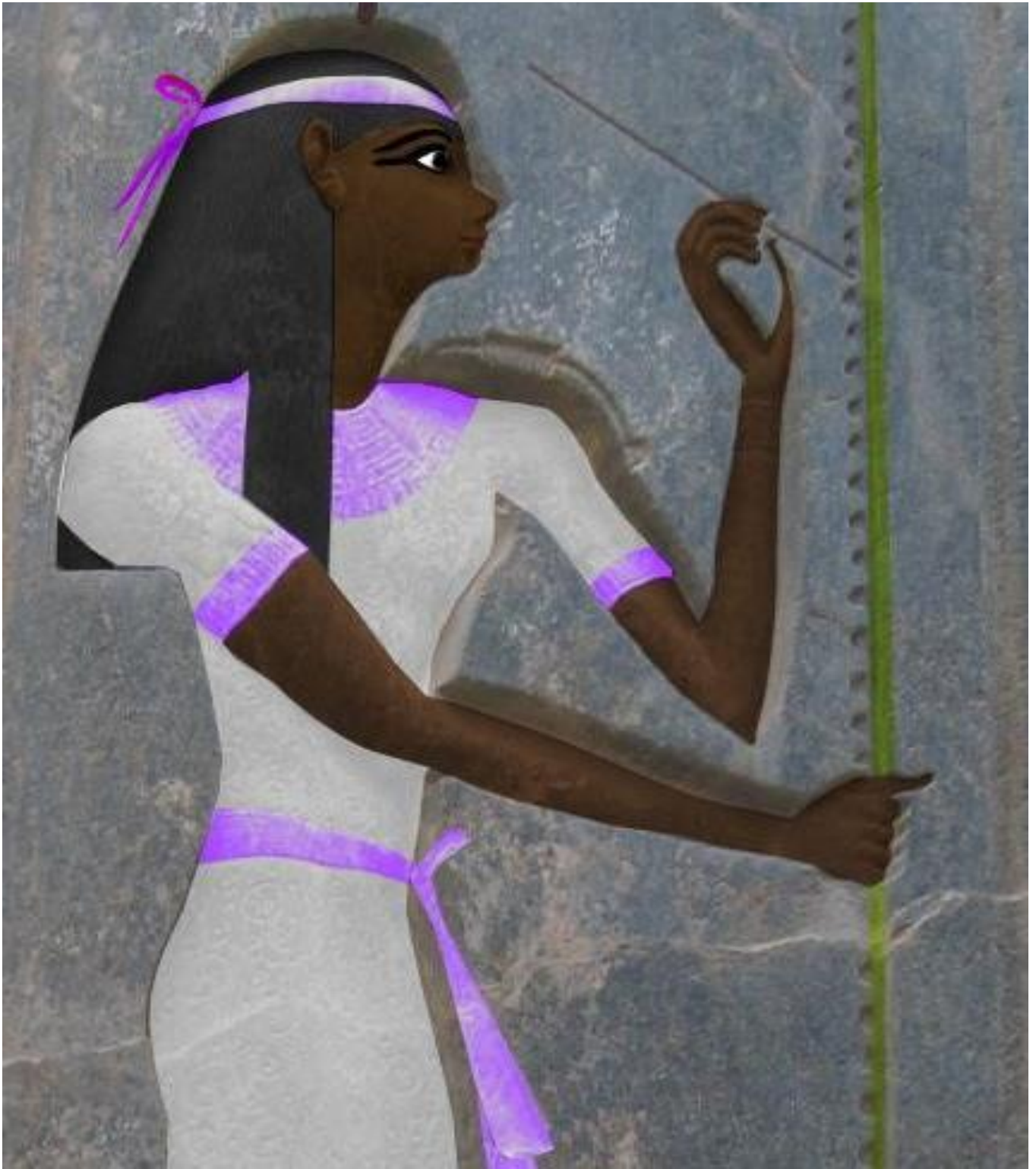
(Digital reconstruction of the Yafo fortress, American Research Center in Egypt)



(Photo credit: Danny Herman, <http://dannythedigger.com>)



(Photo credit: Leighklotz, view from the fortress)



(Photo credit: Karen Green, colorized by Legesse Allyn, Sewasew with her measuring device made of a palm branch)

Sewasew: Young Ethiopian Woman Who Invented Hieroglyphic Writing in Ancient Egypt

A young woman by the name of Sewasew, a hieroglyphic word that means “grammar” (referred to as *Seshat* by Egyptologists), invented ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic writing 5100 years ago for the two co-founding queens of ancient Egypt. Sewasew continues to be a name given to girls in Ethiopia.

The ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic word *matet*, commonly known as the word for “writing”, is the verb “report”. It is the act of scribes reporting to the queen mother what is occurring on her land, on her farms and factories, and in her markets. Let’s look at the various forms of the hieroglyphic word...



matet (ማተት) report, make clear (v.) (Amarigna)

But ancient Egyptian women also had another type of reporting, that was to the ancestors in heaven. Commonly referred today as *magic* in the West or *juju* in West Africa, reporting to the ancestors for help, aid and assistance was a part of daily life. Below are some of the hieroglyphic words for reporting to the ancestors...



metete (መተት) magic, cast a spell, do magic (v.) (Amarigna)

motet (ሞቴት) style of vocal composition with sacred lyrics (n.) (Tigrigna)

metetenya (መተተኛ) someone who practices magic and cast spells (n.) (Amarigna)

And outside of magic, the roots of both *matet* and *metete* are...



atete (አተት) remark (v.) (Amarigna)

aT'aT'ale (አጥጥለ) criticize (v.) (Amarigna)



aT'aT'a'it (አጥጥኢት) grader, a judge who assigns grades (n.) (Tigrigna)

