

The Women Who Invented Writing and Ancient Egyptian Civilization

The Missing Link In Technology,
Women's History & Girls' Education



Legesse Allyn

Girls' Education Series
Volume I

The Women Who Invented Writing
and Ancient Egyptian Civilization
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Women's History & Girls' Education

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Amarigna and Tigrigna word matching by Legesse Allyn
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Contents

Introduction.....	1
4.4 Million Years of Women's Nurturing	4
Dinknesh: An Early 13 Year-Old Ethiopian Girl From 3.2 Million Years Ago.....	4
Ancient Women Were Powerful & Had Women's Rights.....	8
Female Snakes: Symbol of Women's Power.....	9
Ancient Greek Queens Also Associated Themselves with Female Cobras	10
Snakes Helped Women Farm & Control Rodents	10
Papyrus of Ani Shows the Relationship Between Women & Female Snakes	11
Draw the Female Snake Hieroglyph.....	13
Parthenogenesis: Female Snakes Are So Powerful They Can Reproduce Without a Male	14
Female Snakes Are the Boss	15
Without Females There Would Be No Males	16
The Importance of Understanding the Role of Females in the Development of Human Life.....	17
Females Must Re-Examine the Powerful Role of Females In History.....	18
Women's Farming Nurtured Early Egypt.....	20
Women Traditionally Provide Food to the Masses	21
Women Produce 80% of Global Food & Control \$40 Trillion Worth of Global Consumer Spending.....	22
Women Are Traditional Caretakers of Populations.....	23
The Women Who Invented Civilization.....	26
Megbit.....	26
Mirtnesh.....	26
Sewasew	26
Megbi City: First City of Ancient Egypt Which Was Founded By Women	30
Women Utilized Buildings as Market Shelters	30
Megbit Invented Ancient Egypt's First Large-Scale Markets & First City.....	32
Farm Produce Was Loaded Into Shipping Jars	35
Egyptian Women Shared Their Power With Men	36
Expanded Market Supply	40
Mirtnesh Ruled Lower Egypt & Invented Large-Scale Farming & Production	41
Mirtnesh Was Involved In Hunting and Fishing	47
A Queen's Fishing Expedition	47
The "Two Ladies" As Female Cobras Wearing Their Crowns	49
Mirtnesh's Tisha Region of Lower Egypt Is Referred To In the Rosetta Stone	51
Ancient Egypt Had Many Empresses Ruling Various Egyptian Cities at the Same Time	51
An Emebet is Also a Queen	52
The Underlying Text of the Bible Documents the Genesis of the Women's Farms & Its Thieves	56
Women's Lower Egyptian Dead Sea Region Farms Required Military Protection	59
Ethiopian Warriors Served In the Egyptian Military To Protect the Women's Farms.....	60
The Military Titles In Hieroglyphs of Ancient Egyptian Troops Guarding the Women's Farms	60
Underlying Text of the Greek Hesiod Theogony Also Discusses the Genesis of the Women's Farms.....	62
Women Have Always Designed and Supervised the Construction of Their Homes.....	66
Ancient Egyptian Queens Designed & Supervised Construction of Palaces and Royal Complexes	67
An Ancient Egyptian Queen Designed & Supervised the Construction of the Tisha Fortress.....	67
View From a Queen's Tisha Fortress	68
Women Developed the Fortress for the Farm	70
Women Engaged in Overseas Trade Missions	74
Women's Overseas Trade Mission Route from the Tisha Region to the Nile Valley Markets.....	75
Ancient Egyptian Queens Owned Sailing Ships	75
A King & Queen's 140 Foot-Long Wooden Ship	76
Queen Khentkaus Was Entombed With Her Ship Next to Her Tomb In An Adjacent Pit	80
An Ancient Egyptian Queen's Trade Mission Written in Proto-Sinaitic.....	84
Ancient Hebrew: Sinai-Style Writing System Is Women's Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphic Vocabulary and Writing Characters	85

An Ancient Egyptian Queen's Trade Mission Written in Aramaic/Syriac	86
Aramaic/Syriac: Aramaic-Style Writing System Is Women's Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphic Vocabulary and Writing Characters	87
An Ancient Egyptian Queen's Trade Mission Written in Ancient Greek	88
Ancient Written Greek: Greek-Style Writing System Is Women's Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphic Vocabulary and Writing Characters..	89
An Ancient Egyptian Queen's Trade Mission Written in Ancient Sanskrit	90
Sanskrit: India-Style Writing System Is Women's Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphic Vocabulary and Writing Characters	91
Sewasew Invented Writing For Effective Communication Between the Farm and Markets	94
Inventing the Hieroglyphic Writing System	96
With the Invention of Sewasew's Writing Came New Laws and Included Writing	97
We Continue to Utilize Sewasew's Character Designs Today To Represent Pronunciations	98
Most Ancient Writing Systems Are Derived from Women's Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphic System	99
Accurate Translations Begins With Knowing the Actual Living Language of the Hieroglyphs	102
The Internet Makes Research More Effective & Much of Last Century's Research Obsolete.....	103
Translating Knowing the Actual Living Language Of the Hieroglyphs Eliminates Translation Errors	104
The Papyrus of Ani Retranslation Corrected the Translation To Include What Was Written About Ani's Grieving Wife	104
The Accurate Translation of the Papyrus of Ani Matches the Artwork on the Papyrus	105
Ancient Texts Supposedly About Religion Are Not	106
The Rosetta Stone: An Accurate Ancient Text Translation	107
In Ancient Days Very Few People Were Taught To Read & Write	107
Dead Sea Scrolls Are Written In A Simplified Form of Women's Hieroglyphic Writing.....	108
Now There Is a Process for Accurately Retranslating Ancient Written Texts	110
Process Introduction.....	111
Process for Ancient Hebrew Text.....	111
Learn to Retranslate Your Own Female History: Female Culture Must Be Determined By Females	116
Take Charge of Your Past	116
Ancient Women Had Ancient Women's Rights: Therefore Women's Rights Is Not a New Idea	118
Don't Let Your Female History Be Hijacked & Your Women's Rights Held Hostage	118
Let Your True History Help Define Your Present & Therefore Your Future.....	119

Introduction

Diodorus Siculus wrote that the culture of ancient Egypt was Ethiopian, due to Ethiopians having founded ancient Egypt and preserving their culture there. What he did not take the time to mention, though, was women's role in the development of ancient Egyptian culture. This book provides, *through ancient Egypt's Ethiopian Amarigna and Tigrigna dual hieroglyphic language*, a way of learning about the culture of the women of ancient Egypt.

Ancient texts are messages from the bygone eras. They stand as a testimony to heights of development achieved by our ancient civilizations. Historians for long have depended on ancient texts for understanding contemporary events of ancient periods. These ancient texts give us a first-hand account of the forgotten events, times and culture of the past. Now we focus on ancient women.

The Rosetta Stone is a singularly important artifact and document that has changed the course of our understanding of Egyptian civilization. The Rosetta Stone enabled historians to bring a purportedly dead language back to life, paving the way for a better understanding of the available hieroglyphic literature. In fact, the language was never dead, thriving in over 30 million speakers.

Although known to ancient Greek historians, like Diodorus Siculus, but unbeknownst to the yesteryear colonial-era historians, the Ethiopian languages of Amarigna and Tigrigna still today hold the elements of the women's ancient hieroglyphic language intact. New path-breaking examinations about women's role in the development of ancient Egyptian civilization and invention of writing are leading to a revision of hitherto translated documents and are giving deeper insights into the women's role in the Egyptian civilization.

This book provides an understanding of women's history and culture in their development of Egyptian civilization by peering through the prism of dual hieroglyphic languages of Amarigna and Tigrigna and analyzing the hieroglyphs, more so, with the help of those of the Rosetta Stone. This approach affords us advantages of not only getting a deeper understanding of historical documents but also an understanding of vast information about ancient Egyptian women lying embedded in hieroglyphic texts.

Meshing hieroglyphs in-between the women's history of ancient Egypt, we take a look at ancient Egyptian women's customs, trade and symbology. Another outcome of this exercise is understanding the global relationship between ancient texts from all over the ancient world, which repeat the ancient Egyptian founding of Lower Egypt. Though a thorough examination of such relationships is beyond the scope of this book, it lays foundations for the students, especially school girls to explore this path on their own about their own ancient culture and their ancient women's rights.

With the world shrinking closer day-by-day and multi-cultural societies a norm, this book paves way for appreciation of the cradle of all the civilizations and how other cultures have readily embraced the elements of ancient Egyptian and therefore Ethiopian culture and civilization, without knowing it to be women's culture. Women civilized men, not the other way around.

This book is also intended to showcase the women's ancient culture from where the ancient Egyptian civilization was born and give the women and women's culture its due credit.

4.4 MILLION YEARS OF
WOMEN **NURTURING** THE
PLANET

4.4 Million Years of Women's Nurturing

For at least 4.4 million years, mothers have been nurturing populations and relationships. Beginning at childbirth, a mother's body naturally begins producing milk, even before the baby is born. The mother's milk is a source of natural nourishment and the first food the baby will enjoy upon arriving in the world.

As babies grow, mothers begin seeking out solid food, such as vegetables and fruits, which are also a natural source of nourishment. While mothers are busy gathering and cultivating vegetables and fruit, the men are busy hunting for animals to help provide a source of protein to the diet.



Breast feeding ancient Egyptian mother. Photo Credit: Rama

Dinknesh: An Early 13 Year-Old Ethiopian Girl From 3.2 Million Years Ago



The reconstructed fossil remains in the National Museum of Ethiopia of Dinknesh, an early 13 year old Ethiopian girl estimated to have lived 3.18 million years ago. Photo Credit: Philip Krome

Early Ethiopians *Australopithecus afarensis*, represented an early direct ancestor of ours from between 3.9 and 2.9 million years ago. In fact, the fossil remains of thirteen individuals ranging from adults to children have been excavated in the Afar region of Ethiopia.

This group of early Ethiopians from 3.2 million years ago are referred to as *the first family* by National Geographic because they were the oldest living example of a species living in a group.

But the most famous early Ethiopian *Australopithecus afarensis* is an Ethiopian girl whose fossil remains show she was 13 years old. Ethiopians call her *Dinknesh*, which means “you are marvelous” in the Ethiopian related languages of Amarigna and Tigrigna (also called *Lucy*).

Dinknesh is estimated to have lived 3.18 million years ago in the Afar region of Ethiopia.

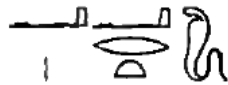
ANCIENT WOMEN HAD WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Ancient Women Were Powerful & Had Women's Rights

Don't be fooled. In ancient Egyptian days, women were powerful. In ancient days, women had as much, if not more, rights than men.

In ancient Egypt, the hieroglyphic egg did not necessarily represent a bird egg, but instead, it signifies a cobra egg. All women were referred to as cobras in hieroglyphs.

The hieroglyph of the cobra on its tail is the word *jrat* (Greek: *uraeus*), which means *tail*...



jrat
(Jl-rat)
"tail"

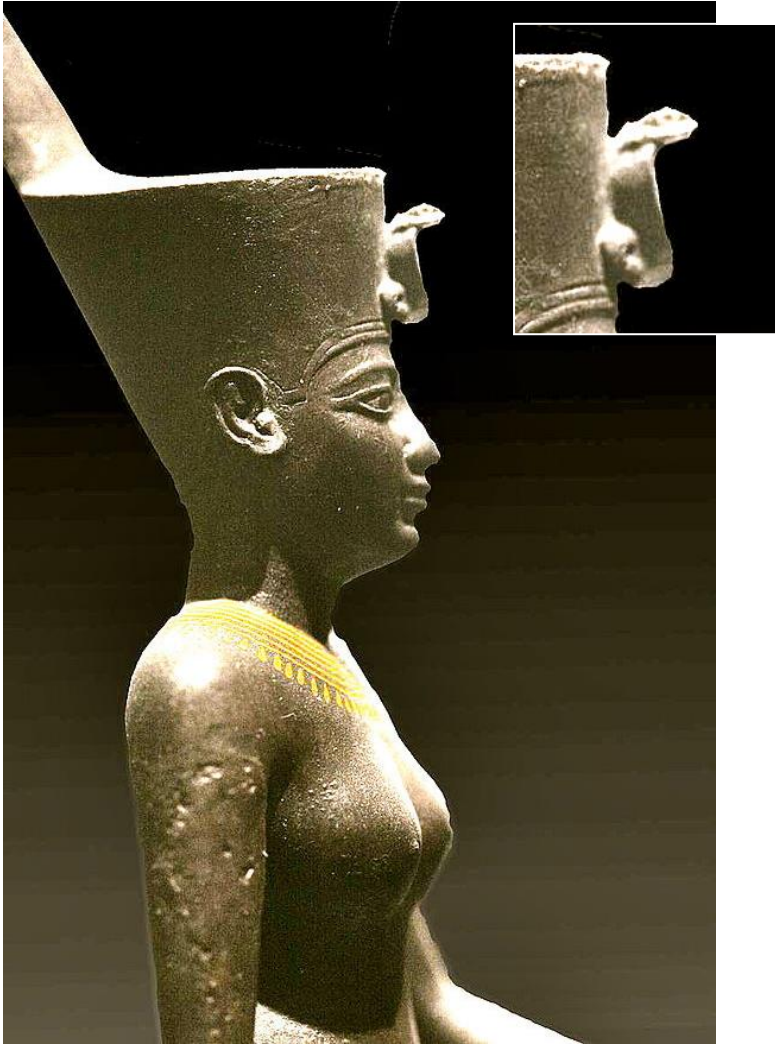


Photo Credit: Henry Walters

The cobra represented protection of Egypt and its people. For 3000 years, the desert provided a natural barrier from invaders, and was the home of the cobra. But not only that.

Female Snakes: Symbol of Women's Power

Like women, female snakes and snakes in general are natural farmers.¹ While the common belief is that insects damage crop seedlings, the real culprit could be a rat or a mouse. Rodents not only damage seedlings, but they also spoil grain stored up in granaries (grain storage facilities).



Mirtneš, developer of Lower Egypt's Yafo/Dead Sea region large-scale agriculture, with a cobra on her crown.

Photo Credit: Kkhemet



Queen cobra. Photo Credit: Ángel M. Felicísimo

In farming, it is very important to protect seedlings as they begin growing. Traditionally, women often along with children will continually watch the growing crops by scaring away birds,

¹ Read "How snakes can help farmers" by Paul Donovan
<https://www.farmersweekly.co.za/farm-basics/how-to-crop/how-snakes-can-help-farmers>

Ancient Greek Queens Also Associated Themselves with Female Cobras



Greek queen with a female cobra in her hand.

Photo Credit: Henry Walters

To the below we can see a depiction of a Greek queen holding a female cobra in her hand. Her crown features characteristic sheaves of grain associated with a Greek queen of agriculture.

Ancient Egyptian queens had an enormous following during the Hellenistic and Roman periods, not only in Alexandria and Rome, but also in the most important provincial cities.



Snakes Helped Women Farm & Control Rodents

Because rodents are on the ground, they may be more difficult to see. So, snakes are a natural defense. Plus, snakes love to eat rodents. In addition to destroying farm crops, rodents can spread disease to the community. Therefore, snakes are essential to farming and helping women in ancient days.

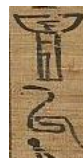
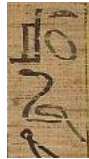
Below we can see a Black Rat snake...



Black rat snake. Photo Credit: Judy Gallagher

Papyrus of Ani Shows the Relationship Between Women & Female Snakes

Below we can see, from the Papyrus of Ani, the connection between women and female snakes in the, *Atsetyi* and *Emebet* ancient Egyptian royal titles...



Atseti
(a-TSEY-tee)
Empress, queen

Emebet
(e-me-BET)
Madame, mother of the house

Below we can see a 4000 year old model of women working in an ancient Egyptian granary, which snakes would have helped protect from rodents...

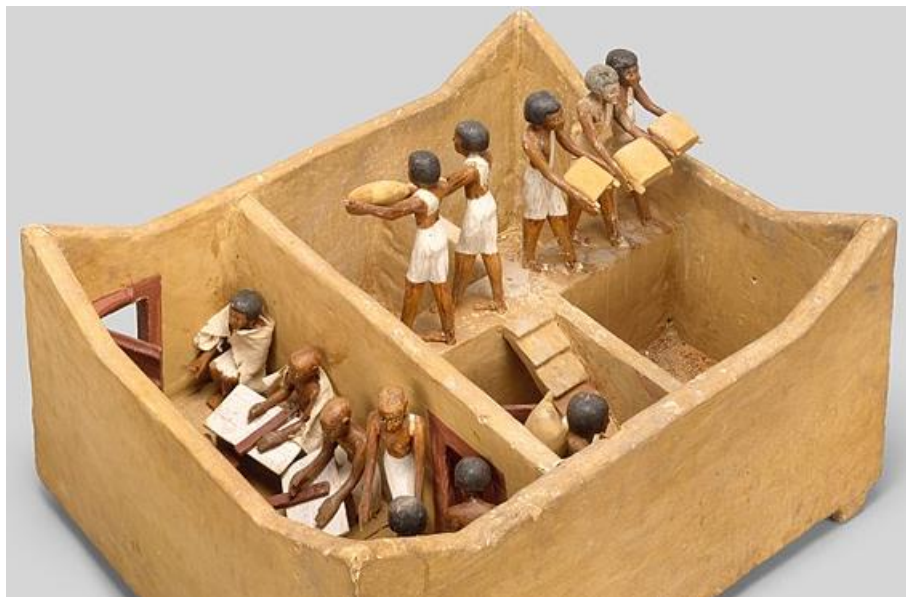


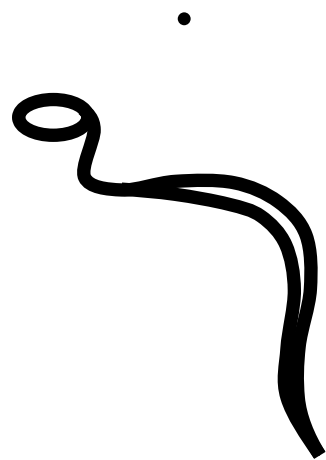
Photo Credit: JanmadRogers Fund and Edward S. Harkness

Draw the Female Snake Hieroglyph



temen
(te-MEN)
“snake”

PRONUNCIATION SOUNDS
[TS], [T], [D]



Parthenogenesis: Female Snakes Are So Powerful They Can Reproduce Without a Male

Another incredible aspect of snakes is that, just as women can provide nutrition to their children without the help of males, many female snakes can have babies without any help or reproductive contribution from a male mate.

