

The Early History of the Edomites

© *Carl D. Franklin*

December 12, 1990

May 7, 1998

September 21, 2006

The Early Semites

	Noah	
	*	
	Shem	Ethnic Group
	*	
	*	
	Elam	the Elamites
	Asshur	the Assyrians
*****	Arphaxad	the Hebrews
*	Lud	the Ludites
*	Aram *****	the Arameans
*	*	
*	*	
Selah	Uz	
*	Hul	
*	Gether	the Goths
*	Mash *****	
*		*
*		*

The Early Semites (continued)

Eber	the Hebrews	Dacus	the Dacians
*		Geta	the Getae
*		Brigus	the Phygians
*		Thynus	the Bithynians
*****		Pannus	the Pannonians
*	*		
*	*		
Peleg	Joktan		the Chaldeans
*	*		
*	*		
*	Sarmata		the Hazarmaveth
*	Jobab		
*	Almodad		the Dalmatians
*	Jerah		the Illyrians
*	Abimael		the Albanians
*	Sheba		the Sabines
*	Uzal		the Azali
*	Hadoram		
*	Diklah		
*	Obal		
*	Ophir		
*	Havilah		the Heruli
*			
*			
*			
The Israelites			

The Early Hamites

	Ham	
	*	
	*	
	Cush	the Kushites
	Mizraim	the Egyptians
	Phut	the Africans
*****	Canaan	the Canaanites
*		
*		
*		
*		
Sidon	the Sidonians	Phoenicians/Carthaginians
Heth	the Hittites	Mayans
Jebus	the Jebusites	Mixed with Jews
Amor	the Amorites	Mari, Babylonians
Girgas	the Girgasites	
Hiv	the Hivites	Chivim Indians
* Arcadius	the Arkhites	Arcadian Greeks
Sin	the Sinites	Sinai
Arvad	the Arvadites	
Zema	the Zemarites	
* Emathius	the Hamathites	Macedonians
* White sons of Canaan		

The Early Japhethites

Some of the sons of Japheth, those who were white, were part of Shem's expedition into Europe.

Japheth		
*		
*		
*		
*****	Gomer	the Orientals
*	Magog	the Orientals
*	Madai	the Medes
*	*****Javan ¹	the Greeks
*	* Thubal	the Spanish
*	* Meshech	the Moskavites/White Russians
*	* Tiras ¹	the Thracian
*	*	
*	*	
*	*	
*	*	
*	*	
*	Elishah	
*	Dodonim	
*		
*		
*		
*		
*		
*		
*		
Ashkenaz	mixed with Goths	
Riphath	the White Russians & White Scythians	
Togarmah	the Tibetans & Mongols	

¹ White sons of Japheth

The Genealogy of Edom (continued)

*
*
*
*
*
*

Husham the Temanite 1471-1421 BC
The great ruler
who ordered Moses
not to cross his territory
in the year 1448-1447 BC

Husham began Pishdadian Dynasty
of Persia and Turkestan. ²

Amalek was the
ancestor of the
Hyksos of Egypt
(Shepherd Kings)

Amalek was the ancestor of
Balaam of the Bible

Amalek was the ancestor of
Alexander the Great

Amalek was the ancestor of the
Ptolemies of Egypt and
the Seleucidae of Syria
(Cleopatra was the last of the
Ptolemies of Egypt)

² This line of Edomites ruled Persia at the time of Esther, Daniel, Nehemiah, Zerubbabel and Haggai.

The Wives of Esau

Esau(Edom) = **1 Adah (Bashemath) the Hittite** **Hamite**
= **2** Aholibamah (Judith) the Seba Horite Hamite
= **3** Bashemath (Mahalath) the Ishmaelite Semite
sister of Nebajoth

= **1** Adah (Bashemath) the Hittite Hamite

Line of Balaam of Beor?

Note: The symbol = means to be married to.

The Wives of Esau (continued)

Esau(Edom)	= 1 Adah (Bashemath) the Hittite	Hamite
	= 2 Aholibamah (Judith) the Seba Horite	Hamite
	= 3 Bashemath (Mahalath) the Ishmaelite	Semite
	sister of Nebajoth	

2 Aholibamah (Judith)	Hamite
*	
*	
*	
Jeush	
Jaalam	
Korah	

The sons of Esau by Aholibamah are thus Cushites (Horite Giants) on their mother's side and Edomite on their father's side. This ancestral combination is very similar to that of the Amalekites. Scripture indicates that Hivite Canaanites (the Hivites later migrated to South American and founded the Mayan Empire) may have mixed with this genealogy as well. If so, the ancestral match would be extremely close to the Amalekites. The descendants of these peoples probably mixed with the Amalekites and migrated into Egypt at the time of the Exodus of Moses and the Children of Israel (1486).

Note: The symbol = means to be married to.

The Wives of Esau (continued)

Esau(Edom)	= 1 Adah (Bashemath) the Hittite	Hamite
	= 2 Aholibamah (Judith) the Seba Horite	Hamite
	= 3 Bashemath (Mahalath) the Ishmaelite (sister of Nebajoth)	Semite

	3 Bashemath (Mahalath) the Ishmaelite * (sister of Nebajoth) * * * *	Semite
--	--	--------

	? = Reuel	Reuel is thus Ishmaelite (Arab) on his mother's side and Edomite on his fathers side. Both are descendants of Abraham
	*	
	*	
	*	
	*	
	*	

Nahath
 Zerah *****
 Shammah *
 Mizzah *
 *
 *
 *

Jobab

Note: The symbol (=) means to be married to.
 The symbol (?) means we do not know who Reuel married.

The Story of Balaam the Amalekite

Balaam was the son of Beor, King of Edom. His brother was Bela or Belus the father of Danaus and Aegyptus. As Balaam's two cousins migrated into Egypt as leaders of a branch of the Amalekites, it is reasonable to conclude that Balaam was an Amalekite. Amalek was the son of Eliphaz the son of Esau (Edom) by Adah (Bashemath) on his father's side, and the son of Timan the daughter of Seir the Horite on his mother's side. Balaam was thus a descendant of Esau on his father's side and Seir the Horite on his mother's side.

Amalek was Aphaxadite and Caananite on his father's side and at least half Cushite (Horim Giants) on his mother's side. We don't know who Seir married so we don't know the lineage of the other half of Amalek's genealogy. At the least Amalek was half Hamitic. Amalek was the ancestor of Alexander the Great! His direct male line begins with Danaus the great Amalekite king of Egypt and Greece. This line founded Sparta in 1101 and migrated 288 years later in 813 BC to Macedonia, founding the line of Alexander the Great.