U+1200	U+1201	U+1202	U+1203	U+1204	U+1205	U+1206	U+1207	U+1208	U+1209	U+120A	U+120B	U+120C	U+120D	U+120E	U+120F
𐀀	𐀁	𐀂	𐀃	𐀄	𐀅	𐀆	𐀇	𐀈	𐀉	𐀊	𐀋	𐀌	𐀍	𐀎	𐀏
U+1210	U+1211	U+1212	U+1213	U+1214	U+1215	U+1216	U+1217	U+1218	U+1219	U+121A	U+121B	U+121C	U+121D	U+121E	U+121F
𐀐	𐀑	𐀒	𐀓	𐀔	𐀕	𐀖	𐀗	𐀘	𐀙	𐀚	𐀛	𐀜	𐀝	𐀞	𐀟
U+1220	U+1221	U+1222	U+1223	U+1224	U+1225	U+1226	U+1227	U+1228	U+1229	U+122A	U+122B	U+122C	U+122D	U+122E	U+122F
𐀠	𐀡	𐀢	𐀣	𐀤	𐀥	𐀦	𐀧	𐀨	𐀩	𐀪	𐀫	𐀬	𐀭	𐀮	𐀯
U+1230	U+1231	U+1232	U+1233	U+1234	U+1235	U+1236	U+1237	U+1238	U+1239	U+123A	U+123B	U+123C	U+123D	U+123E	U+123F
𐀰	𐀱	𐀲	𐀳	𐀴	𐀵	𐀶	𐀷	𐀸	𐀹	𐀺	𐀻	𐀼	𐀽	𐀾	𐀿
U+1240	U+1241	U+1242	U+1243	U+1244	U+1245	U+1246	U+1247	U+1248	U+1249	U+124A	U+124B	U+124C	U+124D	U+124E	U+124F
𐀺	𐀻	𐀼	𐀽	𐀾	𐀿	𐁀	𐁁	𐁂	𐁃	𐁄	𐁅	𐁆	𐁇	𐁈	𐁉
U+1250	U+1251	U+1252	U+1253	U+1254	U+1255	U+1256	U+1257	U+1258	U+1259	U+125A	U+125B	U+125C	U+125D	U+125E	U+125F
𐁊	𐁋	𐁌	𐁍	𐁎	𐁏	𐁐	𐁑	𐁒	𐁓	𐁔	𐁕	𐁖	𐁗	𐁘	𐁙
U+1260	U+1261	U+1262	U+1263	U+1264	U+1265	U+1266	U+1267	U+1268	U+1269	U+126A	U+126B	U+126C	U+126D	U+126E	U+126F
𐁚	𐁛	𐁜	𐁝	𐁞	𐁟	𐁠	𐁡	𐁢	𐁣	𐁤	𐁥	𐁦	𐁧	𐁨	𐁩
U+1270	U+1271	U+1272	U+1273	U+1274	U+1275	U+1276	U+1277	U+1278	U+1279	U+127A	U+127B	U+127C	U+127D	U+127E	U+127F
𐁪	𐁫	𐁬	𐁭	𐁮	𐁯	𐁰	𐁱	𐁲	𐁳	𐁴	𐁵	𐁶	𐁷	𐁸	𐁹
U+1280	U+1281	U+1282	U+1283	U+1284	U+1285	U+1286	U+1287	U+1288	U+1289	U+128A	U+128B	U+128C	U+128D	U+128E	U+128F
𐁺	𐁻	𐁼	𐁽	𐁾	𐁿	𐂀	𐂁	𐂂	𐂃	𐂄	𐂅	𐂆	𐂇	𐂈	𐂉
U+1290	U+1291	U+1292	U+1293	U+1294	U+1295	U+1296	U+1297	U+1298	U+1299	U+129A	U+129B	U+129C	U+129D	U+129E	U+129F
𐂊	𐂋	𐂌	𐂍	𐂎	𐂏	𐂐	𐂑	𐂒	𐂓	𐂔	𐂕	𐂖	𐂗	𐂘	𐂙
U+12A0	U+12A1	U+12A2	U+12A3	U+12A4	U+12A5	U+12A6	U+12A7	U+12A8	U+12A9	U+12AA	U+12AB	U+12AC	U+12AD	U+12AE	U+12AF
𐂚	𐂛	𐂜	𐂝	𐂞	𐂟	𐂠	𐂡	𐂢	𐂣	𐂤	𐂥	𐂦	𐂧	𐂨	𐂩
U+12B0	U+12B1	U+12B2	U+12B3	U+12B4	U+12B5	U+12B6	U+12B7	U+12B8	U+12B9	U+12BA	U+12BB	U+12BC	U+12BD	U+12BE	U+12BF
𐂪	𐂫	𐂬	𐂭	𐂮	𐂯	𐂰	𐂱	𐂲	𐂳	𐂴	𐂵	𐂶	𐂷	𐂸	𐂹
U+12C0	U+12C1	U+12C2	U+12C3	U+12C4	U+12C5	U+12C6	U+12C7	U+12C8	U+12C9	U+12CA	U+12CB	U+12CC	U+12CD	U+12CE	U+12CF
𐂺	𐂻	𐂼	𐂽	𐂾	𐂿	𐃀	𐃁	𐃂	𐃃	𐃄	𐃅	𐃆	𐃇	𐃈	𐃉
U+12D0	U+12D1	U+12D2	U+12D3	U+12D4	U+12D5	U+12D6	U+12D7	U+12D8	U+12D9	U+12DA	U+12DB	U+12DC	U+12DD	U+12DE	U+12DF
𐃊	𐃋	𐃌	𐃍	𐃎	𐃏	𐃐	𐃑	𐃒	𐃓	𐃔	𐃕	𐃖	𐃗	𐃘	𐃙
U+12E0	U+12E1	U+12E2	U+12E3	U+12E4	U+12E5	U+12E6	U+12E7	U+12E8	U+12E9	U+12EA	U+12EB	U+12EC	U+12ED	U+12EE	U+12EF
𐃚	𐃛	𐃜	𐃝	𐃞	𐃟	𐃠	𐃡	𐃢	𐃣	𐃤	𐃥	𐃦	𐃧	𐃨	𐃩
U+12F0	U+12F1	U+12F2	U+12F3	U+12F4	U+12F5	U+12F6	U+12F7	U+12F8	U+12F9	U+12FA	U+12FB	U+12FC	U+12FD	U+12FE	U+12FF
𐃪	𐃫	𐃬	𐃭	𐃮	𐃯	𐃰	𐃱	𐃲	𐃳	𐃴	𐃵	𐃶	𐃷	𐃸	𐃹
U+1300	U+1301	U+1302	U+1303	U+1304	U+1305	U+1306	U+1307	U+1308	U+1309	U+130A	U+130B	U+130C	U+130D	U+130E	U+130F
𐃺	𐃻	𐃼	𐃽	𐃾	𐃿	𐄀	𐄁	𐄂	𐄃	𐄄	𐄅	𐄆	𐄇	𐄈	𐄉
U+1310	U+1311	U+1312	U+1313	U+1314	U+1315	U+1316	U+1317	U+1318	U+1319	U+131A	U+131B	U+131C	U+131D	U+131E	U+131F
𐄊	𐄋	𐄌	𐄍	𐄎	𐄏	𐄐	𐄑	𐄒	𐄓	𐄔	𐄕	𐄖	𐄗	𐄘	𐄙
U+1320	U+1321	U+1322	U+1323	U+1324	U+1325	U+1326	U+1327	U+1328	U+1329	U+132A	U+132B	U+132C	U+132D	U+132E	U+132F
𐄚	𐄛	𐄜	𐄝	𐄞	𐄟	𐄠	𐄡	𐄢	𐄣	𐄤	𐄥	𐄦	𐄧	𐄨	𐄩
U+1330	U+1331	U+1332	U+1333	U+1334	U+1335	U+1336	U+1337	U+1338	U+1339	U+133A	U+133B	U+133C	U+133D	U+133E	U+133F
𐄪	𐄫	𐄬	𐄭	𐄮	𐄯	𐄰	𐄱	𐄲	𐄳	𐄴	𐄵	𐄶	𐄷	𐄸	𐄹
U+1340	U+1341	U+1342	U+1343	U+1344	U+1345	U+1346	U+1347	U+1348	U+1349	U+134A	U+134B	U+134C	U+134D	U+134E	U+134F
𐄺	𐄻	𐄼	𐄽	𐄾	𐄿	𐅀	𐅁	𐅂	𐅃	𐅄	𐅅	𐅆	𐅇	𐅈	𐅉
U+1350	U+1351	U+1352	U+1353	U+1354	U+1355	U+1356	U+1357	U+1358	U+1359	U+135A	U+135B	U+135C	U+135D	U+135E	U+135F
𐅊	𐅋	𐅌	𐅍	𐅎	𐅏	𐅐	𐅑	𐅒	𐅓	𐅔	𐅕	𐅖	𐅗	𐅘	𐅙
U+1360	U+1361	U+1362	U+1363	U+1364	U+1365	U+1366	U+1367	U+1368	U+1369	U+136A	U+136B	U+136C	U+136D	U+136E	U+136F
𐅚	𐅛	𐅜	𐅝	𐅞	𐅟	𐅠	𐅡	𐅢	𐅣	𐅤	𐅥	𐅦	𐅧	𐅨	𐅩
U+1370	U+1371	U+1372	U+1373	U+1374	U+1375	U+1376	U+1377	U+1378	U+1379	U+137A	U+137B	U+137C	U+137D	U+137E	U+137F
𐅊	𐅋	𐅌	𐅍	𐅎	𐅏	𐅐	𐅑	𐅒	𐅓	𐅔	𐅕	𐅖	𐅗	𐅘	𐅙

(Credit: ĀntōñSūsî)

Sewasew Invented Writing for Scribe to Report to Egypt's Co-Founding Queens

Sewasew invented writing as a way to have written business and trade reports, so that the two co-founding queens, Queen Mirtnesh (referred to as *Meret-Neith* or *Neith* by Egyptologists) and Queen Megabit (referred to as *Nekhbet* by Egyptologists), could receive reports from farms, factories, and markets, as well as policing reports. The purpose was for *accurate* communications.

But in ancient Greece, the ancient Greek men blamed the ancient Greek women for the 400-year Greek famine, and utilized writing *against* their Greek women. With the ancient Greek technique referred to as *steganography*, which we will read more about later, the ancient Greek men very *precisely changed what words meant* into a narrative *vilifying ancient Greek women to silence and subjugate them*.

The ancient Greek men who knew *a*=how to read and write the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic language considered themselves the *intellectual class* – the philosophers. They were also the military class (both *Plato* and *Socrates* were in the Greek military). Using *steganography*, their plan became one to undo the defacto Greek women's rights.

Before we go further, let's take a look at some of the *steganographic words* of the ancient Greek men. We will reference etymologies of words from Doug Harper's Online Etymology Dictionary (<http://etymonline.com>)...

- The ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic word: **fetere** "create"/ fitri "creator"
- Was cloaked with the Greek steganographic word: **pater** "father"
- The ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic word: **nTS'I** "detached" (ancestor)
- Was cloaked with the Greek steganographic word: **mētēr** "mother"
- The ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic word: **beTS'ehi** "adolescent"
- Was cloaked with the Greek steganographic word: **paidí** "child"
- The ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic word: **weyzero** "Mrs" (queen)
- Was cloaked with the Greek steganographic word: **vasiliás** "king"

As you see above, two important changes ancient Greek men made was to *misappropriate* to themselves the role as *creator* and *ruler*.

Ancient Greek steganographic words replaced *ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic words* in the written Greek language, even creating additional *entirely new languages* by 100 AD. The written ancient Greek language became the world's first in a series of *steganographic* languages in the ancient world.

The Amarigna and Tigrigna Hieroglyphic Languages from Ethiopia and Eritrea

Amarigna and Tigrigna, of today's Ethiopia and Eritrea (Eritrea was formerly part of Ethiopia) are related languages. Amarigna is spoken inland by people in the Amhara region of Ethiopia and the official language of Ethiopia. Tigrigna is spoken in the Tigray region of Ethiopia and is the official language of Eritrea, which borders the Red Sea.

Amarigna is descended from Tigrigna, but they both share the same alphabet. They also linguistically have closely related pronunciation sounds and predictable pronunciation *sound change*.

For example, in Tigrigna the **TS** pronunciation sound is often the explosive **CH** sound in Amarigna...

- **TS'E'net** (ጽዕነት) cargo (Tigrigna)
- **CH'net** (ጭነት) cargo (Amarigna)

You can also see that Tigrigna may have what appear as **multiple adjacent vowel sounds**...

- **TS'E'net** (ts-e-net)
- **CH'net** (ch-net)

In Tigrigna the **TS** pronunciation sound is also often the explosive **T** sound in Amarigna...

- **nTS'I** (ነጽል) be separated (Tigrigna)
- **neT'ele** (ነጥለ) be separated (Amarigna)

So, it is important to understand that a single pronunciation in a Tigrigna word writing in ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs can also be an Amarigna word, where a hieroglyph can represent both TS and CH or TS and T in the above examples.

Similarly, there are plenty of Tigrigna pronunciations that can be represented with different Amarigna pronunciation sounds, for example B and W pronunciations...

- **seb** (ሰብ) person (Tigrigna)
- **sew** (ሰው) person (Amarigna)

Almost all these related pronunciation sounds are also known to be linguistically related in European language. So, the basic pronunciation sound groups of related pronunciations are as follows...

TS/T/D	TS/Z/S/SH/CH/H (and European X)	Q/K/G/J/CH/SH/H (and European X)
R/L	M/N	B/F/W (and European P and V)
A/E/I/O/U	W/U/Y	A/E/L/O/U/Q/G/J/

It is also important to note that ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics, *and therefore Amarigna and Tigrigna*, do not have P and V sounds of the European language. Put another way, the European P and V pronunciation sounds are descended from Amarigna and Tigrigna through pronunciation *sound change*. This change in pronunciation is referred to as *sound change* in linguistics,

In this way with the European **P** and hieroglyphic **F** relationship...