The term *parthenogenesis* is the process where a female snake can reproduce without a male. In parthenogenesis, one of the female cells behaves like sperm, fertilizing the egg.¹ The result is an embryo that only contains genetic material from the mother.



Corn snake nurturing her eggs. Photo Credit: LA Dawson

¹ Read “No Boys Allowed: Snake Mom Has 'Virgin Birth'” by Elizabeth Palermo
<https://www.livescience.com/52286-water-snake-virgin-birth.html>

Female Snakes Are the Boss

The myth that women had no women's rights in ancient days has led to the misassumption that female snakes are submissive to males. This is not the case and both ideas are untrue. Women were imposing in ancient days over males, a necessity for females to protect children and reproduce life.

In fact, recent studies show female snakes are physically imposing.¹ So they can overpower their male mates, and even swallow their male mates if they so choose. Males are larger than females in many animal species, but the opposite is true for most snakes.

Anaconda females on average are nearly 5 times larger than males, the biggest size difference between sexes in any land-living vertebrate. In ancient Egypt, women were more imposing than men, despite not being physically larger.



Imposing anaconda. Photo Credit: Wagnermeier

¹ Read “We used to assume that male snakes were in charge and females were largely passive, but that has proved to be spectacularly wrong” by Sandrine Ceurstemont

<http://www.bbc.com/earth/story/20170608-snake-sex-is-every-bit-as-peculiar-as-you-would-expect>

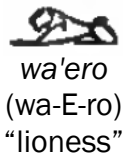
Without Females There Would Be No Males

Between parthenogenesis and the natural ability of female snakes to impose their will over male snakes, combined with women's powerful ancient women's rights, it was natural for ancient Egyptians to represent females as cobras.

But it was not ancient Egyptian men who drew the comparison – it was women who associated themselves with powerful cobras when they invented writing and the hieroglyphic symbology.

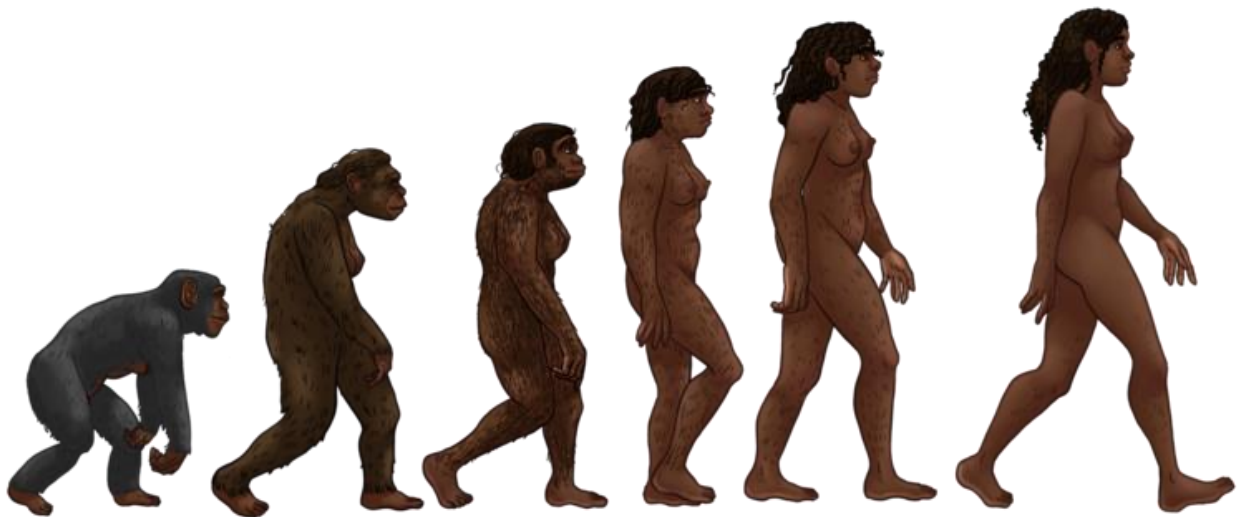
The belief that females snakes had no say in the mating process likely stemmed from bias by early researcher by predominantly men. They were completely wrong. Likewise, the idea that women had no ancient women's rights was likely due to translations of ancient texts being done by researchers, who were predominantly men.

Also, little as it is noticed, but below we can see the hieroglyph of what has generally been referred to as a lion. But it is not a lion. Notice there is no mane, which means women designed the hieroglyph that can represent the R and L pronunciations as a powerful lioness...



This also shows the importance of females getting more involved not only in research in general, but also the translation of ancient texts, especially ancient texts purporting to mention or discuss women. Generally speaking, in any ancient texts discussing an ancient woman, the woman was a queen. If you look at the word for "wife" in most ancient texts, including purportedly religious texts, you will see the ancient Egyptian royal title *atseyti* with letters A-S-T or S-T-A.

And while many religions insist that women came from men, the egomaniacal men who have invented such religions have it all wrong. We all know women give birth to men – not the other way around. The truth is obvious that without women there would be no human population. There has never been an instance where a man gave birth to a child.



The truth about evolution – women were first. Men were last. Illustration Credit: Stadtpflanzchen

The Importance of Understanding the Role of Females in the Development of Human Life

Women have a distinct role in evolution of all life: females produce eggs.

Researchers at the Danforth Plant Science Center in St. Louis and the Salk Institute in La Jolla conducted a study, beginning with the observation that distinct sexes have evolved repeatedly in life's history.¹ The result has been nearly always the same: females produce eggs they need to protect (*the reason women invented homes and buildings*), while males produce mobile sperm.

They transferred a copy of the male-specific MID gene into female *Volvox carterii* multi-cellular algae, which started making sperm. And when they deleted the MID from the male algae, they started making eggs. Their results show that the MID gene controls the major differences between females and males.

The bottom line in human reproduction is without the existence of female eggs, sperm have nothing to fertilize. And, again, many female snakes can reproduce without males – making females indispensable, able to not only produce offspring, but also able to feed them on their own as well.



Mother and baby in Peru.
Photo Credit: Peter van der Sluijs

1. Read "Evolution of Sexes from an Ancestral Mating-Type Specification Pathway" by Sa Geng, Peter De Hoff, James G. Umen
<https://journals.plos.org/plosbiology/article?id=10.1371/journal.pbio.1001904>
Also read "How the Sexes Evolved" by Michael White
<https://psmag.com/social-justice/biology-social-genetics-sexes-evolved-88482>

Females Must Re-Examine the Powerful Role of Females In History & Ancient Women's Rights

Females must re-examine their roles in the development and reproduction of all life to understand their importance in ancient times, their ancient women's rights and the fact it was females who invented the primary contributions to civilization, including large-scale markets, large-scale farming, and the invention of writing to facilitate communication between their farms supplying their markets.



Females must understanding their true role in evolution. Photo Credit: Biswarup Ganguly

WOMEN ARE THE
TRADITIONAL PROVIDERS OF
FOOD TO THE WORLD

Women's Farming Nurtured Early Egypt

Before women's large-scale farming was introduced to Egypt, according to ancient Greek historian Diodorus Siculus, the people of that North African desert region were suffering from a severe lack of food. But when Ethiopians arrived from the south with food, everything changed.

Let's look at the word *nurture*. According to the Online Etymology Dictionary...

nurture (n.)

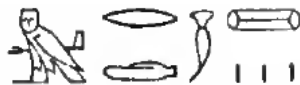
c. 1300, *norture*, "upbringing, the act or responsibility of rearing a child," also "breeding, manners, courtesy," from Old French *norture*, *nourreture* "food, nourishment; education, training," from Late Latin *nutritia* "a nursing, suckling," from Latin *nutrire* "to nourish, suckle" (see *nourish*). From mid-14c. as "nourishment, food."

<https://www.etymonline.com/word/nurture>

Let's find the original word, in Ethiopian language and written in the women's hieroglyphic writing, that matches the word *nurture*, to give us a better idea of what the word actually means.

Below we can see the correct pronunciation of *nurture* and the hieroglyphic word...

mrt
(mrt)
"crop, product"



"They say also that the Egyptians are colonists sent out by the Ethiopians, Osiris having been the leader of the colony. And the larger part of the customs of the Egyptians are, they hold, Ethiopian, the colonists still preserving their ancient manners."
Diodorus, book 3, 3:1

Women: The Traditional Providers of Food to the Masses

Arising out of the need to grow home gardens, with the trading of surplus crops, women play a crucial role in all farm-related activities from land preparation to marketing. They contribute a higher proportion of labor in agricultural sector than men.¹

In ancient times, women were dominant and controlled the farm-to-market economy and decision making, developing the first ancient Egyptian large-scale market into ancient Egypt's first city, Megbi City (Nekheb), "Food City." And harvesting was a predominantly female activity.²

As such, this providing of food in the markets was a natural extension of providing food for their families at home. Being both the primary sellers and purchasers in markets, for what women needed for their families at home, women drove the ancient economy both as merchants and consumers.



A Mosuo woman farming near Lugu Lake. Photo Credit: Zoharby

¹ Read "The Role of Women in Agriculture" co-written by Cheryl Doss
<http://www.fao.org/3/am307e/am307e00.pdf>

² Read "Gender, Technology and Development: Role of Farm Women in Agriculture: Lessons Learned" by C. Tara Satyavathi, Ch. Bharadwaj, P.S. Brahmanand
<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/097185241001400308?journalCode=gtda>

Women Produce 80% of Global Food & Control \$40 Trillion Worth of Global Consumer Spending

Today, as of 2018, women control \$40 trillion dollars in consumer spending worldwide, more than the GDPs of the United States, China and Japan combined. In addition, today up to 80 percent of the world's food is produced by women.¹

Just as women did in ancient Egypt, women today continue to represent a crucial resource in agriculture and the rural economy through their roles as farmers, laborers and entrepreneurs.



A Polish mother and her children farming. Photo Credit: Lewis Hine, coloured by Robek

¹.Read "What's the truth about the role of women in agriculture today?" by Liza Debevec and Marianne Gadeberg <https://wle.cgiar.org/thrive/big-questions/what-truth-about-role-women-agriculture-today>

Women Are Traditional Caretakers of Populations

Like the women of ancient Egypt, the millions of rural women involved in agriculture across the globe today are the primary caretakers of farms and landscapes, as well as households.

This is so true that men around the globe label it women's *burden*, which it certainly is not and has never been. If women had not had this important role in farm-to-market-to-table, we would not have populations or civilization as we know it today.

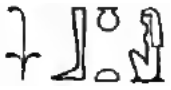


Women cashiers. Photo Credit: U.S. Navy Mate 1st Class Martin Maddock.

WOMEN INVENTED CIVILIZATION & WRITING

The Women Who Invented Civilization

The Invention of civilization was female. There are three women who accomplished the feat of inventing writing and civilization. Let's briefly learn their names and read more about them later...



Symbol:  mother vulture

Megbit

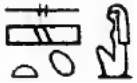
Invented large-scale markets and the first ancient Egyptian city, and the root of her name means "food." Her friend would have called her *Megbit*



Symbol:  arrows

Mirtnesh

Invented large-scale farming and production, whose name means "the chosen one, a powerful distinguished woman." Her friends would have called her *Mirtnesh*



Symbol:  palm tree

Sewasew

Invented writing to help Megbit and Mirtnesh manage it all. Her name means "grammar" and her friends would have called her *Sewasew*

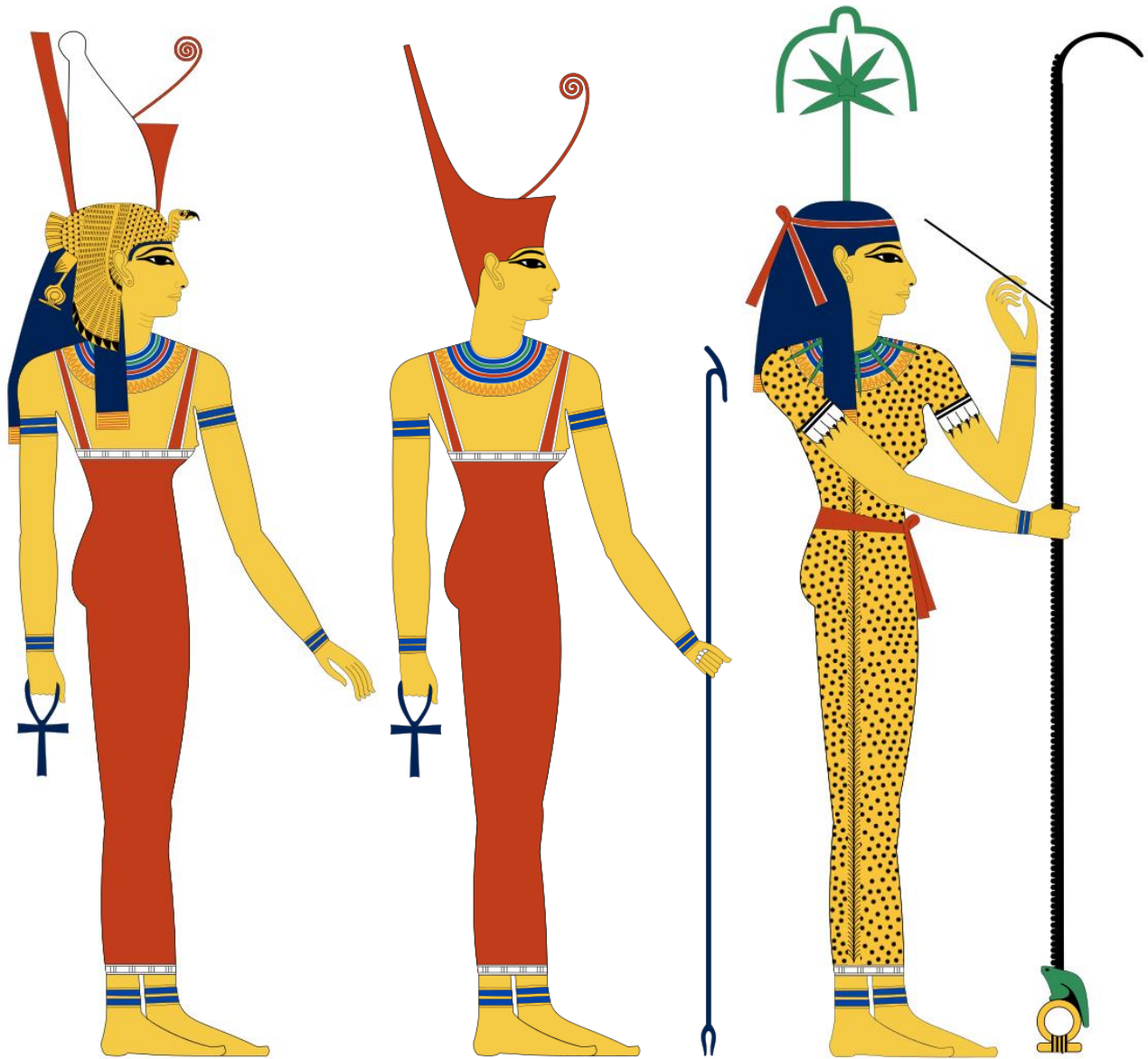
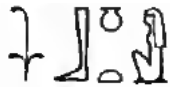


Illustration Credit: Jeff Dahl

Megbit



Markets



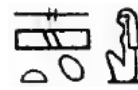
Mirtnesh



Farming & Ranching



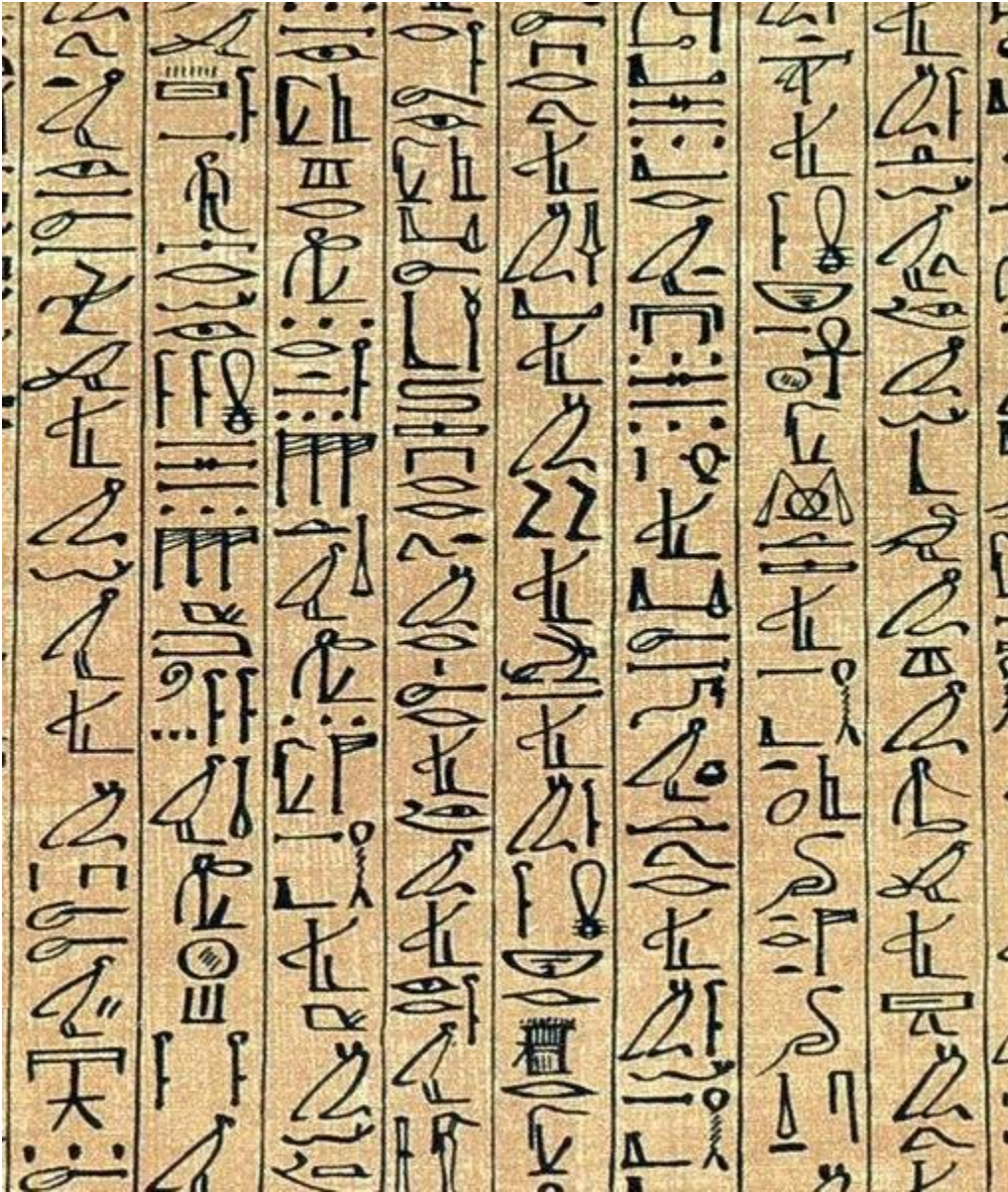
Sewasew



Written Communication



Continue reading through this book to learn more about these three powerful women who invented civilization, including large-scale markets, large-scale farming, as well as writing to facilitate communication between the women's markets and women's farms.