And these are the kings that reigned in the land of Edom, before there reigned any kings over the children of Israel. And Bela the son of Beor reigned in Edom: and the name of his city was Dinahabab. And Bela died, and Jobab the son of Zerah of Bozrah reigned in his stead." (*See line of Esau*) Gen 36:31-33

Balaam also the son of Beor, the soothsayer, did the children of Israel slay with the sword among them that were slain by them. Josh 13:22

Balaam also the son of Beor they slew with the sword. Num 31:8

Pitru was the Turkish home of Balaam after his migration north through Palestine and Syria. The city lay at the junction of the Sajur River (which rises in the Anti Taurus Mountains of Syria and flows eastward), and the Euphrates. Close to the ancestral home of the Apostle Paul. Mt Cassius, the legendary home of Baal, was in this same region. Balaam migrated north from lower Palestine with the Hittites in the 1400's BC (later known as the Mayan Indians of Central America). One of Balaam's great great...grandmothers had was Adah (Bashemath) the Hittite, WIFE OF ESAU.

The Genealogy of Balaam

Amalek		1700's - 1600's
*		
*		
Beor of Edom		1600's - 1500's
*		
*		
***** Belus		1500's - 1400's
* Balaam		Migrated to 'Turkey'
*		with Edomites
*		The Balaam of Bible
*		
³ Danaus *****		
***** Aegyptus		*
*		*
*		*
*		*
*		*
*		*
Founded		*
Dy VII Memphis 1445-1439	6	*
Dy VIII Memphis 1439-1299	140	*
		*
		*
		Line of Argos Greece
		Line of Sparta Greece
		Line of Alexander
		the Great

³ Danaus 1470-1420 BC. Fled to Greece in 1470 BC. His descendants founded Sparta.

The Amalekite

Hyksos Kings of Egypt

Semitic/Cushite

Edomite Heraclidae (Amalekites) of Egypt

Memphis XV

1486-1227 BC

259 Years

King	Dynasty	Years	Date
Salatis (Saites Silites)	Memphis XV (Hyksos)	19	1486-1467
Bnon (Baion)	Memphis XV (Hyksos)	44	1467-1423
Pachnan (Apachnan Apachnas)	Memphis XV (Hyksos)	61	1423-1362
Apophis (Epopheus Aphophis I)	Memphis XV (Hyksos)	61	1387-1326
Iannas (Staan Khayan Khian Sethos)	Memphis XV (Hyksos)	50	1326-1276
Archles (Assis Certos)	Memphis XV (Hyksos)	49	1276-1227
Aseth	Memphis XV (Hyksos)	20	1247-1227
Aphophis II	Memphis XV (Hyksos)	61	1227-1166

Memphis XVII

1179-1076 BC

103 Years

King	Dynasty	Years	Date
Saites (Aphophis II)	Memphis XVII (Hyksos)	19	1179-1160
Bnon	Memphis XVII (Hyksos)	40	1160-1120
Archles (Archaes)	Memphis XVII (Hyksos)	30	1120-1090
Aphophis	Memphis XVII (Hyksos)	14	1090-1076

The year 1069 BC is a very important date in history. It is the date on which God answered the prayer and prophecy of Hannah, mother of Samuel. See book of Kings for details of prophecy given at time of Feast of Tabernacles. The world's empires again crumbled in 1069 BC due to a mighty earthquake!

The History of Ancient Greece

2214-324 BC

The year 2214 BC marks the beginning of European history. In 2214 BC Shem led 32 dukes from Armenia and up the Danube river basin through what is today Romania, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Austria and Germany. He established his headquarters at Koeln-Deutz on the Rhine where he and the dukes of Shem, Japheth and of Ham ruled for the next 25 years after which Shem returned to the Middle East to organize an expedition against the forces of Nimrod and Cush. He returned to Europe in 2189 BC after leading the Assyrians in a successful expedition against the forces of Cush and Nimrod at Erech. Asshur, son of Shem was left in control of Erech, a city of lower Mesopotamia, while Shem returned to the region of what is now Cologne, Germany and called a great state assembly.

Tuitsch (Shem, the teacher, Tuitscher or Deutschlander) divided the lands of Europe among his descendants and ordained laws. He also brought more colonies from Mesopotamia. Europe was divided mainly among the Hebrew Chaldeans, the Aramean Goths, the Japhetic White Russians and Muscovites, and the Japhetic Spanish, Thracian and Grecian peoples. As you will read a little later on, the two white sons of Canaan also settled in Greece.

Tiras, son of Japheth. His white descendants settled Thrace.

Emathius, white son of Canaan, settled the region of Emathia in Macedonia. He is the father of the Hamathites (Gen 10:18). Early Macedonia was made up of many different tribes. Their names were Emathia, Paeonia and Pelasgoi, Trogus, VII, 1. By 1707 BC, the sons of Emathia had migrated south from Macedonia and had settle in Argolis of Peloponnese (located in Greece), they were now known as Achaeans. In the 1100's the Dorians (Midianites from Spain) forced the migration of the Achaeans into what became Achaia Peloponnese. The Pelasgoi mixed with these peoples and became known as Ionians. The Ionians settled with in Attica, founding Athens under Cecrops in 1556 BC

Herodotus states that the Pelasgoi were also the ancestors of the Aeolians (Herodotus 12, 231). As the Achaeans, Ionians and Pelasgoi freely mixed or

co-habited the same regions, they are undoubtedly peoples of the same ancestor, Emathius.

"Now these Ionians, during the time that they dwelt in the Peloponnese and inhabited the land now called Achaea (which was before the arrival of Danaus and Xuthus in the Peloponnese), were called, according to the Greek account, Aegialean Pelasgi, or 'Pelasgi of the Sea-shore'; but afterwards, from Ion the son of Xuthus, they were called Ionians" (Herodotus, 231).

Arcadius, white son of Canaan, settled Arcadia in Greece. He is the father of the Arkites (Gen 10:17). The Arcadians settled in Arcadia Peloponnese by 2189 BC, founding Sicyon, the oldest city-state in Greece.

Javan, son of Japheth. His white descendants settled in Greece. "but from Javan, Ionia, and all the Grecians are derived...Of the three sons of Javan also, the son of Japheth, Elisa gave name to the Eliseans, who were his subjects; they are now the Aeolians (Jos. Bk I, Ch V, p. 40)" They lived in a large part of east-central Greece before 1150 BC. Toward the end of the 1100's, other Greeks called Dorians invaded Aeolian territory, and many Aeolians moved to the western coast of Asia Minor, the nearby islands of Lesbos and Tenedos. The coastal district was known as Aeolis." (World Book, art. Aeolians)

Eber, son of Arphaxad and brother to Joktan, built Ebersau, the Eburodunum of Ptolemy's map (Gen 10:25). Eber was the father of all that are called Hebrew.

Thus, Greece proper, was first settled by White Canaanites and White Javanites.

The History of Sicyon Greece

"The Greeks, speaking a language belonging to the western (centum) division of the Indo-European family, began to spread southward from the northwestern corner of the Balkans." Langer's 47

"Athens was not the oldest city in Greece. That honor goes to Sicyon, a city located near Corinth. Interestingly enough, Sicyon ceased to be an important city during the flowering of Corinth, beginning in 1069. When Corinth became subject to internal strife during the reign of Periander, Sicyon again rose to prominence under the Tyranny of Clisthenes. It quickly achieved a high degree of prosperity and fame.

