

THE HIDDEN TURKIC ROOTS OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION: FROM RIMBAUD TO ALEXANDER THE GREAT

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Abstract

Western historiography often credits ancient Rome, Greece, and Latin Europe as the primary origins of Western civilization. However, a deeper linguistic, historical, and anthropological analysis reveals that Turkic nomadic civilizations played a foundational role in shaping these traditions. From the symbolic use of the she-wolf in Rome to the linguistic and cultural roots of Latin itself, this paper explores the suppressed and overlooked contributions of Turkic peoples to Western civilization. Furthermore, it critically examines the construction of figures like Alexander the Great as Eurocentric fabrications aimed at erasing the Turkic legacy [1][2].

1. Introduction: Reclaiming the Turkic Legacy

The she-wolf statue (*Lupa Capitolina*), prominently displayed as a symbol of Rome's origins, has long been interpreted through a Eurocentric lens. However, its roots in Turkic nomadic symbolism—specifically the wolf as a sacred protector and maternal figure—challenge conventional narratives. Turkic tribes migrating into Europe introduced this symbolism, which became central to Roman mythology [3].

Similarly, the widely accepted narrative of Latin as a purely European language is contradicted by its etymological connections to Turkic linguistic structures. This paper builds on the “Odam Tili” framework to trace the Turkic origins of Western linguistic and cultural constructs, including the fabrication of figures like Alexander

the Great (*Iskandar Zulqarnayn*) as a political tool to obscure the influence of Turkic civilizations[4].

2. The She - Wolf: A Turkic Symbol Adopted by Rome

The Turkic peoples revered the wolf as a sacred animal symbolizing protection, resilience, and the nurturing of life. This symbolism is evident in the myth of Asena, a she-wolf central to Turkic origin stories [5]. When Turkic nomads migrated westward into Europe, they carried this cultural motif, which became integrated into Roman mythology as the story of Romulus and Remus being nursed by a she-wolf [6].

The placement of the she-wolf statue in the center of Rome reflects the deep, albeit unacknowledged, influence of Turkic culture on early Roman society. This connection underscores the broader Turkic contribution to the formation of urban centers and governance systems in Europe [7].

3. Latin: A Language with Turkic Roots

The narrative of Latin as a purely European language overlooks its Turkic influences. Turkic nomads, as migratory peoples, facilitated the exchange of linguistic and cultural ideas across vast regions. The following evidence highlights these connections:

- **Structural Similarities:** Latin and Turkic languages share certain phonetic and grammatical structures, such as the use of agglutination in word formation [8].
- **Lexical Parallels:** Words in Latin and Turkic often align in meaning and sound, suggesting a shared etymological origin [9].
- **Historical Context:** As Turkic nomads moved westward, they introduced linguistic elements that later evolved into what is now considered Latin [10].

The “Odam Tili” theory posits that language evolves naturally from human interaction with the environment. The spread of Latin, much like Turkic languages, reflects the mobility and adaptability of nomadic peoples [11].

4. Turkic Nomads as the Architects of Communication Systems

The role of Turkic nomads in the development of communication systems parallels modern innovations such as ARPANET (the precursor to the internet). Turkic tribes, moving across vast territories, established networks of verbal and symbolic communication that facilitated trade, diplomacy, and cultural exchange [12].

These early networks laid the groundwork for the linguistic and cultural unification of Europe. From the Volga to the Danube, Turkic nomads acted as the conduits for the spread of ideas, much like the modern internet connects disparate regions of the globe [13].

5. Alexander the Great: A Fabricated Eurocentric Hero

The construction of Alexander the Great (*Iskandar Zulqarnayn*) as a heroic figure of European origin serves as a prime example of historical manipulation. While Alexander’s campaigns are well-documented, the glorification of his achievements as uniquely European ignores the contributions of Turkic civilizations to his success [14].

The parallels between Alexander’s mythology and Turkic traditions, such as the Zulqarnayn legend, suggest a deliberate appropriation of Eastern narratives. This appropriation was used to reinforce Eurocentric dominance and suppress the influence of Turkic and other non-European civilizations [15].

6. The Libraries of Turkic Scholars: The Foundations of Western Knowledge

Turkic scholars like Al-Biruni and Al-Farabi made significant contributions to science, philosophy, and mathematics. Writing in regions like Khwarezm and Farab, they preserved and expanded upon the knowledge inherited from earlier Turkic and Islamic civilizations. Their works, written in Turkic and Arabic, later formed the basis for Latin translations that fueled the European Renaissance [16].

The deliberate erasure of these scholars' Turkic origins aligns with broader efforts to portray Western civilization as self-contained and independent of Eastern influences. However, the "Odam Tili" framework reveals the linguistic and cultural fingerprints of Turkic scholars in the very fabric of Western knowledge [17].

7. Historical Manipulations: The Role of Religion and Politics

The construction of Eurocentric historical narratives was not accidental but a calculated effort to establish cultural and political dominance. The following examples illustrate this manipulation:

- **The Christianization of Knowledge:** European powers, with the support of the Vatican, rebranded Turkic-Islamic contributions as Greek or Roman to align with Christian doctrine [18].
- **The Renaissance Myth:** The narrative of the Renaissance as a purely European phenomenon ignores the foundational role of Turkic and Islamic knowledge preserved in Andalusia and the Ottoman Empire [19].
- **Fabricated Heroes:** Figures like Alexander the Great were elevated to suppress Eastern legends and reinforce the superiority of Western traditions [20].

8. Conclusion: Reclaiming the Turkic Legacy

The legacy of Turkic civilizations is deeply embedded in the linguistic, cultural, and

intellectual foundations of Western civilization. From the she-wolf symbol of Rome to the linguistic roots of Latin, the evidence points to a rich and enduring influence that has been systematically suppressed.

The “Odam Tili” framework provides a lens for uncovering these hidden connections and challenging the distortions of Eurocentric historiography. By reclaiming this legacy, we not only honor the contributions of Turkic civilizations but also foster a more inclusive understanding of human history.

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