

The Women Who Invented Writing and Ancient Egyptian Civilization

Weyzero Queen Mothers,
Commanders and Owners of Ancient Egypt



Legesse Allyn

Girls' Education Series
Volume II

The Women Who Invented Writing and
Ancient Egyptian Civilization - Vol II
Weyzero Queen Mothers, Owners and
Commanders of Ancient Egypt

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Amarigna and Tigrigna word matching by Legesse Allyn
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Cover image: Two Afar, Ethiopia women. Photo credit: Rod Waddington

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Introduction

Women have nurtured the world for 4.4 million years of our fossil record in the Afar region of Ethiopia, around the world after Afar women began migrating to various regions of Africa beginning around 100,000 years ago, and then after leaving Africa and migrating to what's now Europe and Asia beginning around 50,000-70,000 years ago.

What took our mothers to accomplish on this planet over the past 4.4 million years, has taken men only less than 3000 years to destroy. That includes nations, societies, families and the environment.

This book is a celebration of how women accomplished such a lasting feat in ancient Egypt's recording of women's culture with women's invention of writing. No, ancient Egyptian writing did not document men's culture. It documented women's culture for the first time in our 4.4 million year fossil record.

4.4 MILLION YEARS OF
MOTHERSHIP, COMMAND &
OWNERSHIP OF THE
PLANET

4.4 Million Years of Women’s Mothership

“There was cooperation in the home: the fathers and sons went hunting and fishing to secure the animal food, while the mothers and daughters cultivated the patches around the home and thus provided the vegetable food. It is quite probable that women invented agriculture, and were the first to understand the art of sowing and reaping.”

– *The Struggle for Food, from the book, The Story of Corn, by Eugene C. Brooks, 1916* –

For at least 4.4 million years, mothers in the Afar region of Ethiopia founded and nurtured families, populations and kingdoms. This means that Afar, Ethiopian women are the oldest humans in the world.

Indeed, modern paleontology has shown us that the fossils of our earliest ancestors were discovered in the Afar region of Ethiopia. These fossil remains include *Ardipithecus Ramidus* (“Ardi”) 4.4 million years ago, *Australopithecus Afarensis* (Dinknesh/”Lucy”) 3.2 million years ago, and *Homo Sapiens Idaltu* (Idaltu) 160,000 years ago.

In fact, the word “Africa” from the Ethiopian word *afar*, which means “land, earth, dust, soil. “



(Source: Skill1st)

4.4 Million Years of Ethiopian Afar Mothers, Families, Farming & Trade



(Photo credit: Mintsnot)

4.4 Million Years of Ethiopian Afar Fossil Remains

The fossil remains of all our three oldest ancestors were discovered in Ethiopia...



Ardipithecus Ramidus (4.4 million years ago)

(Photo credit: High Contrast)



Australopithecus Afarensis “Dinknesh”/”Lucy” (3.2 million years ago)

(Photo credit: Bone Clones)



Homo Sapiens Idaltu (160,000 years ago)

(Photo credit: Alessandromerilli)

4.4 Million Years Ago Our Ancestral Mothers Originated In the Ethiopian Afar Region



(Photo credit: A.Savin)

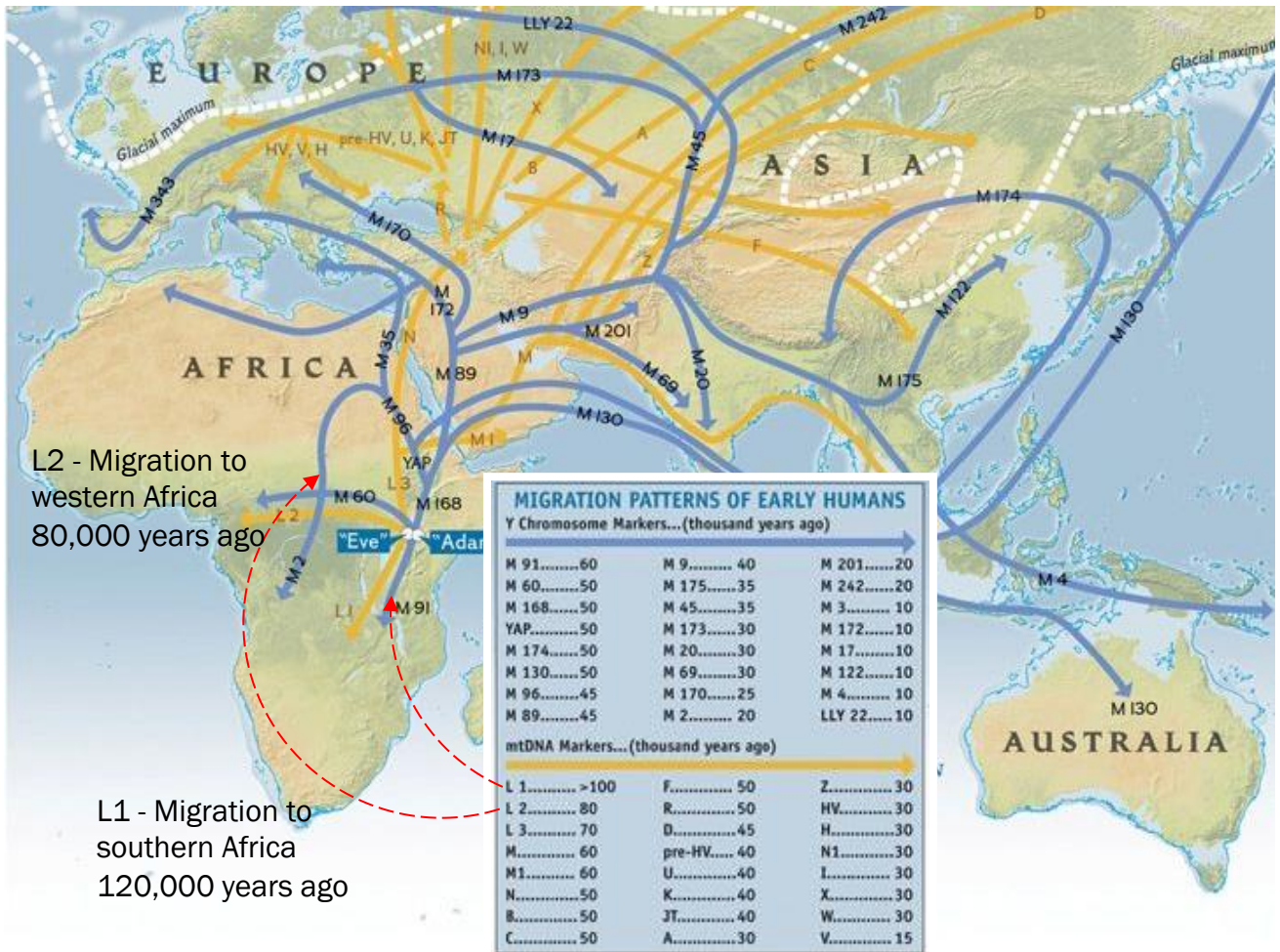
The ancient Greeks conceded Ethiopians were our earliest ancestors, despite the fact that DNA testing and paleontology did not exist at that time. As reported by Greek historian Diodorus Siculus...

“Now the Ethiopians, as historians relate, were the first of all men and the proofs of this statement, they say, are manifest. For that they did not come into their land as immigrants from abroad but were natives of it...they maintain, conceded by practically all men; furthermore... it is reasonable to suppose that the region which was nearest the sun was the first to bring forth living creatures.”

Diodorus Book 3, 2:1-2

DNA of All Our Mothers Today Go Back 4.4 Million Years

Genetic research has shown us that it wasn't until 120,000 years ago that Afar, Ethiopians left for the southern region of Africa, 80,000 years ago that they left for the Western region of Africa, and then 50,000 years ago that they left Africa migrating to and populating today's Europe and Asia continent.



(Source: National Geographic Genographic Project)

afēr (אֶפֶר) Earth, soil, dust (n.) (Amarigna)

Afar, Ethiopia Today: City Life/Countryside Life



EthioHAQ Tube <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CQhQa2E01Rs>



Ethiopian Broadcasting Corporation <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GjjLjnHmd8Y>

Diodorus: Weyzero Queen Mothers Were Ancient Egyptian Leaders Out Of Ethiopia

Ancient Greek historian Diodorus Siculus wrote about Ethiopians in depth. Diodorus wrote the name *Osiris* as the leaders of the Ethiopians who founded ancient Egypt 5100 years ago.

In reality *Osiris* is not a name, but is one of many mispronunciations of the powerful Ethiopian female title, *Weyzero*, which means “Mrs., queen mother” in ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic writing.

Ancient Greek Historian Diodorus Siculus



“They say also that the Egyptians are colonists sent out by the Ethiopians, [Weyzero] 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)

(Source: Fonte from Wikimedia, Biblioteca di Agira)

Let’s begin on the next page to see some weyzero. We’ll begin with a modern-day weyzero, *Weyzero Sahle-Work-Zewde*, president of Ethiopia. Her last name, *Zewde* means “crown”.

Below we can see the weyzero hieroglyph ...



weyzero (ⲱⲉⲓⲣⲟ) Mrs. (n.) (Amarigna/Tigrigna)

Weyzero Ruling Children Give Her “Many Eyes”



(Photo credit: Ptah-Sokar-Osiris)

We can see above that *Betekhe-Zekere-Weyzero* is actually a woman (Egyptologists refer to her as *Ptah-Seker-Osiris*). Of course, the name *Osiris* is a mispronunciation of the Ethiopian title *weyzero*.

The ancient Greek historian Diodorus Siculus wrote that she was the leader and that her name means “many eyes”. This is because her children helped her administer, protect and nurture ancient Egypt. In modern households today, older children in households help their mother administer, protect, and help nurture their home and other children in it. This was the same back in ancient Egypt.

The children of *weyzero* queen mothers, *princesses and princes*, provided her with many “many eyes” to administer, protect, and nurture ancient Egypt’s population, production and markets. We can see the hieroglyphic phrase about her translated below...



Betekhe-Zekere-Weyzero (ብተኸ ከከረ ወይዘሮ)
“Separated Remembered Queen Mother”

Weyzero Mothers Still Rule Ethiopia Today

The Ethiopian title, weyzero, that means “Mrs.” (*ato* means “Mister”) is not merely a word. It is the word that represents the beginning of all life. Below we see Weyzero Sahle-Work-Zewde, today’s president of Ethiopia...

Ethiopian President Sahle-Work-Zewde



(Photo: Ethiopian News Agency – ENA, https://www.ena.et/web/eng/w/en_3884/)

We can see Weyzero Sahle-Work-Zewde wearing similar traditional Ethiopian clothing as the weyzero queens in ancient Egypt, called *shama*, made from Ethiopian raw cotton. In ancient Egypt this style clothing was also made of flax. Weyzero Sahle-Work-Zewde is weyzero and *commander*.



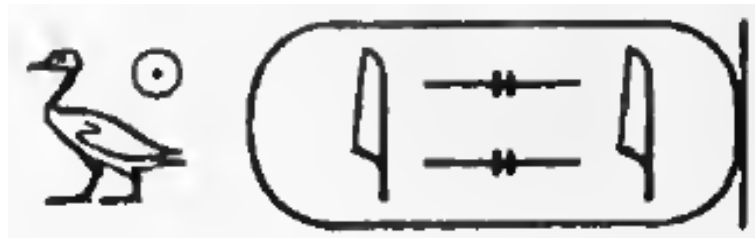
zewd (ዘውድ) crown (n.) (Amarigna)

Ancient World Was Fascinated by the *Weyzero* Title: Mother, Commander, Owner

Diodorus wrote about the nurturing intervention of Ethiopian weyzero mother queens (whom he referred to as *Osiris*), who brought farming and new grains to ancient Egypt 5100 years ago...

“... all men were glad to change their food, both because of the pleasing nature of the newly-discovered grains and because it seemed to their advantage to refrain from their butchery of one another.” (Diodorus, book 1:14-1)

Let’s take a look at the two earliest recorded titles of weyzero queen mothers as *mother*, *owner*, *commander*, from the list of royalty from Budge’s “An Egyptian Hieroglyphic Dictionary”...



zera'e
“mother”

azazi
“commander”



zera'e
“mother”

wana
“owner”

ez
“commander”

So far, we can see that in the line of names, they are each somebody different. Let’s look more.

Not Male: *Osiris* is a Misspelling of *Weyzero* Powerful Ancient Egyptian Queen Mothers

Below we can see 6 more statuettes of ancient Egyptian Betekhe-Zekere-Weyzero *queen mothers* (whom Egyptologists refer to as *Ptah-Sokar-Osiris*). They clearly were women, as we see below...



(Photo credit: RISD Museum)



(Photo credit: Global Egyptian Museum)



(Photo credit: Metropolitan Museum of Art)



(Photo credit: Metropolitan Museum of Art)



(Photo credit: Metropolitan Museum of Art)

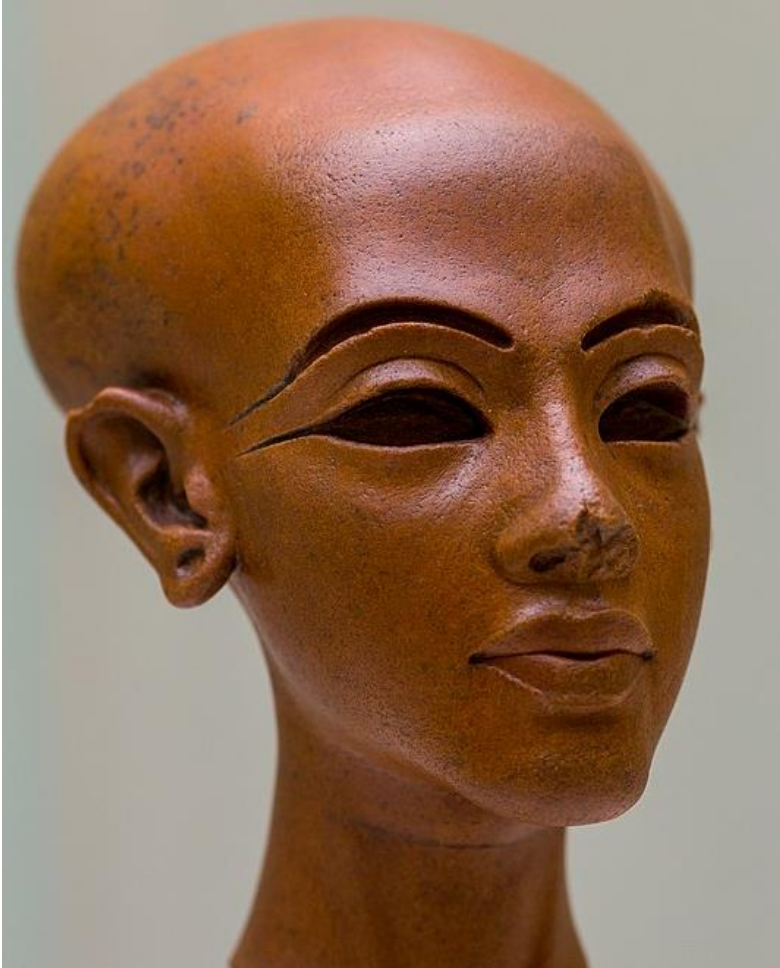


(Photo credit: Metropolitan Museum of Art)

”In the cultivation of the soil, the women were governed in their selection of food by the native food plants in their community, and by the ease with which that food could be preserved for future use. While the men were domesticating animals and thereby learning to provide food for times when they could not engage in hunting, the women were learning how to cultivate the land and to reap more than they had sown, and to lay the surplus away for time of need.”

The Struggle for Food, from the book, The Story of Corn, by Eugene C. Brooks, 1916

Artwork and Hieroglyphs of People That Can Represent Males & Females



(Photo: ArchaiOptix)

Above we see the sculpture of a daughter of Queen Nefertiti, and below we see a hieroglyph that can represent her....



= girls, boys, women and men

If you're confused, because you may have thought the hieroglyph represents a male only, think again. The hieroglyph, can represent both females and males.

The truth is, in Egypt (which is located in the north-east region of Africa), as anywhere else in Africa), both girls and boys, as well as women and men, may shave their hair. This is true today as is has always been anywhere in Africa.

Greeks Recognized Co-Founding Weyzero Queens Nurtured & Ruled Ancient Egypt

Queen Mirtnesh and Queen Megabit, depicted as Ancient Egypt's co-founders by Greeks



(Photo: Olaf Tausch)

Ancient Egypt’s Founding Queens Were Weyzero *Mother, Owner and Commander*

In the book, “An Egyptian Hieroglyphic Dictionary” by E.A. Wallis Budge (Dover Publications, NY), shows a listing of pre-dynastic rulers of Lower Egypt. Let’s take a look...

1. pu		6. Neheb (?)	
2. Ska		7. Uatch-nâr (?)	
3. Khaáu (?)		8. Mekha	
4. Táu		9. a	
5. Thesh			

We can see they are all representations of Queen Mirtnesh, who established ancient’s large-scale farming in the Dead Sea region, which was called the *Tisha* “Countryside” and included today’s Israel, Jordan and Syria. So let’s take them one-by-one.