"The ancient city-state of Sicyon lasted 1000 years, according to Apollodorus and others. Its prominence blanketed the millennium from 2063 BC to 1063 BC. That the figure should be exactly 1000 years has troubled many a historian. Yet that is the plain record of history. When will men learn that the destinies of men and of cities and nations are in the hands of God who numbers all things! He determines the times and the seasons during which men rule.

"There were other ancient Greek historians who reckoned the history of Sicyon differently. The information preserved from their writings assigns Sicyon dominion for only 962 years -- that is, from 2063 BC to 1101 BC. Year 1101 BC is the time of the establishment of the Heraclidae at Sparta, 80 years after the fall of Troy in the First Trojan War.

"Both these views of the history of Sicyon are valid. The difference is only one of viewpoint. For during the years from 1101 BC to 1063 BC the old dynasty at Sicyon was displaced by priests of Apollo Carnaeus who were subservient to the Heraclidae.

"The original name of Sicyon was Aegiales. This Greek name was derived from the city's first king, Aegialeus.

"The name Aegialeus in Greek means 'man of the coastland' or 'shoreland' (Smith's Classical Dictionary, art. 'Achaia'). Compare this with the meaning of the name Eber, or Heber from which the Hebrew is derived. One of the root meanings of Eber is 'shoreland' or 'shore region.' Another root meaning

is 'migrant.' Both are very closely related. The ancient routes of migration usually took one along the shores of a river or along coastlands.

"Later the Danites from Palestine appear. The influence of Hebrews in the Grecian land helps to explain one of the most remarkable events in the Gentile world -- the choosing of the Greek nation to preserve the New Testament Scriptures.

"The Greeks knew of the God of Shem because the Hebrews, a Semitic people, dwelt among them. Two thousand years in advance God was preparing the Greek people for the preservation of His word.

"Moreover the Greeks have preserved most of the history of the ancient world. Manetho has come down to us, not in the Egyptian tongue, but in the Greek language. The early history of Assyria is found in Greek, so also that of the early kings of Media." (Hoeh, Compendium I)

The Kings of Aegialea (Sicyon)

King	Dynasty	Years	Date
Aegialeus		52	2063-2011
	is Eber--father of the Hebrews		
Europs		45	2011-1966
Telchin		20	1966-1946
Apis		25	1946-1921
Thelxion		52	1921-1869
Aegydrus		34	1869-1835

Edomite line of Argos Greece founded in 1858 BC by Amalekite Danaus--ancestor of Edomite Heraclidae and Agamemnon.

King	Dynasty	Years	Date
Thurmachus		45	1835-1790
Leucippus		53	1790-1737
Messapus		47	1737-1690
Eratus, or Peratus		46	1690-1644
Plemnaeus		48	1644-1596
Orthopolis		63	1596-1596
Marathon		30	1596-1503

Athens founded by Cecrops in 1556. White Canaanite ancestor of Plato.

Marathus		20	1503-1483
----------	--	----	-----------

Danaus the Amalekite flees to Greece in 1486 BC

Echireus		55	1483-1428
Corax		30	1428-1398
Lamedon		40	1398-1358

Egyptian Edomites Invade Sicyon Greece

In 1358 BC the first incursion of the Edomites (Amalekite Hyksos) of Egypt occurred. Lamedon, the younger brother of Corax was driven into exile. Apophis (Epopheus or Apophis I) Hyksos King of Memphis, Egypt would terrorize Greece for the next 32 years. He demolished Greek temples and altars.

King	Dynasty	Years	Date
Apophis (Epopheus Apophis I)	Memphis XV (Hyksos)	61	1387-1326
Epopheus		32	1358-1326

Epopheus died in 1326 BC. The Edomites would not trouble Greece again for another 224 years (1102 BC-1101 BC) when the famous Heraclidae would return. This time the Heraclidae would invade Greece from Asia Minor. Lamedon, now an old man, returned to Aegialea in 1326 BC (Sicyon) Greece to reclaim the throne. He died three years later in 1323 BC.

King	Dynasty	Years	Date
Lamedon		3	1326-1323
Sicyon		45	1323-1278

Sicyon gave his name to the city.

Polybus		43	1281-1238
Inachus		42	1238-1196
Phaestus		8	1196-1188
Adrastus		4	1188-1184
Polyphides		31	1184-1153

1181 is the year of the first Trojan War.

Pelasgus		20	1153-1133
Zeuxippus		32	1133-1101

Return of the Edomite Heraclidae to Greece

The Edomite Heraclidae of Sparta forced Zeuxippus to share his last year on the throne (1101 BC) with the priests of Apollo Carneus. These priests ruled Sicyon for the remaining 33 years of its dominance (1102-1069 BC). In 1069 the city of Corinth gained the ascendancy over Sicyon.

King	Dynasty	Years	Date
Archelaus		1	1102-1101
Automedon		1	1101-1100
Theoclytus		4	1100-1096
Euneus		6	1096-1090
Theonomus		9	1090-1081
Amphichyes		12	1081-1069

The year 1069 BC marks the end of Sicyon domination of the region as Edomite Heraclidae found the city of Corinth. 1069 BC also marks the end of the Heraclidae over all Europe.

Edomite Heraclidae Found Corinth Greece

In 1069 BC the Heraclidae and their allies all but ended the history of Sicyon with an attack from Sparta. From this time forward Corinth would dominate the peninsula. The Heraclidae also attacked Athens but were defeated. Native kings of Corinth (installed by the Heraclidae of Sparta) ruled for the next 323 years (1069 BC-746 BC) at which time a Constitutional Oligarchy assumed control for the next 90 years (746 BC-656 BC). The oligarchy was followed by the Tyranny of the Cypselidae for 73 and 1/2 years (656 BC-583 BC).

Native kings of Corinth

King	Dynasty	Years	Date
Aletes		35	1069-1034
Ixion		37	1034-997
Agelaus		37	997-960
Prymnus		35	960-925
Bacchis		36	926-890
Agelas		30	890-860
Eudemus		25	860-835
Aristomedes		35	835-800
Agemon		16	800-784
Alexander		25	784-759
Telestes		12	759-747
Automenes		1	747-746
The Constitution		90	746-656
The Tyranny		73 1/2	656-583

The Kings of Argos Greece

Argos was founded by Weneg, king of Thinis II, Egypt. His son, Phoroneus and grandson Apis also carry the mark of an Egyptian name. Argos receives the throne in 1707 and renames the city after himself, Argos. The line is as follows:

King	Dynasty	Years	Date
Weneg (Inachus Tlas Wadjnas)	Thinis II	17	1869-1852
First ruler of	Argos Greece	56	1858-1802

The first dynasty of Thinis is a mix of Cushite and Semite rulers, including the great Shem of the Bible. The great Sendi and Sosochris of Dy II conquer all Greece, Asia Minor and the Mesopotamian River Valley and over into what is to become ancient Persia during the mid-seventeen hundreds BC

King	Dynasty	Years	Date
Phoroneus	Argos	60	1802-1742
Apis		35	1742-1707
Argus		70	1707-1637
Criacus		55	1637-1582
Phorbias		25	1582-1557
Triopas		36	1557-1521
	Athens founded by Cecrops in 1556. Canaanite line of Plato		
Crotopus		24	1521-1497
Sthenelus		11	1497-1486
	1486 is year of Exodus		

1486 BC Edomite Hyksos Conquest of Argos Greece

The line of Argos now continues with Danaus, an Amalekite Hyksos of Egypt. In 1486 BC, the year of the Exodus, Danaus fled from his brother Aegyptus, founder of Dynasty VII of Memphis, Egypt. Danaus' Grecian line leading to the establishment of the Heraclidae line of Sparta is given below. (Sparta would not be founded for another 385 years (1486-1101) however.)