- **produce** (P+R) in English
- **por** (P+R) "for" in Spanish
- are both rooted in **fera** (F+R) in the hieroglyphic language

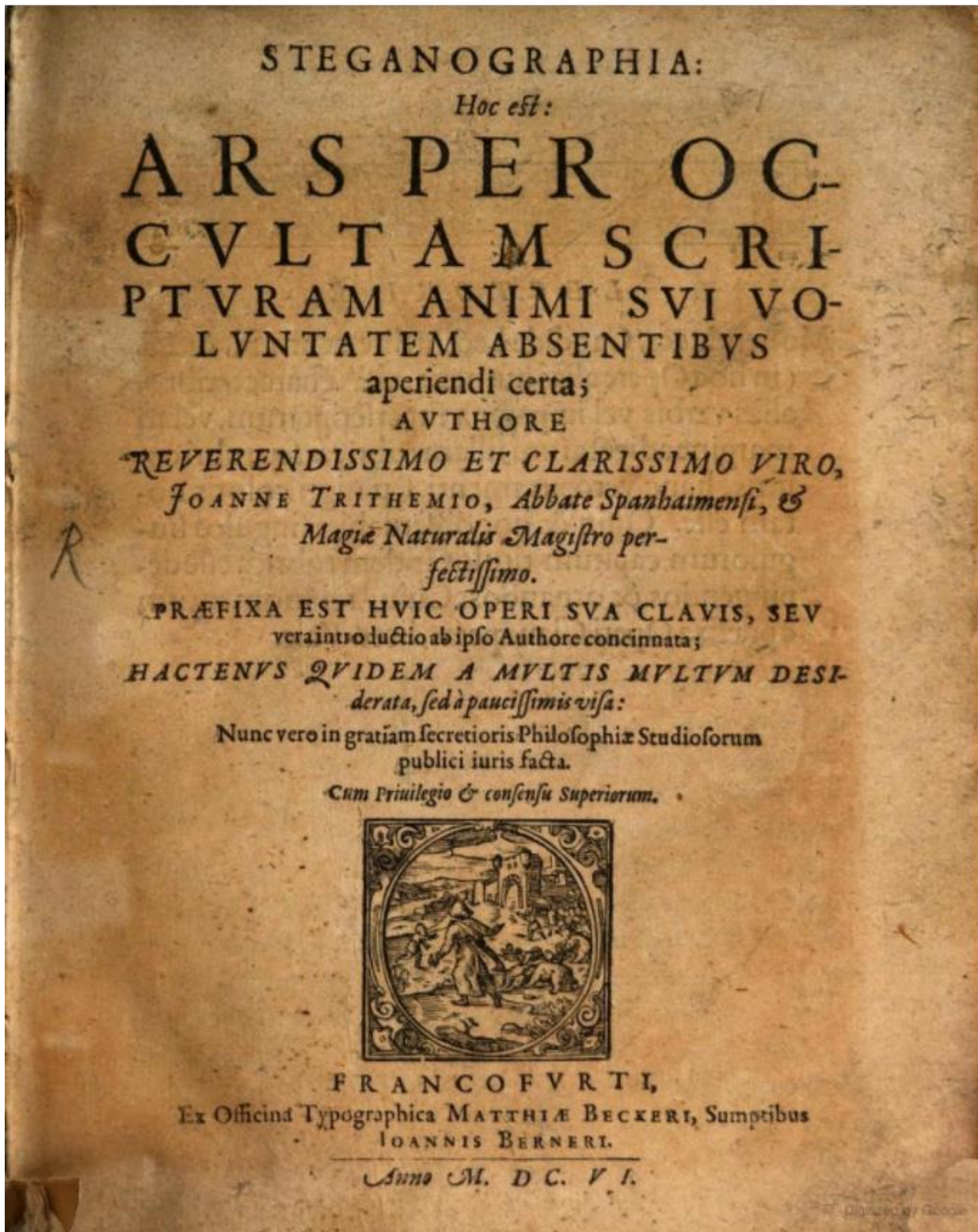
... and the European **P** and hieroglyphic **B** relationship ...

- **pedestrian** "foot" in English
- is rooted in **bat** "calf of the leg" in the hieroglyphic language

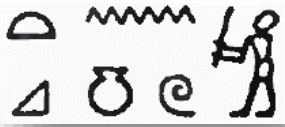
We can see this is also true with the European **V** and hieroglyphic **B/W** pronunciation relationship...

- **civil** (S+V) "of the people" in English
- **asoba** (S+B) "person" in Russian (as well as **soviet** in Russian)
- are all rooted in **seb/sew** "person" in the hieroglyphic language

WRITTEN ANCIENT GREEK IS A **STEGANOGRAPHIC** ANTI-WOMAN LANGUAGE



(Trithemius, Johannes. *Steganographia*, first published 1606, written c. 1499, cover reads: "Steganography: that is: The sure art of disclosing the intention of one's mind to those who are absent through secret writing")



Stegano = “Cage”

Since man first started communicating over written messages, the need for secrecy was in high demand. In the past, messages could easily be intercepted and since there were no secrecy devices, the third party was able to read the message. This all changed during the time of the Greeks, around 500 B.C., when Demaratus first used the technique of Steganography.

Steganography is the use of hiding a message so it looks like a message does not exist at all. The official definition, according to Dictionary.com, is hiding a secret message within a larger one in such a way that others cannot discern the presence of contents of the hidden message. The word Steganography derived from two Greek words steganos, meaning “covered,” and graphein, meaning “to write.”

Steganography, by Dean Lewandowski and Mike Palmisano

Etymology of “Stegano”

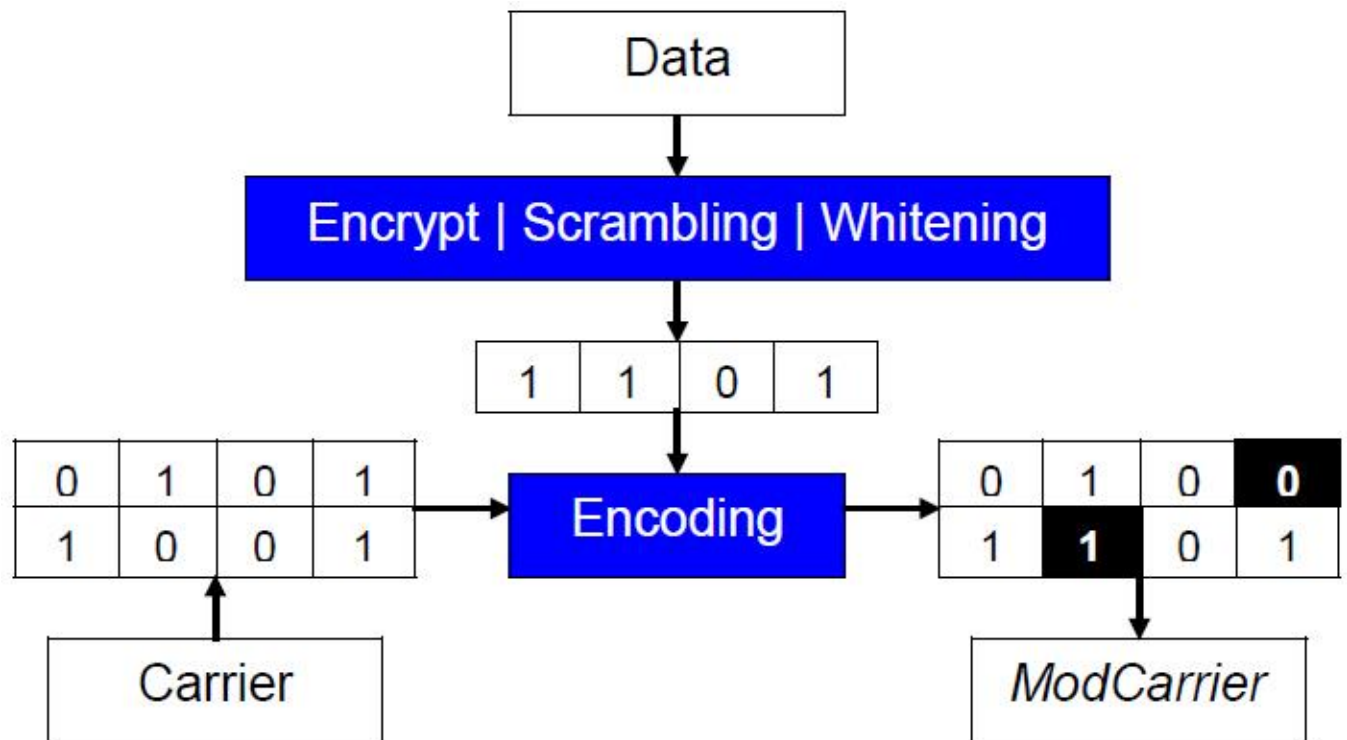
from Greek steganographic word:

- (s)tegano (στεγανός) covered

Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic root of “Stegano”

(S)T+G+N = D+G+N

- dagone (𓂏𓂛) corral, coop, cage (n.) (Tigrigna)



(Credit: Blackvisionit)

Steganography: Intentional Mistranslated Egyptian Hieroglyphic Words and Narrative

The very word *steganography* is an example of how the ancient Greek practice applied the technique even to this word. It is claimed that the first part of the word means “covered”, as in cloaked message, when the real purpose was to use women's writing against them, and *later women in the rest of the world*.

It also attempt at innocence, softening the blow of the word and what the practice of intentionally mistranslating ancient texts was really all about – vilifying women in order to plunder their farms wherever they could find them in the ancient world.

So the practice of steganography was not about cloaking, but was about *corralling and caging ancient Greek women*, confining them to their homes and preventing ancient Greek women from any longer participating in civil administration, business, production, trade, policing, and civil society.

In this way, steganography became an established way of *disguising the true underlying narrative of existing texts* mistranslated using the technique to invent supposed historical documents and moral/religious codes that *hide the actual underlying narrative*, from which the mistranslators got their *ideas for the new steganographic narrative*.

Women's Writing Uncovered Facts While Ancient Greek Men's Writing Hid Truth

"The official definition, according to Dictionary.com, is hiding a secret message within a larger one in such a way that others cannot discern the presence of contents of the hidden message."

"Steganography", by Dean Lewandowski and Mike Palmisano

Steganography made it appear that the underlying message did not exist, making the *mistranslators look innocent*, the mistranslators even claiming the *steganographic mistranslations were poetry*. This is the innocence the ancient Greek men sought to portray, with the entire world falling for the ruse.

But what ancient Egyptian women invented as a way to *report facts*, the ancient Greek men used to *deceive*. To be deceptive and fool whoever they could. And they used it against ancient Greek women first, as we will see, in order to vilify their own mothers, grandmothers and the other ancient Greek women. To cage them, *subjugate* them, and report women as the "*downfall of man*", and to plunder their farms.

After *caging, subjugating and stripping their own grandmothers and mothers* of their land, farms and markets, they set out plundering women's farms as far away as China, India, and later Lower Egypt, which as mentioned earlier, included today's Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and Tayma Desert of today's Saudi Arabia.