But first we’ll see that they all depict Queen Mirtnesh, wearing a crown that represents red grain,,,



This crown was initially a weyzero queen mother’s crown



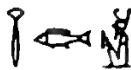
Queen Mirtnesh *habewa* (ḥbwp) “gave”



Queen Mirtnesh’s *megbi* (mgbj) “food”



Queen Mirtnesh’s *sea’e* (šʿ) “oats”



Queen Mirtnesh’s *wetse ma’ileya* (wš mʿlʿ) “exit Nile”
(The Nile Delta)



Queen Mirtnesh’s *kewhi* (ḥwḥ) “grain”



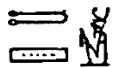
Queen Mirtnesh *meqe* “liven” (a form of “ankh”)



Queen Mirtnesh’s *dabo* (db) “bread”



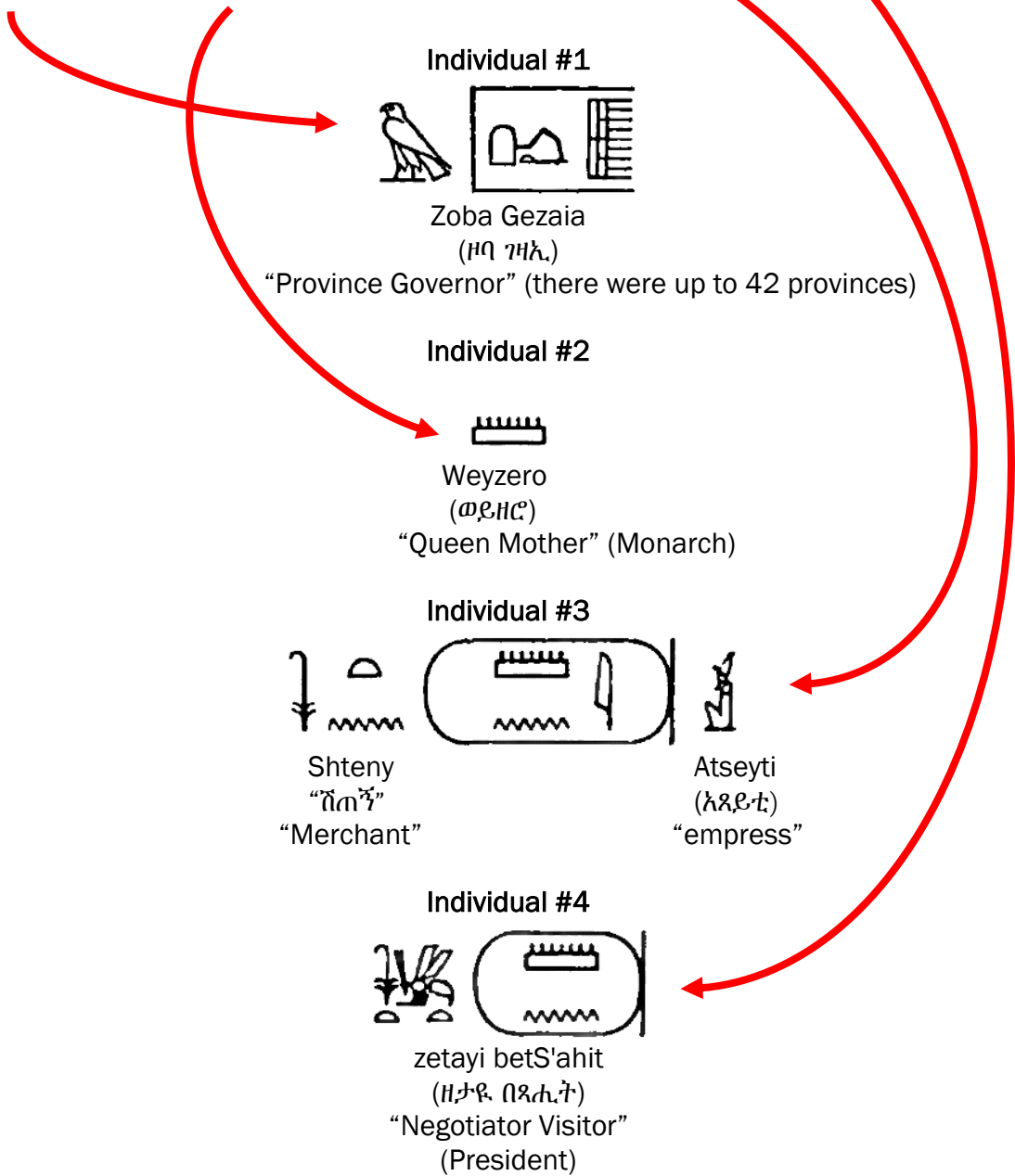
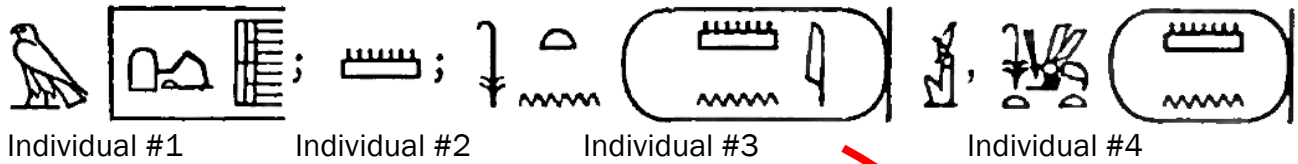
Queen Mirtnesh



Queen Mirtnesh’s *Tisha* (ṯš) “bush, countryside” (the Lower Egypt Dead Sea farming region)

Titles & Roles of Weyzero and Her Children

Let's look at a complete listing of rulers ...



Ruling Ancient Egyptian Hierarchy Order

If we rearrange the titles in order of authority...



Weyzero

(ወይዘሮ)

“Queen Mother: Owner, Commander”
(Monarch/Queen Mother)



Shteny Atseyti

(ሸጠኝ አጻይቲ)

“Merchant Empress”
(Trade Ministers/Importers/Exporters)



Zetayi BetS'ahit

(ዘታዩ/በጻሒት)

“Negotiator/Visitor”
(President/Prime Minister)



Zoba Gezaia

(ዞባ ገዛኢ)

“Provincial/State Governors”
(Local Rulers)

The Misspelling of Weyzero Then and Today

The ancient world was so fascinated with the power of Ethiopian weyzero in ancient Egypt, that much of the ancient world adopted the weyzero role in their societies, *mispronouncing the title in a number of ways*. We'll see this later.

But ancient Greek historian Diodorus Siculus was not alone in misspelling weyzero as *osiri(s)*. Beginning with more recent mispronunciations and/or misspellings of weyzero, below from the 1700s we can see the misspelling of weyzero as *ozoro* by Scottish author James Bruce.

Notice that both Diodorus and Bruce begin the spelling of weyzero with and [O], *Osiris by Diodorus Siculus 2100 years ago* and *Ozoro by James Bruce in the 1700s...*



“James Bruce (1730-1794) was a Scottish explorer and travel writer who spent more than 12 years in North Africa and Ethiopia. Illustration engraved by James Heath after an original drawing by Bruce.”

(Source: Wikipedia, from James Bruce's "Travels to Discover the Source of the Nile")

Many Ways of Spelling *Weyzero*

First, let's understand the ancient Egyptian *hieroglyphic written pronunciations* that make up the *spelling of weyzero*. There are two basic rules Sewasew, who invented ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic writing 5100 years ago, established when she invented hieroglyphic writing for Egypt's two *co-founding queens*, *Queen Mirtnesh* (Neith) and *Queen Megabit* (Nekhbet):

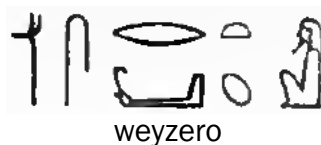
1. She decided that a single **written** hieroglyph could represent multiple **related** spoken pronunciation sounds;
2. She decided that multiple related **spoken** pronunciation sounds could all **represent each other** in written form.

Therefore, for the [W] pronunciation in *weyzero*, Sewasew determined the written [W], [Y] and various vowel hieroglyphs could represent the [W] pronunciation in *weyzero*...



Above we can see that the [W], which begins the **spoken** pronunciation of the Ethiopian word, *wetat* “adolescent” (the chick as an adolescent chicken), is written as the [W] in the spelling of *weyzero* in hieroglyphic writing.

Let's look at another hieroglyphic word that was written for *weyzero*...



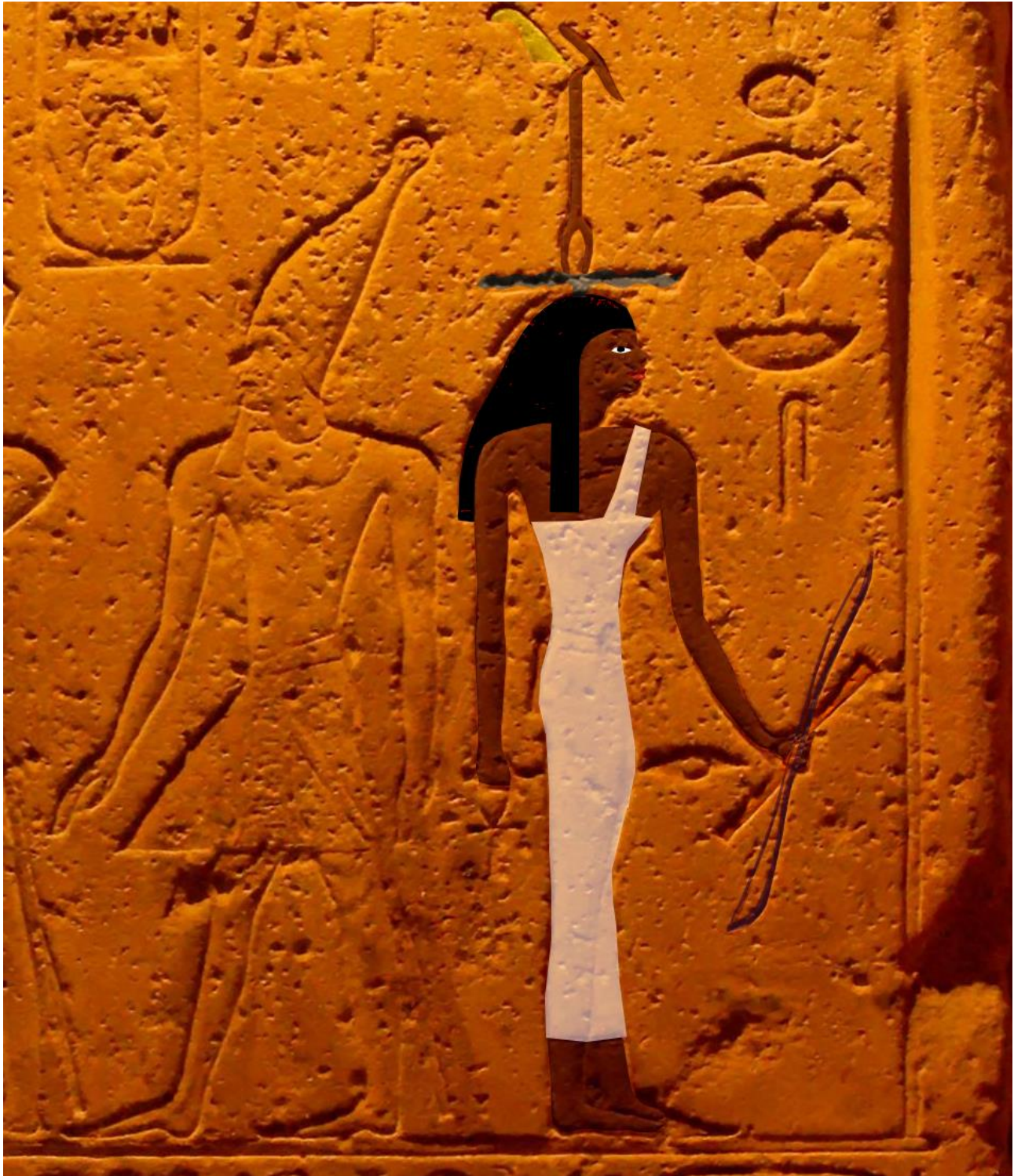
What is that dog-looking stick? It's called a *wasda*, and it's a stick for reaching high things. As a *wsha* “dog” fetches things, the *wasda* is like a dog that fetches, but the *wasda* is a stick used to hang meat, as we see below...



wasda (ዋሰዳ) a rod or rope used to hang meat (n.) (Amarigna)

While [W]/[Y]/[vowels] can write W in ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs, the W in European languages, including Greek and Latin have also been written and pronounced as [V]/[B]/[F]/[vowels]. Let's begin with ancient written Greek. ***Ancient written Greek merely imitated ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic letters, words, grammar and vocabulary in general.***

Weyzero *Queen Mother* in Ancient Egyptian Art



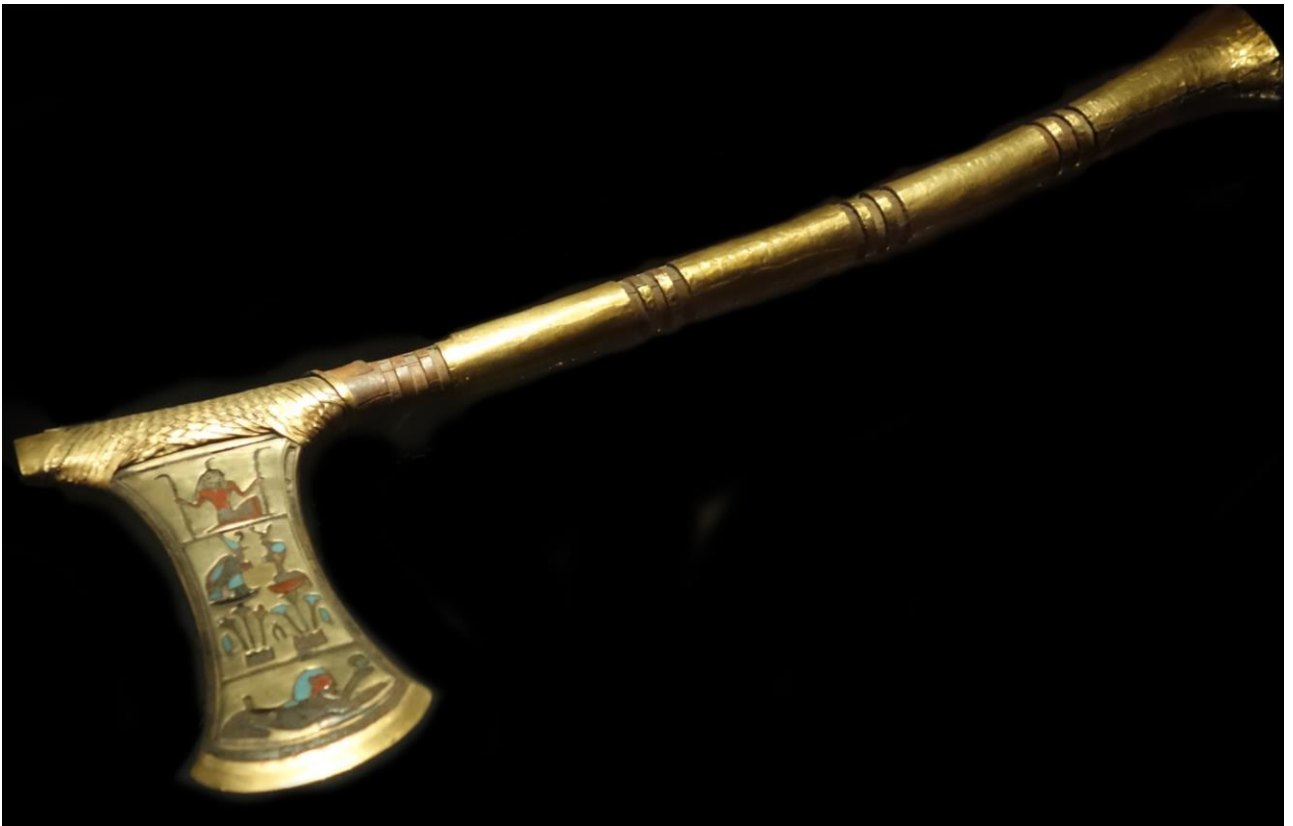
(Photo credit: Sebastian Bergmann)

Betekhe Refers to an Ancestor *Separated* by Death

Below we can see a *mtsrebi* “hatchet”, the symbol of separation of the deceased from the living, *betekhe* (the first word in *Betekhe-Zekere-Weyzero*) means “separated”. This separation of the deceased is represented by the *mtsrebi* axe....



betekhe (ቤተኸ) separate, disconnect (v.) (Tigrigna)



(Photo: Jesse)

Below we can see the hieroglyph for hatchet, *mtsrebi*...



mtsrebi (መጽጊቢ) axe, hatchet (n.) (Tigrigna)

Shrines Help Us Remember Deceased Ancestors

Shrines are a much more elaborate version of a framed photo of a deceased loved one. Shines in ancient Eg6ypt were often life-size and deigned to help us remember our departed ancestor as realistically as possible. Below is a shrine as depicted on the Papyrus of Ani...



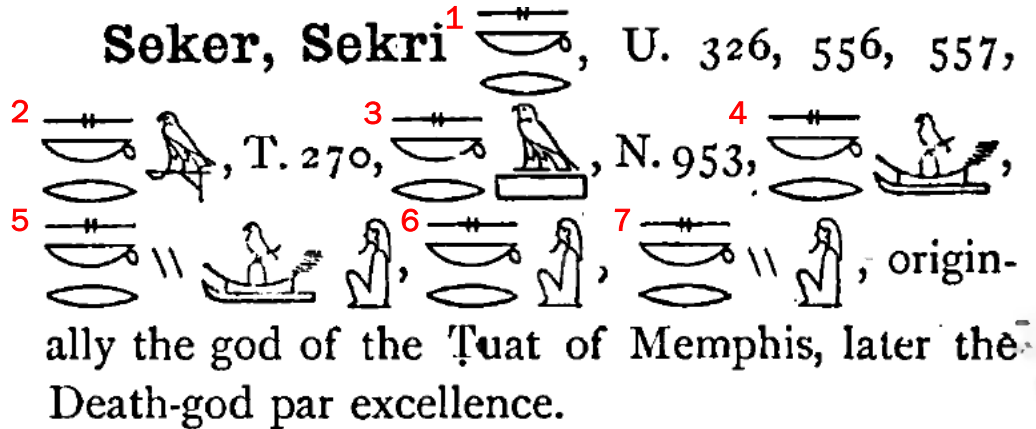
(Photo credit: British Museum)

Below we can see the hieroglyph of the shrine and statue above. The statue is preceded by hieroglyphic word *betekhe* “separated”. Following the statue is the weyzero queen mother, which means that the deceased individual is the *descendant* of the queen mother.



Zekere Shrines Help Us Remember & Honor Our Ancestors

Below we can see many ways that ancient Egyptian scribes wrote the hieroglyphic word *zekere* in *Betekhe-Zekere-Weyzero* ...



We can see a shrine following the word *zekere*...



A similar shrine of a *halawi* “protector”, the falcon representing the title of a Gezaia “governor”, is represented in the *Papyrus of Ani*, which we can see one of below...



(Photo credit: British Museum)

The sled seen in the hieroglyph, a *bagoni*, and was used for many purposes, including for transporting mummified bodies to their resting places.

Who Are Your Weyzero Mother & Grandmothers?

Every mother and grandmother today is a weyzero queen.

Without the weyzero mother and grandmothers in your life, you would not have been born. So you can remember and commemorate your weyzero mother and grandmothers by writing their names in a cartouche.

Below, make your weyzero family tree beginning with your mother and your two grandmothers. Write their names as descriptive words in the cartouches below...