King	Dynasty	Years	Date
Danaus	Argos	58	1486-1428
Danaus		50	1470-1420

Hypermnestra, daughter of Danaus

Lynceus		41	1420-1379
---------	--	----	-----------

Hypermnestra married Lynceus, son of Aegyptus

Abas		23	1379-1356
------	--	----	-----------

Perseus, Alpidun of Persian line (1361-1241). Perseus was the grandfather of Eurystheus of Argos (1308-1263)

Electryo daughter of Perseus of Persia

Alcmena daughter of Electryo?

Proetus		17	1356-1339
Acrisius		31	1339-1308

Danae daughter of Acrisius married Persian king Gjemshid

Eurystheus		45	1308-1263
------------	--	----	-----------

The Origin of the Edomite Heraclidae

Heracles a contemporary of Eurystheus 1308 BC-1263 BC gives his name to his people. They become known in history as the Heraclidae

Hyllus

Cleodaeus

Aristomachus

Aristodemus

Atreus and

Thyestes

65

1263-1198

Agamemnon

17

1215-1198

Agamemnon

18

1198-1180

1181 BC

The Conquest of Troy by the Edomite Heraclidae of Argos

Agamemnon	17	1215-1198
Agamemnon	18	1198-1180

The year 1181 BC marks the date of the first Trojan War. The Edomite Heraclidae of Argos seized Troy in the beginning of summer, in 1181 BC, at the very beginning of the eighteenth year of Agamemnon. Agamemnon lost his life the next year in 1180 BC upon his return to Argos.

"The Arcadians had already settled in the central Peloponnese and the Achaeans, who had migrated from Thessaly to occupy Mycenae, raided throughout the eastern Mediterranean. With the aid of their Thessalian kin (Achilles) they sacked Ilium (Troy), traditionally after a ten years' war (c. 1184 BC). Their migration may have been due to pressure from new invaders, since the Ionians appear to have occupied Attica and the Boeotians central Greece, while a backward group in Epirus were the original Dorians. Farther north, two peoples of the eastern (saem) division of the Indo-European family had settled, the Illyrians along the east coast of the Adriatic and the Thracians north of the Aegean" (Langer's, p. 47).

1149 BC

The Reconquest of Troy by Brutus son of Aeneas

Flight of the Edomite Heraclidae to Asia Minor

The year 1149 BC marks the second Trojan War. Troy was invaded in 1149 BC by Brutus I, son of vanquished Aeneas who fled Troy in 1181 BC for Italy.

In 1181 the Trojans were crushed in the First Trojan War with Greece. Aeneas, of the royal family, fled to Italy. A son, Brutus, expelled from Italy returned to the Aegean area and organized the enslaved Trojans, Lydians and Maeonians. The Greeks [Edomite Heraclidae] were defeated and Troy was recaptured. With the recapture of Troy in 1149 the list of Sea Powers of the Aegean and eastern Mediterranean began. According to the terms of the treaty with the Greeks, Brutus migrated with all who wished to follow him, via the Mediterranean to Britain.

His sons continued to rule ancient Britain, and on occasion vast areas of the continent. The line of Brutus fell in a fratricidal war in 482" (Hoeh, Compendium, Vol I, p. 454).

The year 1149 marks the period of the Second Trojan War, and the defeat of the Greeks [Edomite Heraclidae]. In archaeological finds at Troy, two war layers immediately follow one another--one ending in 1181, the second in 1149. Troy, it must be noted was a key port, the control of which was essential if the Lydians or Maeonians were to gain control of the seas. A third war layer, during the Mycenaean period, is separated by about five centuries of deposits" (Hoeh, Compendium, Vol I, p. 409).

Lydian Control of Troy

King	Dynasty	Years	Date
Hyllus			?
Cleodaeus			?
Aristomachus			?
Aristodemus			?

The Beginnings of the Thalassocracies of the Eastern Mediterranean and Aegean Seas 1149 BC

The Lydians migrated westward with the Phoenician Zidonians (later know to historians as the Carthaginians) after the destruction of their civilization in Asia Minor at the time of the Exodus of Israel (1486 BC). One branch of this Lydian migration settled Western Italy known as Tuscany after Tuscus a son of Seir the Horite. Later they became known as the Etruscans. These Midianite-Heraclidae were known anciently as the Meones (Strabo XIII,4, 5) or in Scripture as the Maonites (Judges 10:12). In later history they became known as the Lydians of Western Asia Minor.

Tyrrenus migrates [to Italy] with Lydians from Asia Minor [1503 BC-1452 BC]" II Compendium 133, Hoeh. "...Lydia (in Asia Minor) became the link between east and west, culturally and commercially; if the Etruscans, or at least their nobility, came from Lydia (according to a classical tradition going back to Herodotus which modern scholarship is inclined to accept), the Lydians contributed materially to the civilization of ancient Italy. The Lydians were great merchants and expert craftsmen; they probably invented coinage. ...according to Greek tradition, Aesop was a Lydian" (Langer's Encyclopedia of World History, 37).

The author of the Scriptural Book of Judges Writes of the period of 1149 BC:

And the Lord said unto the children of Israel, 'Did not I deliver you from the Egyptians [1486 BC], and from the Amorites, from the children of Ammon [1129 BC], and from the Philistines [1107]? The Zidonians [Phoenician Canaanites later known as North African Carthaginians] also, and the Amalekites [Hyksos Shepherd kings of Egypt 1486 BC-1076 BC], and the Maonites [Lydians], did oppress you; and ye cried to Me, and I delivered you out of their hand [beginning with the great earthquake of 1069!]" (Judges 10:11-12).

In the first year of Samuel's life 1150 BC-1149 BC, the first of the "Peoples of the Sea" begin to exercise power in the Mediterranean. This movement of peoples and realignment of sea powers began with the second Trojan War which occurred in 1149 BC. The Lydians or Maeonians gained control of Troy, the most important sea port in the Mediterranean, in 1149 BC and dominated the Mediterranean Sea lanes for the next 92 years to 1057 BC. The Lydians were allied with the Amalekites (Hyksos or Shepherd Kings of Egypt), the Zidonians (Canaanite Phoenicians) of the Eastern Mediterranean coast and the Midianites.

