

Episode #1 Introduction to Indo-Europeans

It is evident that Europeans as a collective have forgotten who they are. Decades of TV, fast food and indoctrination have all culminated in a complete loss of identity. But if you're listening to this, you probably don't need me to tell you that. Europeans as a whole seem to be edging towards either total globalism and 'racial nihilism,' or petty, civic nationalism. The purpose of this podcast is to rekindle the fire of Europe and Her Traditions - to remind Europeans who they truly are and what they're capable of, and it will also serve as a comprehensive catalogue of the history of our people, untainted by the corrupting influences of those that seek to slander and undermine us.

This is not meant to be a Wikipedia article. It will not be a plain, unemotive and unbiased series of boring, 'educational talks.' This is a labour of love, born from an indefatigable passion for our people and our Traditions. When your love for your people is as deep as it could possibly be, personal biases are bound to slip through.

It is time that the origins, achievements and traditions of our people are collected, and this can also serve as a new chronology for the European people, to educate and wake up those remnants of us who still love our people, and wish to hold their Traditions in high regard.

Over the course of this podcast, we want people to be reminded of what their ancestors achieved, and that each and every one of you is the summation of a thousand lifetimes – every victory, every drop of blood spilled, every sacrifice ever made has led to you, the product of almost 10,000 years of a single tribe and their many conquests.

Originally, this podcast was going to be divided into segments, each covering separate groups from throughout European history. A section on the Lombards, a section on the Romans, a section on the Alemanni, on the Vikings, on the Spartans, etc. but that would give the wrong impression. European history is not a series of independent stories that occasionally overlap, but a Great Tree branching out from a single root, whose branches crash against one another, interweaving and interlocking as they do so.

And so our goal is not to keep the Tree growing forever, not in its current state at least, not as it continues to wither, decay and grow crooked. But rather, our goal is to prepare the soil for the sowing of its seeds, carrying the blood and the legacy of our forefathers with us as our people break through modernity and are born anew. If this Great Oak that is our race has reached its peak, the Great Oak whose roots were but a single tribe of Aryan men, then we should instead be the seeds, and follow in their footsteps, doing as they once did. From across the mighty nations of our great Europe, the strongest and wisest of us should go forth and grow our own tribe in the

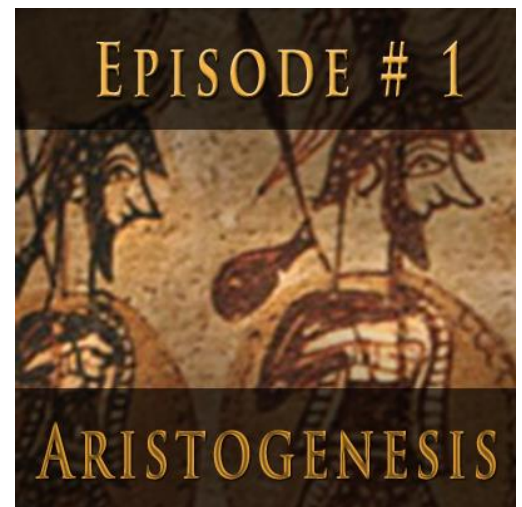




image of our forefathers, with their same blood in our veins.

But not a tribe in the modern conception, of savages eating each other around a campfire, or of a small group of likeminded individuals (though there is nothing wrong with such a group, and even the benefits of so-called 'savagery' are worthy of discussion), but a nation, until recently, was simply the land that a given tribe, or confederation of tribes, inhabited.

And thus we should forsake the labels of 'nations,' in the modern sense, as what is a nation now? A nation used to be the land inhabited by a tribe, the shared land of a people who share an ethnicity, a history, a culture, a sense of morality, a religion, and most often a language. Do any of our nations still hold true to that principle now? Is England still a land of a single, noble people, united in their common culture, traditions and religion? What is England now but a hollow husk, a name given to a piece of land, separate from the apparently transient people that inhabit it? What does it mean now to be Swedish, or German, or Irish, or Belgian, except to be ruled over by a government that claims to speak for you, but has none of your interests at heart?