Women cashiers. Photo Credit: Bridgeman Art Library v. Corel Corp..

WOMEN'S LARGE-SCALE MARKETS EVOLVED INTO THE **FIRST** EGYPTIAN CITY

Megbi City: First City of Ancient Egypt Which Was Founded By Women

Megbi City, also known as *Nekheb* or *El Kab*, was ancient Egypt's first city and was founded by women. Located near the southern border of ancient Egypt, we can see its location on the map below...



The walls of Megbi City (Nekheb/El Kab) Photo Credit: Harald Gaertner

Women Utilized Buildings as Market Shelters

Likely for millions of years, females as the primary caregivers of children have had the need for physical homes. As the saying goes, “women nest, men hunt,” put another way, “Men are hunters, women are gatherers.”

In human evolution it has been said that women used to gather fruits and vegetables and had therefore to gather lots of information, including scanning the area, being aware of the seasons and more.¹

Part of that need called for security, so homes were a perfect start. In the urban regions of ancient Egypt women arranged for buildings to be constructed.

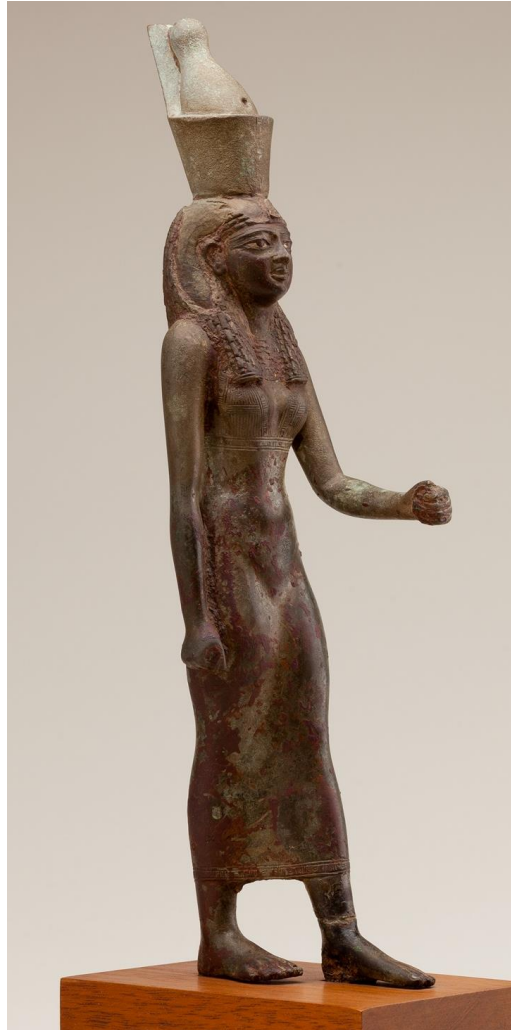


The walls of Megbi City (Nekheb/El Kab) Photo Credit: Bubuka.

¹ Read “Men are hunters – women are gatherers” by Buyological
<https://buyological.wordpress.com/2011/10/13/men-are-hunters-women-are-gatheres>

Megbit Invented Ancient Egypt's First Large-Scale Markets & First City

The woman who first developed large-scale markets was *Megbit* (Egyptologists: *Nekhbet*). She was also the ruler of the Nile markets and developed the first ancient Egyptian city, *Megbi City* (Egyptologists: *Nekheb*).



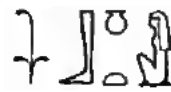
Megbit: Inventor of Egypt's first city.
Photo Credit: Edith Perry Chapman Fund, 1956

¹ Read the Wikipedia article about Megbit (Nekhbet)
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nekhbet>

The name *Megbit* is based on the word for “food,” *megbi*...

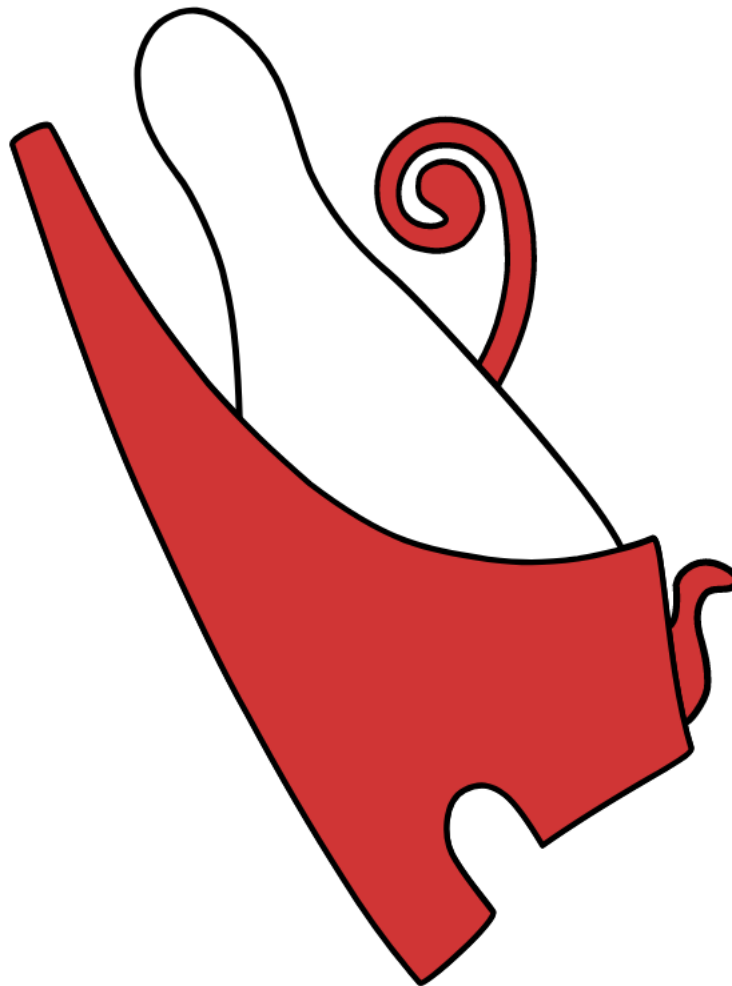


megbi
(MIG-bee)
“food”



Megbit
(MEG-beet)

We can see Megbit is wearing the crown representing both Lower (northern) and Upper (southern) Egypt, the Upper Egypt crown “put” inside the Lower Egypt crown. This is called the *basqemete* crown. The word *basqemete* means to “put” something inside of something else....



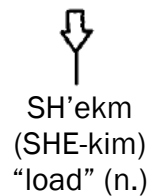
Megbit wore the *basqemete* crown.
Illustration Credit: Käyttäjä:Kompak

The *basqemete* crown Megbit wore combined two crowns, the *hecha* white crown (essentially representing a shipping jar) inside the *Tisha* red crown (that represented the red grain of the Lower Egypt *Tisha* farms in the Yafo/Dead Sea region).

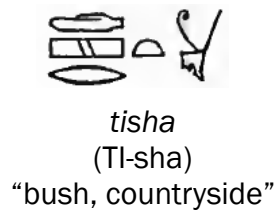
The word *basqemete* means to “put” something somewhere. In this case one crown (the white crown) in another crown (the red crown). Since grain was shipped in large shipping jars, it may have made more sense to demonstrate this relationship between shipping jars and grain by putting the red *grain* crown in the white *shipping jar* crown.

But if they did that, you would not be able to see the grain crown, and so the women put the white crown in the red crown. Regardless, it shows the relationship between shipping jars and grain.

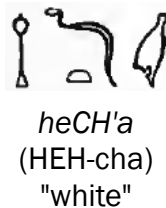
The following hieroglyphic symbol means a load, as in a load of vegetables...



Below we can see the hieroglyphic word for the red *Tisha* crown, named after the red grain of the Dead Sea region of ancient Egypt...



Below we can see the hieroglyphic word for the *hecha* white crown, which combines the word *hecha* with the female snake...



Farm Produce Was Loaded Into Shipping Jars

Women had men load the grain and produce into shipping jars. The white *hecha* crown is actually representative of a shipping jar (upside-down on the head) and we can see men in the scene below carrying loaded shipping jars....



Loaded shipping jars. Photo Credit: Rogers Fund

Below we see the word *basqemete*, which means to put something, in this case in a shipping jar...



basqemeT'e
(bas-qe-ME-te)
"set, place, load" (v.)

And below we can see the hieroglyphic word for the *basqemete* crown...



Below we can see a bust of a queen wearing the *basqemete* crown...



A shipping jar crown inside the Tisha red grain crown. Photo Credit: Edward S. Harkness

Egyptian Women Shared Their Power With Men

Here we can see the combining of the women's red *Tisha* crown and white *hecha* crown, in the symbolic sharing of their female power of farming and markets to a king...



Women sharing their power with a king. Photo Credit: Olaf Tausch

WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT
OF MARKET CITIES
REQUIRED **EXPANDED**
FARMING & PRODUCTION

Expanded Market Supply

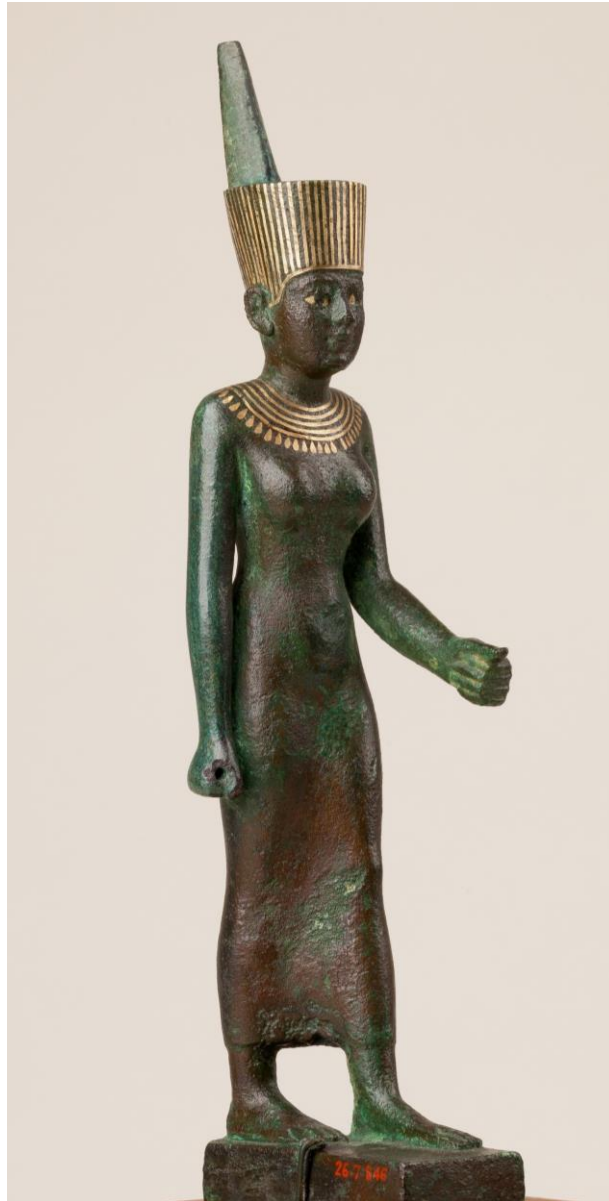
With women in ancient Egypt expanding the markets larger and larger, there was expanded need for supply of produce and production for the markets. This expanded need was easily supplied from the ancient Egyptian Yafo/Dead Sea region farms.



Wheat growing in what was ancient Egyptian farms of today's Israel Photo Credit: Shlomi Kako.

Mirtnesh Ruled Lower Egypt & Invented Large-Scale Farming & Production

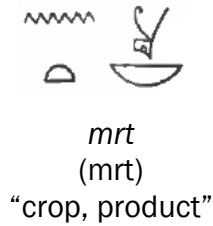
Below we can see Mirtnesh (Neith) wearing the red crown of Lower Egypt that represented the red grain growing in the Yafo/Dead Sea region of ancient Egypt. The name of the crown, *Tisha*, is the name of the Yafo/Dead Sea region of Lower Egypt and means “bush, countryside. “The object protruding from the front of the crown is a red grain sprout ...



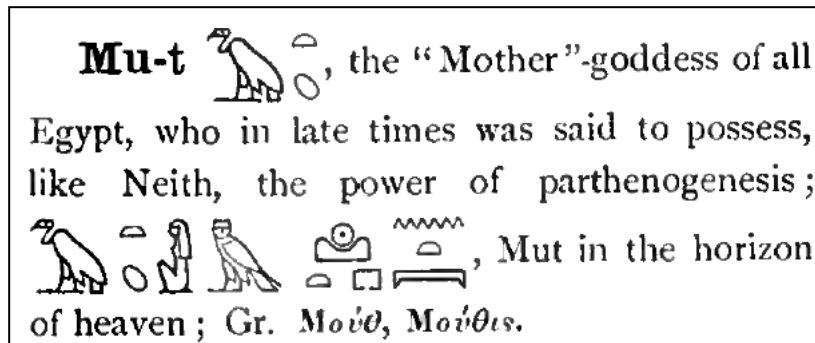
Mirtnesh wearing the Tisha red crown
Photo Credit: Edward S. Harkness

¹ Read about Mirtnesh (Neith)
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neith>

Below we can see the name of *Mirtnesh*, the modern form of the word *mirt* as a name that is still used in Ethiopia. As such, this name is of Ethiopian origin and is a female personal name that means “may the new child grow up to be a powerful, distinguished woman.”¹



Because the power of Mirtnesh’s farming, she was said to possess the power of parthenogenesis. We can see this in the explanation in “An Egyptian Hieroglyphic Dictionary” below...



¹ Read about the name Mirtnesh
<https://dbs.bh.org.il/familyname/mirtnesh>

We can see the *floret awn* shape of the crown's rear below...