Your mother:

A large, empty, rounded rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for writing the name of the mother.

Your mother's mother:

A large, empty, rounded rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for writing the name of the mother's mother.

Your father's mother:

A large, empty, rounded rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for writing the name of the father's mother.

Who Are Your Related Weyzero *Aunts*?

Who are two of your weyzero aunts of your mother and father? Write their names as descriptive words in the cartouches below...

Your mother's sister #1:



A large, empty, rounded rectangular cartouche for writing the name of the first aunt of the mother.

Your mother's sister #2:



A large, empty, rounded rectangular cartouche for writing the name of the second aunt of the mother.

Your father's sister #1:



A large, empty, rounded rectangular cartouche for writing the name of the first aunt of the father.

Your father's sister #2:



A large, empty, rounded rectangular cartouche for writing the name of the second aunt of the father.

Who Are Your Weyzero *Great Aunts*?

Who are two of your weyzero aunts of your mother and father? Write their names as descriptive words in the cartouches below...

Sister #1 of your grandmother on your mother's side:



A large, empty, rounded rectangular cartouche for writing the name of the first sister on the mother's side.

Sister #2 of your grandmother on your mother's side:



A large, empty, rounded rectangular cartouche for writing the name of the second sister on the mother's side.

Sister #1 of your grandmother on your father's side:



A large, empty, rounded rectangular cartouche for writing the name of the first sister on the father's side.

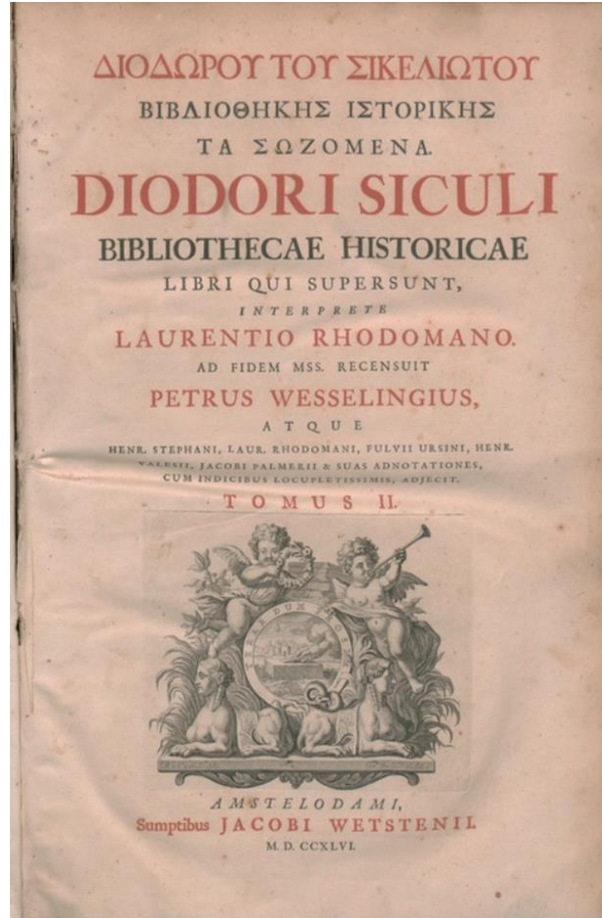
Sister #1 of your grandmother on your father's side:



A large, empty, rounded rectangular cartouche for writing the name of the second sister on the father's side.

WEYZERO **MOTHERS** ACROSS THE ANCIENT WORLD

Weyzero by Any Other Definition is Female



(Photo: Stella)

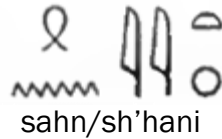
The ancient world recognized this fact and ancient Greek historian Diodorus Siculus wrote about what they knew, even before modern paleontology and genetic research.

“Now the Ethiopians, as historians relate, were the first of all men and the proofs of this statement, they say, are manifest. For that they did not come into their land as immigrants from abroad but were natives of it.” (Diodorus, book 3:2)

But Ethiopians also migrated to Egypt and established the ancient civilization of ancient Egypt. Diodorus writing that Ethiopian founded ancient Egypt and that ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic writing was Ethiopian.

The Royal Nameplate of Weyzero and Family

The royal nameplate is just that, a name *plate*. We can see the hieroglyphic word below for the nameplate containing the royal names below, *sahn* in Amarna and *shehani* in Tigris.



Both the Amarna word *sahn* (𓂏𓂏 pronounced sah'-hen) and Tigris word sh'hani (𓂏𓂏 pronounced she-ha'-nee) mean "plate, salver".

So what is a salver? It's a tray, typically one made of silver and used in formal circumstances (definition from Oxford Languages). We can see how the *sahn/sh'hani* became part of European culture in the example below of a salver below. On the surface inside the salver is a coat of arms.

The *sahn/sh'hani* in modern times can appear like the salver below, which features a coat of arms. Like the name in an ancient Egyptian *sahn/sh'hani* is unique to the individual royal member, on a salver, like the one below, the *coat of arms* appears, traditionally unique to a person, family, state, organization, school or corporation.

Modern Sahn Salver



(Photo credit: Salver by John Scofield, Metropolitan Museum of Art)

Weyzero Rameses Fortress Being Excavated in Today's Yafo, Tel Aviv, Israel Harbor



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

Above is a digital re-creation of what Egyptologists and archaeologists believe the Yafo fortress looked like.

This ancient Egyptian fortress being excavated in the harbor of today's Yafo, Tel Aviv, Israel harbor bears the name of the queen mother *Ra'ey Mzez*, which is carved onto the fortress gate. This fortress, which was constructed initially 5100 years ago and rebuilt numerous times over the 3000 years after Egypt's initial founding, had many purposes in what was the large-scale farming region of Lower Egypt.

Gate of the Weyzero Ancient Egyptian Fortress

On the bottom portions of both the right and left sides of the entrance uprights bears the name *Ra'ey Mzez*, commonly mispronounced and known as *Rameses*. Now we know the name is that of a female, the queen mother.

This fortress shows that the Dead Sea region was part of ancient Egypt territory, called the *Tisha* “bush, countryside”, referred to in the Rosetta Stone as *Teshu*. During the 3000 years of ancient Egypt life, the Nile Delta all the way up to today’s Israel and Jordan, was Lower Egypt (northern Egypt).



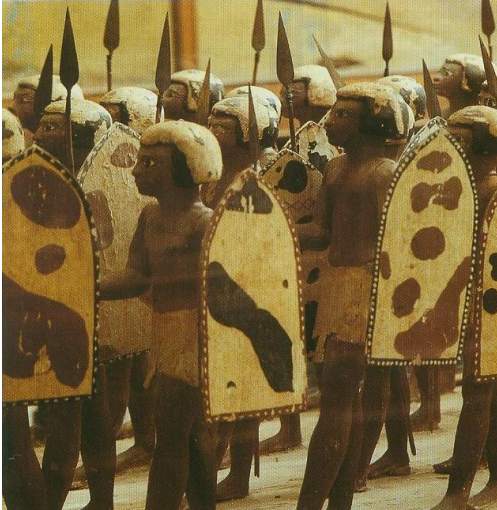
(Photo credit: Danny Herman. For more info about the fortress visit <https://dannythedigger.com>)



The Ra'ey Mzez Queen Mother

Weyzero Fortress Military Base & Meeting Place

The fortress was both a military station and a merchant meeting place. Below we can see a weyzero holding bow, arrows and a spear, as commander of the military guarding the Tisha Lower Egypt farming region. On the right of her is a depiction in wooden figure of an ancient Egyptian military *torenya* troop.



(Photo credit: Sebastian Bergmann)



(Photo credit: Aaron Burke)

The queen mother Mirtnesh, whom Egyptologist refer to as *Neith*, initially designed and constructed the Yafo fortress as a military base from which the ancient Egyptian *zebenya* (pronounced *ze-ben'-ya*) "military guard", *torenya* (pronounced *to-ren'-ya*) "military troops", and *torenya azmach* (pronounced (*az'-mach*) "troop commander" could guard her region from thieves.

In addition to serving as a military base, with the fortress positioned high on the hill overlooking the harbor, the queen's fortress provided a secure meeting place where farm chiefs could meet with merchants arriving from the Nile Valley markets to pick up loads of grain and other goods.

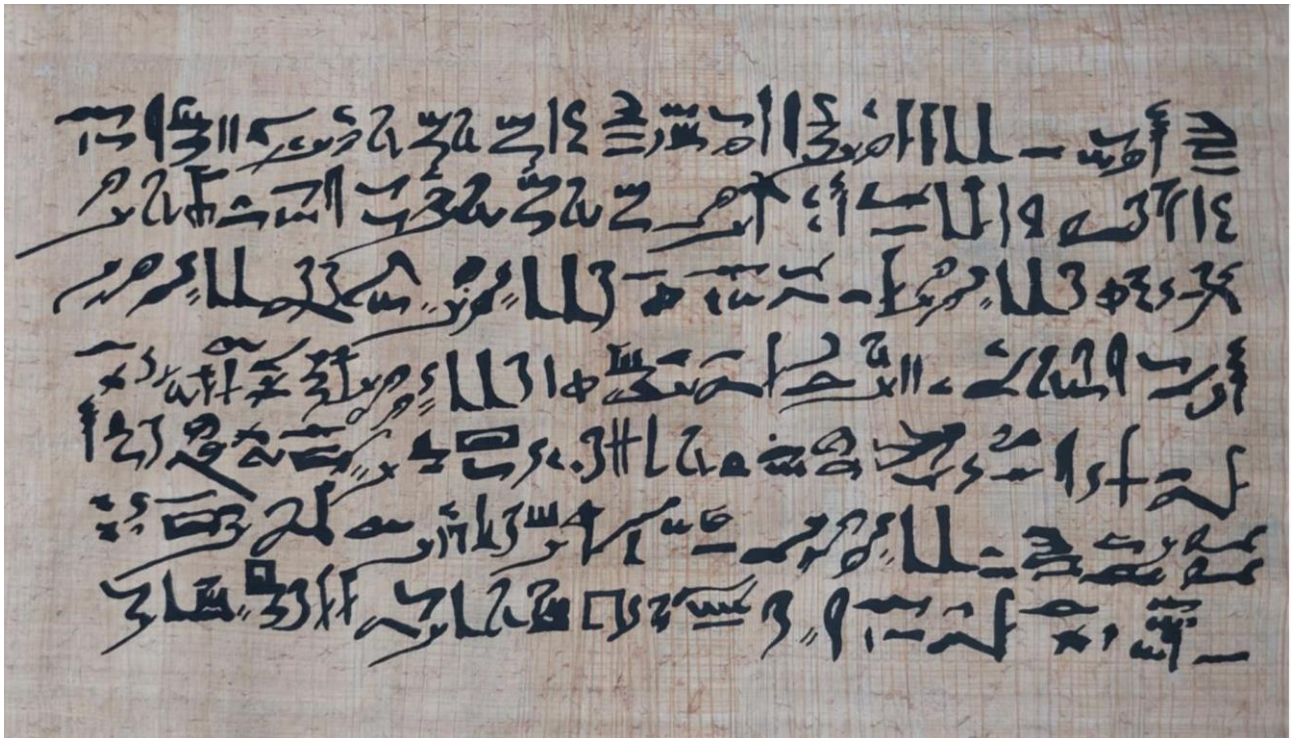


(Photo credit: Aaron Burke)

Dead Sea Region Writing Is Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphic Writing Characters

The activities and operations of the Dead Sea Lower Egypt farming, including grain sales and other sales of goods, the region's military policing, as well negotiations with merchants, were recorded in writing and stored in repositories in the Nile Valley capital. These reports, and the scribes who recorded them, gave the queen mother the "many eyes" referenced by Diodorus when he wrote weyzero means "many eyes". In fact, the word for the verb "report" was *matet*.

But writing wasn't only for reporting business activities. Writing also provided a way to eulogize those who passed away, as seen in the papyrus below that eulogized a queen who died.



Dead Sea Scroll Fragments Are Persevered Weyzero Business Reports & Records

Since the region of the caves where the so-called *Dead Sea scrolls* were discovered are in the Dead Sea region that was *Lower Egypt*, any papyrus found there were fragments of ancient Egyptian administrative reports of the weyzero. The following retranslation explains what is referred to as *gan washa* (gan “jar” + washa “cave”), otherwise referred to as *genizah*.

The translation shows storing administrative reports in jars stored in caves was for preservation...

 אפילו to pay off** אשאל aweleqe steal [remove] (T)	 היו to exist אש haq'i reality (T)	 לגוי person אש [אש] rehaQ'e [rhuQ'] be away [distant] (A)	 בה at א b through, via, at (T)
 שותפות partnership אש g'wdg'wad hole (T)	 אין אש ahun now (A)	 ביטול cancellation אש fetl thread (T)	 מועיל helpful, effective אש neQ'ele loosen (T)
 כלום really? could it be?*** אש CH'erqam worn out (T)	 אלא אש wray business, affair (A)	 אסורה imprisoned** אש A'Q'were conserve (T)	 הנאה preventing** אש anaqhe prolong (T/RS)
 טעונה submission** אש teCH'ane be loaded (A)	 ו and אש kea and (T/RS)	 גן garden אש gan large jar (A)	 יזה אש washa cave (A)

גניזה וטעונה, לעולם בהנאה אסורה אלא, כלום מועיל ביטולו אין, שותפות בה לגוי היה אפילו

“Remove to a distant place in a hole now, loosened and worn out business affairs papyri, to conserve and prolong them by loading them in jars in caves.”
 (Midrash, chapter 8 retranslation)

Gan Washa: Weyzero Papyrus Fragments Preserved in Jars Stored in Lower Egypt Caves

Fragments of ancient Egyptian administrative reports that were old and fragile, including fragments, were stored in jars and placed in the Lower Egypt caves to preserve them, known today as the Dead Sea scrolls. And the writing was simply ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic writing style for writing quickly in the field.



(Source: Bahnfreund, Dead Sea scroll jars)



(Source: Dale Gillard, Deas Sea scroll pot)







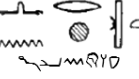







(Source: Berthold Werner)



(Source: Osama Shukir Muhammed Amin FRCP (Glasg))

The Weyzero Fortress Hieroglyph

In the underlying text of Genesis 4, and in the underlying text line 985 of the 700BC ancient Greek *Hesiod Theogony* (both of which have subsequently been translated into religion), we see the word *irdi* “fortress”. Let’s see the fortress hieroglyph in the underlying text of Genesis...

8.						
	י i and hā kea and (T)	שׁוֹבֵב cush, stick, spindle מֵרְכָב SH'eqaCH' merchant (A)	גִּבְרָה generated** צָרָה i'rdi fortress (T)	יָד תָּא it לָהּ ita that (T)	חַיָּה דוֹרְמִי hunter מִמְלֶכֶת observe (A)	הוֹא הֵא לָהּ iqā things (A)
						
	אָרָץ to start*** לְהָא akH'ele be enough (T)	לְ to לְ le for (A)	הָיָה become הָיָה hywet existence (A/T)	מָלֵךְ masterful הָלַךְ gebir action (A)	עַתָּה at עַתָּה be עַתָּה at (T)	אֶרֶץ earth לְחָרָה irsha farm (T)

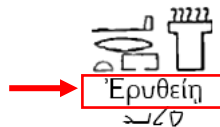


(Photo: <http://www.israel-in-photod.com/a-day-in-jaffa.html/>)

irdi (צָרָה) fortress (n.) (Tigrigna)



Now, let’s see how the *weyzero fortress* was written in the underlying text of 700BC ancient Greek *Hesiod Theogony*...

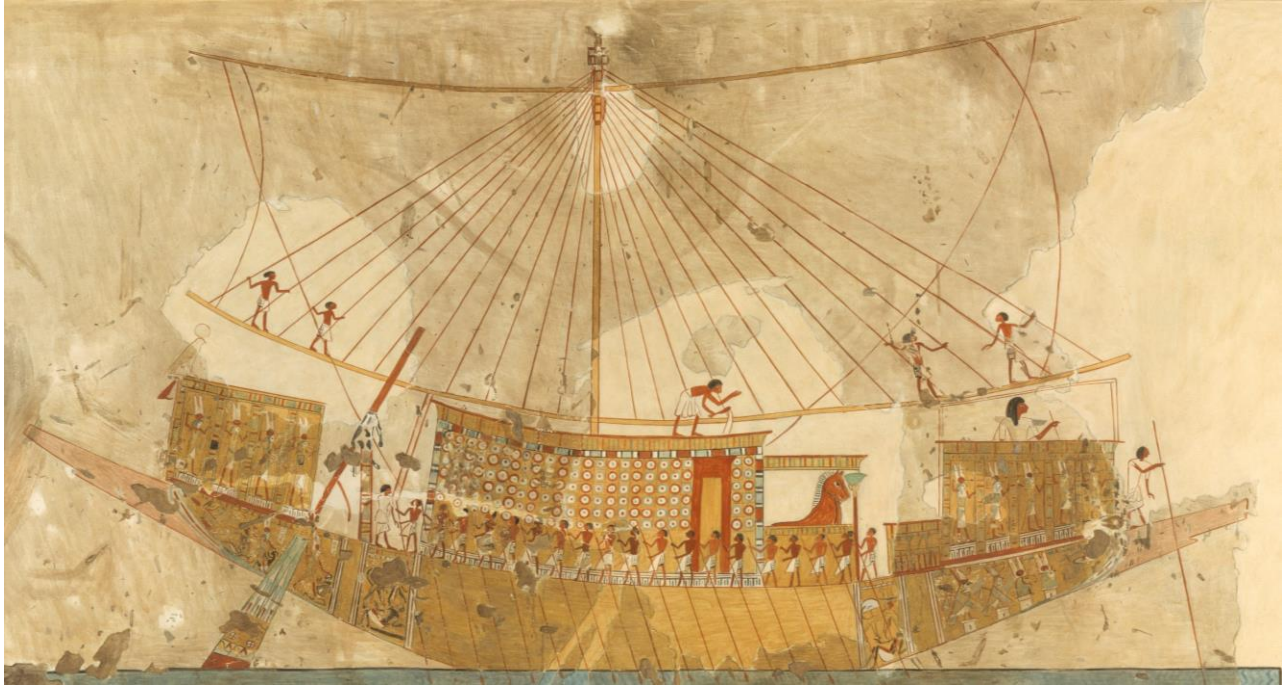


צָרָה
i'rdi
fortress
(T/Gen)

Ἐρυθρίη = irdi “fortress”

Weyzero Importing & Shipping to Egypt Markets

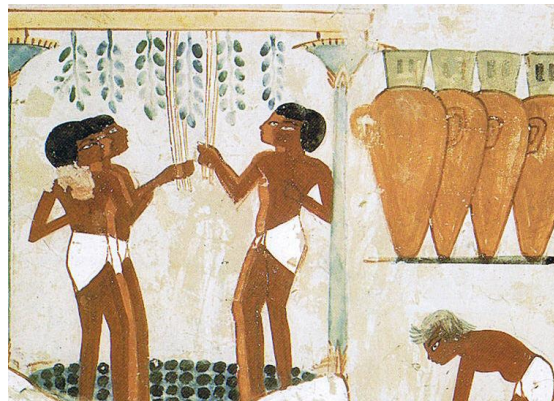
The ships of the weyzero for transporting loads of farm goods were huge. Convoys would bring the goods from the Lower Egypt farming region to the Nile Valley market merchants could anchor their ships in the harbor to take on loads of grain and other goods that were loaded in large fired-clay shipping jars.