Following the recapture of Troy in 1149 BC many groups of people in Asia Minor, Greece, Italy and Spain, conquered peoples as well as conquerors, sought new homes. As a result of these mass migrations several areas of western and northern Spain were populated. The ancient Lydians (Ludites) of Asia Minor achieved dominance after 1149 BC over the entire Mediterranean region, heading the list of Thalassocracies or Sea Powers. Their dominion in Spain and Troy began in 1149 BC. Each of the subsequent Sea Powers in turn dominated Spain until Nebuchadnezzar the Great of Babylon made Spain a part of the Chaldean Empire for 9 years. After the rule of the Chaldeans, the Spaniards of Gades invited the Carthaginian (Zidonian) Canaanites to come and rule over them. The Carthaginians remained until expelled by the expanding Roman Empire [third and second centuries BC]" (Hoeh, Compendium, vol. II, p. 124).

Thus the Lydians of 1149 BC sat in control of the sea lanes passing Spain and thus controlled the trade of the Western Mediterranean and routes to the Atlantic; and they controlled the Eastern Mediterranean through Troy and the trade routes up the Danube into Europe and eastward across the steppes of Scythia into China. The Lydians controlled Spain for 48 years from 1149 to 1101 BC when the Hebrew Pelasgians (Israelites) gained control. In 1101 BC the Lydians were forced to retreat eastward and settled in the Grecian world.

They continued to control Troy and the Eastern Mediterranean trade for another 44 years until forced to relinquish it to the Pelasgians (Israelites) in 1057 BC

As the Lydian trading empire began to collapse in 1101 BC, the Lydians migrate eastward toward the Grecian world of the Mycenaean civilization (1450-1101 BC). Historians know a branch of the Lydians who remained in Italy as the Etruscans. Another branch is known as the Dorians, the peoples from the Northwest region of Greece who in 1101 BC destroyed the Mycenaean civilization.

1147 BC. The Philistine Invasion of Israel

The land of Israel had been blessed with thirty-seven years of peace under the leadership of Gideon (1187-1150 BC). Gideon died when Samuel was a small lad of three (1147 BC, Judges 7:1 - 8:32). The Philistines invaded Israel in 1147 BC from the west, oppressing Israel for the next forty years (1147-1107 BC); and the Ammonites invaded Israel from the east, oppressing Israel for the next eighteen years (1147-1129 BC). Mighty Samson was probably born in the year 1147 BC, just shortly after these invasions (I Sam. 13:1). Samson would have been about twenty years old when he began to Judge in 1127 BC. God raised up the Judge Abimelech (son of Gideon, Judges 10:1) in 1147 BC who for the next three years fought the Philistine invaders (1147-1144 BC). The Judge Bedan was raised up at the same time (1147-1144) BC

1144-1129 BC Judge Tola and the Young Prophet Samuel

When Samuel was six years old both Abimelech and Bedan died and were replaced by the Judge Tola (1144-1121 BC, Judges 10:2) who would Judge Israel for the next 23 years. Tola was the sole Judge in Israel during the remainder of the dual oppression of the Philistines and the Ammonites (1144-1129 BC). During these fifteen years of servitude Samuel aged from sixth (1144 BC) to age twenty-one (1129 BC).

1129 BC

The Expulsion of the Ammonites

Judges Tola and Jephthah

Fifteen years into Tola's service, God raised up another judge, Jephthah (1129-1123 BC). Samuel was now twenty-one years old. Tola, who had been serving Israel by himself for fifteen years, was now joined by Jephthah. Jephthah expelled the Ammonites from the land (Judges 12:7).

1127 BC

Samson

Prelude to the Expulsion of the Philistines

A mere two years after God raised up Jephthah, and a mere two years after the expulsion of the Ammonites, God raised up the mighty Samson (1127-1107 BC, Judges 15:20). Samuel was now twenty-three years old. The Ark of the Covenant was taken by the Philistines in the years 1127 BC (I Sam. 7:2), and would remain at Kirjath-jearin for the next twenty years until 1107 BC. The High Priest Eli died in the year 1127 (I Sam 4:18). Eli was ninety-eight at his death, thus he was born in the year 1226 BC. Samson and Jephthah would parallel each other for the next four years (1127-1123 BC) at which time Jephthah's service would end (1123 BC). By 1123 BC Samuel was twenty-seven years old.

1123 BC

Judges Ibzan and Zair

In 1123 BC, God raised up His servant Ibzan (1123-1116 BC, Judges 12:9) who would parallel Samson for the next seven years of Samuel's life, from age twenty-seven to age thirty-four. In 1121 BC, two years after the death of Jephthah and two years after the beginning of Ibzan's service, God raised up another judge by the name of Jair (1121-1099 BC Judges 10:3). Jair, Ibzan

and Samson would parallel each other from the years 1121 to 1116 BC, a period of five years. Samuel was twenty-nine at the beginning of this five years period and thirty-four at the end of it. Jair would serve Israel for the next twenty-two years of Samuel's life. Ending his service in 1099 BC just eight years after Samson ended his service and eight years before King Saul would begin his rule.

1116 BC Judge Elon

At the death of Ibzan (1116 BC), Elon assumed service to Israel (1116-1106 BC) for the next ten years. Elon paralleled Jair for ten years and Samson for nine years (1116-1107 BC). At the beginning of Elon's service, Samuel was thirty-four years old. At the end of Elon's service, Samuel was forty-four years old and a year into judging all Israel.

1107 BC The Expulsion of the Philistines

In 1107 BC, in the forty-third year of Samuel's life, God called upon Samuel to deliver Israel from the yoke of the Philistine. This was also the year of Samson's death at the hands of the Philistines and the year Samuel began to judge Israel (1107-1095 BC). Samuel would judge Israel this first time for twelve sole years. By 1095 BC Samuel was fifty-five years old. By the 1092-1091 BC Samuel was fifty-nine.

1101 BC

Return of the Edomite Heraclidae from Asia Minor to Greece

The Founding of Sparta

Eurysthenes was the first King of Sparta. The royal line of Sparta descends from him.

Kings of Sparta

King	Dynasty	Years	Date
Eurysthenes	Sparta	42	1101-1059
Agis		1	1059-1058
Echestratus		35	1058-1023
Labotas		37	1023-986
Dorysthus		29	986-957
Agesilaus		44	957-913
Archelaus		60	913-853
Teleclus		40	853-813
Alcamenes		37	813-776

813 BC

Edomite Heraclidae of Sparta Migrate to Macedonia

In the year 813 BC, when Alcamenes came to the throne, a migration into Macedonia occurred. A new line of kings was founded in Macedonia of Greco-Heraclidae descent. From this line ultimately sprang Alexander the Great as illustrated by the following king line.