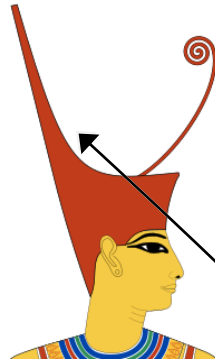
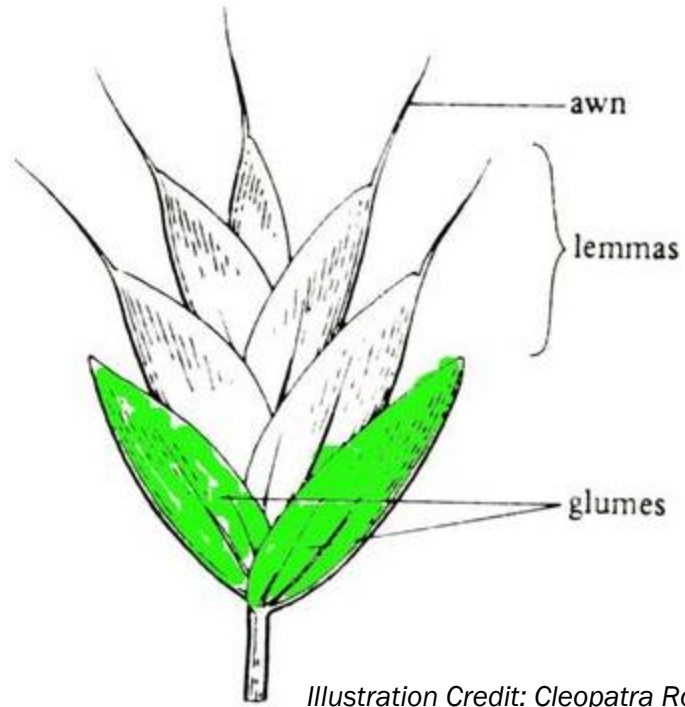


Photo Credit: Matt Lavin from Bozeman, Montana

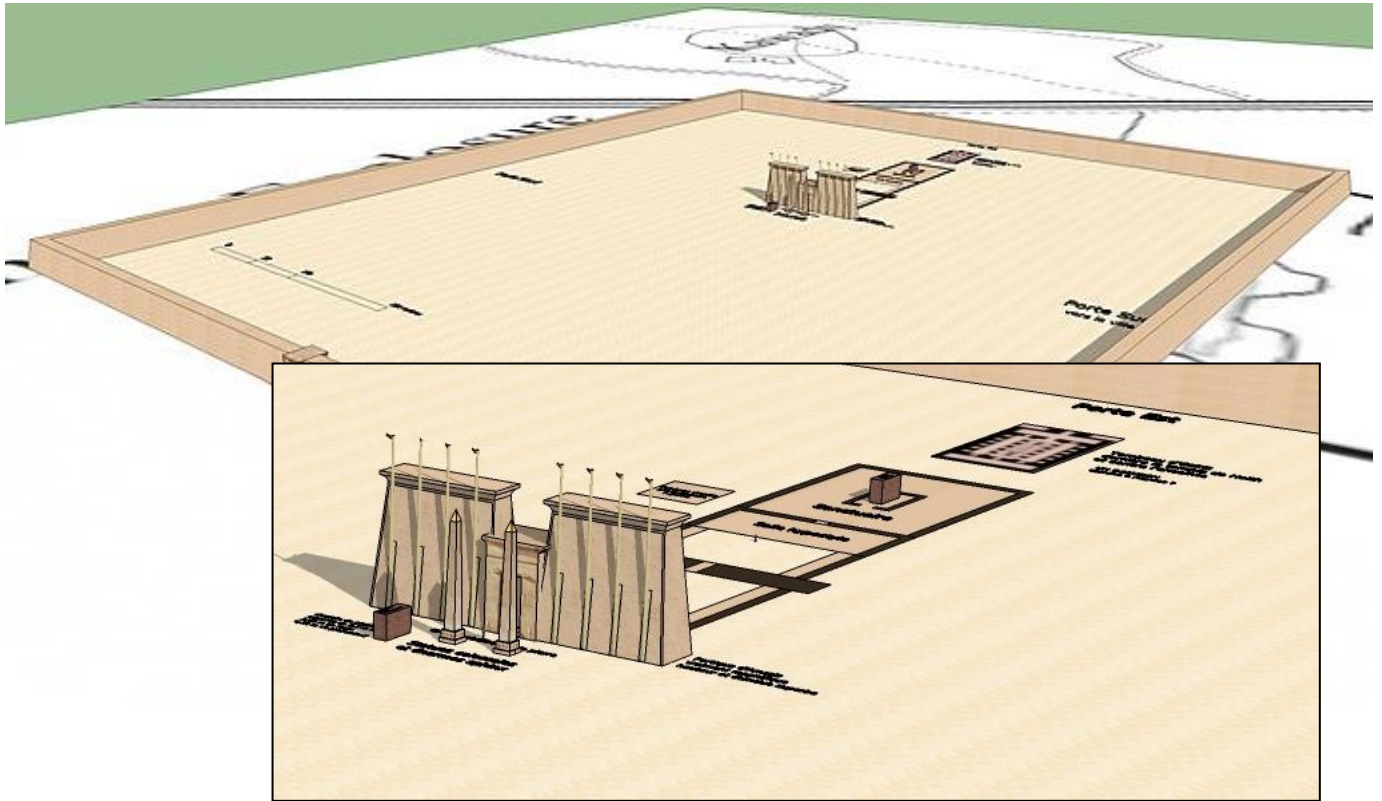
An *awn* is a bristle-like appendage of a plant, especially on the glumes of grasses. Such appendages collectively, as those forming the beard of wheat, barley, etc. any similar bristle.¹



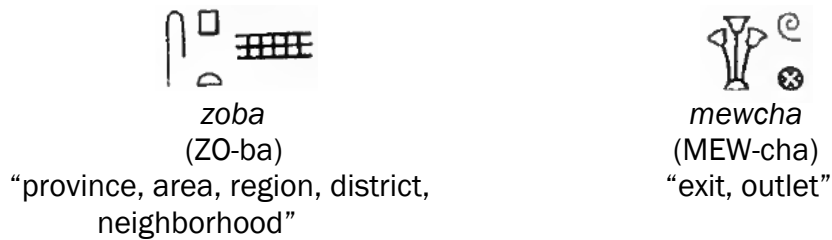
Wheat spikelet

¹. Dictionary.com

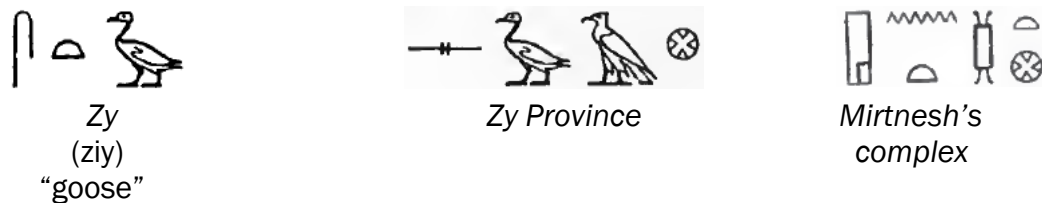
Below we can see a recreation of Mirtnesh's Lower Egypt complex in Zey (Sais), Egypt.



The city of Zey was located in Lower Egypt and was the capital of *zoba Mewcha*. The word *zoba* means “province” (*zobat* plural) and *mewcha* means “exit, outlet,” referring to a province located at the exit of the Nile river...



The name Zey is a word that means “goose,” which we can see in the hieroglyphic representation of name of the city below...



¹. Read about Zey (Sais), Egypt
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sais,_Egypt

We can see the hieroglyphs below for the *Tisha* grain...



Tisha grain
(TIH-sha)
“bush, countryside”

Below is the name *Tisha* as it was written in the Rosetta Stone...



Tisha locations
(TIH-sha)
“bush, countryside”



Red grain. Photo Credit: Ali Riza

Mirtnesh Was Also Involved In Hunting and Fishing

By the hieroglyph of her name below, we can see that she was also involved in hunting. In this case her name was pronounced *Mared* or today, *Marednesh*...



mared
(MA-red)
“to slaughter (livestock)”



A wooden model of an ancient Egyptian slaughterhouse. Photo Credit: Rogers Fund and Edward S. Harkness

A Queen's Fishing Expedition

Below we can see a wooden model from the tomb of Meketre, of a woman directing the fishing on an expedition. All the others on board are wearing work clothes, including many other women. But she is wearing a beautiful dress...



A queen's fishing expedition. Photo Credit: Rogers Fund and Edward S. Harkness



Look at the size of that fish they caught.



She is likely in charge, wearing a beautiful dress.

Here we see a different angle of the woman, as she walks to the back of the fishing boat...



She casually walks to the rear of the boat.



Another woman holds a catch of ducks.



A second huge fish that has been caught and hauled on board.

The “Two Ladies” As Female Cobras Wearing Their Crowns

Together, Megbit and Mirtnesh were referred to as the *Two Ladies*, as we see them below...



Female cobras representing two ancient Egyptian queens. Photo Credit: Ángel M. Felicísimo

Mirtnesh's Tisha Region of Lower Egypt Is Referred To In the Rosetta Stone

The Rosetta Stone is one of the ancient texts that has been accurately translated. As you can see below, the Lower Egypt Yafo/Dead Sea *Tisha* region is mentioned in the Rosetta Stone...

“... the soldiers guarding the Tisha region rebelled against the Greek invasion...”

Ptolemy Punishes the Leaders of the Rebellion Against His Father Ptolemy IV Philopator

R 1 *ask* *djeteb* *meshau* *un-sen*

behold had gathered together the soldiers, they were

And the men who had led astray the rebels in the time of his father,

ⲗⲟⲏ
eske
as far as
(A)

ⲗⲟⲩⲥⲓⲛ
amaTS'yan
rebels
(A)

ⲗⲑⲥⲉ ⲗⲟⲩⲟ
ayenay eziom
which these
(T) (T)

em *tep-sen* *seteman-sen*

at
and
ⲙⲉⲛ
mehel
middle
(A)

their head,
ⲥⲟⲩⲧⲉⲛ ⲗⲟⲩⲟ
TS'buQ eziom
good these
(T) (T)

they led astray
had stirred up revolt
ⲗⲟⲩⲟⲩⲉⲛ
astamami
person who
spreads
disease
(A)

ⲗⲟⲩⲟ
eziom
these
(A)

teshu
the nomes,
in the country,
ⲧⲉⲥⲏ ⲗⲑⲥⲉ
T'sha neway
bush property,
(T) possession,
money
(A/T)

Many Empresses Ruled Various Ancient Egyptian Cities

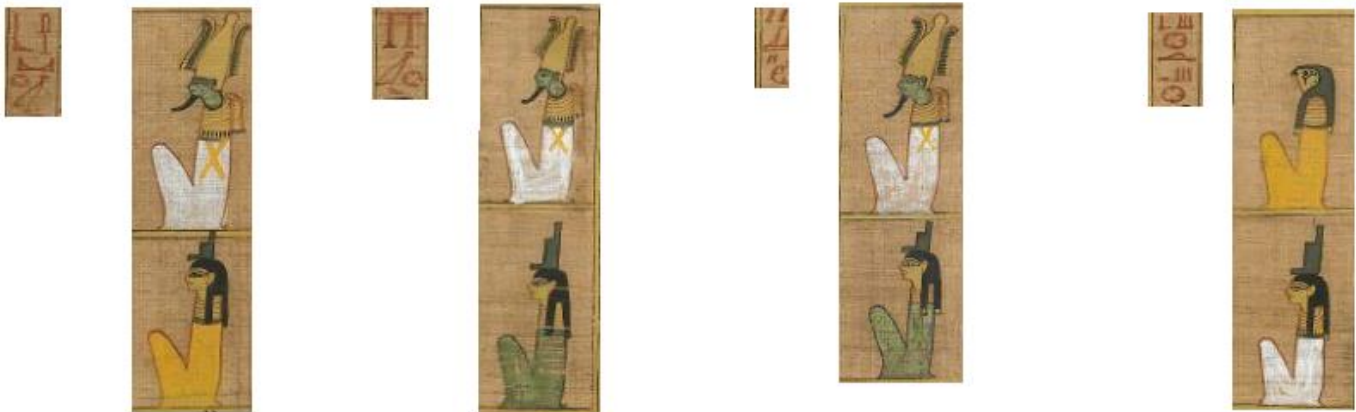
Not only were there queens ruling Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt, but there were also queens ruling cities.

Technically, a queen or *empress* – the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic word *atseyti/hatseyti* – is the wife of an emperor. In this book they are referred to as *queens*.

The many ancient Egyptian cities each could have each had their own empress. As evidence of that, from the Papyrus of Ani, we can see in the guest list four of the many empresses who attended Ani's funeral.

Including Ani's wife, also referred on the papyrus as an empress, which makes at least five empresses who attended Ani's funeral from various ancient Egyptian cities. Below we can see some of the empresses and their husbands.

To the left of each royal couple we can see the city (written in hieroglyphs) they visited the funeral from. The three empresses' husbands wearing crowns are *ras*/"emperors," while the other husband (represented as a falcon) is a *gezai*/"governor." Regardless, each wife is identified as an *empress*...



Papyrus of Ani visiting digitary funeral guest list.

An Emebet is Also a Queen

The Papyrus of Ani also lists two women shown with the emebet title, who also attended Ani's funeral. While technically the title *emebet* means "Madame, mother of the house," as wives of a king, emperor or governor, they can still be referred to as a queen or atseyti/"empress."

We can see two *emebet* queens from the Papyrus of Ani funeral dignitary attendee list below, with the city they visited from written in hieroglyphs to the left of each...

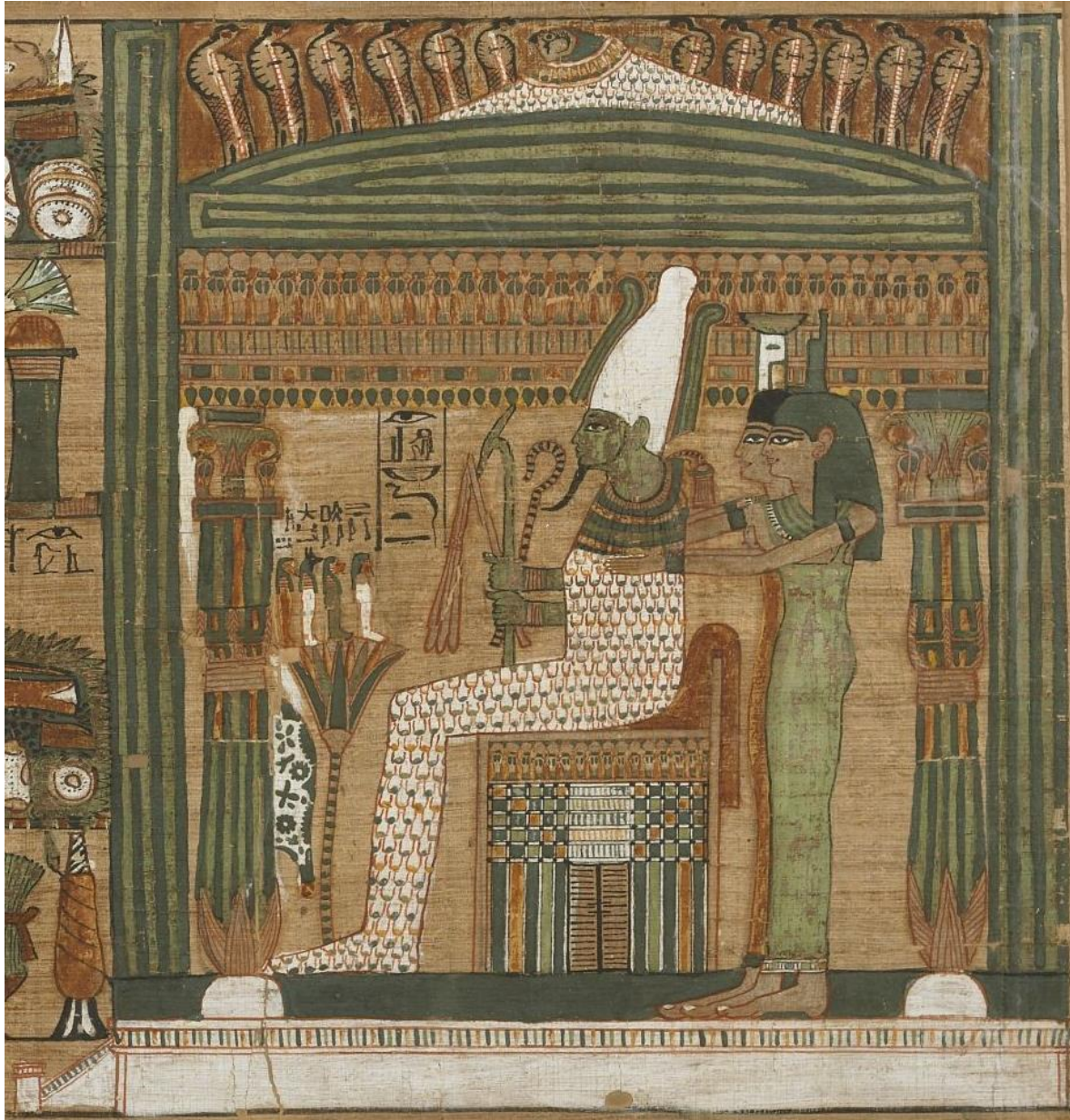


Ras/"emperor"

Atseyti/"empress"

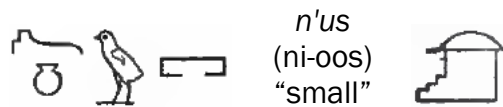
Emebet/"Madame, lady of the house"

Below we can see the two queens of a *Ras* emperor, one an *Asteyti* and the other an *Emebet*...



Portrayed in the painting, the Atseyti and Emebet are alive, visiting the life-like statue of their deceased husband in his shrine.

These small shrines were referred to as a *naos*, which means “small,” a small house, of which we can see hieroglyphs below...

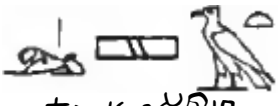


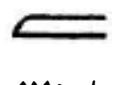

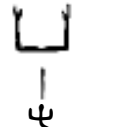


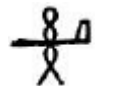

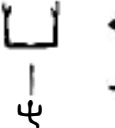
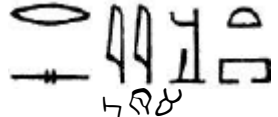

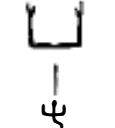
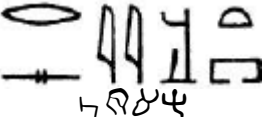


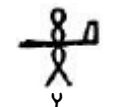

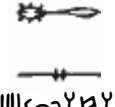



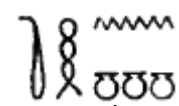

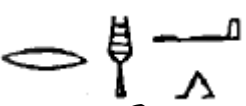

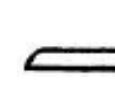

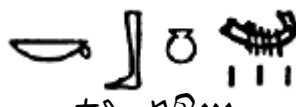
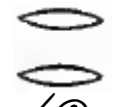







THE **HISTORY** OF WOMEN'S
ANCIENT EGYPTIAN
FARMING IS RECORDED BY
MANY ANCIENT CULTURES

The Underlying Text of the Bible Documents the Genesis of the Women's Farms & Its Thieves


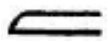
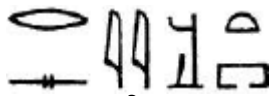


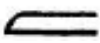





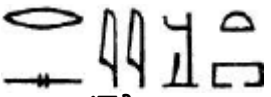



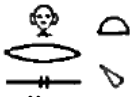


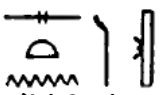




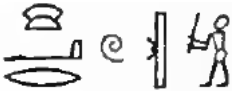
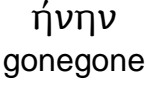
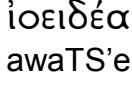

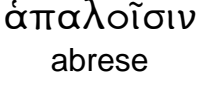
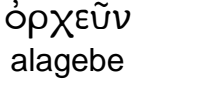

According to the underlying text of the Bible, which actually records the early history of the women's Tisha farms in Lower Egypt, thieves began plundering the farms from the earliest establishment of the farms. This severely reduced the inventory of crops for sale and affected their ability to provide loads of crops in a timely manner to customers...