There are education systems around the world that keep girls out of school, preventing them from learning writing that they invented. But the truth is that slave masters always fear that their slaves will come back to haunt them. So, men today feel they cannot afford women to regain their rightful place again.

The ancient Greek men, continued by men today, reduced their nurturers (even blood female relatives) to slaves. And caretakers to robots. With *writing combined with steganography*, vile, narcissistic men destroyed the power of women with the very tool of writing that women invented to help populations survive. And now populations are all dying. It continues to this day.

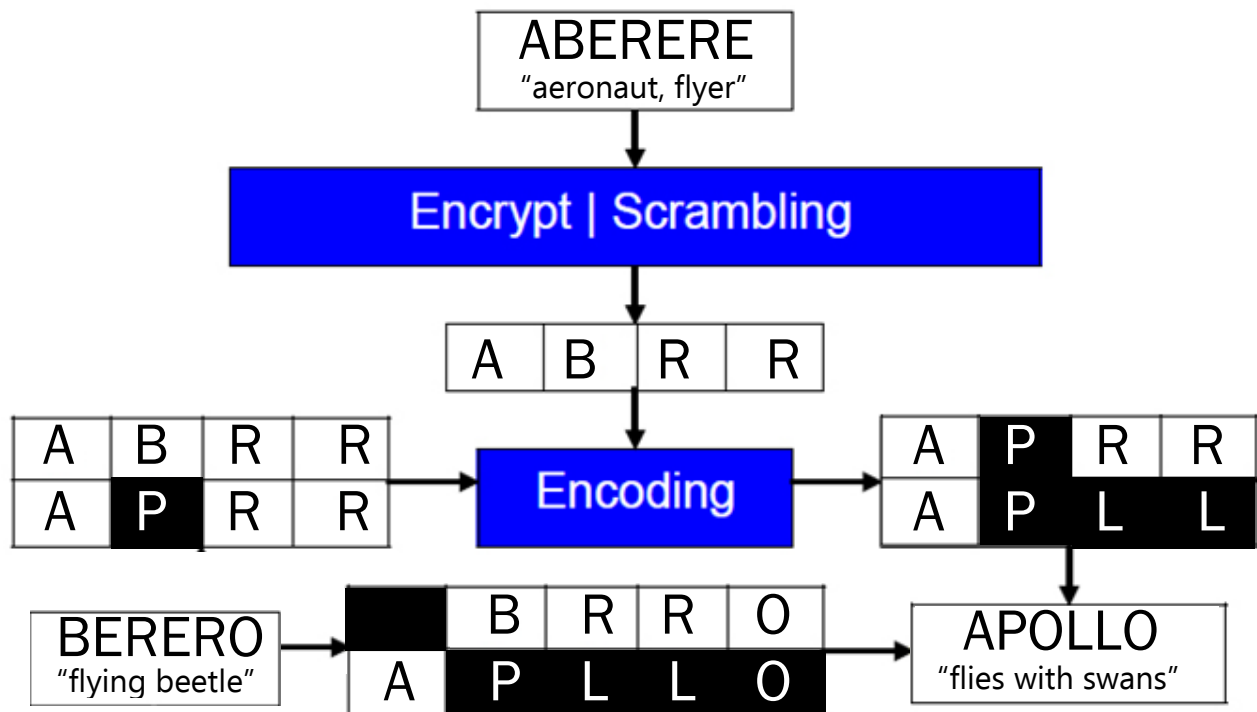
No, all those European words *are not rooted in Greek*, when written ancient Greek words are *steganographic words* of ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic words and therefore, misinterpretations. And to top it all off, those psychopaths wrote themselves in as the savior of the world. Psychopathic men cannot save the world. They cannot replace the 4.4 million year history of women.

Essential Steps in Steganography to Undo Truth

With this early form of *ancient Greek steganography*, there were 3 essential steps:

1. It was essential knowing how to read and write ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs, and therefore its imitator, written ancient Greek (the vocabulary of written ancient Greek is based on the vocabulary of the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic language);
2. Reducing the number of written Greek characters was also essential to further make it difficult to detect the true underlying message of a written narrative (written ancient Greek writing characters are based on Egyptian hieroglyphs, but Egyptian hieroglyphs contained over 3000 characters for precise messages);
3. Knowing the true underlying narrative, one could utilize the underlying words to compose a new narrative, thereby plagiarizing without detection. Even complete stories could be constructed in this way.

With this *earliest form of steganography*, those ancient Greeks who knew how to read and write (the very few) simply read the message to the wider population who did not know how to read (the many). Reading and writing was likely like magic. The general population, not knowing how to read, had no choice but to believe the interpretations provided, having no way to uncover the hidden truth.



In the example above, we can use at least two Egyptian hieroglyphic words to invent the story of *Apollo*, who was said to *fly through the sky pulled by swans*. In ancient Egyptian art, the *female scarab* is prominent (female dung beetle push the ball of dung).

Three Steganographic Steps to Invent Mythical Apollo from Women's Creator Role

There are only 3 steps to invent the name, attributes and character of *Apollo*...

1. Select the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic word **berero** for a flying “beetle” and the hieroglyphic word **aberere** for “flyer”;
2. Add the ending **-O** of *berero* to *aberere*;
3. Change the **R's** to the linguistically related **L**.

You can reinforce this with the double L's (LL), since the hieroglyphic word *la'eli* means “high, above”.

But to *further build the story*, and *further hide the underlying narrative*...

1. *Appropriate* the female characteristic of the dung beetle as “creator” (the act of the female dung beetle rolling the dung into a ball);
2. *Reverse the meaning*, arriving a “destroyer” from “creator”;
3. You are left with the *male* character *Apollo the Destroyer* from the *female creator dung beetle*.

Reversing meanings of underlying words was routinely done in written ancient Greek. And this is also how ancient Greek men misappropriated the roles and titles of women to recreate themselves in women's image.

Inventing Mythical Atlantis from a Shrine for an Egyptian Queen

The story of *Atlantis* is first mentioned in the book "Critias" by Plato the ancient Greek philosopher...

Atlantis (Ancient Greek: Ἀτλαντὶς νῆσος, romanized: Atlantîs nêsos, lit. 'island of Atlas') is a fictional island mentioned in Plato's works Timaeus and Critias as part of an allegory on the hubris of nations. In the story, Atlantis is described as a naval empire that ruled all Western parts of the known world, making it the literary counter-image of the Achaemenid Empire. After an ill-fated attempt to conquer "Ancient Athens," Atlantis falls out of favor with the deities and submerges into the Atlantic Ocean.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atlantis>

The story of Atlantis is actually a steganographic plagiarism of the underlying text. How do we arrive at uncovering the underlying hidden narrative about an ancient Egyptian queen?



(Photo source: Віщун)



Atlantis Island = “Endow Memorial Shrine [to] Queen”

Etymology of “Atlantis”

from Greek steganographic word:

- *atlantis* (Ἀτλαντίδος) “Atlantis” (written ancient Greek)

Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic root of “Atlantis”

A+T+L = A+D+L

- *A'dele* (𐤀𐤃𐤋) **endow** (v.) (Tigrigna)
+

N+T+S+O = M+T+S+B

- *metasebiya* (𐤌𐤕𐤔𐤁𐤊𐤏) **memorial** (adj.) (Amarigna)

Etymology of “Island”

from Greek steganographic word:

- *nísou* (νῆσου) island (small piece of land) (written ancient Greek)

Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic root of “Island”

N+S = N+S

- *n'U's* (𐤏𐤅𐤔) small (adj.) (Amarigna)

Note: *naos* (ναός) was the written ancient Greek word for “**shrine**”

Etymology of “King”

from Greek steganographic word:

- *basili* (βασιλῆς) “king” (written ancient Greek)

Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic root of “Island”

B+S+L = W+Z+R

- *weyzero* (𐤈𐤊𐤏𐤕𐤓) Mrs (**queen** mother) (adj.) (Amarigna)

750 BC GREEK THEOGONY MISINTERPRETS WORDS TO **VILIFY** WOMEN



(Photo credit: UnholyDemigod)

Ancient Greek Men Blamed Ancient Greek Women for the 400-Year Ancient Greek Famine

After the tortuous 400-year famine, referred to as the **Dark Greek Age** that ended around 850BC, ancient Greek men were desperate to revive Greece. Blaming the ancient Greek women farmers for the collapse of food supply, for the Greece famine, which in reality was caused by drought, women were stripped of their power and confined to the home.

Even thousands of years after the ancient Greek famine, Europe continued to experience famine regularly. Even though we now know today that it was actually drought that caused the ancient Greek famine, the damage has already been done to ancient women's rights, and European men were not going back to repair the damage. Nor are the rest of the men globally who today benefit from the damage done to women.

More recent European famines, which include the *Great European Famine* and *Irish Potato Famine*, have been a significant part of the series of European famines between the 1100s and 1600s (see list of famines https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_famines). These famines eventually led to the *abduction and enslavement of Irish peasants* and then later *African women rice farmers* from West African rice-growing countries to help alleviate both the *European famines* and famine in Jamestown.



The **Great European Famine** began in 1315 and lasted until 1317, with the people of Europe not having a steady food supply until about 1322 (Geoalliance.asu.edu). It was one of the one of the most severe catastrophes ever to strike Europe, having lived on in the minds of Europeans for centuries afterward (see "*The Great Famine*", William Chester Jordan).

(Photo credit Illustrated London News, December 22, 1849, Irish potato famine)

The So-Called Hesiod Theogony is Not Actually About Religion

The Theogony (Greek: Θεογονία, Theogonía, i.e. "the genealogy or birth of the gods") is a poem by Hesiod (8th–7th century BC) describing the origins and genealogies of the Greek gods, composed c. 730–700 BC. It is written in the Epic dialect of Ancient Greek and contains 1022 lines. It is one of the most important sources for the understanding of early Greek cosmology.

Hesiod's Theogony is a large-scale synthesis of a vast variety of local Greek traditions concerning the gods, organized as a narrative that tells how they came to be and how they established permanent control over the cosmos. It is the first known Greek mythical cosmogony. The initial state of the universe is chaos, a dark indefinite void considered a divine primordial condition from which everything else appeared.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theogony>

As we read earlier, the ancient Greek so-called *Hesiod Theogony* intentionally hides the history of Egypt's Queen *Mirtnesh* and her development of the ancient Egyptian *Tisha* farming region, using the cloaking technique referred to as *steganography*.

