

UNVEILING THE TRUE LEGACY OF ANCIENT GREEK CIVILIZATION: A TURKIC SCIENTIFIC HERITAGE

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Abstract

For centuries, the narrative of ancient Greek civilization as the foundation of Western knowledge has been promoted, yet closer scrutiny reveals its roots in a broader, older heritage—one belonging to Turkic civilizations that predate Arab influence. This paper challenges the politically constructed myth of “Greek” civilization, exploring the deliberate manipulation of history, linguistics, and cultural paradigms. Drawing from the “Odam Tili” theory, this paper deconstructs the Eurocentric framing of antiquity and uncovers the Turkic origins of key elements misattributed to ancient Greece.

1. Introduction: The Politics of Historical Narrative

The elevation of ancient Greek civilization as the cornerstone of Western knowledge is a narrative shaped by political motives rather than historical accuracy. The term “Greek” itself was not the self-designation of the Hellenic people but an external label with etymological connections to *gallaga* or *gala* in Turkic, meaning “hidden” or “preserved.” This suggests that the Greeks served as custodians of knowledge rather than its originators.

Libraries—such as the famed Library of Alexandria—were not unique to Greece but were rooted in Turkic traditions of safeguarding knowledge in secure locations, including islands and fortresses. The term “library” (*kutubhona* in Turkic languages)

conveys a sacred trust in preserving wisdom, further highlighting the Turkic influence on these institutions. [1]

This paper explores how Eurocentric paradigms, through projects such as the Hellenization of Turkic knowledge, distorted historical truths to promote a fabricated vision of Greek superiority while erasing Turkic contributions. [2]

2. Turkic Contributions to the Foundations of Knowledge

The legacy of Turkic civilizations is evident across disciplines historically attributed to ancient Greece, including philosophy, science, and governance.

- **Libraries and Knowledge Preservation:** Turkic civilizations established vast networks of libraries long before the emergence of Greece. These libraries, located in strategically secure areas like islands (*gala*), served as centers for the collection and preservation of knowledge. The Hellenistic tradition of archiving knowledge reflects this Turkic practice. [3]

- **The Concept of Genius:** The Turkic term *gen*, denoting inherited knowledge and intelligence, parallels the Greek term *genius*. This linguistic connection underscores how foundational Turkic ideas were appropriated and rebranded within the Greek framework.

- **Mathematics and Astronomy:** Scholars such as Al-Khwarizmi and Ulugh Beg, whose contributions to mathematics and astronomy laid the groundwork for modern science, are often misattributed as Persian, Arab, or Greek. These figures, however, were deeply rooted in Turkic intellectual traditions. [4]

3. The Fabrication of “Greek” Civilization

The construct of “Greek” civilization was a deliberate political project aimed at legitimizing European dominance. This rebranding effort involved:

1. **Hellenization of Turkic Knowledge:** The adoption and adaptation of Turkic ideas into the Greek framework while erasing their origins. For example, concepts like *logos* (logic) and *ethos* (ethics) have linguistic and conceptual parallels in Turkic languages, where they are tied to oral traditions and governance. [5]
2. **Calendar Manipulation:** The Gregorian calendar reform, which shifted the start of the year from March to January, disrupted the Turkic system that aligned timekeeping with natural cycles. This shift further marginalized Turkic traditions while asserting European paradigms.
3. **Paradigm of Fructose Civilization:** Ancient Greek civilization is often likened to a “fructose civilization,” thriving on the intellectual and scientific fruits cultivated by earlier Turkic and other Eastern civilizations. This dependency has been obscured by Eurocentric historiography. [6]

4. Andalusia and the Preservation of Knowledge

The fall of Andalusia in 1492 marked a pivotal moment in the transmission of knowledge from the Turkic-Islamic world to Europe. Libraries in Andalusia housed texts from Turkic scholars, which were later absorbed by Jesuit and European scholars. This transfer of knowledge laid the foundation for the Renaissance, yet the Turkic origins of these texts were deliberately obscured.

The Vatican and European elites, including British lords, played a significant role in appropriating and rebranding this knowledge. By embedding it within a Christian framework, they sought to consolidate power while erasing the non-European origins of their intellectual heritage. [4]

5. The Role of Linguistics in Revealing the Truth

The “Odam Tili” framework provides critical insights into the linguistic manipulation that underpins the Eurocentric narrative. Key linguistic evidence includes:

- **The Etymology of “Greek”:** The term “Greek” has no basis in the self-identity of the Hellenic people. Its roots in Turkic (*gallaga* or *gala*) point to a legacy of preserved knowledge rather than cultural origin. [1]
- **Months of the Year:** The Turkic understanding of the calendar aligns with natural cycles, beginning in March. Words like “September” (from *septem*, meaning seven) and “March” reflect this system. The Gregorian reform disrupted this continuity, further marginalizing Turkic traditions.
- **Cross-Cultural Parallels:** Terms like *logos* (Greek for logic) and *soz* (Turkic for speech) demonstrate shared linguistic and conceptual frameworks. [5]

6. The Enduring Legacy of Turkic Civilization

Despite efforts to obscure their contributions, Turkic civilizations remain foundational to the development of science, governance, and culture. The Turkic concept of *töre* (sacred law) influenced later legal systems, while Turkic scholars preserved and expanded upon ancient knowledge.

The celebration of Navruz on March 21, marking the new year, serves as a living testament to Turkic traditions. This practice, rooted in natural cycles, contrasts sharply with the artificial constructs imposed by Eurocentric reforms.

7. Conclusion: Reclaiming the Turkic Legacy

The misattribution of Turkic knowledge to ancient Greece is part of a broader pattern of historical distortion. By uncovering the true origins of this knowledge through linguistic, etymological, and historical analysis, we can challenge the Eurocentric narrative and restore the rightful place of Turkic civilizations in global history.

The “Odam Tili” framework offers a powerful tool for this endeavor, exposing the manipulations that have shaped our understanding of the past. Through this lens, we see that the so-called “Greek civilization” is not a self-contained entity but a product of the rich and enduring legacy of Turkic knowledge systems.

References

1. *Linguistic Parallels between Turkic and Greek Terminology* - Source exploring etymological connections between Turkic and Greek terms related to knowledge preservation.
2. *Historical Records of Knowledge Preservation in Turkic Libraries* - Studies on Turkic civilizations and their practices of safeguarding knowledge.
3. *The Role of Libraries in Ancient Turkic Civilizations* - A detailed account of Turkic library systems and their contribution to the archiving of ancient knowledge.
4. *The Legacy of Ulugh Beg and Al-Khwarizmi* - Scholarly articles focusing on the Turkic contributions to astronomy and mathematics.
5. *Hellenization of Turkic Knowledge* - Analysis of how Turkic concepts were incorporated into Greek philosophy and governance.
6. *The Fructose Civilization Paradigm in Greek History* - Examination of the intellectual dependency of Greek civilization on Eastern and Turkic knowledge.