(Source: Rogers Fund, 1930, Metropolitan Museum of Art)



(Photo credits: Aaron Burke)



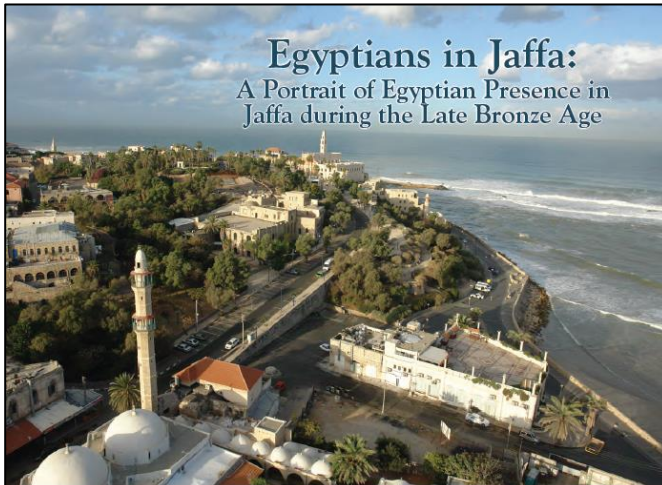
(Source: Matthias Seidel, Abdel Ghaffar Shedid, Tomb of Nakht)

These shipping jars, the Amarigna word *gan* "large jar", were loaded with grain and other goods to be shipped to the Nile Valley markets. The jar also was symbolized as a crown, the *hecha zewdi* "white crown" that symbolized the markets and was initially the crown of the founder of ancient Egypt's first city 5100 years ago, *Megbi City* "food city", by Queen Megabit.

Professor Aaron Burke, Lead Archaeologist of the Rameses Weyzero Yafo (Jaffa) Fortress



- Aaron A. Burke is Professor of the Archaeology of Ancient Israel and the Levant, and the Kershaw Chair in the Archaeology of the Ancient Eastern Mediterranean in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Cultures at the University of California, Los Angeles.
- He is a member of the Cotsen Institute of Archaeology at UCLA, and Editor-in-Chief of its press.
- He received his Ph.D. in Near Eastern Archaeology from the Oriental Institute at the University of Chicago in 2004.
- He has written extensively on warfare and society in the Bronze and Iron ages, and has co-edited three volumes resulting from directing archaeological work in Jaffa, Israel.



Aaron A. Burke and Krystal V. Lords

Roughly forty-five miles to the northwest of Jerusalem lies one of the most important ports along the southern Levantine coast of the Mediterranean Sea: the site of Jaffa (Joppa), now surrounded by Tel Aviv's urban sprawl (fig. 1). Despite considerable excavation during the twentieth century, the excavations remained unpublished, and little was known of the types of finds from the extensive archaeological exploration of Late Bronze Age Jaffa. As a result of recent efforts to analyze and prepare the Bronze and Iron Age remains of Jacob Kaplan's Jaffa excavations for publication, a rich corpus of Egyptian ceramics and other artifacts, many from LB IB contexts, have come to light.

Figure 1 (above). Jaffa's location made it an ideal location to serve maritime traffic up and down the Mediterranean coast and also as a conduit to trade throughout the central coastal plain and further inland. While much of the lower city is still occupied by buildings, the tell consists of a number of areas, indicated by the trees, where continued excavations remain possible. Photo by Sky View. Courtesy of the Israel Antiquities Authority.

This Egyptian ceramic assemblage provides a clearer picture of the character of the earliest Egyptian settlements in Canaan that are associated with the expansion of the New Kingdom empire. While much ink has been spilled on the question of distinguishing Egyptian from Egyptianizing artifacts at Egyptian administrative and military sites in Late Bronze Age Canaan, evidence from Jaffa suggests that such distinctions are not easily made. In this context it is preferable to refer instead to Egyptian artifacts and assemblages, noting simply whether they are imported or locally produced and stressing the importance of the context of the assemblage as defined by both textual and archaeological data.

Excavations at Jaffa

Jaffa has been nearly continuously inhabited since the Middle Bronze Age up to the present, thus preserving an important archaeological sequence for understanding cultural and historical developments in the southern Levantine coastal plain over the last four thousand years. In 1955, Jacob Kaplan, municipal archaeologist for the city of Tel Aviv-Jaffa, initiated long-term

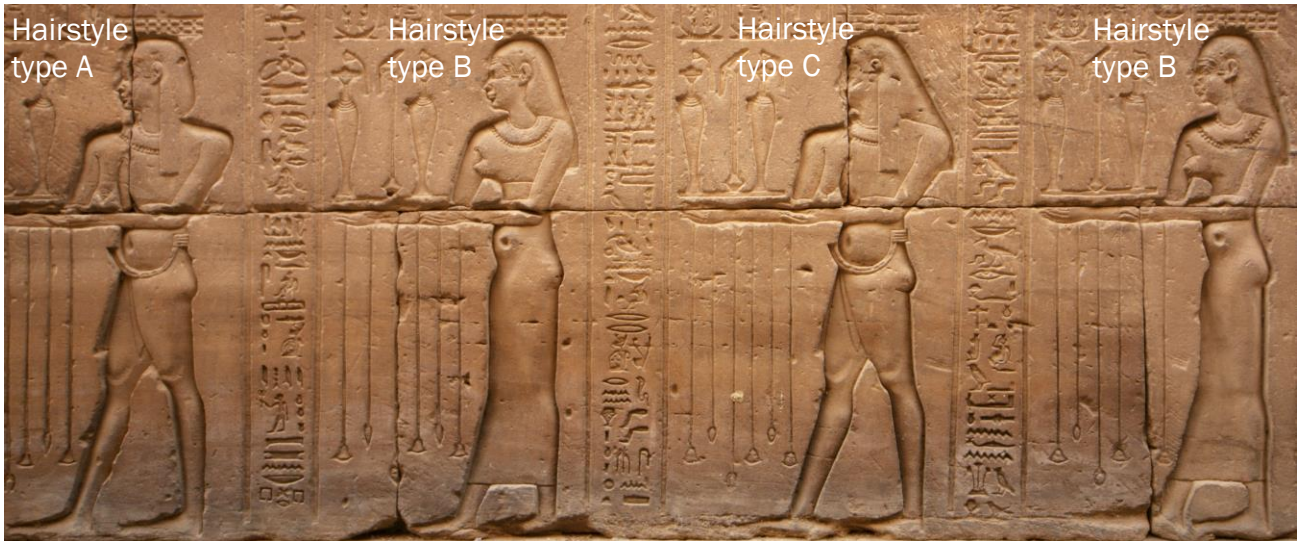
*"These pharaonic granaries, which are identified by the Egyptian word [sea'e nwat], are described in this Akkadian correspondence as the '[sea'e nwat] of the king'." **
- Aaron Burke, Krystal Lords -

* https://www.academia.edu/233776/Egyptians_in_Jaffa_A_Portrait_of_Egyptian_Presence_in_Jaffa_during_the_Late_Bronze_Age

ASPECTS OF WEYZERO **MOTHERSHIP**, COMMAND & OWNERSHIP

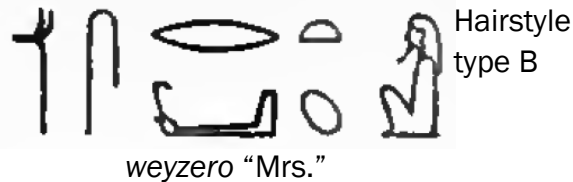
Weyzero Hairstyles in Ancient Egyptian Art and Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphic Writing

Below are four individuals carved onto a wall. Notice the three 3 different hairstyles...

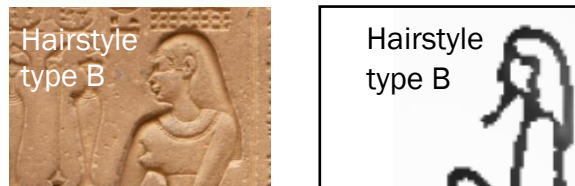


(Photo credit: MatthiasKabel)

Now let's look at the determinative, a hieroglyphic drawing of an object at the end of a hieroglyphic word to help the reader understand the form of the written word or context of a sentence it's in. it's part of, following the written hieroglyphic word weyzero, which Egyptologists had always assumed was a male...



Now, let's compare two side by side...



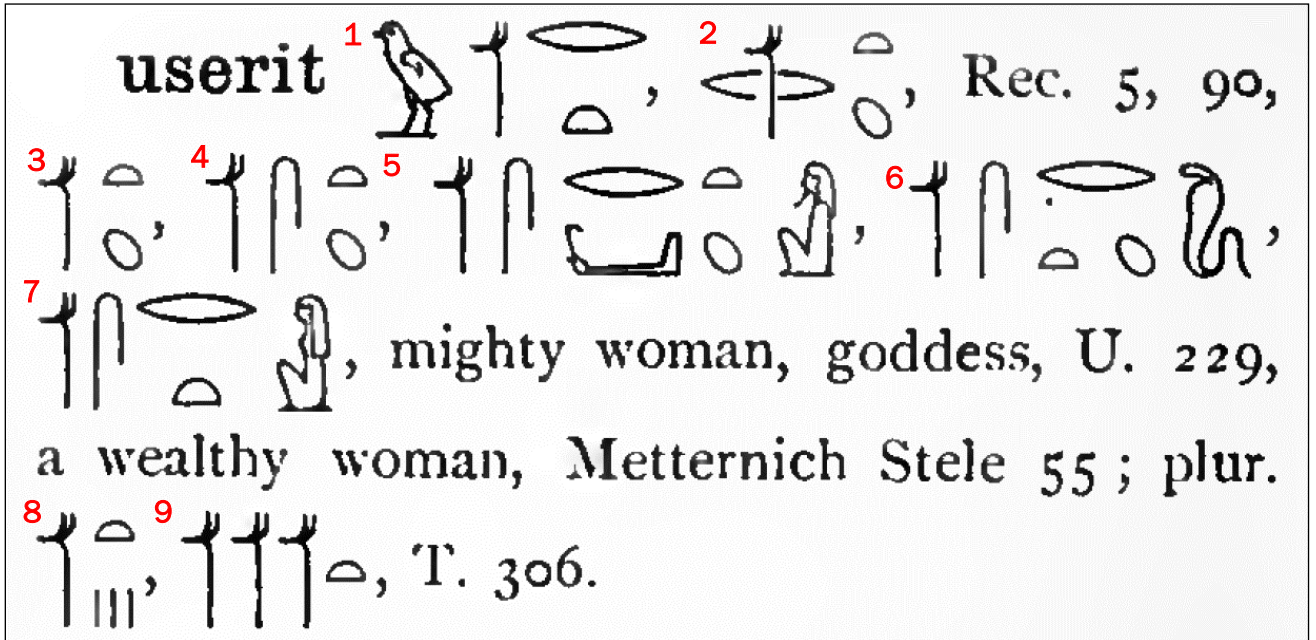
Both the hairstyle on the carving is of a female and the hieroglyphic determinative is of a female. The hieroglyphic word says weyzero, so we know the hieroglyphic determinative is also a female.

It is not a male. And so what appears to be a beard is not a beard. Let's see more about this.

Weyzero Written In Hieroglyphs

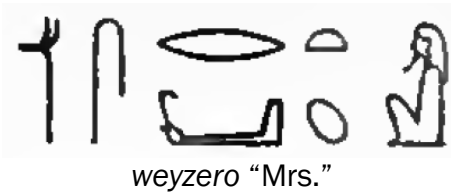
We've already discussed weyzero and weyzerit. Weyzero is a mature woman and weyzerit is a young woman. So let's look first look at weyzerit in hieroglyphs.

Below are nine instances of the title weyzero written in various places in ancient Egyptian texts...



(Source: "An Egyptian Hieroglyphic Dictionary" by Wallis Budge, Dover Publications NY)

Since this determinative at the end represents weyzero "Mrs.", then the determinative at the end of the hieroglyphic word is a female...



weyzero "Mrs."

What about this determinative? While determinative at the end of the word above is a mature weyzero woman, "Mrs.", below is a determinative of a younger weyzerit woman, "Miss."...



weyzerit "Miss."

Weyzero Female Title Throughout the Ancient World

So, now we can look at other misspellings/mispronunciations of weyzero in other languages....

WORD	TRANSLITERATION	SOURCE	LANGUAGE
vezir		<i>queen</i>	Turkish
tsaritsa	царица	<i>queen</i>	Russian
ee'shwar	ईश्वर	<i>queen</i>	Sanskrit
ee'shwar	ईश्वर	<i>the most high, God</i>	Hindi

So let's see some of the many intentional changes of weyzero from a female title to a male title by foreigners...

WORD	TRANSLITERATION	MEANING	SOURCE	LANGUAGE
wazir	وزير	minister		Arabic
vasilía	βασιλῆ	<i>king</i>	<i>Hesiod Theogony</i>	Greek
vasiliá	Βασιλιάς	<i>king</i>		Greek
vasiliy	Василий	<i>king</i>		Russian
viçira		<i>arbitrator, judge</i>		Avestan
viceroi		<i>high official</i>		English
osírido	Ὀσίριδος	<i>Osiris</i>	<i>Diodorus Siculus</i>	Greek
auxili		<i>helper</i>		Latin
auxiliary		<i>helper</i>		Spanish
יְשִׁירָה		<i>prince</i>	<i>Bible - Isaiah 3:14</i>	Hebrew
יְשִׁירָה		<i>captain</i>	<i>Bible - Numbers 31:14</i>	Hebrew
יְשִׁירָה		<i>Jacob name change</i>	<i>Bible - Genesis 32:29</i>	Hebrew

Ancient Written Greek Imitated Hieroglyphs



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

On the map above from WorldHistory.org, we see that today's *Palestine, Israel, Jordan* and *Syria* were part of ancient Egypt's weyzero-owned and ruled *Lower Egypt*. The green region shows the maximum territorial extent of ancient Egypt as of 1450BC.

Just above Lower Egypt (north Egypt) is the land of the Hittites, which bordered the *Mediterranean Sea* and included Greece. Let's see how the ancient Greeks utilized the weyzero role of queen mothers.

Basili, Vacili, Wazir, Vizier and Auxiliary: All Mispronunciations of Weyzero “Mrs.”

First let’s look at the 700BC Greek *Hesiod Theogony*, which intentionally uses the title weyzero for king” in line 985...

“And Eos bore to Tithonus brazen-crested Memnon, king of the Ethiopians, and the Lord Emathion.”

<https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0130%3Acard%3D963/>

While the word on line 985 is weyzero, it is disguised as *basili* “king” (βασιλῆα), interestingly, they word follows the name “Ethiopian” and establishes 3 important points in **written** ancient Greek:

1. The ancient Greeks absolutely knew how to *accurately* read ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic words, in order to misspell, mistranslate and mispronounce the words;
2. The word *weyzero* (ⲱⲉⲓⲣⲟ) intentionally mistranslated as “king” is in fact an Ethiopian word, but only for “Mrs.” (the Ethiopian word for “Mr.’ is *ato* (አቶ), not even close to the same pronunciation or spelling);
3. The word is mistranslated as a male is by design, the ancient Greek men having had robbed women of both their *titles* and *power*, leaving women silenced, subjugated and powerless to this very day across Europe and the West.

So let’s look at the word weyzero again as the ancient Greek individual who initially wrote it as ancient Egyptian Queen Mirtnesh (referred to as *Neith* by Egyptologists)...

βα σι λῆα
wey ze ro

While the [W] appears to be a [B], look again...



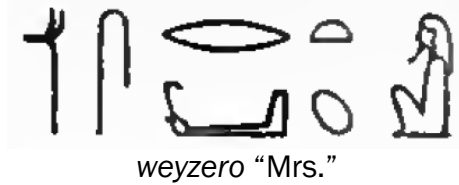
This is the wetat “chick” and one of the chick’s legs!

The **σ** [S] in *basili* is the linguistically and hieroglyphically related [Z] in *weyzero*

The **λ** [L] in *basili* is the linguistically and hieroglyphically related [R] in *weyzero*

The Weyzero *Wazhmo* “Tube, Pipe” Chin Ornament Is Not a Beard

So, then what is on her chin? It looks like a beard, but obviously it’s not. So let’s figure it out. Here is what Egyptologists consider to be the word for beard...



We know the ancient Egyptian dual languages are Amarigna (Amharic) and Tigrigna (Tigrinya), so then, what is the word transliterated as *khabe*s by Egyptologists? It is a pipe or a tube...



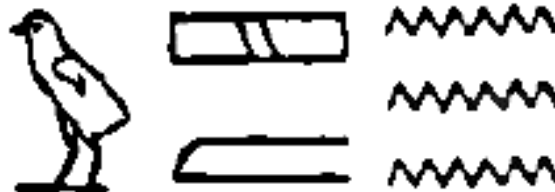
(Source: From “An Egyptian Hieroglyphic Dictionary” by Wallis Budge, Dover Publications NY)

Let’s look at the hieroglyphic spelling...



KH'bese (𐀓𐀓𐀓) evert, an outward structure or organ (n.) (Tigrigna)

We can see it, in fact, is not a beard, but is a fringe, which we can see in one of the related hieroglyphic words...



wzhmo (𐀔𐀓𐀓𐀓) hollow pipe to pass liquid (n.) (Tigrigna)

Wzhmo Pipe & Khbese as *Roots* Supplying Water

So we see *khbese* “evert”. So let’s investigate to see how they can help us understand this very confusing art depiction.