King	Dynasty	Years	Date
------	---------	-------	------

Carnaus	28	813-785
Coenus	12	785-773
Tyrimmas	38	773-735
Perdicca I	51	735-684
Argaeus I	38	684-646
Philippus I	38	646-608
Aeropus	26	608-582
Alcetas	29	582-553
Amyntas I	50	553-503
Alexander	43	503-460
Perdicca II	28	460-432
Archelaus	24	432-408
Orestes	3	408-405
Archelaus (again)	4	405-401
Amyntas II	1	401-400
Pausanias	1	400-399
Amyntas II (Again)	6	399-393
Argaeus II	2	393-391
Amyntas II (Again)	18	391-373
Alexander	1	373-372
Ptolemaeus	4	372-368
Perdicca III	6	368-362
Philippus II	26	362-336
Alexander the Great	12	336-324

The Kings of Athens Greece

The following chart gives the complete framework of Athenian history which has been preserved correctly from Castor, the historian of Rhodes, in the Eusedian Chronicles. Athenian history commences with the founding of the city by Cecrops in 1556 BC.

King	Dynasty	Years	Date
Cecrops		50	1556-1506
Cranaus		9	1506-1497
Amphictyon		10	1497-1487

Erechthonius	50	1487-1437
Pandion I	40	1437-1397
Erechtheus	50	1397-1347
Cecrops II	40	1347-1307
Pandion II	25	1307-1282
Aegaeus	48	1282-1234
Theseus	30	1234-1204
Menestheus	23	1204-1181

The year 1181 BC is the year of the first Trojan War. Immediately after the war Menestheus was murdered at the Isle of Melus, before he was able to return to Athens.

Demophon	33	1181-1148
Oxyntes	12	1148-1136
Aphidas	1	1136-1135
Thymoetes	8	1135-1127
Melanthus	37	1127-1090
Cordrus	21	1090-1069

Codrus, the last Athenian king, perished in a great war in 1069 BC. Though Athens lost her king, she triumphed over her foes. It was in this very year – 1069 BC -- that Athen's enemies turned the rule of Corinth over to Aletes. Who they were will be noted shortly. To honor the fallen king, Athenians agreed that no other man in after days should have the honor of that office. Thereafter Athenian rulers assumed the title of Archon. Until 753 BC the Archons held office throughout their lifetime. The Perpetual Archons are listed next.

King	Dynasty	Years	Date
Medon, son of Codrus		20	1069-1049
Acastus		36	1049-1013
Archippus		19	1013-994
Thersippus		41	994-953
Phorabas		31	953-922
Megacles		30	922-892

Diognetus	28	892-864
Pherecles	19	864-845
Ariphron	20	845-825
Thespheus	27	825-798
Agamestor	20	798-778
Aeschylus	23	778-755

The Olympiads began in 776

Alcmaeon	2	755-753
----------	---	---------

In 753 BC the Perpetual Archons were replaced by Dicennial Archons. That is, each held the office for 10 years. The seven Dicennial Archons of Athens were:

Charops	10	753-743
Aesimides	10	743-733
Clidicus	10	733-723
Hippomenes	10	723-713
Leocrates	10	713-703
Apsander	10	703-793
Eryxias	10	793-783

The rule of the Archons covered a period of 70 years – 753 BC-683 BC. In 683 BC the government of the Athenians --famous for their democracy -- passed in the hands of Annual Archons, the first of whom was Creon. This date is fixed by numerous evidences. (See Clinton's *Fasti hellenici*, I, p. 182.)

Creon	1	783-782
-------	---	---------

The Life and Times of Aristocles (Plato) 427-347 BC

"Plato was born in Athens. His family was one of the oldest and most distinguished in the city. His mother, Perictione, was related to the great Athenian lawmaker Solon. His father, Ariston, died when Plato was a child. Perictione married her uncle, Pyrilampes, and Plato was raised in his house. Pyrilampes had been a close friend and supporter of Pericles, the statesman who brilliantly led Athens in the mid-400's BC. The word Plato was a nickname, meaning broad-shouldered. Plato's real name was Aristocles.

As a young man, Plato wanted to become a politician. In 404 BC, a group of wealthy men, including two of Plato's relatives--cousin Critias and his uncle Charmides--established themselves as dictators in Athens. They invited Plato to join them. But Plato refused because he was disgusted by their cruel and unethical practices. In 403 BC, the Athenians deposed the dictators and established a democracy. Plato reconsidered entering politics but was again repelled when his friend, the philosopher Socrates, was brought to trial and sentenced to death in 399 BC. Deeply disillusioned with political life, Plato left Athens and traveled widely for several years throughout the ancient world.

"In 387 BC, Plato returned to Athens and founded a school of philosophy and science that became known as the Academy. The school stood in a grove of trees that, according to legend, was once owned by a Greek hero named Academus. ...Except for two trips to the city of Syracuse in Sicily in the 360's BC, Plato lived in Athens and headed the Academy for the rest of his life." World Book Encyclopedia, article Plato.

**Plato a Descendant of Codrus
King of Athens
1090-1069 BC**

Plato thus a White Canaanite

"Plato, son of Ariston and Perictione, was born in 428 or 427 BC. His family was, on both sides, one of the most distinguished of Athens. Ariston is said to have traced his descent through Codrus to the god Poseidon; on the mother's side, the family, which was related to Solon, goes back to Dropides, archon to the year 644 BC. His mother apparently married as her second husband her uncle Pylilampes, a prominent supporter of Pricles, and Plato was probably chiefly brought up in this house." The Dialogues of Plato, Benjamin Jowett, Oxford University Press, reprinted by The University of Chicago, Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc., 1952 AC 1 G786 v.7, page v.

The following chart gives the complete framework of Athenian history which has been preserved correctly from Castor, the historian of Rhodes, in the Eusedian Chronicles. Athenian history commences with the founding of the city by Cecrops in 1556 BC.

Born in Athens	427	
Familial dictatorship of Athens	404	23
Dictatorship overthrown	403	24
Socrates sentenced to death	399	28
Plato leaves Athens -- travels throughout the ancient world for 12 years 399-387	399	28

Rulers and Empires 399-387 BC

Persia	Artaxerxes II Mnemon
404-358	

Egypt Yewepet
Mendes XXIX
21 399-378

Egypt Myrtaios Ammonodotos
(Amyrteos
Amonortais
Sais XXVII
22 421-399

Egypt Smendes
Tanis XXI
26 417-391

Egypt Psusennes I
Tanis XXI
46 391-345

Judah John (Jonathan)
the High Priest

Plato returns to Athens 387 40

Plato founds a school in
the 'grove' of Academus 387 40

Plato dies in Athens 347 80

"Plato wrote in a literary form called the dialogue. A dialogue is a conversation between two or more people. Plato's dialogues are actually dramas that are primarily concerned with the presentation, criticism, and conflict of philosophical ideas. The characters in his dialogues discuss philosophical problems and often argue the opposing sides of an issue." Ibid

Note: The dialogues are very similar in construction to the dialogue dramas of Baal. Hooded Monks of Baal acted out their philosophic dramas. These monks originated the 'philosophic garb', Plato brought it back with him to Greece?