We should embrace the only label that truly matters. You are a European. You are an Aryan. You are a descendant of an unstoppable force of nature. Now, I'm not saying that you should not be proud of your country, and I am certainly not saying that you shouldn't be proud of your nation's history – quite the opposite, in fact. Your nation's history should be celebrated above almost all else, but you should remember that its history is only what it is because of the people that made it.

We all as Europeans have common roots. Your branch of this Aryan Oak should be proud of its uniqueness and maintain itself and its customs, but to hate the other branches is absurd, and to try and sever your connections to them is suicidal.

"Tradition is not the worship of ashes, but the preservation of fire," so the old axiom goes. But perhaps the best way to keep the fire burning is to move it out of the rain. No matter where you are, or where in Europe your ancestors hail from, build communities. Shelter yourselves from the acid rain of modernity. Reach out to nationalists from other countries, and look to build not only your own tribes, but to rebuild the great tribe from which we all descend.

It should be made clear that I am not only saying that we are born from the men discussed within this podcast, but we ARE the men within this podcast. These men would have no nostalgia for the dead husk we call 'modernity,' and neither should we. We shall build a new tribe, in the image of the old.

Use Of The Term 'Aryan'

It is worth noting, before we begin, that for all intents and purposes, my use of the word 'Indo-European' is simply a less controversial synonym for the word 'Aryan,' which is a term that has fallen out of favour with contemporary historians over the last 100 years, (for obvious reasons), but their fear of this term and its connotations have only lead to confusion, and whether deliberately or not, has caused a problem regarding the use of the term when referring to historical sources.

Many modern historians have tried to argue that an Aryan was not a member of a given race, tribe, or ethnic group – but rather the designation of a specific caste that required a specific way of life to be considered a part of. They say that they were a group of fanatically religious warrior-priests making up the ruling classes of their respective regions. But by the time this definition is applicable, the word is already ancient.

From this description, I believe that it's safe to assume that mainstream historians are choosing to remain willfully ignorant of a key piece of this puzzle, due to its implications not aligning with the



sociopolitical zeitgeist of the current time period. If an 'Aryan' must be a disciplined, devout warrior, and member of the ruling caste, then the original Aryans in that region, the race of people that forcibly subjugated the local population, must have been fervently religious warriors, who their descendants would seek to emulate, setting the standard for what if meant to be 'Aryan.'

There have also been historians who claim that the term can only be used to refer to those in India and the Middle East, due to it being a word that features prevalently in the religions of the region, and only in their religions. Not only is an exclusively religious interpretation inaccurate, as we have just discussed, but the term was not only used in these regions.

One look at the Persian monument known as the 'Behistun Inscription,' built sometime around 500BC, shows a group of men chained up before King Darius, and the Persian King accuses them of being 'imposter Aryans.' One of these men is dressed in tradition Scythian attire. From this, we can gather that the Scythians were referring to themselves as 'Aryan,' or the Persians would not have called them 'imposters.'

Ironically the Persian ruling caste and the Scythians shared their ancestry (though they had been separate for so long their common racial origins had long since been forgotten), and it was the Scythians who more closely resembled the original Aryans/Indo-Europeans in terms of culture, but we will get into the Scythians in due time.

If one looks at the regions of Persia, India and the Middle East, it becomes quite clear when looking at the populations in different castes, there is a distinct difference in the ethnicities of the lower and ruling classes. As we will discuss later, this is not by any means a recent phenomenon. Statues of the Buddha himself have rather controversially been revealed to have once been painted pale white, with his hair being red in colour. Now, this is not simply any old statue of the Buddha, but the largest one in existence. Now, this in itself reveals a great deal about the region in which it was made and displayed. First of all, the Buddha had been a Prince – a member of the ruling class, so it would appear that the highest caste in India were also likely to have similar traits and be of the same ethnicity. But with that said, even if he did not resemble the statues of him in any way, the locals of his time still decided to paint him, the head of their religion and a Prince who ruled over their people by deed, religion and birthright, as being pale with red hair. There must have been a reason for this, and if not the Buddha himself, then someone must have given these craftsmen the impression that these were the traits of an Indian Prince – but we will cover this in detail later.