Evert

e-vert

verb

BIOLOGY • PHYSIOLOGY

turn (a structure or organ) outward or inside out.

(Source: Definitions from Oxford Languages)

So then, eversion has to do with the development of seeds. Related to the word *zera’e* “ancestor” is a seed...

zar (HC) seed (n.) (Amarigna)

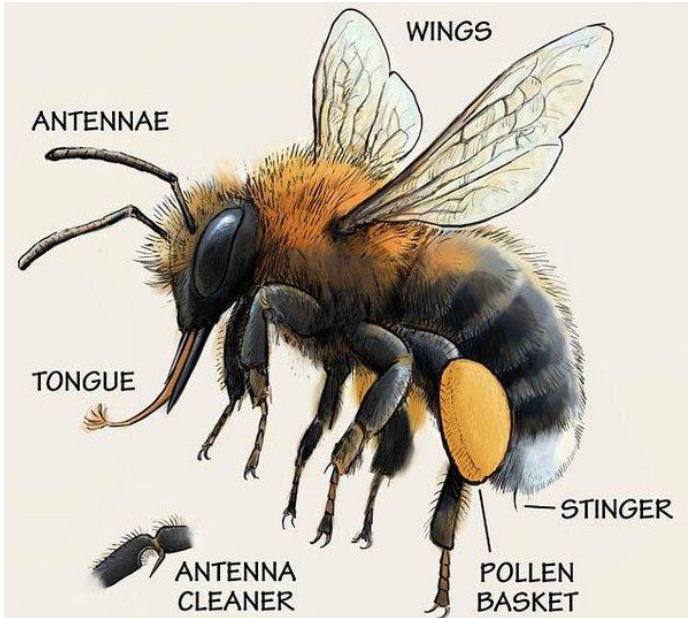
Let’s see the germination of a wheat seed...



(Photo credit: Oksana Lastochkina)

Since the mother is *zera’e*, her face becomes the “seed” and the “eversion” is the root from the bottom of her face or the plant from the top on the crown. But that’s not all. Now let’s take a look at bees.

Wzhmo Pipe of Bees as Straw-Like Tongue Used for Sucking Liquids



Weyzero female wearing
A bee maxillary chin ornament

(Source: *Backyard Biology* <https://bybio.wordpress.com/2015/07/27/bumblebee-faces/>)

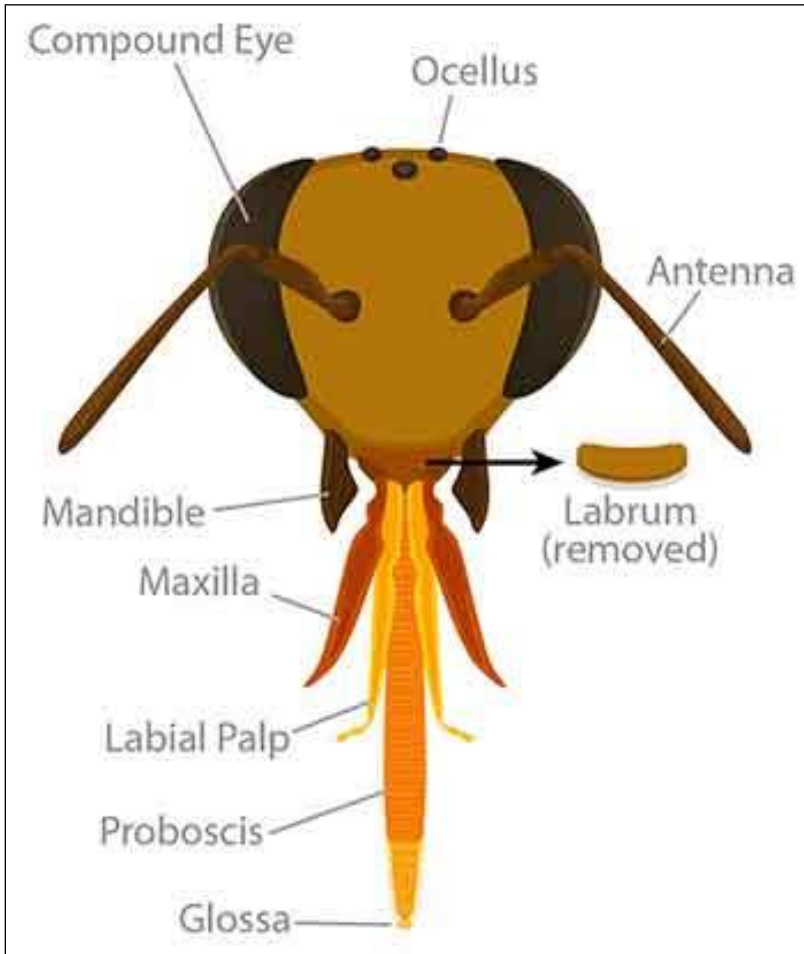
This is an illustration of a tongue of a bee extending from the hard maxillary sheath. Although the tongue appears “hairy”, the tip is really a mass of fine capillary tubes that suck up nectar as the tongue is dipped in and out of the sugar source.



(Source: “A Review of the Australian Species of *Thevenetimyia* Bigot”,
Australian species of the bee fly genus Thevenetimyia Bigot –
Thevenetimyia australiensis)

Below the mandibles, the bee's tongue is cantilevered out like a thin, coppery pipe, enameled black at the base and half again as long as her head. Although bee tongues look solid, they really consist of a central grooved and tufted shaft protected by overlapping sheaths.

When the bee is feeding, muscles at the base flex a hollow bulb that works like a pump, quickly transferring nectar from the flower to the bee's stomach. The whole apparatus is jointed, made to fold up inside the mouth cavity like the pleats of an accordion. Since the length of the tongue determines how far a bee can reach inside a blossom, some bee specialists have developed true colossi.



(Source: From the book "Our Native Bees" by Paige Embry and "The Weird World of Bee Tongues" https://wisconsinpollinators.com/Bee/BA_BeeTongues.aspx/)

Proboscis

The proboscis is a straw-like tongue used for sucking liquids and also for tasting. The proboscis is also used for food exchange between honey bees, a process called trophallaxis. Food is transferred from bee to bee during the honey-making process, but trophallaxis is also a method of information exchange.

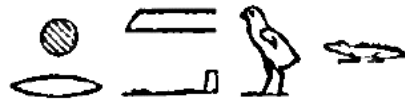
Wzhmo Pipe of Elephants Used for Breathing and for Drinking Water

Below we see the trunk of an elephant...

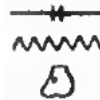


(Photo: Bernard Dupont)

Let's look at the hieroglyphic words for "elephant", *harmuz* and *zhon*...



harmaz (𐤁𐤏𐤍𐤏) elephant (n.) (Tigrigna)



zhon (𐤆𐤏𐤏) elephant (n.) (Amarigna)

And let's look again at the hieroglyphic word, *khbese* to see the elephant trunk as a wzhmo "pipe"...



KH'bese (𐤁𐤏𐤏) evert, a structure or organ) outward (n.) (Tigrigna)

Weyzerit Means “Miss.” – A Young Woman

In Ethiopia, younger women are weyzerit, which means “Miss”. Weyzerit are taught by weyzero so that one day they, too, will become weyzero like their mothers, grandmothers and all the weyzero before.



(Photo: Kate Holt)

weyzerit (ወይዘሪት) Miss. (n.) (Tigrigna)

4.4 MILLION YEARS OF
WEYZERO BRINGING LIFE
TO FAMILIES AND FARMS

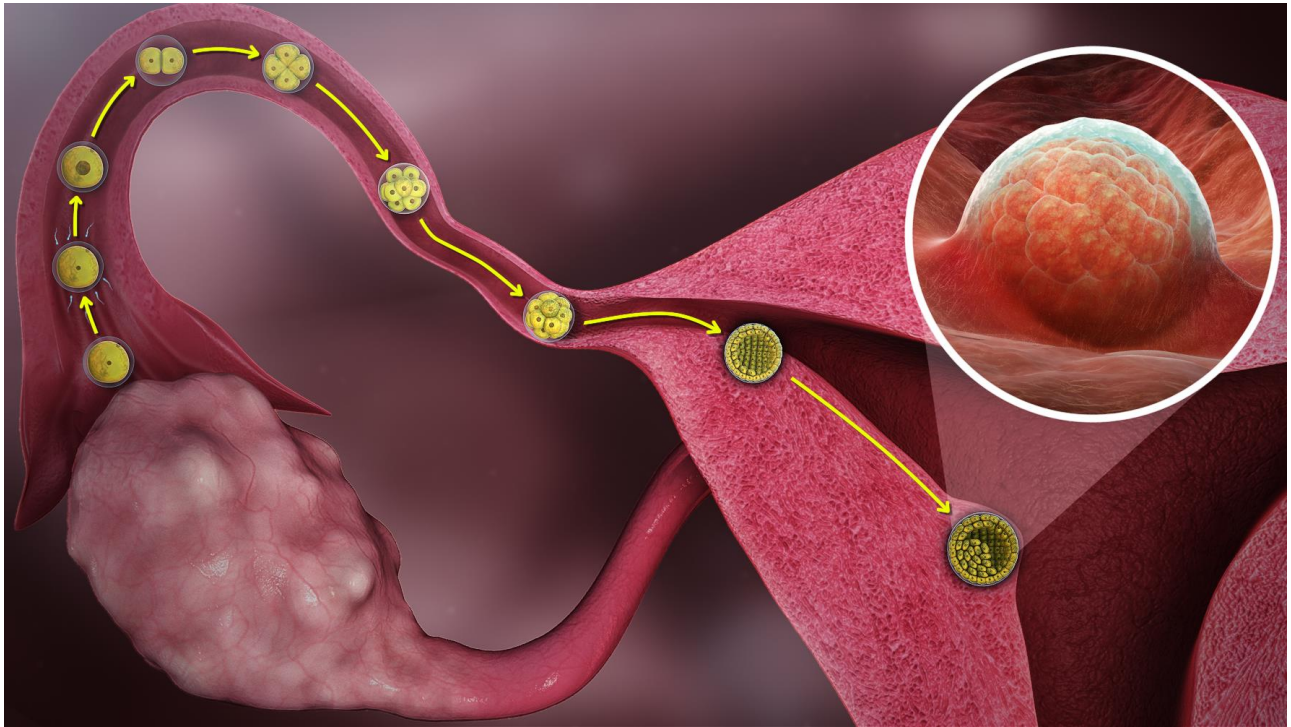
Weyzero Children Begin as Seeds

Let's look at the word weyzero see how the word is built. Its root component is [Z+R]. We begin with "seed"...

"In animals, parthenogenesis means development of an embryo from an unfertilized egg cell"

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

A Female Seed, the Oocyte/Egg



(Source: <http://www.scientificanimations.com/wiki-images/>)

Although zer "seed" is the beginning of every life in the mother, for some species of life the mother is able to turn a gene into an egg, called *parthenogenesis* and occurs naturally in many invertebrate animal species and plants, including some *scorpions*, *bees*, *wasps*, *birds*, *cobras* (and other snakes), and *fish*. Parthenogenesis is the spontaneous development of an embryo from an unfertilized egg cell. It naturally occurs in a variety of plant and animal species.

zer (HC) seed (n.) (Amarigna)

Weyzero Seeds Become Embryos

Once sowed, the seed becomes part of the species as it grows in the mother's womb, a part of *zrya* (𓏏𓏏𓏏) "species".

Human Embryo 7 Weeks After Conception



(Source: GoldenBear)

zrya (𓏏𓏏𓏏) species (n.) (Amarigna)

Weyzero Becomes Ancestor

Once the baby is born, weyzero becomes ancestor of the child.



(Photo: Chris Cleur)

zera'e (ዘራኢ) ancestor (n.) (Tigrigna)
eme (እመ) mother (n.) Amarigna/Tigrigna

Weyzero Ancestors of Ancient Egypt 3100BC

The mother, owners and commanders of ancient Egypt were weyzero queens. Below we can see a governor sitting between his ancestors *Weyzero Wenanit* and *Weyzero Mewtsi*.

Wenanit (left) and Mewtsi (right) Portrayed as Ancestors of the Aleqa Chief



(Photo: Pavi)

Below is the hieroglyph for weyzero, “Mrs.”...



“Mrs.”
weyzero



“Visionary, Owner, Mother, Commander”
Ra'ey-Wenanit-Eme-Azazi

Weyzero from 750BC Ancient Egypt

There were weyzero queen mothers throughout ancient Egypt's 3000 years. Below is a weyzero from Thebes 750BC, her name *Geza'i-Wenanit-Eme-Ez* "Ruler, Owner, Mother, Commander" (Egyptologists refer to her as *Sha-Amun-En-Su*)...



(Photo: Dornicke)

Below we can see the zera'e "ancestor" title of *Wenanit* "she's the owner", represented by the goose and goose eye...

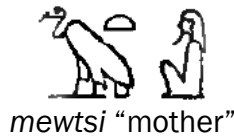


"Ruler, Owner, Mother, Commander"
Geza'i-Wenanit-Eme-Azazi

Weyzero Mewtsi “Outlet” for Babies & Food Farm Crops

Weyzero *Mewtsi* (referred to by Egyptologists as *Mut*) was likely the original mother queen who began the generations of descendants in ancient Egypt, since her name means “outlet”, Let’s look at her name, all her descendants and farm crops and livestock comes from her.

Let’s look at the title *mewtsi* hieroglyph...



(Photo: Maksim Sokolov, maxergon.com)

mewtsi (𓄠𓄣𓄢𓄣) outlet, exit (n.) (Tigrigna)

ZERA'E IS
YOUR **FEMALE** ANCESTOR
& YOUR SURNAME

Zera'e the Mother Goose

Zera'e, which means “ancestor” (pronounced zeh-rah-ee') represents your mother as the mother goose. Below we can see her eye, a *mother goose eye*, consisting of a circle with a pupil of her eye in the center...



Now let's see the eye of a real goose...



(Photo credit: Thorsten Denhard)

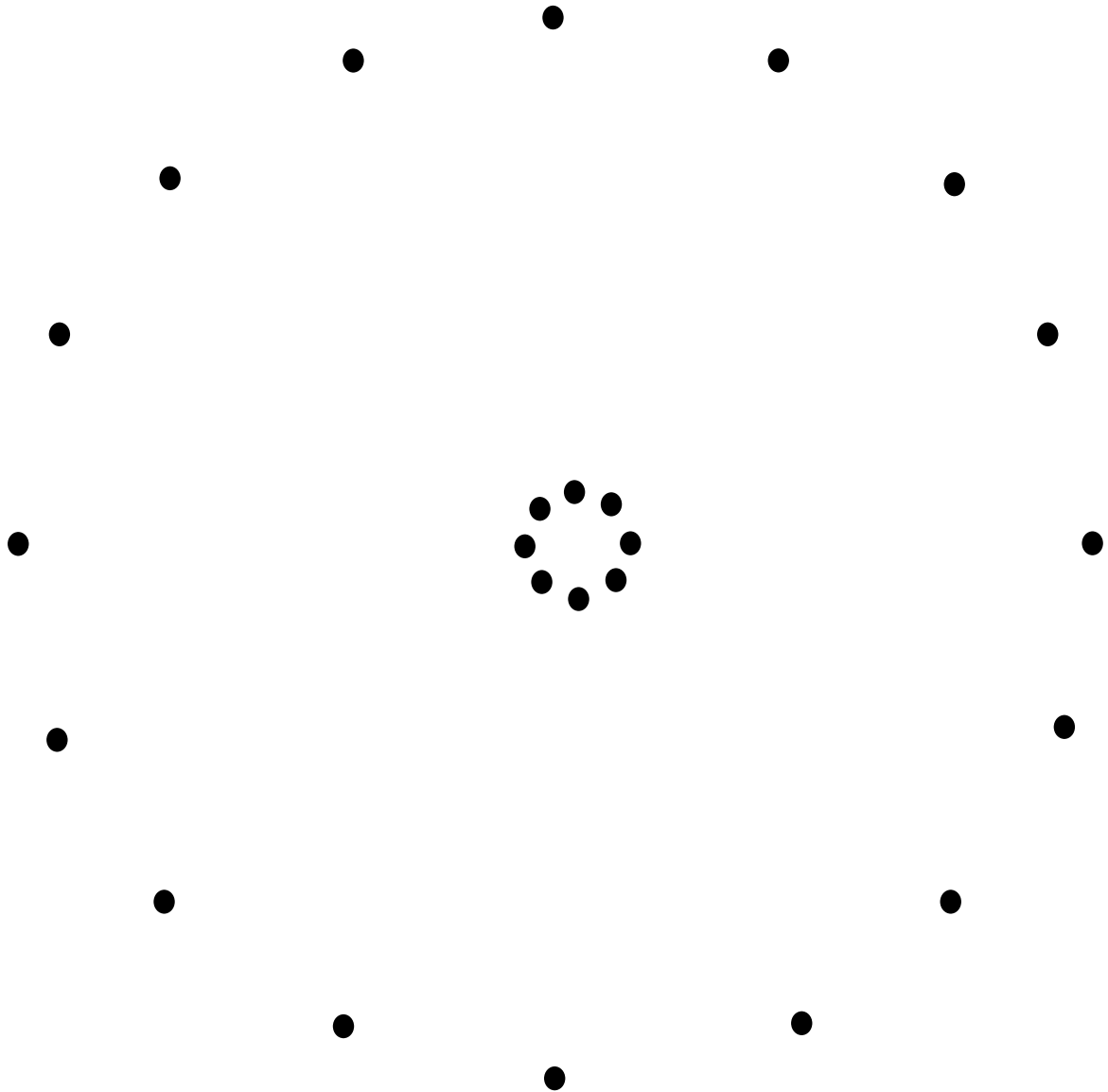
The “many eyes” were not her eyes, but the eyes of all her children, nieces, nephews, granddaughters and grandsons who she employed, who helped her administer the particular region she ruled and businesses she operated. Her name at the end of the names of her descendants help identify them as a member of her family line.



zera'e (𐤆𐤌𐤊) ancestor, seed, progeny (n.) (Tigrigna)

Draw the Eye of the Mother Goose

Now connect the dots to reveal the eye of the zera'e "ancestor" mother goose...