“Topic: The production chief there, responsible for the loads on the farm, checked and found the inventory was depleted. Witnessing the crisis on the opening of the selling day. Meanwhile, the distant chief arrived in his boats in the harbor, waiting for the loads.”

 berest header	 fre production	 aleqa chief	 mehel middle [in]	 ita that	 ke of	 CH'ana load	
 mehel middle [in]	 kea and	 ita that	 ke of	 irsha farm	 kea and	 ke of	 irsha farm
 geta he checked	 deqeque be depleted	 kea and	 wabi witness	 qewes crisis	 IA'li on		
 af opening	 nay of	 dKHW'an store, shop	 kea and	 rhuQ' distant	 aleqa chief	 mehel middle [in]	 ita that
 merkabt boats, ships	 IA'li on	 af opening	 nay of	 ke of	 may water	 mehel middle [in]	

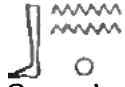
The ancient Greeks recorded the early history of the women's Tisha farms. The underlying text of the 700 BC Greek *Hesiod Theogony* describes the actions of the thieves in even greater detail than the underlying text of the Bible...

“The duty there on the farm outside the chief of the farm employees, that farm helped to carry suitable uprooted portions and of the production from the plot to plunder the inventory, and collect enough quantity to devastate. They gathered to disintegrate the watchman who gave the unharvested land.”

 μουσά mezi task, job, function, duty	 ων middle [in]	 Ἔλικ irsha farm	 -ων mehel middle [in]	 ιάδ weTS'ai outside		
 -ων mehel middle [in]	 ἀρχ aleqa chief	 -ώμεθ' mae'da field [farm]	 αἶδει A'yeyti personnel	 -ν middle [in]	 αἴθ' ita that	
 Ἔλικ irsha farm	 -ων mehel middle [in]	 ος izia this	 ἔχουσιν ashekeme help to carry	 ὄρος Qw'raTS' portion	 μέγα mehawe uproot, tear out	
 TE ke of	 ζάθειον ziT'E'm suitable	 TE ke of	 καί kea and	 TE ke of	 περί fre production	 κρ gwehale steal, plunder
 ήνην gonegone plot (to do something)	 ιοιδέα awaTS'e collect	 πόσο' bzhat quantity	 ἀπαλοῖσιν abrese devastate	 ὄρχεῖν alagebe assemble, gather	 ται	



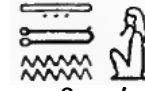
καί
kea
and



βωμὸν
benene
evaporate, disintergrate



ἐρί
halawi
watchman (governor)



σθενέ
Setegn
give



-ος
izia
this



Κρoνί
qarmiya
unharvested land



-ων
mehel
middle [in]



-ος
izia
this

Women's Lower Egyptian Dead Sea Region Farms Required Military Protection

Because of the severe impact of the thieves plundering the women's Lower Egypt Tisha farms, ancient Egyptian *torenya* military guards and *zebenya* military troops were sent in and kept the farms safe for over 3000 years.

As discussed earlier, the 196 BC Rosetta Stone says that after the ancient Greeks invaded the administrative region of ancient Egypt (the Nile Valley/Delta) as the first step to plundering the Dead Sea region grain, the soldiers refused to come out of the farms as the Greeks demanded. Even the Roman military was no match for the ancient Egyptian military stationed in the Dead Sea region farms.



What would have been part of the ancient Egyptian farms in ancient days Photo Credit: Daniel Ventura

Ethiopian Warriors Served In the Egyptian Military To Protect the Women's Farms

It is well known that Ethiopian warriors served as ancient Egyptian military personnel. Below we can see a wooden model of an ancient Egyptian military *torenya* and *zebenya* soldiers, which was found in a 1400 BC tomb.



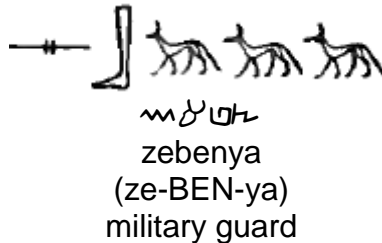
Ancient Egyptian torenya and zebenya soldiers who would have protected the Lower Egypt Dead Sea region farms based at the Yafo fortress. Photo Credit: Udimu

The Military Titles In Hieroglyphs of Ancient Egyptian Troops Guarding the Women's Farms

The underlying text of the Bible records 5100 year old reports from the ancient Egyptian Yafo/Dead Sea Tisha region that included an early history of the development of the farms and farming region, which was part of Lower Egypt.

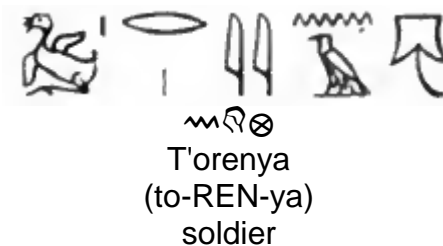
While the underlying text of Genesis 1 records the problems providing a merchant with his promised loads of seed due to thieves plundering the stocks, the underlying text of Genesis 2 records part of the solution having been the implementation of new laws related to the operation of the farm. This included the implementation of written communication and protection by the ancient Egyptian military.

Below we can see the hieroglyph for the military guard, from the underlying text of Genesis 2:1...



- h = Z (also TS/S/SH)
- u = B (also F/W)
- e = E (also any vowel)
- n = N (also M)

Below we can see the hieroglyph for the military soldiers, from the underlying text of Genesis 2:5. We can see the way the ancient Egyptian Dead Sea style (like the Dead Sea scroll writing) version of women's intricate ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs to write the words...



- ⊗ = T (also TS/D)
- Ⓡ = R (also L)
- ~ = N (also M)

Below, also from the underlying text of Genesis 2:5 is the hieroglyph for the soldier commander...



ⓂⓇⓈ ⓂⓈⓏ
T'orenya Azmach
(to-REN-ya AZ-mach)
soldier commander

Ⓢ = A (also H/Y/W)

Ⓢ = Z (also TS/S/SH)

Ⓜ = M (also N)

Ⓜ = CH (also Q/K/G/J/H)

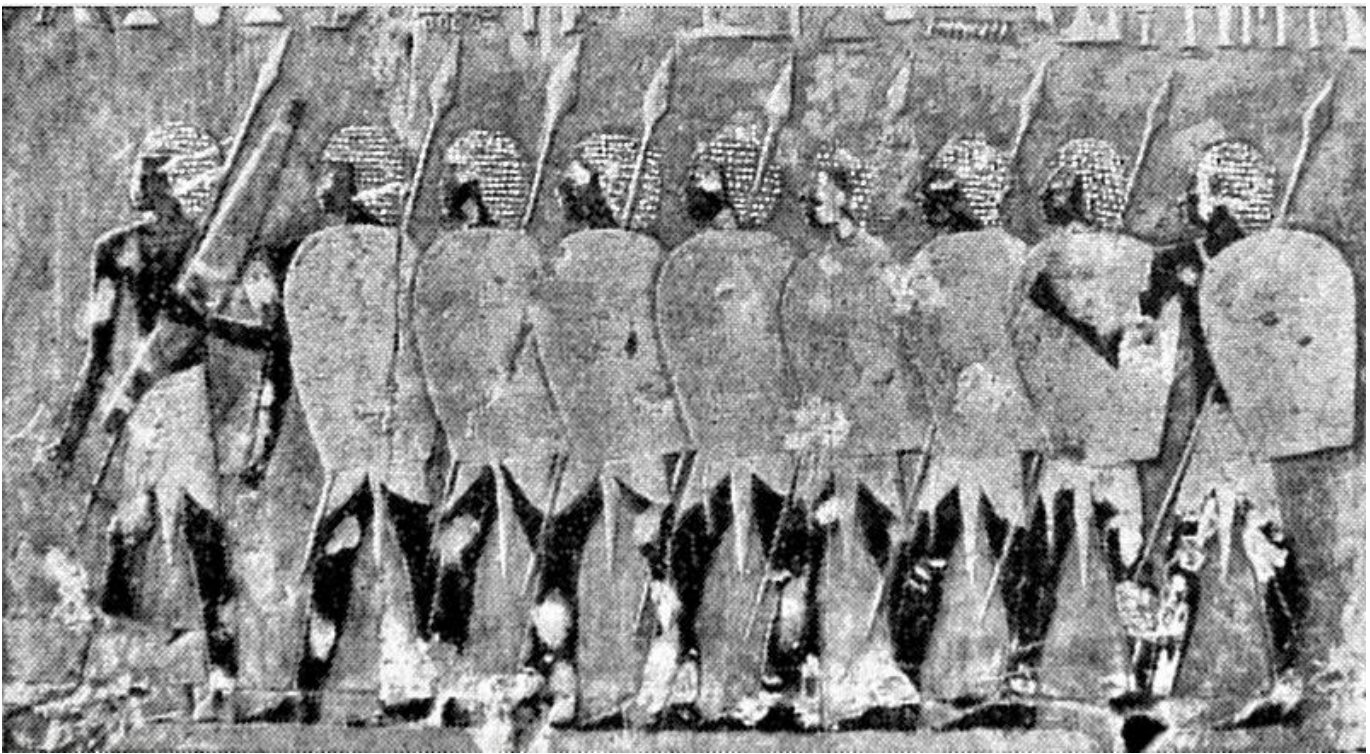


Photo Credit: Hutchinson's History of the Nation, published 1905

Underlying Text of the Greek Hesiod Theogony Also Discusses the Genesis of the Women's Farms

Apparently, the ancient Greeks reproduced in ancient Greek-style ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs a copy of the ancient Egyptian Yafo/Dead Sea region farm reports that included the early history of the farms. It seems to have formed the basis for the development of Greek religious law.

Mirroring nearly exactly the underlying text of Genesis 1 through Genesis 4, the 700 BC Hesiod Theogony also mentions *torenya* as ancient Egyptian Dead Sea region soldiers, using the plural form. We can see the way the Greeks used a Greek version of the women's ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs to write the words...



Tíρυνθ'
T'orenyat
(to-REN-yat)
soldiers


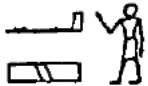

Tí = T (also TS/D)

ρυν = R (also L)

ν = N (also M)

θ = T (also TS/D)

Instead of referring to the soldier commander on the ground, the underlying text of the Hesiod Theogony mentions a ship admiral guarding the Yafo/Dead Sea region from sea. We can see the way the Greeks used Greek version of ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs to write the words...

 εἰλιπόδ A'rbyat (ar-bi-YAT) carriage, cart [boats]	 εσσι azazi (a-zeez) commander	 περι bahri (BAH-ree) sea
--	---	--

εἰ = A (also any vowel)

λι = R (also L)

πό = B (also F/W)

δ = T (also TS/D)

ε = A (also any vowel)

σ = Z (also TS/S/SH)

σι = Z (also TS/S/SH)

πε = B (also F/W)

ρι = R (also L)



Photo Credit: Roland Unger

WOMEN DEVELOPED
ANCIENT EGPTIAN
ARCHITECTURE

Women Have Always Designed and Supervised the Construction of Their Homes

Even before ancient Egypt, women have always designed and built or supervised the construction of their homes. In ancient Egypt it was no different. Below we can see a model of an ancient Egyptian woman's home from 3700 years ago. The model was found in an ancient Egyptian tomb located in today's Deir Rifa village...



Photo Credit: The Egyptian Research Account and British School of Archaeology in Egypt

Ancient Egyptian Queens Designed & Supervised Construction of Palaces and Royal Complexes

As with other ancient Egyptian queens, Queen Hatshepsut worked with her architect and the builders to design construct her sprawling tri-level complex. Becoming queen before in her teen years, Hatshepsut began ruling in 1479 BC, approximately 3500 years ago.



As with other ancient Egyptian queens, Queen Hatshepsut worked with her architect to design her complex. Photo Credit: Paul Grach

Ancient Egyptian Queen Designed & Supervised the Construction of the Tisha Fortress

The Yafo, Dead Sea region Tisha fortress in of Lower Egypt that is being excavated today, was designed by an ancient Egyptian queen. Apparently, this was done in the earliest days of the Tisha farm region's history.

The fortress was not only a place from which the ancient Egyptian military could protect the farming region, but was also a meeting place and shipping port for visiting merchants to the Tisha farms according to what is written about it.



Gate to the ancient Egyptian fortress being excavated in Yafo with fortress walls behind it. Photo Credit: Leighklotz.

View From a Queen's Tisha Fortress

Below we can see a view of the Mediterranean Sea from the women's Bronze-age ancient Egyptian Tisha fortress being excavated from Yafo, Tel Aviv harbor.







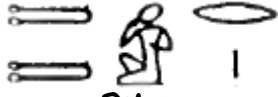



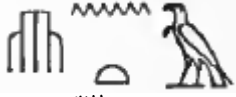
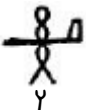
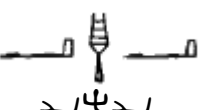
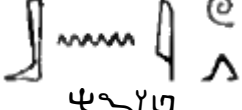

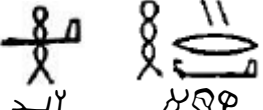



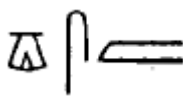





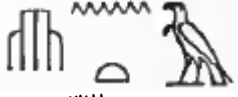





*View from the Yafo harbor, ancient shipping port of Lower Egypt's
Dead Sea region farms Photo Credit: Leighklotz.*

Women Developed the Fortress for the Farm

Both the underlying text of the Bible and the underlying text of the Hesiod Theogony show that an ancient Egyptian queen, working with an architect and builders, developed the Yafo fortress that is being excavated today in the Yafo, Tel Aviv harbor. Below, from the underlying text of Genesis 4...

“And confirm the appointed negotiator, the queen, and her representative assist the architect for the fortress. She made the decision to have arches designed into the fortress. She and the architect decided to have stone ground down for the fortress, work which will be done by a trainee.”

 kea and	 aTS'ereye confirm	 shum appointee	 ita that	 haTS'eyti empress	 kea and
 teT'eri representative	 kea and	 terada assist	 ita that	 hanaTS'i architect	
 kea and	 aqoye stay	 byanae decision	 E'rhe make	 kea and qela' disclose	 SH'ome appoint
 ke of	 E'rhe make	 qeSH'em arc (shape)	 beyene decide	 hanaTS'i architect	 kea and
 alet rock, stone	 le to, for	 hanaTS'i architect	 ita that	 morede grind down	 kea and

morede
grind down

i'rdi
fortress

ita
that

meqeyr
to modify

kea
and

meqeyr
to modify

i'rdi
fortress

ita
that

metkel
establish

kea
and

metkel
establish





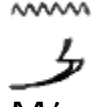

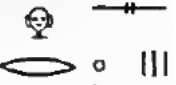



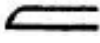


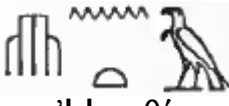


i'rdi
fortress

ita
that

lemaj
trainee

Likewise, the underlying text of the Hesiod Theogony provides similar details...

“Laboriously incorporate protection [to the fortress] with a mixture of chalk mixed with gypsum, for the magnificent queen, the architect and the king.”

 Τιθωνῶ TS'A'atenya laboriously	 δ' izia this	 Ἡὼς awehade incorporate	 Τέκε TS'egei protection	 Μέμ memeye sift, sort	 νονα neynay shake, mix up
 χαλκ kurSH' chalk	 κορ gar with	 υστήν TS'E'dwna whiteness (gypsum)	 Αἰθίοπ E'TS'ub splendid, magnificent	 ων mehel middle [in]	
 βασιλῆα weyzero Mrs, lady, madam	 καί kea and	 Ἡμαθί hanaTS'i architect	 ωνα mehel middle [in]	 ἄνακτα engda guest	

WOMEN WENT OUT ON OVERSEAS **TRADE** MISSIONS

Women Engaged in Overseas Trade Missions

Although it is a well-known fact that the famous Queen Hatshepsut engaged in regional and international trade missions, she wasn't the only one. The underlying text of the Bible, Hesiod Theogony and Buddhism Rig Veda document ancient Egyptian queens going on trade missions, mostly to the ancient Egyptian Yafo/Dead Sea region farms.



Ancient Egyptian Queen Hatshepsut is famous for her overseas trade missions. Photo Credit: Rob Koopman

Women's Overseas Trade Mission Route from the Tisha Region to the Nile Valley Markets

Below we can see the trade route from the Tisha farms and granaries to the Nile Delta shipping port, along with the route to the Nile Valley markets, a minimum of nearly 300 miles the women ventured to supply their markets from the farms...