So, if the words 'Aryan' and 'Indo-European' are synonymous, or at the very least linked fundamentally, then why is the term not only shied away from, but met with outright condemnation and vitriol? Well, obviously, the events of the last hundred years have pushed modern academics to distance themselves from such terms used so prominently by certain controversial groups. This isn't helped by those certain controversial groups not being far off the mark in their usage of the term, making modern academics even less comfortable with its use.

The Indo-Europeans, as we have already covered, moved into occupied territories and established themselves as a distinct ruling class, a kind of patriarchal warrior aristocracy, which had never been seen before this point. And, going back to King Darius of Persia, claiming to be of 'Aryan stock,' it becomes apparent that this ruling class didn't seem to inter-breed with those tribes they subjugated, at least for the most part, at this point in time. This can be taken to mean that, from a certain point of view, the idea of an 'Aryan Master Race' was a conceivable reality, though what that was would most likely differ from the modern interpretation of that term. But, as controversial as that statement might seem, it's up to you to decide how to feel about such an implication. To imply that a certain controversial group were right from a historical standpoint is not



the same as saying they were right from a moral standpoint – such moralistic discussions are not the purpose of this endeavour.

My own interpretation as to why the term 'Indo-European' has been popularised comes down to the fact that 'Indo-European' refers to a linguistic group rather than a tribal or ethnic one. This means that the qualifier to being an 'Indo-European' is simply to speak the language and, at a push, adhere to the culture, thereby leaving any ethnic component out of the discussion. Not only does this mean that theoretically, anyone can be 'Indo-European' as long as they 'speak the language and respect the culture,' as many Civic Nationalists now claim is the be-all and end-all of what makes a nation, but it treats the ethnicity of this tribe, this catalyst for all civilisation and greatness, as merely a footnote at best, rather than the driving factor that it truly is.

On top of all that, it leaves the ethnicity of this tribe deliberately ambiguous, perhaps so future academics can retroactively make them 'more diverse,' as we see them doing already with Romans, and even Ancient Britons and Vikings.

It also presents a kind of confusion designed to make us as Europeans seem separate and keep us divided. Just look at the English attitude towards Germans, and to a lesser extent, Danes, despite Anglia and Saxony being the homes of proto-Englishmen not even 1500 years ago – a relatively short amount of time when looking at the migration and settlement of an entire ethnic group, especially when looking at the fact that people in Yorkshire still have a majority of undiluted Anglo DNA. People in England are very quick to criticize the Monarchy with cries of 'they're not English, they're German!', forgetting that the English are Germans too, ethnically speaking.

This confusion becomes extremely apparent when referring to groups that are racially akin but culturally entirely different and having already diverged linguistically and geographically for hundreds, if not thousands of years.

Take the Persian nobility, and the Norse. These two groups were ethnically akin, but when referring to 'Indo-Europeans,' you are simultaneously referring to the Norse, the Persians (amongst countless others), and the original Indo-Europeans all in the same breath. To refer to the Persian Empire as an 'Indo-European Civilisation' is linguistically correct, but it was only the ruling classes of Persia who were ethnically Aryan – and once again the ethnicity takes a back seat to linguistics.

It would be much simpler to refer to the Norse and the Persians as separate branches of the great Aryan Tree, and it's always worth remembering that the rulers and shapers of a society or civilisation can often be completely different from their subjects.

What Does The Word 'Aryan' Really Mean?

But, with all this talk and confusion and controversy around the word, what does it actually mean?