But then Ancient Greeks, such as Homer, were known to plagiarize ancient Egyptian texts, including Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey*...

They say that a certain Naucrates records that Phantasia, a woman from Memphis—a skilfull and inspired poetess and daughter of Nicarchus—, having composed works on the war in Ilias and the wandering of Odysseus, deposited the books in the sanctuary of Hephaestus in Memphis. Then (they say), after the poet (i.e. Homer) arrived, he took copies from a certain one of the sacred scribes, and at last composed the Iliad and the Odyssey. And some say either that he was an Egyptian poet, or that studying in (literally “frequenting”) Egypt, he was their pupil.

<https://thecampvs.com/2006/07/03/wherefore-art-thou-homer-and-not-say-phantasia/>

And worse, Homer is said to have had plagiarized an *Egyptian woman's* writing.

The So-Called Hesiod Theogony is Not Poetry

It is a mistranslation utilizing *steganography* to cloak the underlying text, which discusses the development and administration of the Lower Egypt farming region. In the hidden text, not only is Queen Mirtnesh's title as Weyzero "Mrs." Queen mother hidden, also is the name of the farming region, which was called the *Tisha* "bush, countryside"...



teshu

the nomes,

in the country,

𓂏𓂏

T'sha

bush land

(T)

𓂏𓂏

neway

property,

possession,

money

(A/T)

(from the Rosetta Stone, referring to the Tisha faming region)

The 750 BC so-called *Hesiod Theogony* claims to describe the origins and genealogies of the Greek gods. It does not. It is a significant written ancient Greek document, being that it is an accumulation and summation of ancient Greek men's feelings toward ancient Greeks women over the 100 years since the end of the 400-year ancient Greek famine.

The earliest existing manuscripts of the Theogony are said to date from the end of the 1200s. An early example is a manuscript found in Vaticanus, Greece in 1825, which dates to about 1310 based on watermarks.

Not only does the Hesiod Theogony summarize ancient Greek men's vilification of Greek women,,,

- It sets out men's intention to subjugate women in general (Zeus swallowed his pregnant wife to control [farm] reproduction), significantly put in written form
- It sets out a clear path toward resolving the famine's past (women are the downfall of men)
- It creates a new policy for ancient Greek men's future (plunder of women's farms will mitigate future famines)
- And it provides modern men with a basis to distrust women.

It should also be noted that this vilification of ancient Greek women wasn't only against ancient Greek women in general, but also against their own mothers and grandmothers, as grandmothers had prior and during the famine owned all the ancient Greek land, farms and therefore markets where the women sold their production and produce.

Mistranslated Words/Context of the Hesiod

Theogony Were to Vilify Women

Underlying text of Hesiod Theogony lines 600 – 605: ὅς κε γάμον φεύγων καὶ μέρμερα ἔργα γυναικῶν μὴ γῆμαι ἐθέλη ὀλοὸν δ' ἐπὶ γῆρας ἵκοιτο χήτει γηροκόμοιο

English steganographic intentional mistranslation: ***"Whoever avoids marriage and the sorrows that women cause, and will not wed, reaches deadly old age."***

Now let's retranslate the *underlying text*, to unravel the hidden meaning (actual words are in **red**)...

ὅς	κε	γάμον	φεύγων	καὶ	μέρμερα	ἔργα
		wedding	leave	and	sorrows	works
ἰζι	ἡ	ϣϣϣ	ῃῃῃ	ἡῃ	ϣϣϣ	ὀζῃ
izi	ke	qumena	bagoni	kea	mrmera	E'rhe
this	of	appearance	wagon, sled	and	inspector	make
(T)	(A)	(T)	(T)	(T)	(A)	(T)

γυναι-	-κ	-ῶν	μὴ	γῆμαι	ἐθέλη
of women				food	he wants
ϣῃῃ	ῃ	ϣϣῃ	ϣῃ	ῃῃ	ὀζῃ
wegen	KH'a	mehel	may	gan	A'dele
type, kind (of goods)	-to you	there	water	shipping jar	deliver, distribute
(A)	(T)	(T)	(T)	(A)	(T)

ὀλοὸν	δ'	ἐπὶ	γῆρας	ἵκοιτο	χήτει	γῆρας	κόμοιο
destructive	but	upon	old age	see	you have	old age	similar
ϣῃῃ	ῃῃῃ	ῃῃ	ῃῃῃ	ὀζῃ	ῃῃ	ῃῃῃ	ῃῃῃ
werawi	se'A'E'	alo	haraj	E'yta	SH'eT'e	haraj	CH'aena
monthly	oats	is, exists	auction	vision	sell	auction	load (n.)
(A)	(T)	(T)	(A/T)	(A)	(A)	(A/T)	(A)

Hidden meaning: "This appearance of the sled and the inspector to make for you there. Via water [Mediterranean/Nile River] in shipping jars to distribute monthly oats that exist at the auction, see and sell the auction loads."

Underlying text of Hesiod Theogony lines 605 – 610: ὃ γ' οὐ βιότου ἐπιδευῆς ζῶει, ἀποφθιμένου δὲ διὰ κτῆσιν δατέονται χηρωσταί

English steganographic intentional mistranslation: *“Without anyone to tend his years, and though he at least has no lack of livelihood while he lives, yet, when he is dead, his kinsfolk divide his possessions amongst them.”*

Now let's retranslate the *underlying text*, to unravel the hidden meaning (actual words are in **red**)...

ὃ	γ'	οὐ	βιότου life	ἐπιδευῆς in need	ζῶει live
			𐤁𐤏𐤏𐤕 wTS'it	𐤀𐤏𐤕𐤕𐤔 abSH'a'y	𐤕𐤕𐤔 zey
		awo yes	output	ma'am	goose (queen)
		(T)	(T)	(T)	(A)

ἀπο-	-φθι	-μένου	δὲ	διὰ	κ-
	sunken, die		but	for	
𐤀𐤏𐤕 habe	𐤁𐤏𐤏𐤕 weTS'a	𐤀𐤏𐤕 mana		𐤕𐤕𐤔 dew	𐤕𐤕𐤔 ke
provide	fulfill (ship)	windfall	that	pull up (harvest)	of
(T)	(T)	(T)	(T)	(T)	(T)

-τῇ	-σιν	δατέ	-ονταί	χηρωσταί
possession		divide among		widowed
𐤕𐤕𐤔 T'sha	𐤕𐤕𐤔 S'un	𐤕𐤕𐤔 SH'eT'e	𐤕𐤕𐤔 nata	𐤕𐤕𐤔 quraTS'
bush (Lower Egypt)	needy (to customers)	sell	her	portion
(T)	(T)	(A)	(T)	(T)

Hidden meaning: “Yes, the output of ma'am queen mother, provide fullment [of the] windfall harvested in the Tisha Lower Egypt farming region, for the needy to whom she will sell her portion [in the markets]..”

Word by word, let's see how the underlying words were changed, to hide then true translation of the underlying text. The justification is that the two words in each set are related.

Here are the mistranslators' *steganographic justifications* for each change in meaning, based on slight and *related pronunciation variations* ...

Wedding guests make an **appearance**

A **sled** leaves with **goods** on it

An **inspector** brings **sorrows**

Works produce goods that are **made**

Women are a **type** of human

Food is shipped in **jars**

What is harvested to sell at the farm **auction** will reach **old age** and perish quickly

What is **upon** something does **exist**

What is **delivered** is what a person **wants**

Seeing is **vision**

A merchant **sells** what she **has**

There are **similar** items bundled together in a **load** of farm produce

Farm **output** is a plant **life**

The **abshay zey** "goose" represented ancient **madam Egyptian queen** mothers who **lived**

Ships that **fulfilled** trade were capable of **sinking**

Produce that is **for** somebody is **harvested**

The **Tisha** farming region in the bush (**countryside**) was a **possession** of ancient Egypt

Selling is to **divide** portions amongst buyers

Widowed relations to a quantity or **portion**

DESCRIPTIONS **AS NAMES** OF ANCIENT GREEK MYTHICAL WOMEN

Names of Mythical Ancient Greek Women Invented by Ancient Greek Men

In the names of ancient Greek mythical women, the names may appear to be positive. But the reality is that they are the extreme, and therefore portrayed negative aspects.

Mythical *Aphrodite* could have been invented as “love”, instead they attribute “lust” to her. Mythical *Eos* could have been invented as a woman exploring her love possibilities, but instead she is “double dealing” (although men who have different romantic partners over time aren’t portrayed negatively).

As women likely for our entire 4.4 million year fossil record were responsible for agriculture, evidenced by the written record of ancient societies where women were “Mother, Owner, Commander”, this was true in ancient Greece, as well. And it was true prior to and during the 400-year ancient Greek famine.

We know that ancient Greek women prior to the famine were “Mother, Owner, Commander” because of the women’s titles in written ancient Greek, *basilinna* and *basilissa*...

- Written Ancient Greek: *Basili* (βασιλιάς) queen (Greek)
- Egyptian hieroglyphic: *Weyzero* (𓂏𓂐𓂱𓂲) Mrs. (queen mother) (Amarigna/Tigrigna)
- Written Ancient Greek: *Basilissa* (βασίλισσα) queen mother owner
- Egyptian hieroglyphic: *Weyzero Azazi* (𓂏𓂐𓂱𓂲 𓂏𓂱𓂲) Queen Mother. Commander
- Written Ancient Greek: *Basilinna* (βασιλίννα) queen mother owner (Greek)
- Egyptian hieroglyphic: *Weyzero Wenani* (𓂏𓂐𓂱𓂲 𓂏𓂱𓂲𓂏𓂱𓂲) Queen Mother Owner

As we will see with the ancient Greek myths about the women Pandora and Eris, women will be portrayed in the Hesiod Theogony as the hoarders of food during the ancient Greek famine. They will be portrayed as women responsible for withholding food from men during the famine.