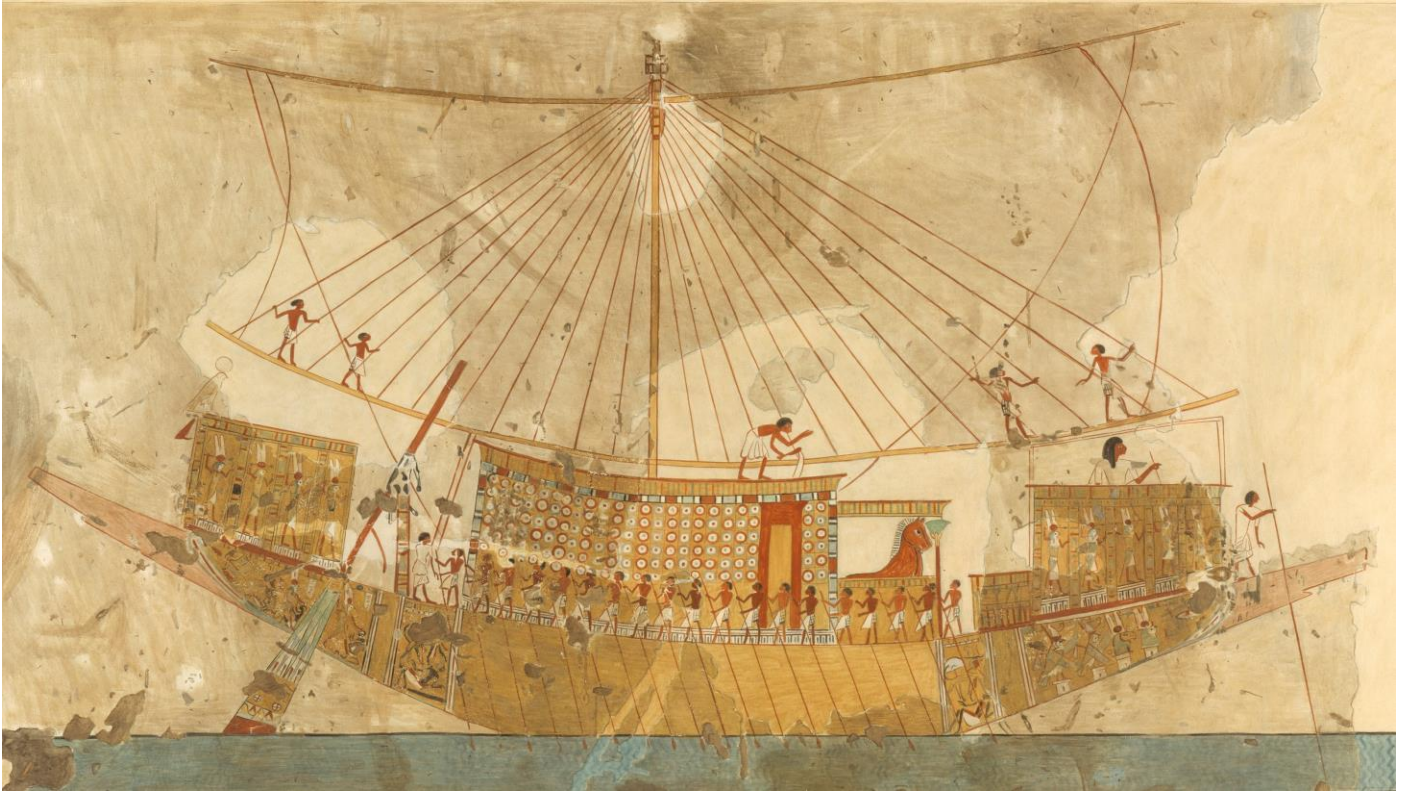
The Discovery Channel's *Science Channel*, "Egypt Unexplained Files: Scorpion King" episode discussed how in 2009 scientists re-examined artifacts from the Scorpion king's tomb in Abydos.¹ Archaeologists found remnants of thousands of bottles of wine. Using mass spectrometry, they determined an isotopic signature from the wine residue from the Dead Sea region of ancient Egypt, over 400 miles away.

The episode pointed out that in order to import something from the women's Dead Sea region farms, they must have been able to protect that trade route. The fact that they found hundreds of jars of wine in King Scorpion's tomb indicates that the ancient Egyptian women had enough power to control the entire area between the women's Tisha farms and the women's Nile Valley markets.

1. Watch "Secrets of the Scorpion King" on Amazon
<https://www.amazon.com/dp/B07QBNC8Y5>

Ancient Egyptian Queens Owned Sailing Ships

In scenes below, from 3300 years ago, we can see what would have been a queen's typical trade mission fleet of ships. The queen would have rested safely in the center cabin while the men sailed the ships. The first scene below shows a ship with nearly 50 crew members...



Several cute horses on board.
Photo Credit: Rogers Fund



Loads of cattle and other goods tied down on board many ships in a fleet.

Photo Credit: Rogers Fund



A King & Queen's 140 Foot-Long Wooden Ship

Below we can see the 140 foot-long wooden ship of a king and queen, which was one of several such ships that were put into a pit next to a Giza pyramid. This ship was reassembled and put on display...



The queen could rest safely in the cabin. Photo Credit: Alex Lbh



The Giza pyramid site of many ships in tomb pits of both kings and queens. Photo Credit: Ricardo Liberato



Another view of the ships cabin from below, which would have been a luxury cabin. Photo Credit: Alex Lbh

Queen Khentkaus I Was Entombed With Her Ship Next to Her Tomb In An Adjacent Pit

The Giza pyramid complex includes the tomb of Queen Khentkaus I and her boat pit. It also included her temple, a water tank and granaries. Her tomb, known as LG 100 and G 8400, is located in the Central Field, near the valley temple of Menkaure. Her ship is located to the southwest of her tomb in a pit measuring approximately 99 feet long (30.25 m) and 14 feet deep (4.25 m).



Queen Khentkaus I.
Photo Credit: Anneke Bart

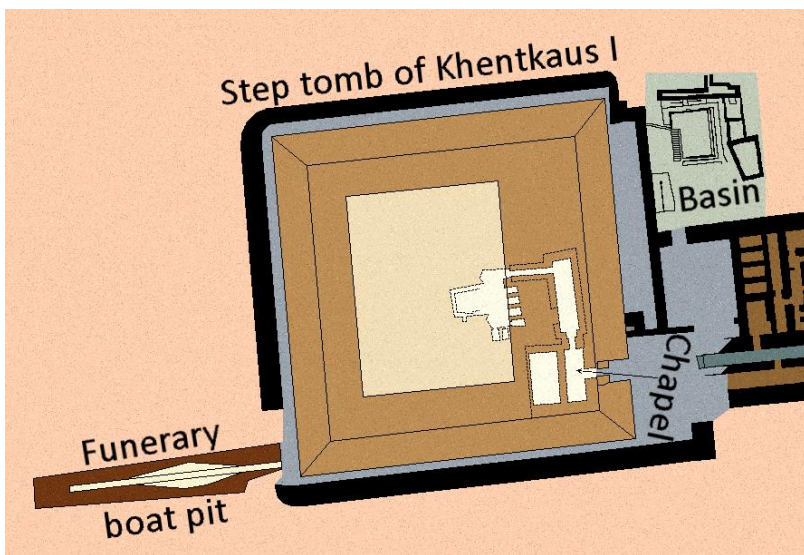


A view from the East of the Tomb of Queen Khentkaus I, part of the Giza pyramid complex. King Khafre's Pyramid is in the background. Photo Credit: Jon Bodsworth

¹ Read the article about Queen Khentkaus I” on Wikipedia
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khentkaus_I



Another view of the tomb of Queen Khentkaus I. Photo Credit: Neithsabes



Plan of the tomb of Queen Khentkaus I.
Photo Credit: Mr Rnddude

READ ANCIENT TEXTS
ABOUT **TRADE MISSIONS** OF
ANCIENT EGYPTIAN QUEENS

An Ancient Egyptian Queen's Trade Mission Written in Proto-Sinaitic

Now let's look at some ancient texts about ancient queens on overseas trade missions.

In the underlying text of the Old Testament, in the Dead Sea scrolls-style of women's ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic writing characters, the ancient text roughly reads as follows...

“And regarding the loads, the operations chief disclosed they should be distributed via large shipping jars for the distant customers, the king (guest) and queen. The operations chief will conduct and inspection of the crops that will be shipped in the jars.”

kea and	CH'ana load	ita that	qelA' disclose	A'yo operation	aleqa chief	
mehel middle [in]	madel distribute	b through, via	gan large jar	le for	rhuQ' distant	ke of
yeqen in the daytime	kea and	tegeba be agreeable	ke of	A'dim guest	kea and	haTS'eyti empress
mafen to stuff	A'yo operation	aleqa chief	mehel middle [in]	ftesha inspection		
iTS' plants, herb	ke of	gan large jar				

Ancient Hebrew: Sinai-Style Writing System Is Women's Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphic Vocabulary and Writing Characters

Let's look at the pronunciation values for one of the words written in what's called Proto-Sinaitic-style ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic writing characters...



tegeba
(te-GE-ba)
"be agreeable"

⊕ = T pronunciation (also TS/D)

⌒ = G pronunciation (also Q/K/G/CH/J/H)



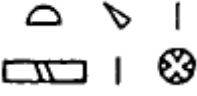

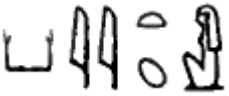
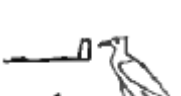

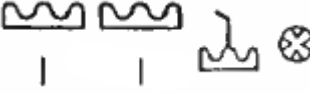








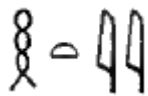


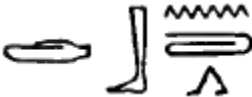






⊔ = B pronunciation (also F/W)

♣ = A pronunciation (also H/Y/W and any vowel)

An Ancient Egyptian Queen's Trade Mission Written in Aramaic/Syriac

In the underlying text of the New Testament, in the Aramaic-style of women's ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic writing characters, the ancient text roughly reads as follows...

“To the fortress of the good Tisha she's coming from the Nile Valley desert. Her advisor and leader along with the farm owner will assemble Sunday to trade. It has been decided that the queen's purchase will be fulfilled from the granary's confirmed available grain.”

 𐤏𐤓𐤃 i'rdi fortress	 𐤃𐤏 dehan good	 𐤏𐤓𐤃𐤏 T'sha bush [land]	 𐤏𐤓𐤃𐤏 meTS'e come	 𐤏𐤓𐤃 -ki - to you (f)		
 𐤏𐤓 reality	 𐤏𐤓𐤃 mnCH' source [from]	 𐤏𐤓𐤃 CH'aka forest, wilderness	 𐤏𐤓 ita that	 𐤏𐤓𐤃 mekari advisor	 𐤏𐤓 hywet existence	
 𐤏𐤓 meri leader	 𐤏𐤓 mehel middle [in]	 𐤏𐤓 wana owner	 𐤏𐤓 to	 𐤏𐤓 akebe assemble	 𐤏𐤓 ihud Sunday	 𐤏𐤓 le to
 𐤏𐤓 negede trade (v.)	 𐤏𐤓 tebeyene be decided	 𐤏𐤓 haTS'eyti empress	 𐤏𐤓 SH'eT'e buy	 𐤏𐤓 fTS'ame fulfillment		
 𐤏𐤓 memeye sift, sort	 𐤏𐤓 riQ' granary	 𐤏𐤓 tehadso confirmation				

Aramaic/Syriac: Aramaic-Style Writing System Is Women's Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphic Vocabulary and Writing Characters

Let's look at the pronunciation values for one of the words written in the Sanskrit-style ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic writing characters...





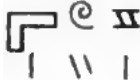





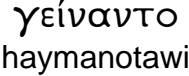

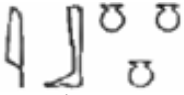







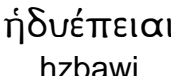
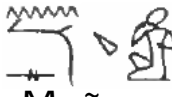





negede
(ne-ge-DE)
"trade"

- 𐀀 = N pronunciation (also M)
- 𐀁 = G pronunciation (also TS/Z/S/SH/Q/K/G/J/CH)
- 𐀂 = D pronunciation (also TS/D)
- 𐀃 = E pronunciation (also H/Y/W and any vowel)

An Ancient Egyptian Queen's Trade Mission Written in Ancient Greek

In the underlying text of the 700 BC Greek Hesiod Theogony, in ancient Greek-style version of women's ancient Egyptian writing characters, the ancient text roughly reads as follows...

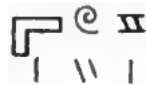
“From the Nile Valley palace to the entrance of Egypt's Kem-Ur province comes the king (guest) to have a great quantity of grain loaded for the beautifully dressed and profitable queen, her task consistent with the energy that the sun furnishes.”

 αὔται weTS'e emerge	 μέν mnCH'i source [from]	 θηητ tnhagat palaces	 παρ' ber door, entrance, portal	 εὐνη qmuT' reservation, reserve	
 θεισαι teweT'ehe perch [Kem-Ur nome]	 άθάν A'dim guest	 αται A'di village, country	 γείναντο haymanotawi devout	 θεοῖ T'U'y good, healthy	
 έπιε A'by large, great [quantity]	 ίκελα eKH'li grain	 τέκνα teCH'ane be loaded	 νῦν mehon become	 γυναικ qemiSH' gown, dress	 ῶν mehel middle [in]
 φῦλον fryam fruitful	 αείσατε haTS'eyti empress	 ήδυέπειαι hzbawi public	 Μοῦσαι mezi task, job, function, duty	 Ὀλυμπιά ernub consistent	
 κοῦραι hayli energy, power	 Διό TS'ehey sun, sunshine	 ς izia this	 αἰγίοχοιο aQ'hu atewe furnish		

Ancient Written Greek: Greek-Style Writing System Is Women's Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphic Vocabulary and Writing Characters

The ancient Greek writing characters were developed from what the Greeks called *semuy*, or the famous ancient Egyptian writing, specifically that of the Dead Sea writing character style, otherwise known as *Proto-Sinaitic* – in reality merely a simplified version of women's ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic writing characters.

Let's look at the pronunciation values for one of the words written in the Greek-style ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic writing characters...



tnhagat
(ti-HA-gat)
“palaces”

θ = T pronunciation (also TS/D)

ν = N pronunciation (also M)



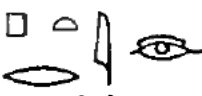
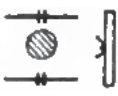








η = G pronunciation (also Q/K/CH/J/H)

τ = T pronunciation (also TS/D)

An Ancient Egyptian Queen's Trade Mission Written in India's Ancient Sanskrit

An ancient Egyptian queen's trade mission is also recorded in the underlying text of the Buddhism Rig Veda, written in Sanskrit-style version of women's ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic writing characters. The ancient text roughly reads as follows...

“Prolong the profit created by the merchant queen and the agreements to sell her produce, to be loaded onto her boats”

					
अमाजू anaqhe prolong	रिव rebhe profit	पित्रोः feT'ere create	सचा sheqaCH' merchant	सती haTS'eyti empress	समानादा smaA't agreements
					
सद SH'eT'e sell	सस्त्वा zsewete ripe	मिये may water	भगम bagoni wagon, carriage [boat]		

Sanskrit: India-Style Writing System Is Women's Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphic Vocabulary and Writing Characters

Sanskrit writing characters emulated women's ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic writing characters used in the Dead Sea region of Lower Egypt.

Let's look at the pronunciation values for one of the words written in the Sanskrit-style ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic writing characters...



anaqhe
(a-ne-QA-he)
“prolong”

अ = A pronunciation (also H/Y/W and any vowel)

मा = N pronunciation (also M)

जू = Q pronunciation (also G/K/CH/J/H)

WOMEN'S WRITING
NOURISHED BUSINESS &
TRADE COMMUNICATION

Sewasew Invented Writing For Effective Communication Between the Farm and Markets

To help Megbit and Mirtnesh manage the business and communication between them, as well as record market sales, Sewasew (Seshat) invented writing, which led to accounting, mathematics and geometry. Also, with her new technology, Sewasew's writing ushered in urban planning and development, and architecture, engineering and ultimately science. Sewasew's invention of *writing technology* has led to computer programming and coding. You can consider *technology* to be *female*.



Photo Credit: Karen Green,
colorized by Legesse Allyn

1. Read about Sewasew (Seshat)
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seshat>

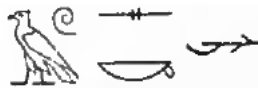
Above Sewasew's head is a palm tree...



sye
(SI-yih)
"palm tree"



In Sewasew's hand is a thorn...



ishokh
(egh-shokh)
"thorn, prickle"



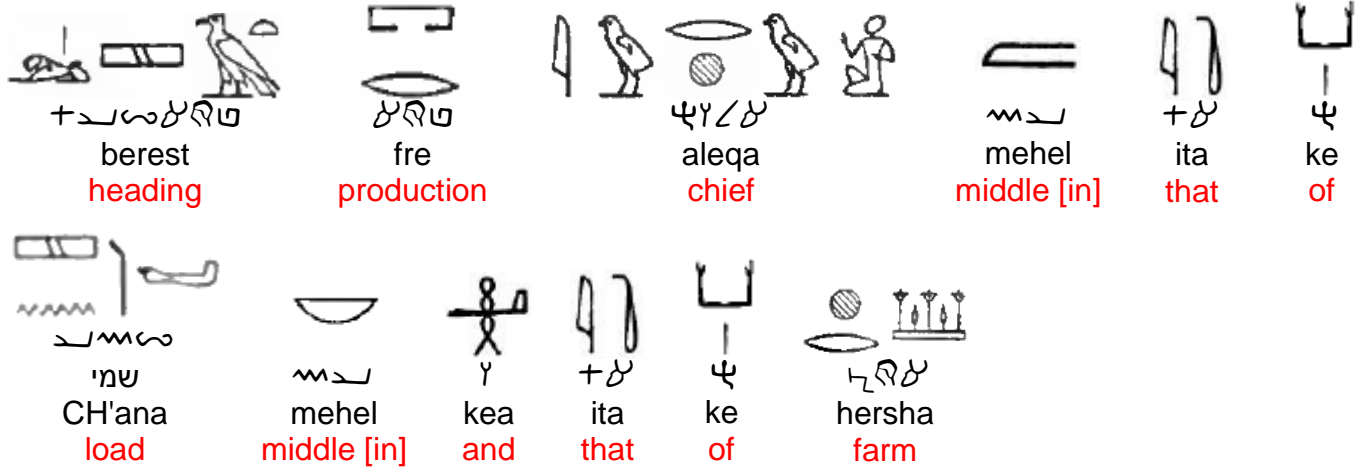
Without Sewasew's invention of writing, there would be no computers, or smartphones. There would be no high-tech companies. And there would be no books, schools, libraries.