The word 'Aryan' itself is actually a derivative of the Proto-Indo-European word 'Heryos,' which is a word meaning 'kinsman,' in the ethnic, tribal sense. Over time, the word came to be associated with nobility and the ruling caste, due to them having subjugated those beneath them – implying that nobles of most civilisations throughout Europe and the Middle East were of the same ethnic group, and unmixed with their subjects.

It should be no surprise, then, that in many languages, English included, the word still carries its sense of nobility, even outside circles in which the term doesn't carry any controversy. For example, the Irish word 'Aire' denotes a nobleman, and the name 'Ire-land' is most likely a continuation of the gradual morphing of the prefix 'Aire,' coming from the original Indo-European 'Heryos.'



And, most relevant to this podcast, the English word 'Aristocracy,' meaning a government made up only by the nobility, coming from the Greek 'Aristos,' meaning 'Noble' or 'Great' (especially in a militaristic sense) is also a derivative of this same term. So, in short, the very definition of 'Aryan' is one who is simultaneously a member of one's own ethnic group (provided you are an ethnic Indo-European), and a nobleman.

And now, with all that said, let's begin our first look at these Heryos. The first Indo-Europeans. The first Aryans.

The Indo-Europeans; Who Were They?

The first Aryans, or Indo-Europeans, are rather confusingly referred to by modern academia as 'Proto-Indo-Europeans' This due to the aforementioned refusal to acknowledge them as an ethnic or tribal group.

To briefly summarise them, they are the ancestors of every European tribe and sub-race, from the Nordics to the Romans, and we carry their legacy and their blood even to this very day. They went from a single tribe to the masters of all of Europe and Asia, and eventually the entire world. A feat unmatched by any other creature to have ever walked the Earth, second only to the Gods Themselves.

When Were They Around?

Estimates for the earliest tribe that can be conclusively labelled 'Indo-European' are varied and hazy. They generally range from anywhere between 7500BC to 3000BC, which is a huge discrepancy. 4500 years of "maybe," that are, for all intents and purposes, unaccounted for. This is a problem that has arisen due to the Proto-Indo-Europeans leaving no written records and having no contemporaries to write of them. All that we able to gather on them has to be taken from archeology, mythology and etymology.

However, with all that said, the best place to begin is in around 4000BC, as this is when they begin to truly come into their own. It's at this point that the Indo-Europeans are widespread enough to begin forming regional dialects within their language, which is the first step toward an independent language forming. With these new dialects popping up throughout the territory they controlled, we can then infer that these somewhat distinct regional groups were isolated from one another to some degree and we can therefore assume that these are the beginnings of new tribal identities within the Indo-European ethnic group. So, with this established, we can begin our in-depth look at these 'founding fathers' of Europe.

Where Are They From?

This is a topic of great debate and contention – due to their rapid expansion and lack of conventional written records, it's very difficult to pinpoint a single place from which they emerged. Some Indian nationalists have tried to claim that they came from India and expanded outwards, and some Iranian and others from the Middle East have likewise claimed their own countries as the birthplace of the Indo-Europeans. This is understandable, as who would not want to call themselves the true descendants of such an important and powerful people – but their claims are ultimately incorrect and has very little in the way of evidence to support them. The Indo-Europeans were certainly THERE, but that was not their point of origin.

Their point of origin, in which the Indo-European was forged by the land and tempered by struggle, differs in academia and mythology. As such, we must draw distinction between their origin point in which their race came about, and the earliest land we can say for certain that they



inhabited. The mythology of the Aryan people, as we will discuss in the next episode, hints at an origin in the High North – the Hyperborea. But, for now, all we can say for certain is that their earliest traceable place of residence was in modern Ukraine, in a region called the Pontic-Caspian Steppe. In Antiquity, this area was known to be home to some well-known but under-discussed tribes, such as the Scythians, the Cimmerians and the Sarmatians, but they would not emerge as distinct tribal cultures for a few thousand years after the Indo-European migrations had already begun.