(Photo source: Shonagon)



Artemis = “Have a Baby”

In ancient Greek religion and mythology, Artemis (Greek: Ἄρτεμις) is the goddess of the hunt, the wilderness, wild animals, nature, vegetation, childbirth, care of children, and chastity. In later times, she was identified with Selene, the personification of the Moon.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artemis>

Etymology of “Artemis”

from Greek steganographic word:

- *artemis* (Ἄρτεμις) child birth (written ancient Greek)

Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic root of “Artemis”

A+R+T = W+L+D

- *weled* (ⲱⲗⲉⲃ) have a baby (n.) (Amarigna/Tigrigna)



(Photo credit: Marie-Lan Nguyen)



Aphrodite (Venus) = “Degrade”

Aphrodite is an ancient Greek goddess associated with love, lust, beauty, pleasure, passion, procreation, and as her syncretized Roman goddess counterpart Venus, desire, sex, fertility, prosperity, and victory. Aphrodite's major symbols include seashells, myrtles, roses, doves, sparrows, and swans.

She was also the patron goddess of prostitutes, an association which led early scholars to propose the concept of "sacred prostitution" in Greco-Roman culture, an idea which is now generally seen as erroneous.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aphrodite>

Etymology of “Aphrodite”

from Greek steganographic word:

- *aphrodite* (ἀφρός) prostitute (written ancient Greek)

Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic root of “Aphrodite”

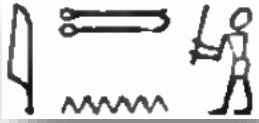
A+F+R+D = A+W+R+D

awarede (ⲁⲡⲣⲉ) degrade, insult, bring down (v.) (Amarigna)

also:

- *welēde* (ⲱⲗⲉ) beget, procreate, reproduce, breed (v.) (Amarigna/Tigrigna)





Athena = “Fortify”

Athena or Athene, often given the epithet Pallas, is an ancient Greek goddess associated with wisdom, warfare, and handicraft who was later syncretized with the Roman goddess Minerva. Athena was regarded as the patron and protectress of various cities across Greece, particularly the city of Athens, from which she most likely received her name.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Athena>

Etymology of “Athena”

from Greek steganographic word:

- *athena* (Ἀθηνᾶ) protectress (written ancient Greek)

Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic root of “Athena”

A+TH+N = A+TS+N

- *aTS'ne'A'* (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎣) “fortify” (v.) (Tigrigna)

also:

- *aTS'n'A'* (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎣) “analysis” (n.) (Tigrigna)



(Photo credit: Wilhelm Heinrich Roscher)



Dione (Diana) = “Hunter”

Dione (Ancient Greek: Διώνη, romanized: Diṓnē) is the name of four women in ancient Greek mythology...

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dione_\(mythology\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dione_(mythology))

Etymology of “Dione/Diana”

from Greek steganographic word:

- *diana* (Διώνη) hunter (written ancient Greek)

Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic root of “Dione”

D+N = A+D+N

- *adany* (𐩣𐩢𐩣) hunter (n.) (Amarigna)



(Photo credit Mark Landon)



Eos = “Double Dealing”

In ancient Greek mythology and religion, Eos (Ionic and Homeric Greek Ἠώς Ἑώς, Attic Ἐως Héōs, "dawn") is the goddess and personification of the dawn, who rose each morning from her home at the edge of the river Oceanus to deliver light and disperse the night. In Greek tradition and poetry, she is characterized as a goddess with a great sexual appetite, who took numerous human lovers for her own satisfaction and bore them several children.

In surviving tradition, Aphrodite is the culprit behind Eos' numerous love affairs, having cursed the goddess with insatiable lust for mortal men.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eos>

Etymology of “Eos”

from Greek steganographic word:

- eos (Ἠώς) dawn, deliver light and disperse the night (written ancient Greek)

Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic root of “Eos”

E+O+S = G+W+H

- gewah (ꜥꜣꜥ) double dealing (v.) (Tigrigna)



(Photo credit: Berlin Antikensammlung, Eris mother of famine and men's strife during the ancient Greek famine)



Eris = “Befoul”

Eris is the daughter of Nyx, or Zeus and Hera, and the sister of Ares, the Greek god of war, who she often accompanied into battle, riding alongside him in his chariot... Throughout Greek mythology, Eris is portrayed as a mean figure and a troublemaker. She is avoided by many of her fellow gods and goddesses.

*And hateful strife gave birth to wretched Work,
Forgetfulness, and Famine, tearful Pains,
Battles and Fights, Murders, Killings of men,
Quarrels and Lies and Stories and Disputes,
And Oath, who brings most grief to men on earth
When anyone swears falsely, knowing it.
(Hesiod, Theogony, 225-230)*

<https://www.worldhistory.org/Eris>

Etymology of “Eris”

from Greek steganographic word:

- eris (Ἔρις) troublemaker (written ancient Greek)

Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic root of “Eris”

E+R+S = A+R+S+H

- arsehe (𐎠𐎼𐎷𐎡𐎴) befoul, mess about (v.) (Tigrigna)



(Photo riditt8Roscher W. H.)



Gaia = “Place”

In Greek mythology, Gaia (Ancient Greek: Γαῖα) is the personification of Earth. Gaia is the ancestral mother—sometimes parthenogenic—of all life.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gaia>.

Etymology of “Gaia”

from Greek steganographic word:

- *gaia* (Γαῖα) land, Earth (written ancient Greek)

Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic root of “Gaia”

G+A+I = G+A+Y

- *gaey* (𓆎𓅓) place (n.) (Amarigna)



(Photo credit: Bertel Thorvaldsen)



Hebe = “Give”

Hebe (Ancient Greek: Ἥβη), in ancient Greek religion and mythology, often given the epithet Ganymeda (meaning "Gladdening Princess") is the goddess of youth or of the prime of life. She functioned as the cupbearer for the gods and goddesses of Mount Olympus, serving their nectar and ambrosia.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hebe_\(mythology\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hebe_(mythology))

Etymology of “Hebe”

from Greek steganographic word:

- *hebe* (Ἥβη) gladdening (written ancient Greek)

Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic root of “Hebe”

H+B = H+B

- *habe* (𐤁𐤍) give, donate, offer, provide (v.) (Tigrina)



(Photo credit: Jastrow)



Hera = “Protect”

In ancient Greek religion, Hera (Greek: “Ἥρα, “Ἥρη in Ionic and Homeric Greek) is the goddess of marriage, women, and family, and the protector of women during childbirth.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hera>

Etymology of “Hera”

from Greek steganographic word:

- *hera* (“Ἥρη) protector of women in childbirth (written ancient Greek)

Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic root of “Hera”

H+R = H+L+W

- *helawi* (ḥlwp) protector (n.) (Tigrigna)



(Photo credit: Illustrated by Engravings on Wood)



Leto = “Natal”

In ancient Greek mythology and religion, Leto (Ancient Greek: Λητώ) is a goddess and the mother of Apollo and Artemis... Classical Greek myths record little about Leto other than her pregnancy and search for a place where she could give birth.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leto>

Etymology of “Leto”

from Greek steganographic word:

- *leto* (Λητώ) searched for a place where she could give birth (written ancient Greek)

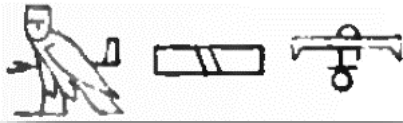
Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic root of “Leto”

L+T+O = L+D+T+W

- *Idetawi* (𐩈𐩣𐩆𐩣𐩆) natal, relating to the place or time of one's birth (v.) (Tigrigna)



(Photo credit: Sailko)



Nyx = “Be Late”

In Greek mythology, Nyx (Ancient Greek: Νύξ Nýx) is the goddess and personification of the night. In Hesiod's Theogony, she is the offspring of Chaos, and the mother of Aether and Hemera (Day) by Erebus (Darkness). By herself, she produces a brood of children which are personifications of primarily negative forces. She features in a number of early cosmogonies, which place her as one of the first deities to exist.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nyx>

Etymology of “Nyx”

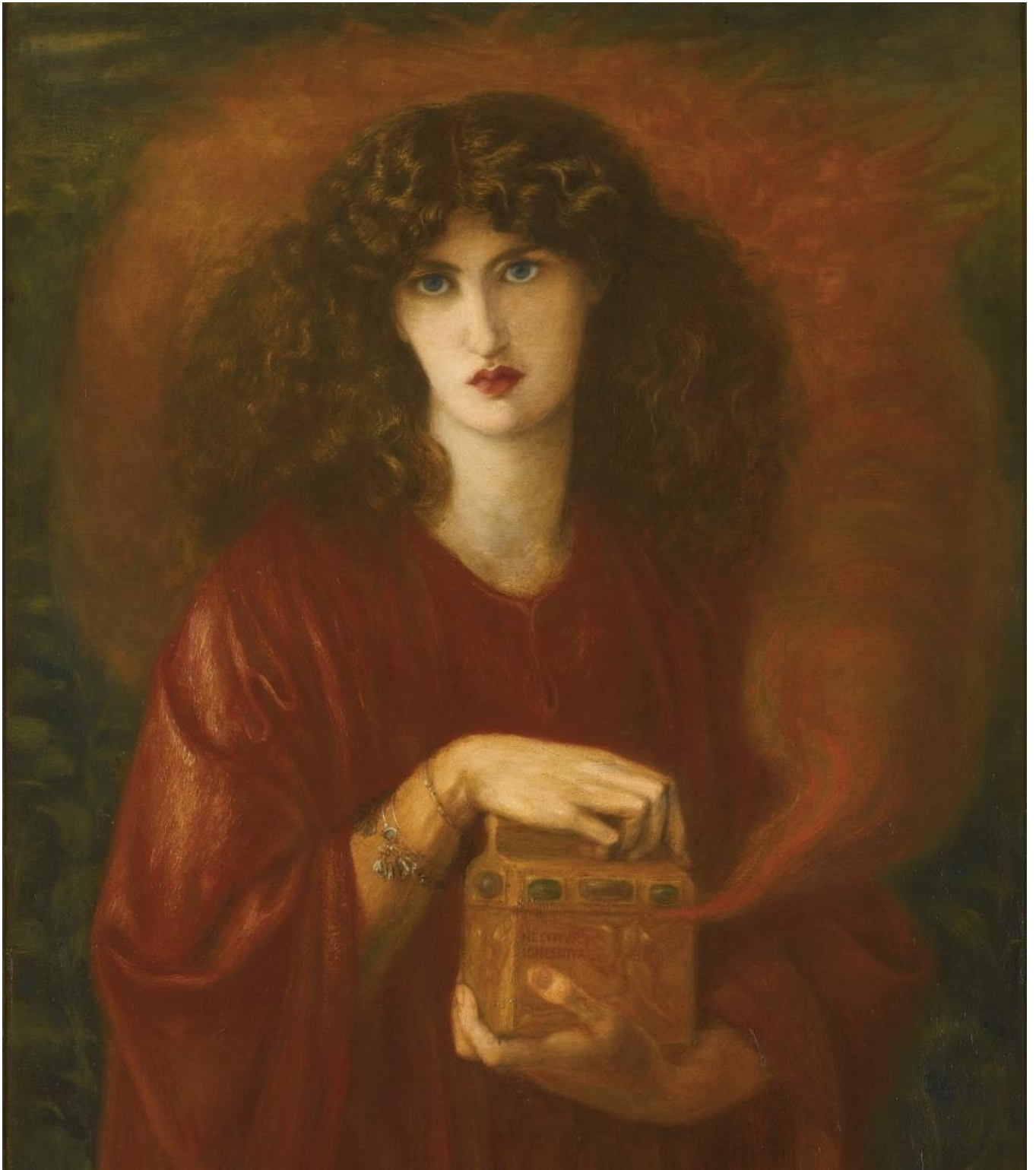
from Greek steganographic word:

- nyx (νύξ) night (written ancient Greek)

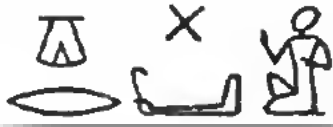
Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic root of “Nyx”

N+X = M+SH

- meshe (𓄿𓂏) be late (evening) (v.) (Amarigna)



(Photo credit: Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Sotheby's, London)



Pandora = “Steal All of It”

In Greek mythology, Pandora (Greek: Πανδώρα, derived from πᾶν, pān, i.e. "all" and δῶρον, dōron, i.e. "gift", thus "the all-endowed", "all-gifted" or "all-giving") was the first human woman created by Hephaestus on the instructions of Zeus. As Hesiod related it, each god cooperated by giving her unique gifts.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pandora>

Etymology of “Pandora”

from Greek steganographic words:

- *pan* (πᾶν) all, entirety (written ancient Greek)
- +
- *dora* (δῶρα) present, gift, bonus, boon (written ancient Greek)

Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic root of “Pandora”

M+G+S = M+G+Z

Egyptian hieroglyphic word: *wn* (𓏏𓏏) etcetera (and the rest) (n.) (Tigrigna)

+

Egyptian hieroglyphic word: *g^wehale* (𓆎𓆏𓆏) steal, plunder, hijack (v.) (Tigrigna)

Note: Having portrayed women as withholding food from the ancient Greek men during the 400-year famine, *Pandora* was developed as a woman who released strife among the ancient Greek men. At the bottom of her box was food she hid for the children to eat.



(Photo source: Murray, A. S. - Alexander Stuart, 1841-1904)



Rhea = “Vision, Sight”

Rhea or Rheia (Ancient Greek: 'Ρέα or 'Ρεία) is a mother goddess in ancient Greek religion and mythology... Following Zeus's defeat of Cronus and the rise of the Olympian gods into power, Rhea withdraws from her role as the queen of the gods to become a supporting figure on Mount Olympus.

When Cronus learnt that he was destined to be overthrown by one of his children like his father before him, he swallowed all the children Rhea bore as soon as they were born... In early traditions, she is known as "the mother of gods" and therefore is strongly associated with Gaia and Cybele, who have similar functions. The classical Greeks saw her as the mother of the Olympian gods and goddesses.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rhea>

Etymology of “Rhea”

from Greek steganographic word:

- *rhea* (rhéo) flow, discharge (queen) (written ancient Greek)

Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic root of “Rhea”

R+E+A = R+A+E

- *ra'ey* (𓂏𓂐𓂏) sight, vision (n.) (Amarigna/Tigrigna)

Note: The goose and goose eye (ra'ey) symbolize the queen mother in ancient Egypt art. And what's all this ancient Greek men *swallowing of pregnant women and women's children*, which we will also see of the mythical Zeus.



(Photo credit: Marie-Lan Nguyen)



Selene = “Horned”

In ancient Greek mythology and religion, Selene (Greek: Σελήνη) is the goddess and personification of the Moon.

The name "Selene" is derived from the Greek noun selas (σέλας), meaning "light, brightness, gleam". In the Doric and Aeolic dialects, her name was also spelled Σελάνα (Selána) and Σελάννα (Selánna) respectively.

In late accounts, Selene (like the moon itself) is often described as having horns. The Orphic Hymn to Selene addresses her as “O bull-horned Moon”.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Selene>

Etymology of “Selene”

from Greek steganographic word:

- sela (σέλας) light (written ancient Greek)

Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic root of “Selene”

S+L = CH+R

- CH’ura (𓆎𓅓𓏏𓏏) ray, beam (n.) (Tigrigna)

also:

- qerni (𓆎𓅓𓏏𓏏) horns (n.) (Tigrigna)



((Photo credit: Leo1701))



Themis = “Judge”

In Greek mythology and religion, Themis (Ancient Greek: Θέμις) is the goddess and personification of justice, divine order, law, and custom.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Themis>

Etymology of “Themis”

from Greek steganographic word:

- *themis* (Θέμις) justice, justice, law, custom (written ancient Greek)

Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic root of “Themis”

M+G+S = M+G+Z

- *danya* (𓂏𓂐) judge (n.) (Amarigna/Tigrigna)



(Photo credit: Joseph Paelinck)



Muse = “Authority”

In ancient Greek religion and mythology, the Muses (Ancient Greek: Μοῦσαι, Greek: Μούσες) are the inspirational goddesses of literature, science, and the arts. They were considered the source of the knowledge embodied in the poetry, lyric songs, and myths that were related orally for centuries in ancient Greek culture.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muses>

Etymology of “Muse”

from Greek steganographic word:

- *muse* (Μούσες) entirety (written ancient Greek)

Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic root of “Muse”

M+S = M+Z

- *mezi* (𓄏𓆎) authority (n.) (Tigrigna)

DESCRIPTIONS **AS WOMEN** OF ANCIENT GREEK MYTHICAL MEN

Ancient Egyptian Men Took on Roles of Women

Becoming Women

As we can see in the names/descriptions assigned to mythical women, by the ancient Greek male mistranslators, that scandalize and vilify women, the same is not true for the names/descriptions of ancient Greek mythical men. The roles of mythical ancient Greek men were roles of women.

Not only did ancient Greek men covert the roles of women, they wanted their power as well. And in the end, they chose to become women, by misappropriating the traditional roles of women likely from the past millions of year of human existence.

Zeus assumes the role of an *ancient Egyptian queen mother*, owner of the land, farms, and markets where they sold their produce and production. The queen mother was also commander of the military forces, to protect her land, farms and markets.

Ares assumes the role as *mother*, provider of food through seizing neighboring and distant lands to bring back food from the spoils of war.

Poseidon assumes the role as a weyzero "Mrs." Queen mother, who in ancient Egyptian art is portrayed by a *wasda stick*, used to hang meat and reach high places. The weyzero title (referred to as *Wosret* by Egyptologists) of the queen mother is symbolized by this *wasda stick* on top of her head with bows, arrows, and spear in her hand.

Apollo, who flies through the air pulled by swans, takes on the role of the *female dung beetle*, symbolized by the ancient Egyptian scarab, *berero* "beetle". Female dung beetles push the ball of dung from behind and this depiction is prevalent in ancient Egyptian iconography.

Cronus takes on the *female scorpion* of ancient Egyptian iconography, holding a sythe in his hand, symbolizing the single prong of the female scorpion depicted in ancient Egyptian art.

Let's see how steganography was utilized to misappropriate women's roles to the invented male mythical characters.



(Photo credit: Zde)



Apollo = “Aeronaut”

Apollo is one of the Olympian deities in classical Greek and Roman religion and Greek and Roman mythology. Apollo has been recognized as a god of archery, music and dance, truth and prophecy, healing and diseases, the Sun and light, poetry, and more.... From his father Zeus, Apollo received a golden headband and a chariot driven by swans.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apollo>

Etymology of “Apollo”

Greek steganographic word:

- *apollo* (Ἀπόλλων) fly across the sky (written ancient Greek)

Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic root of “Apollo”

A+P+L+L = A+B+R+R

- *abrere* (𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣) aeronaut (n.) (Amarigna)

The scarab in ancient Egyptian iconography represents many aspects of ancient Egyptian societal life, from burial to flight into heaven. The word scarab is berero “beetle”...

- berero (𓆎𓅓𓏏) beetle (n.) (Amarigna)

Here again the scarab is a female, in that a female dung beetle pushes the ball (depicted in ancient Egyptian art), whereas a male pulls it...



(Photo source: Rogers Fund, 1930)

“The researchers found that beetles divided the tasks depending on their sex: while the females pushed the dung ball from behind, the males pulled it from out front — working in tandem to roll the dung ball over barriers more quickly than they could when working alone.”

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/science/2024/01/18/dung-beetle-ball-roll-study/>



(Photo credit: Ludovisi Collection)



Ares = “War”

Ares (Ancient Greek: Ἄρης) is the Greek god of war and courage... He embodies the physical valor necessary for success in war but can also personify sheer brutality and bloodlust, in contrast to his sister Athena, whose martial functions include military strategy and generalship. An association with Ares endows places, objects, and other deities with a savage, dangerous, or militarized quality.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ares>

Etymology of “Ares”

from Greek steganographic word:

- *ares* (Ἄρης) war (written ancient Greek)

Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic root of “Ares”

A+R+S = W+R+S

- *werese* (𓂏𓂲𓂏) seize, impound, confiscate, inherit (v.) (Tigrigna)

Note: In ancient days, inheritance is *matriarchal (through women)*

also:

- *qalsi* (𓂏𓂲𓂏) war (n.) (Tigrigna)

Philosophy and Philis(tine) is Welese “Seize”

Welese is also the accurate pronunciation of...