How was she able to accomplish it? How did she develop a system that worked so well?

Inventing the Hieroglyphic Writing System

Sewasew's writing system was developed to combine pictures of objects that represented pronunciation and objects that represented ideas. Together, a person could write a sentence making a statement, asking a question or giving a report. Let's take a look at another example...







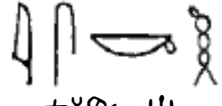









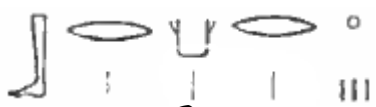
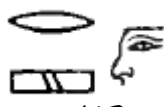

“Topic: the production chief here, of the load here, and that of the farm”



With the Invention of Sewasew's Writing Came a New Law for Written Communications

In the underlying text of the Bible, the new law implemented Sewasew's writing...

"And the total time will be lengthy for passing a law regarding sending out written notices, about the jars of loads ready to be harvested, to be delivered by the messenger."

 Y kea and (T)	 mlue total (T)	 gzae time (T)	 nay of (T)	 rezeme be lengthy (A)	 le for (A)	 +Yφωψ aCH'equetat pass (laws) (A)	 +δ ita that (T)
 ke of (A/T)	 gan large jar (A)	 Y kea and (T)	 nay of (T)	 CH'ana load (A)	 afIT'o notice [advertisement] (T)		
 hyaw exist (A/T)	 le for (A)	 bereqwa be ready for harvest (A)	 luKH' messenger (T)	 mehel middle (A)			

We Continue To Utilize Sewasew's Character Designs Today To Represent Pronunciations

Simply put, Sewasew's hieroglyphic character writing designs represent pronunciation, including related pronunciations.

Below we can see, for example, that the M and N writing characters could be used interchangeably for the M and N pronunciations. Likewise the Q, K, CH, G, J, CH and SH hieroglyphs could be used interchangeably to write the Q, K, CH, G, J, CH and SH pronunciations.

Take a look at the word below and the figurative meaning of one of the women's hieroglyphic words and the character designs representing each pronunciation character...



CH'ana
(CHA-na)
"load" (n.)

Let's break down the figurative meaning for each hieroglyphic character design...

Women's original style:				
"Famous" Dead Sea style:				
Pronunciation:	Q/K/CH/G/J/CH/SH	M/N		
Figurative meaning:	Package (the load)	water (means of shipping)	customer (bidding)	trading (paying)

Can you see that today we are writing and reading the women's hieroglyph character designs? The women's hieroglyphic designs as they were utilized for reporting in the Yafo/Dead Sea region of Lower Egypt were so famous, we still continue to utilize them today...

∞ = H/Q/K/SH/CH/J/
∞ = M/N

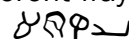
Ancient Spellings Were Not Standardized

Unlike today, in ancient times spellings were not standardized. That meant different writers (scribes) could use different combinations of the women's hieroglyphic characters to spell the same word.

For example, the word *merkabat*, which means "boats," was spelled in ancient texts two ways by two different writers...



The word *aql*, which means "patiently," was also spelled two different ways by two different writers...



Most Ancient Writing Systems Are Derived from Women's Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphic System

After Sewasew invented her ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic writing system, it became famous around the ancient world. The previous 4 million years of human fossil record had no writing.

All of a sudden after Sewasew invented her system, writing sprang up everywhere in the ancient world in only the last 5100 years of our existence.



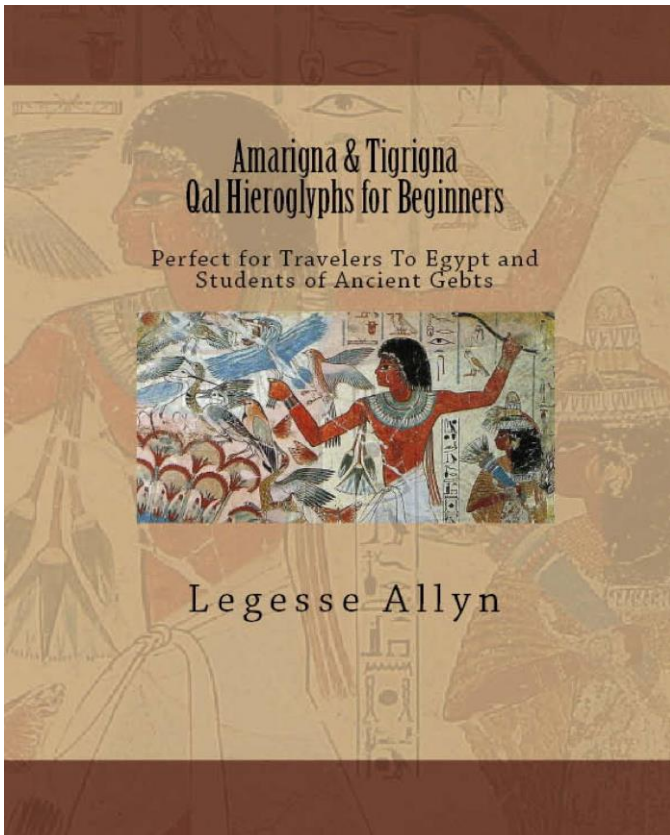
Photo Credit: Jon Bodsworth

As modern scholars began rediscovering ancient written texts, they first made their breakthrough reading hieroglyphic texts from the Rosetta Stone, which featured a Greek message on the lower face of the stone and the same message in hieroglyphs on the upper face.

WOMEN'S INVENTION OF
WRITING CAN NURTURE
YOUR PRESENT & FUTURE

Accurate Translations Begins With Knowing the Actual Living Language of the Hieroglyphs

The issue with translating all ancient texts was identifying the actual *living* language, meaning a language still spoken today as an accurate guide to the ancient written hieroglyphic language. This was finally accomplished and published in the 2009 book, “Amarigna & Tigrigna Qal Hieroglyphs for Beginners.”



lämälämü	ⲕⲓⲙⲁⲗⲙⲏⲩ	AMARIGNA	sprout, bud, grow (v.)	renen-t ⲕⲓⲙⲁⲗⲙⲏⲩ, IV, 357, ⲕⲓⲙⲁⲗⲙⲏⲩ, ⲕⲓⲙⲁⲗⲙⲏⲩ, ⲕⲓⲙⲁⲗⲙⲏⲩ, child, babe, nursing; ⲕⲓⲙⲁⲗⲙⲏⲩ, ⲕⲓⲙⲁⲗⲙⲏⲩ, Amen, 9, 11, 21, 16, ⲕⲓⲙⲁⲗⲙⲏⲩ, girl, virgin, young woman. rennu ⲕⲓⲙⲁⲗⲙⲏⲩ, ⲕⲓⲙⲁⲗⲙⲏⲩ, babe, male child, boy, youth; plur. ⲕⲓⲙⲁⲗⲙⲏⲩ, ⲕⲓⲙⲁⲗⲙⲏⲩ, ⲕⲓⲙⲁⲗⲙⲏⲩ. ren, renn ⲕⲓⲙⲁⲗⲙⲏⲩ, Palermo Stele 22, any young creature not full-grown; ⲕⲓⲙⲁⲗⲙⲏⲩ, P. 82, M. 112, N. 26, young gazelle. renn ⲕⲓⲙⲁⲗⲙⲏⲩ, heifer, calf; plur. ⲕⲓⲙⲁⲗⲙⲏⲩ, ⲕⲓⲙⲁⲗⲙⲏⲩ. renná ⲕⲓⲙⲁⲗⲙⲏⲩ, young ox. renn-t ⲕⲓⲙⲁⲗⲙⲏⲩ, young cow; plur. ⲕⲓⲙⲁⲗⲙⲏⲩ, ⲕⲓⲙⲁⲗⲙⲏⲩ.
läqäläqū	ⲕⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓ	AMARIGNA	wash (v.)	rekh[t] ⲕⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓ, Rec. 14, 51, basin, pool, washing-place.
lägäsä	ⲕⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓ	AMARIGNA	be generous, donate (v.)	rekhses ⲕⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓ, P. 222, to sacrifice.
mlas	ⲕⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓ	AMARIGNA	tongue (n.)	res ⲕⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓ, Rec. 36, 79, 81, ⲕⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓ, tongue; Copt. ⲗⲁⲕ.
ras	ⲕⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓ	AMARIGNA	head (n.)	reshá (rushá) ⲕⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓ, ⲕⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓ, peak, tip, head, top, summit; ⲕⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓ, chief, governor; compare Heb. רֶשֶׁת.
lq	ⲕⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓ	AMARIGNA	rude (adj.)	reqi ⲕⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓ, evil-doer, rebel, fiend, foe, opponent, enemy; ⲕⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓ, IV, 612, 938.
läkät	ⲕⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓ	AMARIGNA	limit, restriction (n.)	reqit ⲕⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓ, Rec. 27, 84, river bank.
haTS'ur	ⲕⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓ	TIGRIGNA	fence, enclosure (n.)	h-[t] ⲕⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓ, hall, habitation, a building (temple or palace), courtyard, roof; see ⲕⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓ.
hwa	ⲕⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓ	AMARIGNA	atmosphere (n.)	h-ui (?) ⲕⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓ, U. 457, ⲕⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓⲗⲓ, the two halls of the sky.

What this mini-dictionary, of nearly 700 words matched between the actual *living* language of the hieroglyphs, did was provide a pathway to accurately translating nearly all ancient texts, no matter from what ancient culture. This included being able to translate ancient writing defined today by scholars as...

- Ancient Hebrew (also referred to as Proto-Sinaitic/Proto-Canaanite)
- Ancient Greek
- Ancient Latin from ancient Rome
- Sanskrit from India
- Aramaic/Syriac from the Middle East
- Even ancient Chinese and others

The Internet Makes Research More Effective & Makes Much of Last Century's Research Obsolete

Last century's translations of ancient texts were close representations of what was written long ago, partly because prior to the Internet, research was greatly hindered.

But this century's power of the Internet greatly aided retractions of previously translated ancient texts, showing that translations of many ancient texts were complete mistranslations, often due to one mistranslation from previous centuries referencing other mistranslations from still other centuries. Over the past nearly 3000 years, this caused a long line of related mistranslations – some intentional.

Luckily, the women's ancient Egyptian writing technology eventually led to computer programming and the development of the Internet. If women had not invented writing, the Internet would not exist today. Once again, this shows that *technology is female*. *Programming and coding are simply writing*.

All school girls should feel proud of their ancient accomplishments that have led to writing, civilization, technology and the Internet.



*Last century's stone age-powered research.
Photo Credit: Locutus Borg*

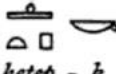


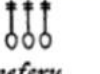




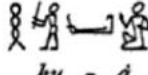





*This century's Internet-powered research.
Photo Credit: Andrew, Notwist and Carport*

Knowing the Actual Living Language of the Hieroglyphs Eliminates Translation Errors

The Papyrus of Ani Retranslation Corrects the Previous Translation To Include What Was Written About Ani's Grieving Wife

The Papyrus of Ani is another glaring example of translating without the benefit of a real language to guide translators. In artwork on the Papyrus of Ani, Ani's grieving wife clearly can be see crying and accompanying her deceased husband's body on the sled to his entombment. Below, the accurately translated words are shown in red....

<p>14.</p> <p> hetep - k offerings ḥn n sheT'e be in exchange for (A/T/RS)</p>	<p> na for me ḥe -nay - to me (T/BB)</p>	<p> maa-á see m, m, C, h mera/merhe lead (A/T)</p>	<p> neferu beautiful ḥb nfeE excellent (T/RS)</p>	<p> -k thy h -ka - to you (T/BB)</p>	<p> ut'a - á advance, go w weTS'e leave (T/RS/BB)</p>
<p> tep upon ḥn TS'buQ good (T/RS)</p>	<p> Ta the earth ḥp, h, R tewahede united (lands of Egypt) (A/T/RS)</p>	<p> hu - á smite w, f, o weQ'A hit, strike (T)</p>	<p> aa ass ḥu, f ahya donkey (A)</p>		
<p> behen - á crush ḥn bagoni wagon, truck, carriage (T)</p>	<p>leading the animals</p>		<p>hauling animals</p>		









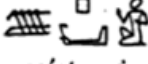







sled

The Accurate Translation of the Papyrus of Ani Matches the Artwork on the Papyrus

Despite the artwork on the papyrus that provides a word matching reference, modern scholars left Ani's wife out of the translations where the ancient text says to bring Ani's wife on the sled together with Ani's mummified body to his tomb. Below, the accurately translated words are shown in red....

Amarigna & Tigrigna Qel Papyrus of Ani

Bring Ani's wife →	25	 äuset ḏ-ḏ-ḏ-ḏ-ḏ-ḏ Aset ḏḏḏḏḏ haTS'eyti empress (Ani's wife) (T/RS/BB)	 em ḏ-ḏ-ḏ in ḏḏḏ mehel middle (in) (A/RS/BB)	 uäa ḏ-ḏ-ḏ-ḏ-ḏ-ḏ - ḏḏḏḏḏ amTS'e bring (A/RS/BB)	 hru ḏ-ḏ the day ḏḏḏ alaley present, current (A/RS/BB)	 t'a ḏ-ḏ going ḏḏ weTS'e leave (T/RS/BB)
	Bring Ani's body →	26	 ḏ-ḏ-ḏ-ḏ-ḏ-ḏ - ḏḏḏḏḏ amTS'e bring (A/RS/BB)	 neter ḏ-ḏ-ḏ-ḏ-ḏ-ḏ the gods ḏḏḏḏḏ neT'ela'nTS'l departed (ancestor, sacred) (A/T/RS/BB)	 ḏ-ḏ-ḏ-ḏ power ḏḏḏ aleqa chief (Ani) (A/T)	 sesep - ä - ḏḏḏḏ asgeba put inside, insert (A/RS/BB)
27		 em ḏ-ḏ-ḏ in ḏḏḏ mehel middle (in) (A/RS/BB)	 em-bah - into the presence ḏḏḏ бага beforehand (T/RS)	 Ausär - Osiris ḏḏḏḏḏ ras/resi emperor (A/T/RS)	 em ḏ-ḏ-ḏ in ḏḏḏ mnCH' source (from) (A/RS/BB)	 Ta - the earth ḏḏḏḏḏ tewahede united (lands of Egypt) (A/T/RS)

The truth is that in any ancient texts that mentions a woman, those women are nearly always queens, as is the case of Ani's wife, referred to as an Atseyti, "empress." But in mistranslations, usually the word *empress/queen* in ancient texts are translated only as *wife*.


äuset
 ḏ-ḏ-ḏ-ḏ-ḏ-ḏ
 Aset
 ḏḏḏḏḏ
 haTS'eyti
 empress (**Ani's wife**)
 (T/RS/BB)

Ancient Texts Supposedly About Religion Are Not

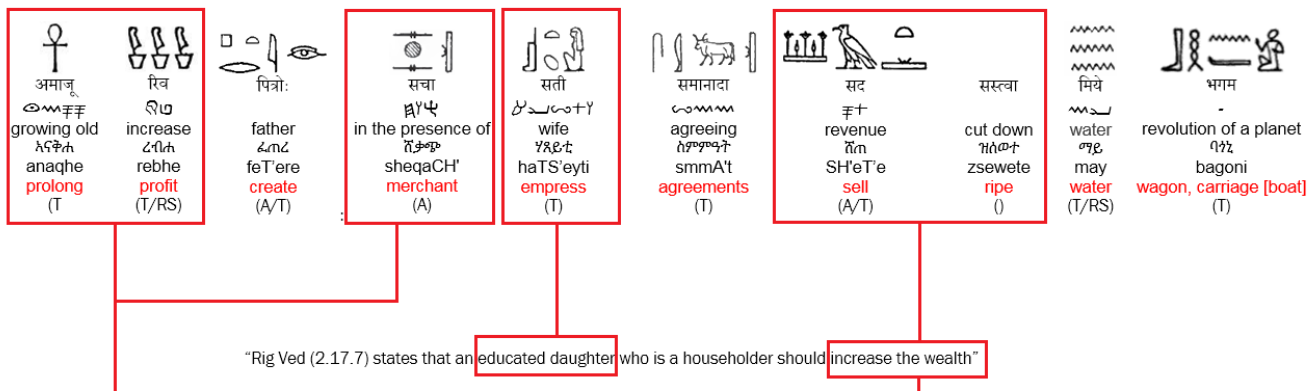
Ancient religious texts present a similarly perplexing problem.

Ancient texts including the ancient Greek 700 BC Hesiod Theogony supposedly tell the story of the genesis of the ancient Greek *gods*. But the underlying text does not.

Likewise, the underlying text of the Bible purports to be about the Hebrew *gods* and legends. Sadly, the underlying text does not.