This idea of a homeland in Ukraine is a key part of what's called the 'Kurgan Hypothesis.' This comes from a key aspect of Indo-European culture called 'Kurgan Burial Mounds,' which spread right throughout Europe and Asia, getting progressively younger the further they are from Ukraine. There will be more on these mysterious ancient burial mounds in a coming -episode.

Another thing worthy of note when talking about the homeland of the Indo-Europeans is the Persian concept of the Airyanem Vaejah, which roughly translates to 'The Aryan Expanse,' and is mentioned as being the original land of the Aryan people and is located near Ahura Mazda's '16 Perfect Lands' within the Zoroastrian religion, which we will also cover at a later date.

In the first chapter of the Veridad, the Zoroastrian highest God, Ahura Mazda, who the Persians called 'the God of the Aryans,' came down from Airyanem Vaejah in the North, and created these 16 Perfect Lands. The etymology of the word 'Vaejah' is most likely related to the Vedic Sanskrit word 'vej,' meaning a fast-flowing river.

So, it is safe to assume from what we have already established, that the Aryan Expanse was from somewhere North of Persia, and near a fast-flowing river. In David Anthony's book, 'The Horse, The Wheel and Language,' he provides evidence of the ancestors of these Persian peoples as coming from the Volga River – a fast-flowing river North of Persia and the 16 Perfect Lands. And where is the Volga River exactly? You guessed it – the Pontic Caspian Steppe.

How Far Did They Expand?

This question can be answered in two ways. In one sense, you could say that the Indo-Europeans expanded out into the whole world, as one could claim the Roman Empire, the Persian Empire, Magna Grecia, the British Empire, and the German Reichs to be expansions by either Indo-Europeans or populations ruled over by Indo-Europeans. To think, this single tribe of Aryans would go on to conquer the entire world, from Europe to the Americas, to China, Africa, Antarctica – and now we turn our sights to conquering the very stars above us.

However, given that covering such a wide topic is the long-term goal of this podcast rather than something to tackle in this first episode, it would instead be more fitting to cover their expansion up until they have diverged culturally and linguistically enough to be classified as distinctly different tribes.

But before doing that, it would be worth making a couple of clarifications, the first regarding the different 'cultures' that existed within the pre-expansion Indo-Europeans in the Pontic-Caspian Steppe, the second concerning the shared bias of academia and sites like Wikipedia against the coverage of this expansion.

When talking about the different cultures within the pre-expansion Indo-Europeans, I found that for the purpose of this podcast, there was little need for me to delve deep into each individual 'culture' that occupied the region. For the most part, these differentiations in cultures are labels more for the admin purposes of archeologists. There is often a lot of overlap between these cultures, and it would be better to class them as 'eras' rather than cultures. From their humble origins in the Pontic-Caspian Steppe to their expansion, there were no real radical shifts in culture



or language, and for long periods of time there was little happening that would be worth detailing in full on this podcast, but we will certainly be discussing key changes and events, and instead giving a detailed overview of the general culture that prevailed up until the Expansion.

And regarding the Wikipedia bias, a bias shared by many sources trying to bury the truth and restrict research that could contradict their religious devotion to 'diversification,' it should be noted that Wikipedia is often more dangerous in what it DOESN'T say rather than in what it does. Untruths placed into articles for the sake of modern 'political correctness' often stick out like sore thumbs, and can be spotted with relative ease, and seem to be there for the sole purpose of the author's virtue signaling, something that seems to be a mandatory practice for academic historians, especially when dealing with ethnic European histories.

For example, it decries any notion of an 'Aryan Expansion' as being an idea belonging purely to a single controversial group, and likewise makes the claim that any research done on their part is completely false. If one changes the word 'Aryan' to the term 'speakers of the Proto-Indo-European and/or Indo-European languages,' and all of a sudden, mainstream academia is perfectly happy to comply.