- The word *Philosophy* (both instances of PH are actually W – *welesawi* “the seizers, the plunderers, the colonizers”), that is why in the *war doctrine of philosophy* is it okay to plunder your neighbors’ farms if you are hungry
- The name *Philistine*, who were originally a Greek immigrant group...

There is compelling evidence to suggest that Philistines originated from a Greek immigrant group from the Aegean. The immigrant group settled in Canaan around 1175 BC during the Late Bronze Age collapse.

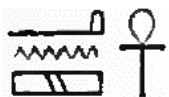
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philistines>

Ares is Qalsi “War”

So we see how the ancient Greek men arrived at the name/description as “war”, by changing the pronunciation of Q to a vowel. So then how do we arrive closer to the implication of the savagery of Ares? Because it was a celebration of men.

If we begin with the A (vowel) and recognize that not only can it linguistically be related with Q/K/CH pronunciations, the A can also be related through a different way to the W pronunciation. And here we have the ruthlessness of the ancient Greek men, to plunder their way across the globe, recognized in the philosophy war doctrine: *it is okay to plunder your neighbors’ farms if you’re hungry*.

This brings use to *ares* from the hieroglyphic word *werese* “seize”, representing the ancient plunder of lands and the modern colonization of lands, territories and countries around the world today. Its connection with *farming* is the word *arese*, “plow, til”...



arese (𐀀𐀃𐀆) plow, til (n.) (Amarigna)

Not only plowing, but also the hieroglyphic word for “farm”, *irsha* and “person who plows”, *arash*...

- *irsha* (𐀀𐀃𐀆) “farm”
- *arash* (𐀀𐀃𐀆) “person who plows”

Werese Means War

Werese is the true word and meaning hidden behind the philosophy, W as the PH pronunciation (the linguistic relationship between W/F/B). As the etymology of the word *war* shows, it is rooted in the Proto-Indo-European word *wers* “to confuse, mix up, bring into confusion”.

war (n.)

*late Old English wyrre, werre "large-scale military conflict," from Old North French werre "war" (Old French guerre "difficulty, dispute; hostility; fight, combat, war;" Modern French guerre), from Frankish *werra, from Proto-Germanic *werz-a- (source also of Old Saxon werran, Old High German werran, German verwirren "to confuse, perplex"), said in Watkins to be from PIE *wers- (1) "to confuse, mix up," suggesting the original sense was "bring into confusion."*

<https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=war>

So there we have it in the etymology of *war*, Proto-Indo-European *wers* is “to confuse, mix up, bring into confusion”, and thus *welese/welesawi*. That means philosophy is in reality a *war doctrine*.



-awi = person of

The hieroglyphic chick is the hieroglyphic -awi suffix, meaning “person of/people of”, and therefore the hidden pronunciation is *welesawi* “we are the people who seize”...

- Ancient Greek Steganographic word *philosophy* = F+L+S+F
- Actual ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic word *weresawi* = W+L+S+W

Note: In the opposite manner of *irsha* “farm”/*aresh* “farmer” representing women’s *peaceful farming for food*, the ancient Greek men misappropriated the word as *Ares* as *violent invading, seizing, colonizing and plundering for food*.



(Photo credit: Giovanni Francesco Romanelli)



Cronos = “Prong”

In Ancient Greek religion and mythology, Cronus, Cronos, or Kronos (Greek: Κρόνος, Krónos) was the leader and youngest of the first generation of Titans, the divine descendants of the primordial Gaia (Mother Earth) and Uranus (Father Sky). He overthrew his father and ruled during the mythological Golden Age until he was overthrown by his son Zeus and imprisoned in Tartarus.

Cronus was usually depicted with a harpe, scythe, or sickle, which was the instrument he used to castrate and depose Uranus, his father... After securing his place as the new king of gods, Cronus learned from Gaia and Uranus that he was destined to be overcome by his own children, just as he had overthrown his father.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cronus>

Etymology of “Cronos”

from Greek steganographic word:

- *cronus* (Κρόνος) sickle (written ancient Greek)

Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic root of “Cronos”

C+R+N = Q+R+N

- *qarana* (𓆎𓅓𓏏𓏂) tine, prong on a fork or pitchfork (n.) (Tlgrigna)

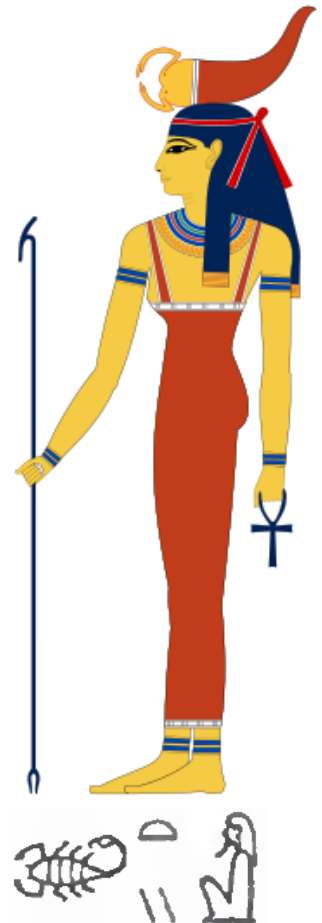
Interestingly enough, to construct the *Cronus* name/description, the ancient Greek men referenced the *scorpion*, depicted in ancient Egyptian art as a *woman with a single piercing prong...*



(Photo credit: Francesco Bini)



seqore (𓂏𓂐𓂑) puncture (v.) (Amarigna)



Seqoret (referred to as Serket by Egyptologists)



(Photo credit: Neoclassicism Enthusiast)



Helius = “Guardian”

In ancient Greek religion and mythology, Helios (Ancient Greek: ἥλιος, Homeric Greek: Ἡέλιος) is the god who personifies the Sun. His name is also Latinized as Helius, and he is often given the epithets Hyperion ("the one above") and Phaethon ("the shining"). Helios is often depicted in art with a radiant crown and driving a horse-drawn chariot through the sky. He was a guardian of oaths and also the god of sight.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Helios>

Etymology of “Helius”

from Greek steganographic word:

- *helios* (ἥλιος) guardian (written ancient Greek)

Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic root of “Helius”

H+L+U = H+L+W

- *halawi* (ḥꜣꜣꜣ) guardian (n.) (Tigrigna)

As the god of sight, he holds the goose eye of the ancient Egyptian queen mother behind his head, in a similar way of the ancient Egyptian female cobra, *Merzit*, wrapped around the eye of the goose. In this way, the L of *Helios* is hiding the R of *ra'ey* "vision, sight", which symbolizes the queen mother's scribes reporting in writing everything going on in her land, in her farms, production facilities, and her markets where she sells what she produces.

In ancient Egyptian iconography, *Merzit* represents the women who provide the essential food to prolong life.

Below we see *Queen Nefertiti* as the *htsan* "child" (referred to as the *aten* by Egyptologists), queen mother in her own land *Akhetaten*...



(Photo credit: Osama Shukir Muhammed Amin FRCP)



(Photo credit: Dosseman)

Poseidon = “Take”

Poseidon (Greek: Ποσειδῶν) is one of the Twelve Olympians in ancient Greek religion and mythology, presiding over the sea, storms, earthquakes and horses. He was the protector of seafarers and the guardian of many Hellenic cities and colonies.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poseidon>

Etymology of “Poseidon”

from Greek steganographic word:

- *poseidon* (Ποσειδῶν) guardian (written ancient Greek)

Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic root of “Poseidon”

P+S+D = W+S+D

- *wesede* (𓂏𓂣𓂰) take (v.) (Amarigna)

What Poseidon holds in his hand is a symbol of the Weyzero "Mrs." Queen Mother of ancient Egypt as *Mazez/Azazi* "commander" (the source word for the ancient Greek invention of *Amazon* fighting women).

The stick is called a *wasda stick*. The root of the Egyptian hieroglyphic word *wasda* is *wesede* "take".



Weyzero "Mrs." Queen mother (referred to as Wosret by Egyptologists)



(Photo credit: Marcus Cyron)



Zeus = “Queen Mother”

Zeus (Greek: Ζεύς) is the sky and thunder god in ancient Greek religion and mythology, who rules as king of the gods on Mount Olympus... He swallows each child as soon as they are born, having received a prophecy from his parents, Gaia and Uranus, that one of his own children is destined to one day overthrow him as he overthrew his father.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zeus>

Etymology of “Zeus”

from Greek steganographic word:

- zeus (Ζεύς) king (written ancient Greek)

Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic root of “Zeus”

M+G+S = M+G+Z

- zey (Hꜥ) goose (queen) (n.) (Amarigna)

In Egyptian hieroglyphs, the word zey is the word for “goose”, which represents the queen mother.

- Zeus = zey “goose” (Queen Mother)



zera'e (HꜣA) ancestor (f.)
She's a mother!



mazez (ꜣHꜣ) to command
She's the commander!



(Photo credit: Keven Law)



(Photo credit: Rama)

The Truth is Women Are the Creators of Life and Uplifters of Mankind

On and on, over and over, the names/descriptions assigned to ancient Greek male mythological characters show the Greek men's desire to be women, with all the power and dominance ancient women reserved. As we can see in the Hesiod Theogony, the ancient Greek men did not only assume women's traditional roles, *they became women*.

But since this book is a celebration of *women, ancient women's rights and women's roles in ancient times*, we will not waste any further pages examining the ancient Greek men's mythical characters and their misappropriation of women's roles. Men have their role in society, but it is not to subjugate and women.

Suffice it to say, women are the true creators of populations, as women *bear the children, are first to feed the children, are first to protect them, and are the children's first teachers*. And men were boys before they were men, children to women.

So men need to have the respect they had for their mothers when they were being nurtured by their mothers, before they became women-vilifying men.

“This book shows how ancient Greek men, after the 400-year ancient Greek famine of 1250 BC – 850 BC, remade themselves as women, plundering women’s roles, women’s titles, and women’s farms.”

Mythical Apollo



Female Berero Dung Beetle (Scarab)



Zeus, Apollo, Cronus and many other ancient Greek mythical men assumed either women’s roles, titles, or both. Apollo is invented to assume the role of the ancient Egyptian female scarab that takes flight across the sky. Apollo is invented and written as being pulled across the sky by swans.

“This book is a must-read for women around the world who wonder how and when they began their loss of women’s rights. When Ancient Greek women lost their rights, it was the beginning of the end for all women and girls worldwide.”