Children of Mother Goose Gives Her Many Eyes



(Photo credit: Keven Law from Los Angeles, USA)

Below we can see the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic phrase for *the children of weyzero*”...



lij (𓂏𓂏) child (Amarigna)



htsan (𓂏𓂏) child (Amarigna)

zy “goose” (𓂏) + ra’ey (𓂏𓂏) “vision, sight”
Z+R = zera’e “ancestor”

The Children of the Mother Queen Help Her Rule & Give Her *Many Eyes*

We can contrast the hieroglyph for a *mother* goose eye with the hieroglyph of the *chiru* (𐩈𐩣𐩪) “falcon” eye below. Notice the falcon eyebrow in both the hieroglyph and the actual falcon eye. And notice the coloring below the eye in both, as well.

The falcon is the hieroglyph for the *halawi and halawit* “protectors”, *aleqa* “chief” and *geza'i* “governor”, as we see below...



(Photo credit: Keven Law from Los Angeles, USA)

chiru (𐩈𐩣𐩪) falcon, large bird (n.) (Tigrigna)
halawi (𐩇𐩠𐩪) protector, sentry, minder (n.) (Amarigna/Tigrigna)

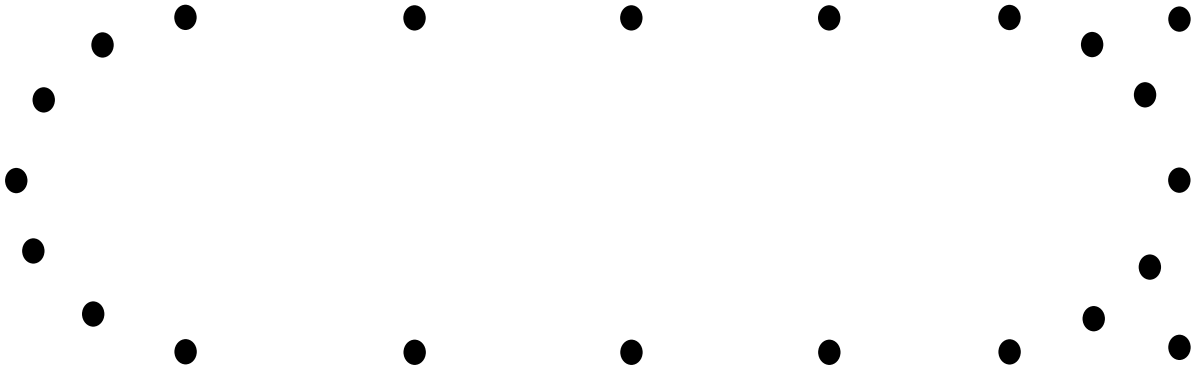
Draw the Mother Goose & Her Eye

Now connect the dots to reveal zera'e "ancestor" written in ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs...



Draw a Cartouche

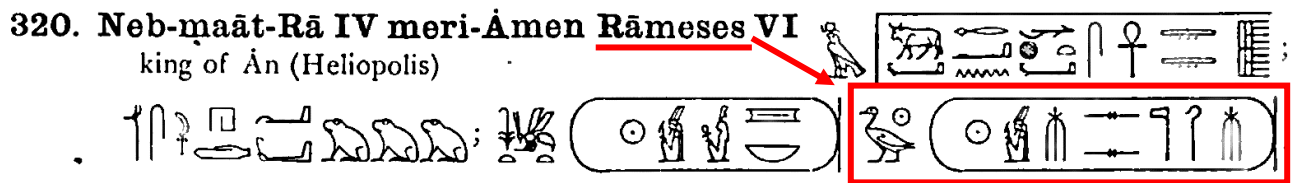
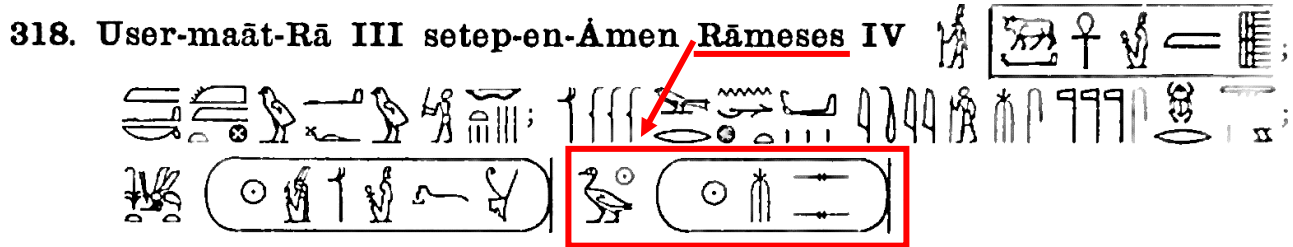
The royal nameplate is just that, a *plate*. We can see the hieroglyphic word below for the nameplate containing the royal names below, *sahn* in Amarigna and *sh'hani* in Tigrigna. Connect the dots to reveal the *sahn* “cartouche” below...



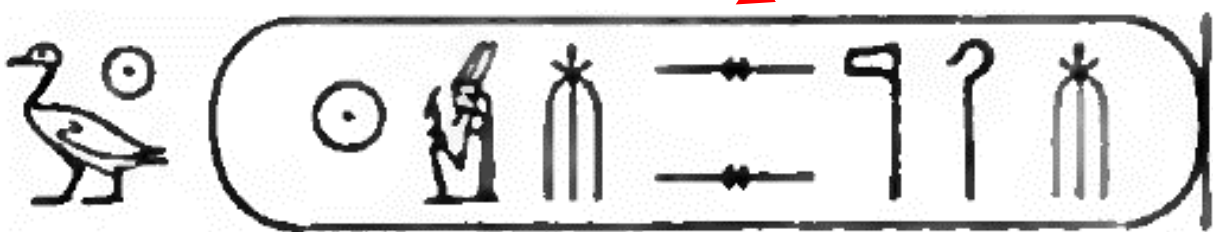
sahn (ሳሕን)/sh'hani (ሸሐኒ) plate, salver (n.) (Amarigna/Tigrigna)

Most Royalty Lists End with the Name of the Weyzero Queen Mother

Below we can see from the various so-called *kings lists* the cartouches, the one below from *An Egyptian Hieroglyphic Dictionary* by Wallis Budge. Almost always the name of the queen mother is listed, which follows the *zera'e* mother goose and her eye...



There she is, following cartouches of three of her children.



Following the names of each of her children is the name of the *zera'e* queen mother.



Weyzero Ra'ey-Mazez “Visionary Commander”, the Queen Mother
(remember that the hieroglyphs of people can be female and male)

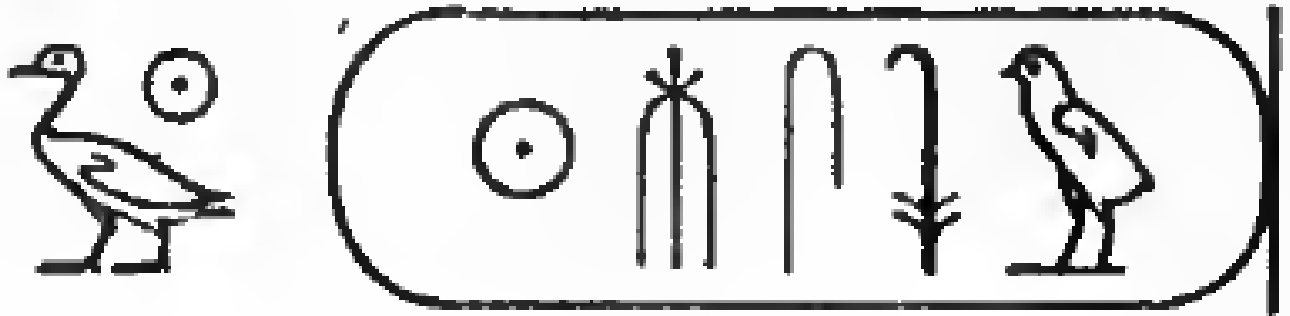
The *Rameses* Name on Ancient Egyptian Cartouches Actually Refer to the Queen Mother

Now, let's take a look at the queen mother associated with the name commonly referred to as *Rameses*. Below we can see a cartouche that is supposed to reference a male, the so-called *Rameses I...*

Men - pehti - Rā Rāmessu I (Ραμέσσης)



Although this is the cartouche associated with who is commonly referred to as *Rameses*. But who is it really?



Queen Mother’s Children Were Female & Male

We know that the hieroglyph of the royal person is a female, because it is in the cartouche of her name. But what about her children who help her rule? Are they female or male? Let’s look again, but correct the names...

User-maat-Ra III setep-en-Amen Rameses IV



Keft-Sete-Anqehe-Mehel-Zoba
 “Cattle Gives Prolong Profession in the Province”



Ra’ey-Wenanit-Weyzero-Muyawit-Meruts-Mirtnesh
 “Visionary Owner Queen Chosen by Queen Mirtnesh”

User-maat-Ra IV se-kheper-en-Ra meri-Amen Rameses V

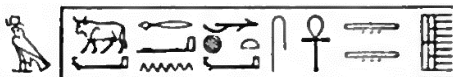


Keft-Sete-Anqehe-Muyawit-Mehel-Zoba
 “Cattle Gives Professional Monument Province”



Ra’ey-Anqehe-Weyzero-Muyawit
 “Visionary Queen Professional”

Neb-maat-Ra IV meri-Amen Rameses VI



Keft-Sete-Abiy-Enchit-Anqehe-Muyawit-Mehel-Zoba
 “Cattle Gives Great Strong Prolong Professional in the Province”



Ra’ey-Wenanit-Muyawit-May-Neb
 “Visionary Owner Professional”

Weyzero Mother in Underlying Bible Text Mistranslated As *Israel Father* by Ancient Greek Military



(Source: British Library, Bible character Jacob the father written with a weyzero mother's title)

The countries now called *Israel* and *Jordan* were both parts of *Lower Egypt*, where the ancient Egyptians were doing their large-scale farming beginning 5100 years ago. The farming was meant to supply ancient Egypt's first city in the Nile Valley.

Therefore, any writing discovered in the region that includes *Israel* from the 3000-year period would mostly be about that farming – not about religion. Thus, the writing referred to today as *ancient Hebrew* (also referred to as *Proto-Sinaitic*) is simply an ancient Egyptian scribe's form of writing hieroglyphic words and characters quickly.

And like other societies of the ancient world that mistranslated *weyzero* as *male*, the title *weyzero* “*mother*” as *Israel* was mistranslated as a male, a new name for the Bible's “*father*” character *Jacob*. This is a simple way of showing how the actual text gave the mistranslators ideas of what to mistranslate a new story about.

TEMPTING HARVESTS OF
WEYZERO GRAIN TO BE
PLUNDERED BY THIEVES

Lower Egypt Granaries Were Filled With Grain



(Source: 1980BC model of an ancient Egyptian granary, Metropolitan Museum of Art)

The four corners of this wooden model granary are peaked in a manner that is sometimes still found in southern Egypt today, to offer additional protection against thieves and rodents.

The interior is divided into two main sections: 1) the area where grain was stored, and 2) an recording and accounting area. It is noteworthy that the six men carrying sacks of grain here are outnumbered by nine men taking care of measuring and accounting. Of the four scribes keeping track of the activity, two are using papyrus scrolls, two write on wooden writing boards.

Ancient Egyptian Granaries



(Photo: Replicas of ancient Egyptian granaries, Rahma Sharawy Shehata)



(Source: scan by New York Public Library)

Ancient Greek *Philosophy* Was a Military Doctrine of Invading Nations to Plunder Grain



After a tortuous 400-year famine that ended around 900BC, ancient Greek men were desperate to revive Greece. Blaming the ancient Greek weyzero women farmers and market owners for the collapse of farming and market supply, for the Greece famine, which in reality was caused by drought, women were stripped of their power and confined to the home.

(Source: <https://slideplayer.com/slide/9813287/>)

At the end of the 400-year famine, Ionian Greek men robbed their queen mothers and other Ionian Greek women of their human and agricultural reproductive rights. To plunder the neighboring Greek farms, the ancient Ionian Greek military *invented the Zeus religion* to trick neighboring Greek men to strip their own women of their power over land, farming and human reproductive rights.

In the 700BC so-called *Hesiod Theogony*, the first ancient Greek-invented religion that would power the Greek men to invade their Greek neighbors, neighboring Greek territories were brainwashed with a religion in which *Zeus is said to eat his pregnant wife and unborn child*, to control human and farm reproduction.

And as the new policy to prevent another famine, *philosophy* – actually pronounced *wershwi* (ወርሻዊ) “seize” – was developed as a *war doctrine* powering ancient Ionian Greek militias to invade and occupy their neighbors land. After running out of neighboring Greek regions, they set their sights on far off nations, including China, India and later Egypt, in order to plunder and pillage the nations’ food resources.

In each foreign invasion and occupation, a new religion was invented and dispersed to the populations, false religions which fooled the men to strip their weyzero women of power over the land ownership, farms and markets. The false religions, vilified and subjugated the women.

Ancient Greek Men Robbed Title & Role of *Weyzero* from Their Queen Mothers



*“Plato divides his just society into three classes: the producers, the auxiliaries, and the guardians. The auxiliaries are the warriors, responsible for defending the city from invaders, and for keeping the peace at home. They must enforce the convictions of the guardians, and ensure that the producers obey.”**

Hijacking their own mothers of the weyzero title, the ancient Greek men adopted the ancient Egyptian weyzero-led society hierarchy for themselves – without their mothers:

1. Weyzero – now male “kings” (Greek auxiliaries) at the top
2. Aleqa “geza’i, governor” protectors (Greek *fylaka*) guardians in the middle
3. Temari “producers/harvesters” (Greek *dimiourgó*) at the bottom

Taking the weyzero title and role for themselves, the ancient Greek men effectively committed a *coup d’état* against their own ruling mothers. The ancient Greek men thought they could do better, with less motherly nurturing and more warring and invading.

At this core of this critical new tactic was invading, colonizing and plundering neighboring and far-off lands as a policy, cemented in the men’s *philosophy war doctrine*. They invaded their neighboring Greek lands, India, China and eventually Egypt for food resources.

Let’s look at the way the ancient Greek men both misspelled and mispronounced the ancient Egyptian queen mothers’ weyzero title.

* <https://www.sparknotes.com/philosophy/republic/characters/>

Greeks Imitated Ancient Egypt’s Weyzero-Led Hierarchy – *No Greek Women Allowed!*



*“Heaven, who had caused the water to come again and the famine to cease. Therefore [Weyzero Atseyti] was worshipped as the immediate cause of the Nile’s overflow and of the Egyptian people’s prosperity. On the monuments she is called the goddess mother, the mistress of heaven, the eye of the sun, and the queen of the gods.**

(Source: Ceres (Weyzero), the Greek queen mother of food, from a panting in Pompeii)

It appears that after the 400-year ancient Greek famine, which ended around 900BC, the ancient Greeks were desperate to revive their population. And ancient Egypt’s weyzero, *Queen Mirtnesh*, was famous across the ancient world for bringing farming and grain to ancient Egypt, as Diodorus wrote about.

* The Story of Corn and the Westward Migration, by Brooks, Eugene Clyde, 1871

Eventual Greek 350BC Invasion Strategy for Egypt’s Plentiful Grain

After invading and occupying farms in India and China, the Ionian Greek military next set their sights on the farms of the weyzero queen mothers of ancient Egypt. And they would eventually need to invent another false religion to accomplish their goals.

The problem for the Greek military was that the powerful ancient Egyptian military was guarding the farming region and the ancient Greek military simply wasn’t powerful enough to invade the farms. So before inventing another *weyzero-disempowering religion*, they first devised a different strategy, one they thought would be easy...

1. Invade and occupy the ancient Egyptian capital;
2. Command the ancient Egyptian troops to withdraw from the *Tisha* farming region;
3. Walk into the farming region and plunder the grain!

The Rosetta Stone complains that after the ancient Greek military invaded and occupied the Nile Valley capital of ancient Egypt, the Egyptian troops guarding the farming region refused to withdraw. The Rosetta Stone the troops are called “rebels” who misled the other soldiers...

<p>ask</p>	<p>djeteb</p>	<p>meshāu</p>	<p>un-sen</p>
<p>behold had gathered together the soldiers, they were</p>			
<p><u>And the men who had led astray the rebels in the time of his father.</u></p>			
<p>λῶν eske as far as (A)</p>	<p>amaTS'yan rebels (A)</p>	<p>ayenay ezium which these (T) (T)</p>	
<p>em</p>	<p>tep-sen</p>	<p>seteman-sen</p>	<p>teshu</p>
<p>at</p>	<p>their head,</p>	<p>they led astray</p>	<p>the nomes,</p>
<p>and mehel middle (A)</p>	<p>good (T)</p>	<p><u>had stirred up revolt</u> astamami person who spreads disease (A)</p>	<p>in the country, T'sha bush land (T)</p>
	<p>ezium these (T)</p>	<p>ezium these (A)</p>	<p>neway property, possession, money (A/T)</p>

(Source: From the book, *Amarigna & Tigrigna Qal Rosetta Stone*, by Legesse Allyn)

Failing To Withdraw Egyptian Troops, Greek Military Reverted To Invented Religion

By this time, the ancient Ionian Greek military already was in control of the ancient Egyptian capital, where thousands of farming reports, policing reports, and accounting records were stored.

Over an approximate 2 year period, the Ionian Greek military, led by the Ptolemy occupying ruler Ptolemy II would fool the Tisha *Lower Egyptian* men into committing a brutal subjugating war against their own *weyzero mothers* and other women who were in control of the land, farms and markets, whereby...

1. The ancient Greek military mistranslating some 1089 papyrus reports into religion;
2. Some 1089 papyrus reports were mistranslated into religion over an approximately 2-year period (see the story of the *Septuagint*)
3. Since the religion like the Hesiod Theogony religion, wasn't written from scratch, to hide the evidence of the original Egyptian reports that were mistranslated into the religion, the ancient Greek military set the archive *library* on fire to destroy the original 1089 papyrus reports mistranslated into the false religion (see what's referred to as the *Library of Alexandria* fire);
4. After power was stripped from the powerful ancient Egyptian women, princesses, empresses and queens, the ancient Greek military, absorbed into the Roman military, successfully plundered and controlled their access to the ancient Egyptian farm production.









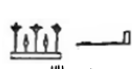



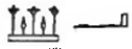
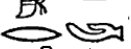
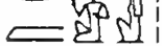



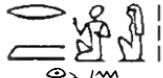



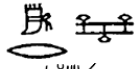
We can double-check this by retranslating the underlying text of Genesis 32:29 which mentions the name "Israel", which is actually the word *weyzero* "Mrs. (queen)". Let's do that on the next page.