"For the Greeks Zoroaster was the archetypal magus or priest, the great Persian sage. Plato is said to have wanted to travel to the Orient and learn from his 'pupils', the magi. There is even a tradition that Socrates had a magus for a teacher. Many famous Greeks, including Aristotle, knew the Persian teachings, and a number of books apparently circulated throughout the Greek world under the name of Zoroaster. The Greeks placed Zoroaster in hoary antiquity, dating him six thousand years before Plato, an adaptation and misunderstanding of the Zoroastrian scheme of history. Such awe for the ancient oriental sage must, of course, derive ultimately from the Persian attitude to the prophet, but this is not mythology; for that we have to look at the beliefs surrounding the life of the teacher of the Good Religion." (page 91, Persian Mythology, by John R Hinnells, The Hamlyn Publishing Group Limited, London and New York, 1973 SMC Library, BL 1060 H659).

The Cushite Giants and Edom

The Genealogy of Seir the Horite A Cushite Giant A Hercules of Greek History

Seir the Horite = ?

```

*
*
***** Lotan
*                               Shobal *****
*                               Zibeon *****
*                               Anah          *
*                               Dishon        *
*                               ***** Ezer  *
* *                               ***** Dishan *
* * *                               Eliphaz = Timna *
* * * *                               * *
* * * *                               * *

```


Hori	Bilhan Uz	Amalek****	Anah	Alvan
Heman	Zaavan Aran	*	Ajah	Manahath
	Akan	*		Ebal
		*		Shepo
		*		Onam
		*		
		*		

Esau(Edom) =	Aholibamah (Oholibamah) (Judith)
*	Aholibamah = Dishon ***
*	*
*	*
Jeush	Hemdan
Jaalam	Eshban
Korah	Ithran
	Cheran

The Giants of Thinis II Egypt

King	Dynasty	Years	Date
Tlas (Wadjnas)	Thinis II	17	1869-1852

Thinis I Egypt

261 2254-1993

King	Dynasty	Years	Date
Menes (Cush)	Thinis I	60	2254-2191
Athothis (Nimrod Athothes Osiris I)	Thinis I	57	2194-2167
Uenephes (Ishtar)	Thinis I	42	2167-2125
Kenkenes (Horus Athothes II)	Thinis I	31	2125-2094
Uenephes (Ishtar)	Thinis I	11	2094-2083
Usaphais Miebis	Thinis I	34	2083-2049
Miabaes Osiris II)	Thinis I	33	2063-2030

Semempses (Shem Pempfos)	Thinis I	18	2037-2019
Bieneches	Thinis I	28	2021-1993

Thinis II Egypt

256 1993-1737

King	Dynasty	Years	Date
Boethos (Bedjau)	Thinis II	38	1993-1955
Kaiechos (Kakau)	Thinis II	39	1955-1916
Binothris (Banutjeren)	Thinis II	47	1916-1869
Tlas (Wadjnas)	Thinis II	17	1869-1852
Sethenes (Sendi)	Thinis II	41	1852-1811
SesoChris (Neferkaseker)	Thinis II	48	1815-1767

Cushite Giants from Palestine

King	Dynasty	Years	Date
Chaires	Thinis II	17	1815-1798
Nephercheres	Thinis II	15	1798-1783
Nephercheres	Thinis II	10	1775-1765
Hudjefa	Thinis II	11	1775-1764
Necherophes (Seir the Horite Hercules)	Thinis II	28	1765-1737
Beby (Bebty)	Thinis II	27	1764-1737

The Cushite Giants of Spain

1807-1739

Seir the Horite = ?	
*	
Shobal (Hispal)	1807-1790
*	
Eshban (Hispanus)	1790-1758
*	
Hercules (Seir the Horite)	1758-1739

Hercules left no male heir to the Spanish Throne.
The throne fell heir to one of his generals.

The Cushite Giants of Italy

Seir the Horite = ?	1765-1735
*	
*	
Tuscus	1735-1708
*	
Alteus	1708-1701

The Assyro-Cushites of Britain

The year 2094 BC was critical in the developing history of the Middle East. 100 years (2194 BC-2094 BC) after Shem began the re-conquest of the Middle East at Erech by routing the forces of Nimrod; the "reincarnated" Nimrod launched an expeditionary force against Erech. That same year Horus opened a second front by leading an expedition into the territory of Shem and Japheth who had colonized the Danube Valley, the part of Europe we know today as Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Austria and Germany.

Horus led the first Assyrian and Elamite migrations into Europe in the year of 2094 BC. The Assyrians were his kinsmen, the Elamites were his slaves. This expeditionary force swept up the Mesopotamian Valley, into Asia Minor and up the Danube into Europe. At some point Horus turned west toward what is today France and Belgium and settled in the un-colonized areas of Western Europe. Horus ruled in Western Europe until 2048 BC at which time he was forced to return to Mesopotamia due to the activities of his duplicitous mother Semiramis. Horus or Zames relinquished personal dominion over Western Europe to his son Magus and returned to Assyrian Mesopotamia. Following is a short listing of the dynasty he founded in Western Europe.

Thus, the rulers of early France and Belgium were Assyrians of the line of Semiramis and Horus. The Celtes were Assyrian and not Aramean Goths. The main settlements of Chaldean Hebrews was centered around the Danube in the region of Yugoslavia, Hungary and Romania" (Compendium of World History, Herman L. Hoeh, 1963).

Horus	2094-2048	Samoths, Zeus, Jupiter. the Gilgamesh of Erech
Magus	2048-1997	father of the Magi who migrated into Persia from Europe
Sarron	1997-1936	father of the Sarronites or sacrificing priests of early Europe

Druis	1936-1922	father of the Druids
Bardus	1922-1847	father of the Bards
Longho	1847-1819	father of the Longobards. conqueror of Scandanavia. Longobards migrated into Italy after the fall of Rome
Bardus II	1819-1782	by whom the principles of music were first taught in Germany

*

Lucus Protector = Galathea = Hercules(Seir the Horite)

	*	*
	*	*
		*
Celtes	1771-1758	*
		*
Father of the Celtes or		*
all the early peoples of		*
Western Europe		*
(Hoeh 449-451)		*
		*
Celtes had no male heir		*
		*
		*
		of Britain 1758-1739
		*
		Galathes 1739-1690
		*
		Narbon 1690-1672
		*
		Lugdus 1672-1621
		*
		Belgius 1621-1601

	*	
Jasius half-brother is	Jasius	1601-1551
Dara/Dardanus of Judah		*
Britain and Celtica	Allobrox	1551-1483
Italia	Corybantus	
		*
	Romus	1483-1454
		*
	Paris	1454-1415
		*
	Lemanes	1415-1353
		*
	Olbius	1353-1348
		*
	Galathes II	1348-1300
		*
	Namnes	1300-1256
		*
	Remus	1256-1216
		*
	Phranicus = a daughter	1216-1149
	of Trojan	
	Line	

Phranicus retired
to Gaul left Britain
to be governed by the

Druids 1216-1149

In 1149 BC Brutus of Troy invades Britain--Druid rule collapses.

Thus, the rulers of early France and Belgium were Assyrians of the line of Semiramis and Horus. The Celtes were Assyrian and not Aramean Goths. The main settlements of Chaldean Hebrews was centered around the Danube in the region of Yugoslavia, Hungary and Romania.