And likewise with the underlying text of Buddhism's 600 BC Rig Veda, the accurately translated words are shown in **red**...

Rig Veda 2.17.7



Respectfully, all three of these purportedly ancient religious texts (Hesiod Theogony, the Bible and the Rig Veda) contain the same underlying text, which is about the genesis of the women's *Tisha* ancient Egyptian Yafo/Dead Sea farms, along with reports of various royal and non-royal merchants coming to the farms to make purchases.

Many of us have been brought up by one of these three religions, as half the world's populations have. But strangely enough, the underlying text does not reflect religion.

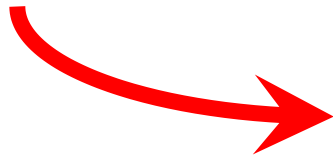
If the mistranslations reflect orally transmitted stories, it is likely impossible to know since writing has only been in existence little more than 5100 years.

The Rosetta Stone: An Accurate Ancient Text Translation

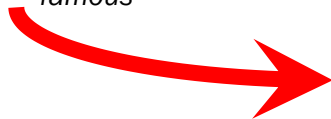
The Rosetta Stone represents an accurate translation of an ancient text. The message on the bottom face of the stone was written by the Greeks in ancient Greek and then translated into the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic language on the upper portion of the stone.

In reality, though, the *written* ancient Greek language does not reflect the ancient spoken Greek language. Instead, it represents the ancient Egyptian language, and written with an ancient Greek-style form of women's Dead Sea style hieroglyphic writing.

Accurately translated Egyptian hieroglyphic text, in the original style of women's ancient Egyptian writing style



Accurately translated Egyptian hieroglyphic language text, in the women's Tisha Dead Sea writing style, that the ancient Greeks called "famous"



Ancient Greek text, in the Greek-style of women's ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic writing, which the message was originally written in and then accurately translated into the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic language on the upper face of the stone.

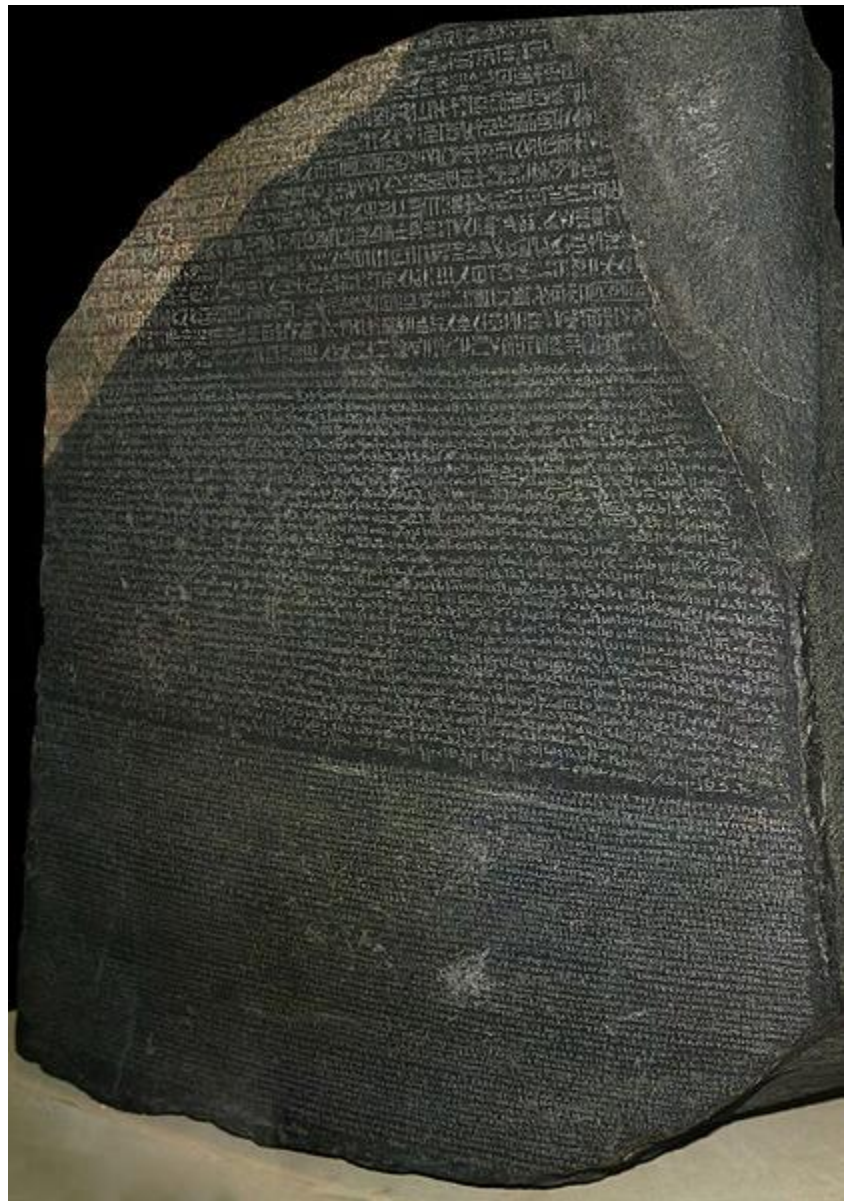


Photo Credit: Hans Hillewaert







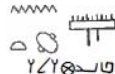


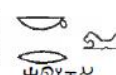



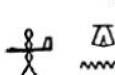


In Ancient Days Very Few People Were Taught To Read & Write

Generally the only people who knew how to read and write in the ancient days were specially taught to read and write in order to report the activity on farms and in production. So it is understandable that mistranslations could be accepted as accurate, *since almost nobody* could read ancient texts except for those writing the ancient farm and production reports.

While there are many mistranslated ancient texts, there are also enough accurately translated texts that can serve as a foundation to proper translations. These include the Rosetta Stone as well as the ancient Hebrew Midrash. Below we can see the accurate Midrash translation portion that explains the reason for storing scrolls in the Dead Sea caves – the famous Dead Sea scrolls...

“Remove and put away in a hole papyrus with currently with loose thread and worn out business documents to conserve and prolong them by loading them in jars and placing the jars in caves.”

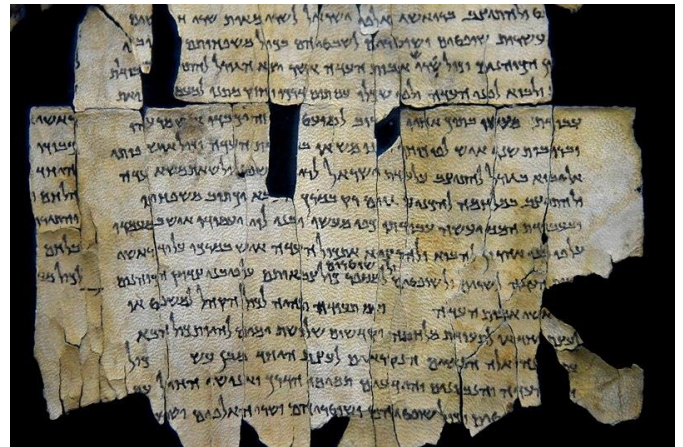
ח קרפ הרז הדובע תוכלה

 אפילו to pay off** אולאף aweleqe steal [remove] (T)	 היו to exist אה haq'i reality (T)	 לגוי person אהף [Cהף] rehaQ'e [rhuQ'] be away [distant] (A)	 ט בה at ת ב through, via, at (T)
 שותפות partnership אדא qm'dq'ad hole (T)	 אין אה ahun now (A)	 ביטול cancellation אה fetl thread (T)	 מועיל helpful, effective אה neQ'ele loosen (T)
 אלא אה wray business, affair (A)	 אסורה imprisoned** אה A'Q'ere conserve (T)	 אה preventing** אה anaqhe prolong (T/RS)	 ט ב הנה at ת ב through, via (T)
 טעונה submission** אה teCH'ane be loaded (A)	 ו and אה kea and (T/RS)	 גן garden אה gan large jar (A)	 אה יזה אה washa cave (A)

Dead Sea Scrolls Are Written In a Simplified Form of Women's Hieroglyphic Writing

As the accurate translation from the Midrash on the previous page explains, jars were used to store and protect the worn out Tisha scrolls. Below we can see one of the jars, and to the right of it a worn out scroll.

Since the Dead Sea region was part of ancient Egypt, the writing was ancient Egyptian women's writing.



Part of Dead Sea Scroll number 28a (1Q28a)
from Qumran Cave 1 near the Dead Sea.
Photo Credit: Osama Shukir Muhammed Amin

The jars were made locally, in the Dead Sea area that was once the Tisha region of ancient Egypt, and had tightly-fitting covers.

Photo Credit: Osama Shukir Muhammed Amin

Process Introduction for Ancient Hebrew Texts

Interpreting the individual written characters and resulting matches to the hieroglyphic language, and thus Amarigna and Tigrigna words – pronunciation and meanings – can be difficult, if not entirely confusing. The degree of difficulty involves many elements:

- A. *One would need to know the correct way to read hieroglyphs and understand the complex linguistic elements they employ;*
- B. *One would have to know or have a source of Amarigna and Tigrigna words (of which the hieroglyphic language is a precise combination of the vocabulary of the two);*
- C. *One would need to know or have a source of Hebrew words;*
- D. *Finally, all of that needs to be reverse-engineered, to dig through the layers like an archaeologist, to uncover the mystery below in the underlying word and its message.*
- E. *In doing so, there are many roadblocks to get around. In some cases, for example, some letters that look similar can be confused. For instance, the ancient form of Hebrew qof (ק) and waw (ו) look similar, but most often represent the [Q], [K] or related pronunciations. So in some cases, it can be easy to mistake one letter for the other because of their similarity.*

Also, the meanings of words can subtly be changed based on such seemingly inconsequential features such as vowel changes or the addition of prefixes and/or suffixes. As an example, *metse* means “to come” whereas adding the a- prefix makes the word *ametse*, or “bring something.” Or another example is where the noun *ekhli* is “grain,” it would be a mistake to try to add a verb m- verb prefix to the noun in attempt to match it as “eat,” although *mekal* does mean “middle” but that does not imply in the “middle” of the mouth as in “eat.”

Only through the proper matching of the written related pronunciation of a word to its related Hebrew meaning is it possible to uncover each word’s mystery.

Process for Ancient Hebrew Texts

According to only a few of the many pitfalls referenced above, it is important first to be able to see the ancient shapes of the letters in terms of their relation to their Egyptian hieroglyphic match. This first step has been made easy due to the conversion of Modern Hebrew text to Proto-Sinaitic glyphs accomplished by Jeff Benner of the Ancient Hebrew Resource Center (www.ancient-hebrew.org).

And while hieroglyphic text can be written both right-to-left and left-to-right, referenced hieroglyphic words (such as those by Wallis Budge in “An Egyptian Hieroglyphic Dictionary,” “The Rosetta Stone,” and “The Book of the Dead” published by Dover Publications) are all shown as left-to-right. This is also the same direction that Amarigna, Tigrigna and English words are written and read. Because of this, and to facilitate the word matching with all words in the same direction, Jeff Benner’s Proto-Sinaitic text was reversed using several computer programs.

Then, referencing mechanical translations (also called a Concordant Hebrew English Sublinear (or CHES for short), each word is divided and a basic accepted meaning for the hosted Hebrew word. One such mechanical translation is on the Scripture4All.org website (www.scripture4all.org).

It is important to note that all matching resources are “accepted” sources, meaning that each “source” is a reliable provider of matching elements. Every effort is made to verify the veracity and reliableness of each element's source. This means that:

- ***Amarigna (Amharic) words are matched to a reliable online Amarigna dictionary (www.amharicdictionary.com);***
- ***Tigrigna (Tigrinya) words are match to a reliable online Tigrigna dictionary ([http://memhr.org/dic/index.php?a=index& ... D%E1%8A%9B](http://memhr.org/dic/index.php?a=index&...D%E1%8A%9B));***
- ***Hebrew words are matched to a reliable online Hebrew translator (www.morfix.co.il/en).***

With the underlying hieroglyphic word and the hosted Hebrew word in hand, it is then necessary to match it to its actual Amarigna and/or Tigrigna word. The field is first limited by the word's form, as follows:

1. ***Each glyph of the underlying hieroglyphic word is placed upon the grid of the phonemic pattern of Amarigna and Tigrigna words, based on standard phonemic principles of common place or manner of articulation;***
2. ***A search is then carried out for every possible pronunciation sound combination that matches that which is written out in glyphs, taking also into consideration the context of the word in the sentence;***
3. ***Having narrowed the field by form, the field is then further narrowed by meaning, the meaning in the Amarigna and/or Tigrigna must have been related in some way to the Hebrew word hosted by the underlying word ;***
4. ***Since the hieroglyph language records Amarigna and Tigrigna vocabulary and grammar, it is necessary to find the word as it was spelled in ancient hieroglyphs as well using Budge's "An Egyptian Hieroglyphic Dictionary."***

The above process provides a clear path of development of the each actual underlying word and its meaning. Once this word-by-word analysis is complete for a given sentence, it is then a matter of analyzing the sentence to come up with a translation that makes sense, because each completed sentence aids with subsequent sentences.

- ***For ancient Greek texts and Roman texts:***
<https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/collection?collection=Perseus:collection:Greco-Roman>
(clicking on Greek and Latin words provides definitions)
- ***For Aramaic texts:*** <https://assyrianlanguages.org/sureth/search.php>
- ***For Sanskrit texts:*** <http://spokensanskrit.org>

Many ancient written words combine two and even three or more words into a single written word. This is mostly due to the transcription of ancient words by modern scholars. Ancient writing normally had no spaces between words. Therefore identifying common words was important for parsing, or dividing, ancient texts into sentences and words.

Another issue modern scholars had last century was the fact that in ancient days, unlike today, there was no standard ways to spell words. One could simply write out pronunciations of words from the

available array of writing characters women designed. But this had the side effect of different writers spelling words different from one another, giving last century's scholars the appearance that two words spelled differently were two different words, when in fact they were the same word.

If this description sounds complex, try retranslating a word! 😊

LOOK TO THE **PAST** TO
CAPTURE YOUR FUTURE

Learn to Retranslate Your Own Female History: Female Culture Must Be Defined By Females

Professor A. Babs Fafunwa, a former Professor and Dean of Education of the Faculty of Education of Ife, Nigeria in his book, “The History of Education In Nigeria,” defines culture as the “total way of life of a people,” which also applies to female culture, specifically including...

- o Female Products
- o Female Beliefs
- o Female Music
- o Female Dress
- o Female Habits
- o Female Thoughts
- o Female Literature
- o Female Education
- o Female Customs
- o Female Arts
- o Female Theatre
- o Religious Beliefs
- o Female Technology
- o Female Drama

As part of culture, Professor Fafunwa defines education, whether modern or ancient, as...

“The aggregate of all the processes by which a child or young adult develops the abilities, attitudes and other forms of behavior which are of positive value to the society in which he lives... A way of perpetuating the culture of the society.”



Photo Credit: David Stanley

Take Charge of Your Past

Taking charge of your history is taking responsibility for your past. No group of people can leave this to outsiders (women cannot leave it to men), as Professor Fafunwa aptly points out:

“History is to a people what memory is to the individual. A people with no knowledge of the past would suffer from collective amnesia, grouping blindly into the future without the guide-posts of precedence to shape their course. Only a thorough awareness of their heritage allows them to make their public decisions as they make their private ones... reflection on previous events and policies will assist considerably in planning any future course of action.”

“...in the final analysis, it is the citizen of a country who should write its history, because it takes an indigenous historian to glimpse the historical past of his people and to express it in a language that his people will appreciate and in a manner that will create deeper understanding and sense of identity with the cultural heritage of his people.”



Photo Credit: Glenn Waters

Ancient Women Had Ancient Women's Rights: Therefore Women's Rights Is Not a New Idea

As this book provides proof of, women's rights is not a new idea. Women in ancient days had equal if not more rights than men. That is because women took charge, not waiting for men to tell them what they could or could not do. And what about men? Men took their direction from women, who nurtured all.



Photo Credit: Opoanax

If women had not invented civilization, we all might still be living in caves. And if women had not invented writing, there would be no books, schools or libraries. And there would also be no computers or smartphones.



If women had not invented writing there would be none of the above...

Don't Let Your Female History Be Hijacked & Your Women's Rights Held Hostage

Take charge of your female past, who you are and your abilities today and who you can become in life. Only your vision of yourself can define your future.

And remember that writing and literacy was invented by females, as was mathematics, architecture and technology. So, schools are inherently *female* and the world needs the further contributions that only school girls can provide.

It is important to understand this and know schools of all subjects are natural places for school girls to belong and to excel. There would be no civilization if females had not invented it and certainly no schools, colleges or universities. These were all invented by females.



Photo Credit: Motiur Rahman Oni

Let Your True History Help Define Your Present & Therefore Your Future

Only when you take control of your history will you rule your own future. This book cannot repeat that enough. Knowledge is power. Know your female history. Be wise. Empower your future. Begin today.



Photo Credit: Damien Halleux Radermecker

"This book helps to understand the history and culture of women in Egyptian civilization by peering through the prism of dual Amharic and Tigrinya hieroglyphic languages of Ethiopia."

The image of Sewasew on the cover was colorized to see what she would have looked like in real life, without altering the physical features of the statue as shown below.



1. Grayscale the image



2. Set the skin color



3. Color the eyeballs



4. Color the eye pupils



5. Color the hair



6. Color the dress



7. Color the trim



8. Color the eye paint



9. Color the hair bow

"Just as colorizing can bring out the true ethnic features of a relief carving, so too can the women's and therefore girls' history and cultural heritage be colored with words of the actual ancient Egyptian language."

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www.ancientgebts.org