LAND/FARM OF WEYZERO

The Name *Israel* is Actually *Weyzero* Queen Mother

The properly translated text of what the ancient Greek military mistranslated as their Genesis 32:29 reads as follows...

“And complain to quietly stop the activity, and complained about the construction items gathered together, afterwards the mother queen afterwards offered money to the nation’s chief and the nation’s architect there for its establishment.”

 יד and hā kea and (T)	 ארמא said אמר complain (T)	 לרע escort ענה rgui quiet (T)	 ארמא Jacob א aqeba forcefully stop activity (A)	 יד and hā kea and (T)	 ארמא said אמר amarere complain (T)	
 עיט e ארמא aQ'hat items (T)	 ארמא e ארמא TS'maQ gathered together (T)	 ארמא when ארמא sH'u afterwards (T)	<div style="border: 2px solid red; padding: 5px;">  ארמא mother אמ eme mother (A/T) </div>			
<div style="border: 2px solid red; padding: 5px;">  ארמא Israel אמר weyzero queen (A/T) </div>	 ל el l to, for (A)	 ארמא when ארמא sH'u afterwards (T)	 ארמא CH'arete offer money (I)	 ארמא nation אמ uma nation (T)		
 ארמא power אמר aleqa chief (A)	 ארמא mehel middle [in] (A)	 יד and hā kea and (T)	 ארמא nation אמ uma nation (T)	 ארמא e אמר hanaTS'ay architect, builder (A/T)	 ארמא mehel middle [in] (A)	 יד and hā kea and (T)
 ארמא e אמר tkal establishment (T)						

“mother queen”


Bible's *Rameses* is *Visionary Queen Commander*

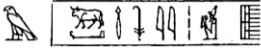

The ancient Greek military's *Bible* translation mentions the queen mother Ramses in Genesis 47:11, so let's retranslate the underlying text of this verse to discover what it actually says about the queen mother in the administrative reports...

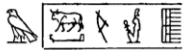

י' and הא kea and (T)	י the ה ke of (A/T)	שב inhabitant** הנ seb person (T)	י' revalue** הנ E'Q'ub favorite (T)	י' it הנ ita that (T)	י' wefeya הנ bid (T)	י' -ka הנ - to you (T)	י' and הא kea and (T)
י' it הנ ita that (T)	י' awagA' הנ converse (T)	י' -ka הנ - to you (T)	י' and הא kea and (T)	י' giving*** הנ A'deme invite (T)	י' until ** הנ lomi today (T)	י' holding*** הנ ag'waA'ze transport (T)	
י' through, via הנ (T)	י' earth הנ irsha farm (T)	י' Egypt הנ nTS'I independent (T)	י' middle [in] הנ (A)	י' through, via הנ (T)	י' write הנ (T)		
י' the הנ ke of (A/T)	י' earth הנ irsha farm (T)	י' at הנ b through, via (T)	י' earth הנ irsha farm (T)	י' Rameses הנ Raey Mazez Visionary Commander (T)			
י' of הנ (A/T)	י' captian הנ weyzero Mrs./queen (T)	י' to direct** הנ ahaz amount (A)	י' to pay off** הנ fre E'yo output (T)				

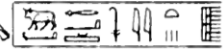

“mother queen”
←



And here's the proof, in black and white. The underlying text reveals the true translation.


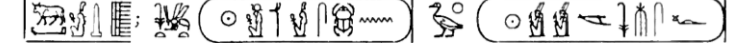
Find the *Rameses* Queen Mother in the List


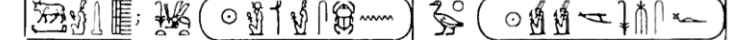
308. Men-pehti-Rā Rāmessu I ('Ραμέσσης) ;


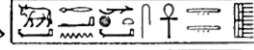

310. User-maāt-Rā I setep-en-Rā Rāmeses II ('Ραμέσσης Μιαμούν) ;


317. User-maāt-Rā II meri-Āmen Rāmeses III
 'Ραμψίντρος (Rhapsinitus) king of Ān (Heliopolis) ;



318. User-maāt-Rā III setep-en-Āmen Rāmeses IV ;


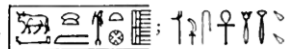
319. User-maāt-Rā IV se-kheper-en-Rā meri-Āmen Rāmeses V ;




319. User-maāt-Rā IV se-kheper-en-Rā meri-Āmen Rāmeses V ;


320. Neb-maāt-Rā IV meri-Āmen Rāmeses VI
 king of Ān (Heliopolis) ;




321. User-maāt-Rā V setep-en-Rā meri-Āmen
 Rāmeses VII, king of Ān (Heliopolis) ;


322. User-maāt-Rā VI Āakhu-en-Āmen meri-Āmen Rāmeses VIII


323. Nefer-ka-Rā XI setep-en-Rā Khā-em-
 Uast Maāt meri-Āmen Rāmeses IX ;


324. Kheper-maāt-Rā setep-en-Rā Āmen-her-
 kheperesh-f Rāmeses X ;


325. Men-maāt-Rā II setep-en-Ptah Khā-em-Uast meri-
 Āmen Rāmeses XI, king of Ān (Heliopolis) ;


326. Sekhā-en-Rā meri-Āmen Rāmeses XII (?)
 sa Ptaḥ II (son of Ptaḥ) ;


Who is Queen Mother Referred to as *Rameses*?

Now that we know the name normally associated with males is actually referencing their queen mother, what does *Rameses* actually mean? Let's break it down.



Let's look at the individual words...



zera'e (ዘራኢ) ancestor (Tigrigna)
She's a mother!

Since *rameses* is not a word, let's divide the word...



ra'ey (ራእይ) sight, vision (n.) (Amarigna)
She's a visionary!

The mother queen is a *visionary*, able to look into the foreseeable future in order to make proper decisions. For example, something simple would be if you are going to go to the store for groceries, you can safely predict you will go home afterwards. That is envisioning the future. The next word follows...



mazez (ማዘዘ) to command (v.) (Amarigna)
She's the commander!

Also notice something else. Let's compare the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic letters with the Ethiopian letters of today. Remember, the ancient Greek historian Diodorus wrote that the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics letters are Ethiopian. So let's compare...



= the Ethiopian መ (and our M)



= the Ethiopian ዘ (our Z is rotated ጺ)

Nubians, Persians, Macedonians, & Greeks Wrote Zera'e Names of Their Queen Mothers

Toward the end of the ancient Egyptian civilization, subsequent *Nubian, Persian, Macedonian and Greek* rulers, beginning in 500BC, also showed their *queen mothers* in the same way as the Ethiopian rulers of ancient Egypt had for nearly 3000 years.

Below we can see their queen mothers' identification at the end of royal designations in cartouches, honoring to their mothers in the same way of the Ethiopian rulers. We won't bother translating the names, so let's just look at the names, which we now know are not the names of males, but of their mothers...



Dynasty 25 – *Shabaka* is a Nubian queen mother's name, not the name of a male



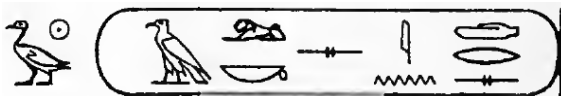
Dynasty 25 – *Piankh* is a Nubian queen mother's name, not the name of a male



Dynasty 25 – *Taharqa* is a Nubian queen mother's name, not the name of a male



Dynasty 26 – *Cambyses* is a Persian queen mother's name, not the name of a male



Dynasty 30 – *Alexander* is a Macedonian queen mother's name, not the name of a male



Dynasty 30 – *Ptolemy* is an Ionian Greek queen mother's name, not the name of a male

Now we know these subsequent rulers of ancient Egypt also followed the Ethiopian tradition of identifying themselves by their queen mothers. Amazing!

Rameses is Ra'ey-Mazez: “Visionary Commander”

It is important to have accurate translations, because it helps us learn more accurately about the culture. So now we've corrected her translations, let's look at her land she owned and commanded, the ancient Egyptian capital city commonly referred to as *Thebes*...



(Photo: Vyacheslav Argenberg)

What is the Accurate Name of Her City?

We know the queen mother as Visionary Commander was the owner, so then it should be named after her. Below we see the location of what's commonly referred to as *Thebes*. But *Thebes* is not actually the name of the city...

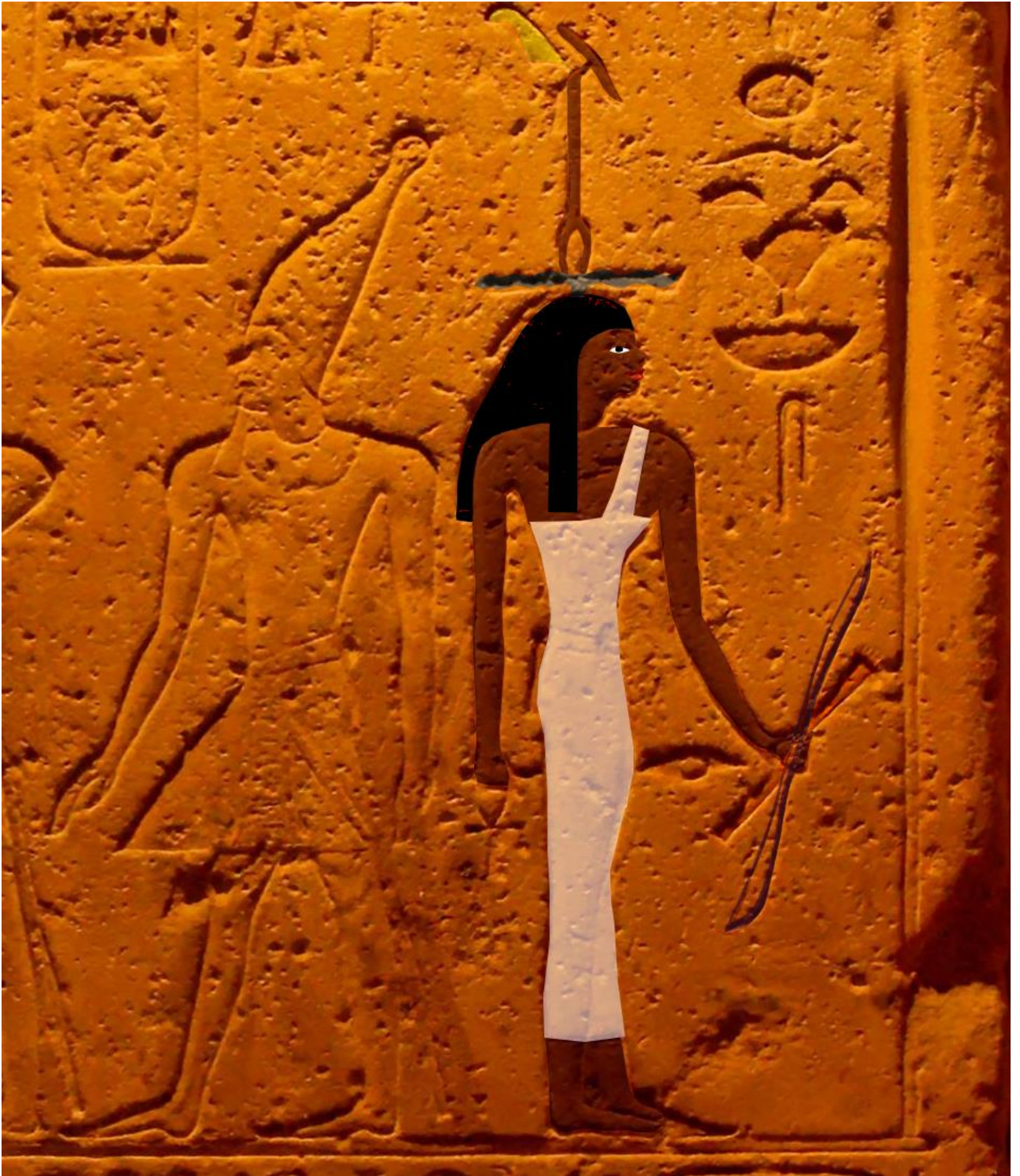


Then what was the Ancient Egyptian name of her city? Let's see...



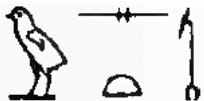
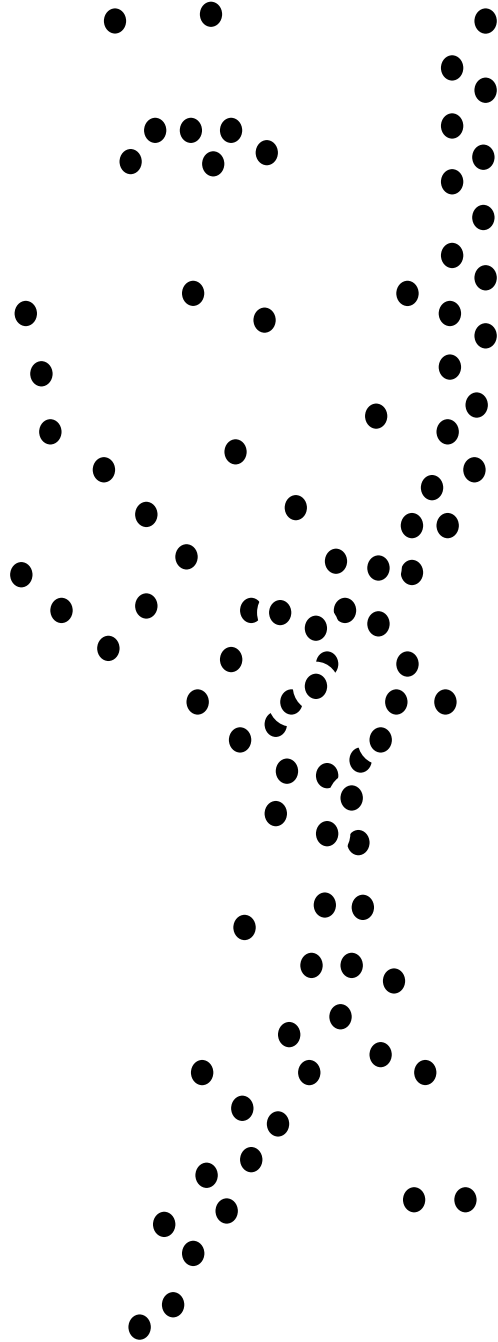
The first hieroglyph, *wasda* (𓂏𓂏𓂏) stick is her symbol, the circle with the X in the middle is a symbol for *nway* (𓂏𓂏) “money, capital”. And there we see her sitting there as owner – no that is not a man with a beard, it's a woman. Let's see more about her on the next pages.

Weyzero: Mother, Owner, Commander & Hunter



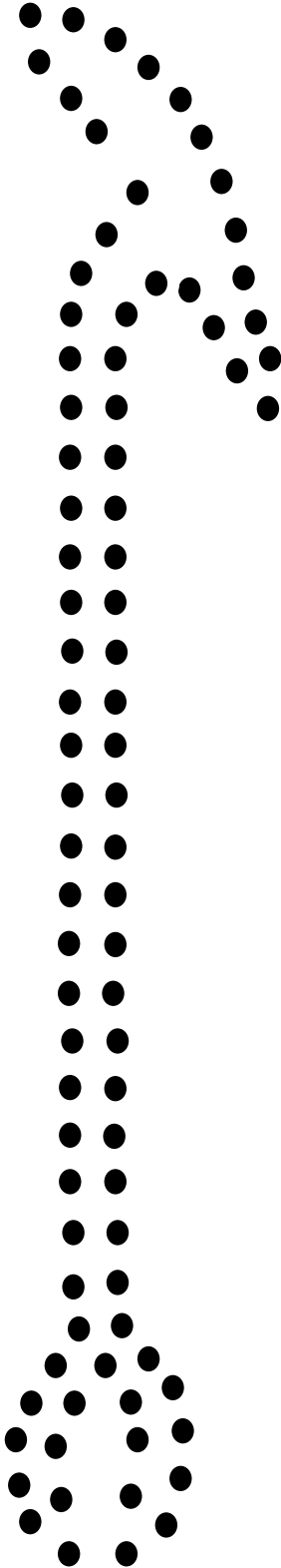
(Photo credit: Sebastian Bergmann, colorized by Legesse Allyn)

Draw the Weyzero Bow & Arrows for Hunting



seda (𓂏𓂏) shoot (v.) (Amarigna)

Draw the Weyzero
Wasda Stick for
Hanging Meat

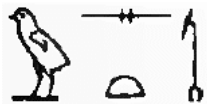


Weyzero Queen Mother's Cattle Slaughterhouse

The wasda stick would have been used to hang the meat we can see in the wooden model below. This wooden model was found in the tomb from around 1980BC.



(Photo: Rogers Fund and Edward S. Harkness Gift, 1920)



wasda (𓂏𓂏) a rod used to hang meat (n.) (Amarigna)

Weyzero Symbolism: Jraf Cattle Steering Whip

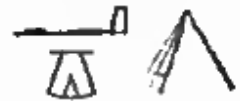
The whip is for steering cattle when plowing the field. So, when you see an ancient Egyptian with a jraf “whip” in their hand, now you know they are involved in farming an plowing fields.



(Photo: Fasil Ayele)



jraf (ጃራፍ) whip (n.) (Amarigna)



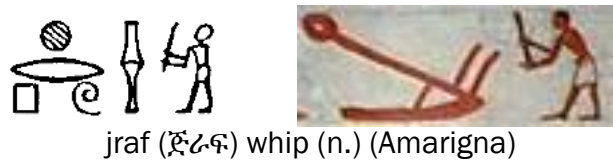
weQ'A (ወቕዕ) hit (v.) (Tigrigna)

Jraf Whip Direct the Cattle Helping Plow Fields

Look at the top of the image below and we see the plow and the man with the jraf “whip”, directing the plowing...



Here we see the painted art matches the hieroglyphic representation...



Weyzero Wenanit: Ethiopian Mother “Owner” of Ancient Egyptian Land

Weyzero Wenanit (referred to by Egyptologists as *Amunet*) was likely the original mother queen who founded ancient Egypt, referred to by ancient Greek historian Diodorus when he wrote, “Weyzero was the leader”, since her name means “owner”. Let’s look at her name. Notice what appears to be a beard on her chin. It is not. Let’s look at the title *wenanit* in hieroglyphs...