The History of Troy

Dara, Darda or Dardanus [fled Egyptian persecution shortly before Moses came on the scene and joined his famous half-brother Jasius in Italy sometime after 1601 BC] was of the House of Judah and the Trojan kings therefore were Jews! Following a quarrel [with Jasius] Dardanus fled [Italy] to Asia Minor, married the daughter of a native king [thus introducing Assyro-Phyrgian blood into the Trojan line], and founded the vital fort of Troy in 1477 BC [at first it was called Dardanus after which the Dardanelles is named. Fort Dardanus was renamed Troy after its great king Tros 1326-1277 BC].

Jason and the Argonauts

The story of the famous Trojan kings -- once so widely discussed in Greek literature -- is little known to history students today. It begins in the days of Jasius, or Jason, who became king of Celtica [Britain and Italy, in 1601 BC [1601-1551 BC]. The half-brother of Jasius is Dardanus [Jasius or Jason and Dardanus apparently shared the same mother, as the father of Dardanus was Mahol of the line of Judah and Tamar (Roma/Electra) and the distant grandfather of Jasius was also Judah], whom Josephus declares to be Darda or Dara (See I Chronicles 2:6).

The Great Deucalion Flood of 1503 BC

The year 1503 BC is the date of a great devastation in Thessaly, Greece, by the Flood of Deucalion, in which many perished. This was the Neolithic period of Thessaly and the inhabitants of Thessaly were culturally like Mexican Indians.

Velikovsky relates the following: "The history of Greece knows two great natural catastrophes: the floods of Deucalion [1503 BC] and of Ogyges. One of them, usually that of Deucalion, is described by Greek authors as having been simultaneous with the conflagration of Phaethon. The floods of Deucalion and Ogyges brought overwhelming destruction to the mainland of Greece and to the islands around and caused changes in the geographical

profile of the area. That of Deucalion was most devastating: water covered the land and annihilated the population. According to the legend, only two persons -- Deucalion and his wife -- remained alive. This last detail must not be taken more literally than similar statements found in descriptions of great catastrophes all around the world; for example, two daughters of Lot, who hid with him in a cave after the catastrophe of Sodom and Gomorrah, believed that they and their father were the only survivors in the land".

Political Chaos in Spain 1503 BC

1503 BC is also the year that Ulu or Siculus, son of Lusus of the Spanish line of Italus Atlantus Kittim (the great Atlas of ancient mythology) ended a reign of 64 years (1567-1503 BC). "He was also known as Neptune. He had great fleets of ships. Ulu again led an army into Sicily to aid the colonists whose presence there was still being opposed. At the close of his reign, in 1503 BC, a city was founded on the coast of Spain by refugees from Greece. The years 1503 BC is the date of a great devastation in Thessaly, the flood of Deucalion, in which many perished. In this period -- the "neolithic" -- the inhabitants of Thessaly were culturally like Mexican Indians (*The Origins of Greek Civilization*, C.G. Starr, p. 17, footnote)." Chaos ensued in the political affairs of Spain. The Cushite giant Testa, (a descendant of Triton and thus related to Gerion, quickly seized southwestern Spain and entitled himself "king of Spain." He ruled a chaotic Spain for the next 70 years (1503-1433 BC).

Political Chaos in Italy 1503 BC

Italy had been ruled since 1601 BC by Jasius (Jason). Jasius was of the British Royal line and "a descendant of Judah (Jupiter), but not from Electra (Tamar or Roma, founder of the Latin line of kings). In the year 1601 BC the throne of Britain had become vacant and Jasius (king of Celtica) was chosen to fill the vacant throne in Britain. From Britain he ruled all Celtica and Italy. At his death the throne of Britain was separated from Italy. The royal line continues in Italy thus: Corybantus, ...son of Jasius and Cybele ... divided Italy (ruling in conjunction with his mother Cybele) into 12 provinces (these twelve princes ruled Italy for a very short period of time from 1510 to 1503

BC) and set over them 12 rulers, after which they retired into Phrygia. A quite a few Israelites (including the famous Darda or Dardanus, founder of Troy) were fleeing from Egypt at this period due to persecution by the Egyptians. Sammes' *Britannia Antiqua Illustrata*; Anderson's *Royal Geneologies and Historia* by Bartholome Gutierrez, page 165.

The great destruction of 1503 BC brought political chaos and migration of peoples to Italy as well as Spain. Lydians from Asia Minor fled the destruction of the Aegean and migrated to Spain. They were led by Tyrrenus, son of Corybantus. After the reign of Tyrrenus (1503-1452 BC), Italy fell into complete political chaos from which she did not recover until her reunification under the Roman Empire. In 1452 BC the Etruscan or Tuscan kingdom arose. The Etruscans were Lydian émigrés from Asia Minor.

Semite-Hebrew
 Midianites of Spain
 1739-1503 BC

Hesperus (Ephas)	1739-1728
*	
Atlas (Ophren)	1728-1716
*	
Oris (Sicorus)	1718-1672
*	
Anus (Sicanus)	1672-1641
*	
Sicileus (Siculus)	1641-1596
*	
Lusus	1596-1567
*	
Ulus (Siculus)	1567-1503

The Reconstructed Line of Dardanus Founder of Troy

Abraham =	Keturah
Isaac	*
Jacob	Atlas Atlantis Kittim (Epher)
*	*
Shua the Canaanitess = Judah	= Tamar (Roma/Electra) = Camdon
*	*
*	*
*	*
*****	*****
* * *	* *
Shelah Onan Er	Pharez Zerah (I Chr. 2:4)
*	*
*	*
*	*
*	Tarah
*	*
*	Mahol (I Kings 4) = ?
*	*****
Hezron*****	Zimri *
Hamul *	Ethan *
*	Heman *
*	Calcol *
*	Dara (1477-1412) Jasius
*	(Darius or Darda) (Jason
Line of	Founder of Troy and the
King David	* Argonauts
	*
	*
	*
	*
	Erictanus 1412-1366
	Tros 1366-1326
	Ilus 1326-1277
	Laomedon 1277-1233

Priamus (Priam) 1233-1181

Abraham Father of the Midianite Latins

Blasco	Italus	Grandson of Abraham
*	Atlantus	Epher
*	Kittim (Atlas) =	?
*	1690-1671	*
*		*
		*
Cambon	1651-1601	= Roma (Electra) IIC132
	1634-1601	* (Concubine of Judah)
		* Tamar
		* 1634-1588
		*
		*
		*
	Romanessus	1588-1509
	*	
	Picus	1509-1452
	*	
	Faunus	1452-1422
	*	
	Annus	1422-1368
	*	
	Vulcan	1368-1332
	*	
	Marte	1332-1309
	*	
	Saturn	1309-1273
	*	
	Picus	1273-1239
	*	
	Faunus	1239-1215
	*	

Latinus

1215-1177

The year 35 of Latinus was 1181-1180. Aeneas of Troy arrived that year (see Dionysius of Halicarnassus, I, 44). In year 38 (1178-1177) Latinus died and Aeneas succeeded -- succession by Roman non-accession year.

History\Edom10.wri