Wewanit Geza'i “Owner Commander”



(Photo: André from Amsterdam)

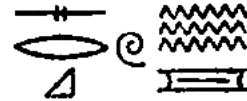
wenanit (ወናኒት) owner (n.) (Tigrigna)

Weyzero Symbolism: Tree Water Skin

What do you do when you're working on the farm and get thirsty? The goatskin is filled with refreshments for you...



(Source: Rogers Fund, 1915)



silicha (𓂏𓂏𓂏) a heavy duty bag made of leather filled with water (n.) (Amarigna)



(Source: Ethiopia TV, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1-M_j-LkrEQ/)

CHILDREN OF WEYZERO

Mewtsi: Outlet for Children, Livestock & Crops

Mewtsi (referred to by Egyptologists as *Mut*) was likely the original mother queen who began the generations of descendants in ancient Egypt, since her name means “outlet”, Let’s look at her name, all her descendants and farm crops and livestock comes from her.

Let’s look at the title *mewtsi* hieroglyph...



(Photo: Maksim Sokolov, maxergon.com)

mewtsi (𓄠𓄡𓄢) outlet, exit (n.) (Tigrigna)

Some Weyzero Children Were Atseyti

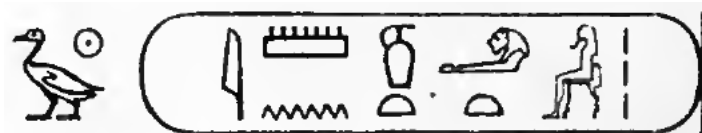
Atseyti is not a name, whom the ancient Greeks are said to have referred to as *Isis*. It is a title for young women, a rank below weyzero. We can see this, because the hieroglyph shows a young woman...



atseyti (𐎠𐎡𐎢) empress (n.) (Amarigna/Tigrigna)



(Source: Vi Ko)



Wenanit Azazi Geza'i "Mother, Owner, Commander, Ruler"

atseyti (𐎠𐎡𐎢) empress (n.) (Amarigna/Tigrigna)

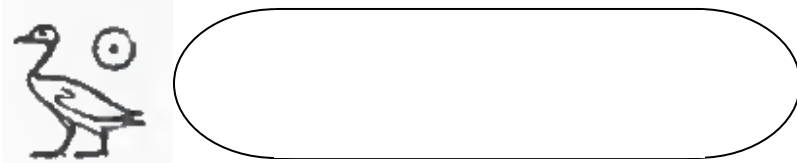
Who Are Your Immediate Atseyti?

Your family *atseyti* help your mother take care of the household. Below, make your weyzero family tree of *atseyti* in your family. Write their names as descriptive words in the cartouches below and, if you're female, put your name in descriptive words at the top...

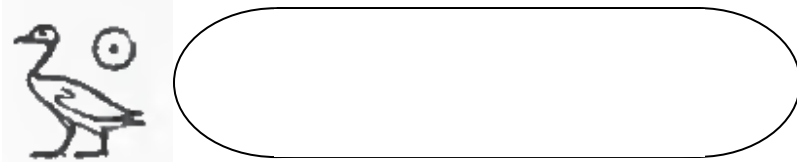
Your sister #1:



Your sister #2:



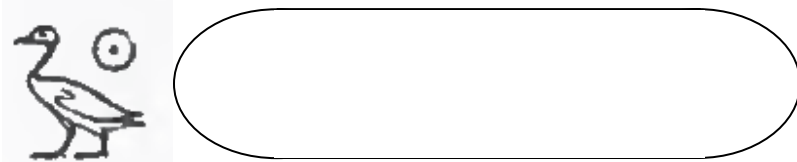
Your sister #3:



Your sister #4:



Your sister #5:



Some Weyzero Children Were Ras

The children of weyzero who had the title *ras* “emperor” were likely evenly ranked with the atseyti “empress” title. Below we can see how *ras* were depicted in art...



[R]+[Z] = ra’ey “sight, vision” + ez “command” = ras



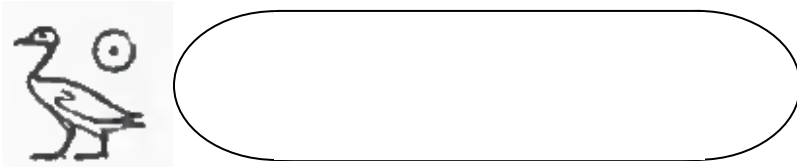
(Photo: Rama)

r'asi (ርእሲ) emperor, chief (n.) (Amarigna/Tigrigna)

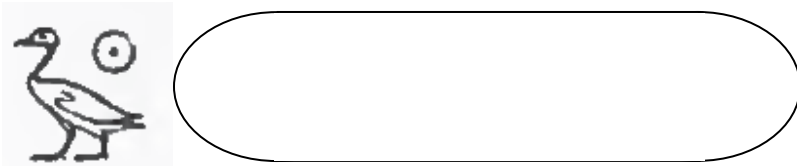
Who Are Your Immediate Ras?

Your family *ras* help your mother take care of the household. Below, make your weyzero family tree of *ras* in your family. Write their names as descriptive words in the cartouches below and, if you're male, put your name in descriptive words at the top...

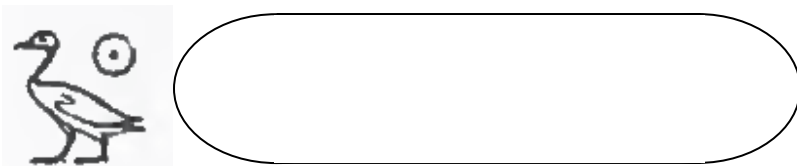
Your brother #1:



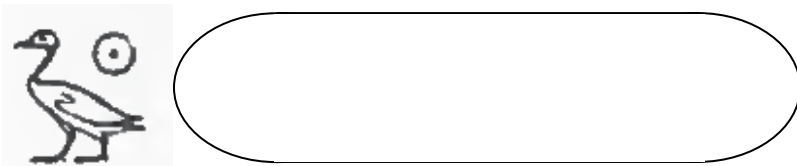
Your brother #2:



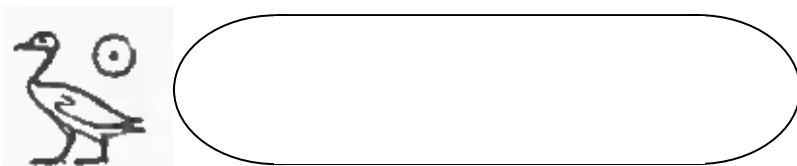
Your brother #3:



Your brother #4:



Your brother #5:



Some Weyzero Children Were Geza'i

A geza'i was a governor and symbolized by a falcon. Of course, the falcon head is a mask (there were never humans with a falcon head). This was just an artistic way of showing a rank.



(Source: British Museum)



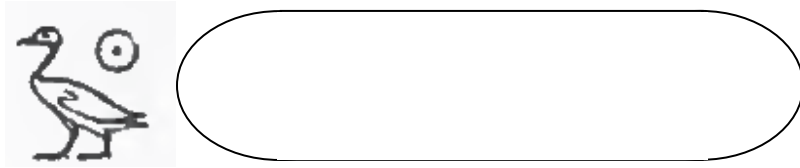
A governor name in a king list

geza'i (ገዛኢ) guardian, governor (n.) (Tigrigna)

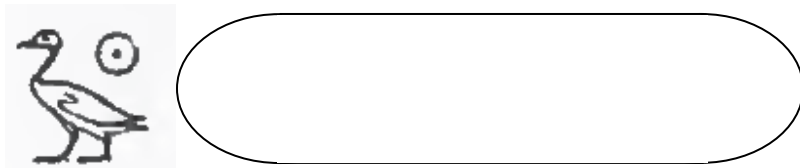
Who Are Your Immediate Guardians/Protectors?

Your family *helawit* “female guardians” and *helawi* “male guardians” help your mother take care of the entire family. Below, make your weyzero family tree of *helawit* and *helawi* in your family. Write their names as descriptive words in the cartouches below...

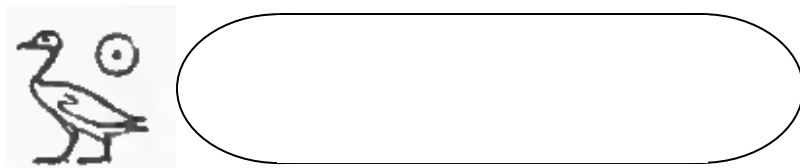
Your godmother #1:



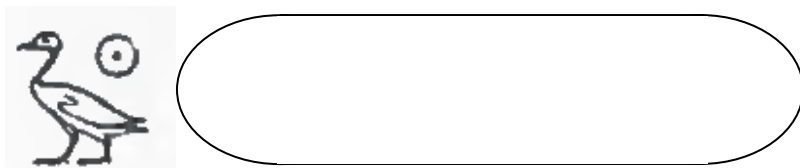
Your godmother #2:



Your godfather #1:



Your godfather #2:



Some Weyzero Children Were Aleqa

Aleqa “chief” is a title



haleqa (𐎧𐎡𐎢) chief, supervisor, boss (n.) (Amarigna/Tigrigna)

Who Are Your Related Helawit/Helawi?

Who are your aunts and uncles? Write their names as descriptive words in the cartouches below...

Your mother's sister:



A large, empty, rounded rectangular cartouche with a vertical line on its right side, intended for writing the name of the mother's sister.

Your mother's brother:



A large, empty, rounded rectangular cartouche with a vertical line on its right side, intended for writing the name of the mother's brother.

Your father's sister:



A large, empty, rounded rectangular cartouche with a vertical line on its right side, intended for writing the name of the father's sister.

Your father's brother:



A large, empty, rounded rectangular cartouche with a vertical line on its right side, intended for writing the name of the father's brother.

MONUMENT TO A **QUEEN** MOTHER

Weyzero on the Merneptah Stele

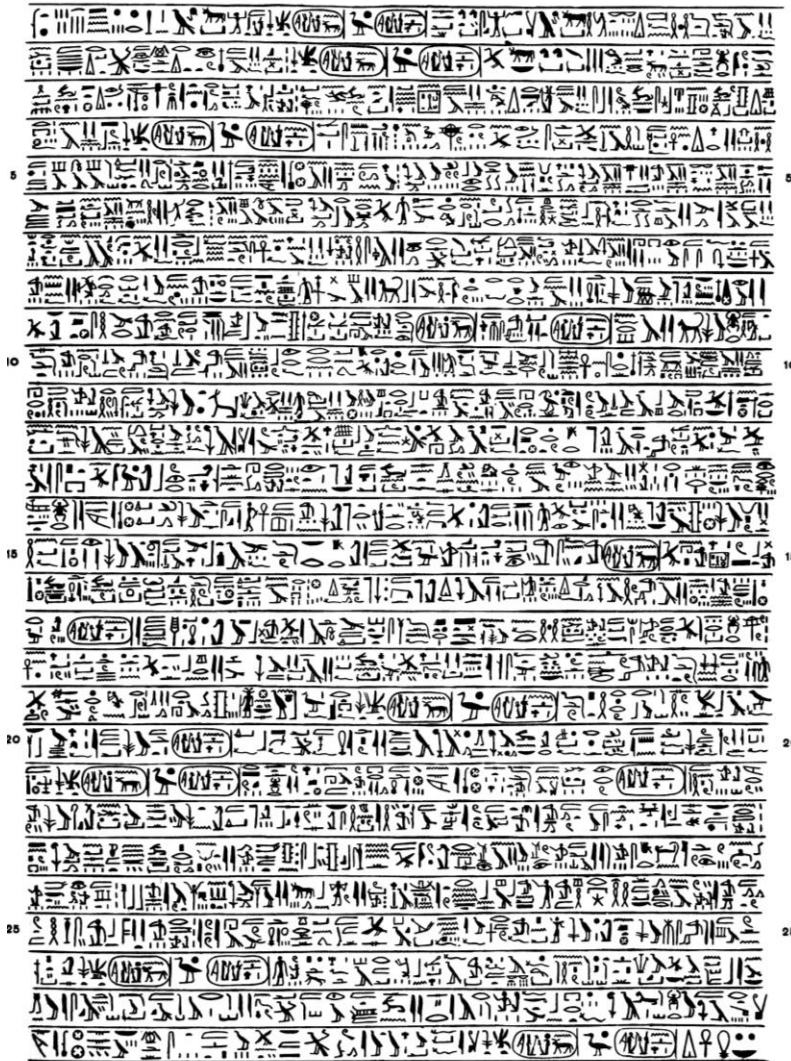
According to the Wikipedia article, the hewalti referred to as the *Merneptah Stele* is an inscription on a black granite slab that is over 10 feet high. We can see a photo of it below...



(Photo: Olaf Tausch)

Can You Find 7 Instances of the Queen Mother?

Circle the 7 instances of the queen mother in the hieroglyphic text of the Merneptah Stele...



On the next page we will see revealed the 7 instances of the zera'e “ancestor” queen mother...



Zera'e Meruts-Weyzero-Muyawit-of-Qwtabi-Halawit
Queen Mother “Chosen Queen Professional Economist Protector”

1 

2 

3 

4 

5 

6 

7 

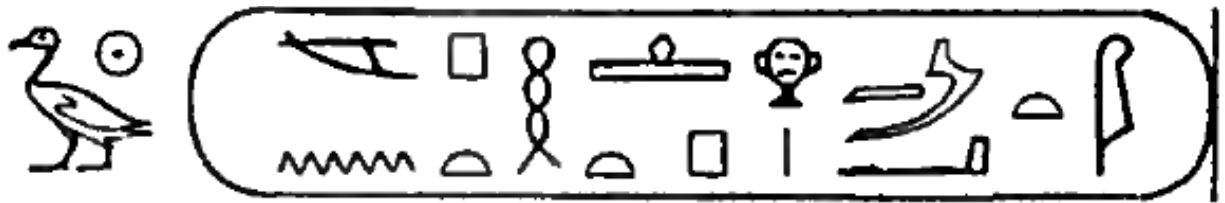
Meruts-Weyzero-Muyawit-nay-Qwtabi-Halawi Was a Weyzero Queen Mother

Below is the queen mother that appears on a king's shown list in Wallis Budge's "An Egyptian Hieroglyphic Dictionary"

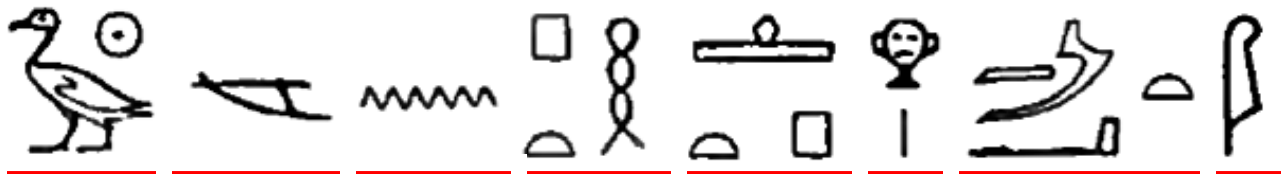
311. Ba-en-Rā I Mer-en-Ptah I (Menepthah) (Ἀμενωθάθ) hetep-her-maāt



Can you see it? Look at the last line. Who Egyptologists refer to as Mer-Ewn-Beteke is a woman, the queen mother, as it Mer-Ewn-Beteke follows the mother goose...



Meruts-nay-Beteke-Qwetabi-Helawi-Muyawit-Sew
 "Chosen of departed Economist Protector Professional Woman"
 ምሩጽ ናይ በተክ ቁጣቢ ሓላዊ ሙያዊት ሴት



Zera'e Ancestor ዘራኢ	Meruts Chosen ምሩጽ	nay of ናይ	Beteke Departed በተክ	Qwetabi Economist ቁጣቢ	Helawi Protector ሓላዊ	Muyawit Professional ሙያዊት	Set Woman ሴት
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Children of Queen Mother

Further we have the word weyzero on the Merne-Ptah



weyzero lijoch
ወይዘሮ ልጆች
“The children of Weyzero”



Weyzero
ወይዘሮ
Mrs.



lijoch
ልጆች
children

Weyzero Allowed Her Children to Make Decisions

Wana weyzero lijoch fekede beyane fre wefeye. Gula qbr mehel grat.

ዋና ወይዘሮ ልጆች ፈቀደ በያነ ፍሬ ወፈየ። ጉላ ቀብር ምንጭ ግራት።

“Owner Mrs. children allow decide production offerings. Hill burial there in ground”



Owner

Queen Mother

children



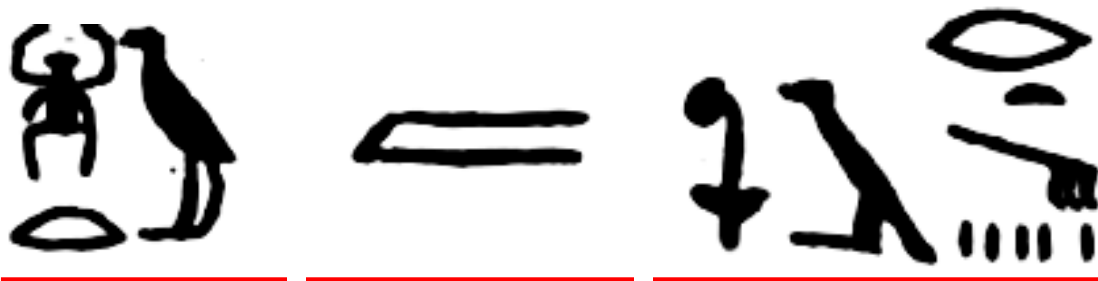
allow

decide

production

offerings.

Hill



burial

in

ground

Note: During this time, 1200BC, there were no more entombments in pyramids, since pyramids did not stop tomb robbers. Therefore, there were secret burials in the Valley of the Kings.

Let's be very clear, without mothers, we wouldn't exist. The only person you can be sure of being your parent, without a DNA test, is your mother, because she's the *eme*, *weyzero*, *mewtsi* and *wenanit* you came out of.

Ancient Egypt presented women's culture in art, culture and writing, after 4.4 million years of women's mothering, command and ownership of the planet. Weyzero women in ancient Egypt mothered, commanded and owned the land between today's Egypt and Syria, including today's Jordan and Israel.



The Weyzero "Mrs." title was imitated around the world to duplicate the 3000-year success of women's culture in ancient Egypt. This book is a celebration of women's 4.4 million year fossil record put in writing during the 3000 years that Weyzero women mothered, commanded and owned ancient Egypt.