It was around 3500BC that the Anatolian branch of Indo-Europeans had begun to move apart from the tribes that would begin their migration into Europe proper. These Anatolians would move into the Middle East and form the basis for what would later become the Hittites – a tribe mentioned as being at war with Judah throughout the Old Testament, and described as using warfare technology unique to Indo-Europeans. The Hittites are a very interesting tribe that we will have to save for a later date.

But it should be made clear that while the Anatolian branch of the Aryan people broke off from the main group and migrated towards the East, the vast majority of the Aryans were still living in or around the Pontic-Caspian Steppe, and the wide-spread migrations had not yet truly begun. By the time of around 2500BC, however, most of Europe was already under Aryan Dominion, though with a wide geographical spread that meant these tribal groups began to rapidly differentiate themselves from one another culturally and linguistically, though not entirely. It is a commonly held belief that at this point the Gauls and Latins were all still a single tribe with a single language.

What Was Their Culture Like?

We know that their society had a hierarchical system, with varying degrees of nobility, that may have been influenced by martial prowess, and was certainly patriarchal in nature. However, having a hierarchy is not the same as having a caste system, and this hierarchy can be assumed to have at least some degree of social mobility. It also lends yet more weight to the idea that caste and race were synonymous, and develop from the conquest of another tribe who have been subjugated. At this point, all of the Indo-Europeans were ethnically and culturally akin, and were the only people living in their respective area. It isn't until their expansion into new, already inhabited areas, that we see a rigid caste system develop.

So how was this social class system organised? It was not based on simple possession of material goods, or the amount of wealth that had been accumulated by a family or individual, but rather one's social status was measured in a combination of blood and prowess. The founder of a local tribe or family was said to be a man of mythological prowess and virtue, and his lineage was carried down by his direct male descendants. The closer one was to the line of the founder of a familial group, the more likely he was to become a patriarch and preside over the family. The same system applied to local tribes. These founders are thought of as we think of the Demigods and Heroes of Antiquity – men of exceptional strength, courage, wit and virtue, direct descendants of the Gods themselves. So I'm sure these ancient Aryans would not object to me referring to them



as Demigods for the purpose of this podcast.

So, if one was closer in blood to one of these Demigods, he therefore possessed a higher social status. But, if this were the case, then how would this system be socially mobile, as we have already established? Surely, this aristocracy of blood would be completely static? Well, if a member of the family or local tribe proved himself to be exceptional in prowess or virtue, especially in a militaristic context, he would then be given permission from the tribe's elders to become the founder of his own clan, and be exalted to a form of living myth – declared a Demigod for all intents and purposes, and it's thought that his deeds would then be immortalised in poetry that would be passed down throughout his descendants and told to each new generation. This pursuit of honour and glory, which is characteristic of our people, is a very important aspect of Indo-European culture that we will return to later.

There is also a clear distinction between a free-man and a slave. Slaves appear to be prisoners of war, or those who cannot, or will not, repay debts, rather than those either born into slavery or simply purchased.

We also know that smiths were given larger than average graves – Wikipedia speculates that this is due to 'an association of smithery and magic,' and while there might be some truth to this, I believe it's worth noting that this culture put a heavy emphasis on warfare and the technology it requires, and thus if one man or small group of men were crafting all of the weapons and armour for your entire village, then he would of course be given high status and an honourific burial within a warrior-centric society.

Aside from craftsmen, the other members of society who were held as being above the common freemen were the regional Kings, priests and warriors, with what seems to be some overlap between these groups. It is also worth remembering that it would have been these groups who would've made up the bulk of the expanding Indo-Europeans, who would have established their rule first, before bringing their families to their newly conquered territory later. Given that these men referred to those within their own ranks as 'Heryos' or 'Aryans,' and would've been made up of almost exclusively priestly and warrior nobility, it's easy to see where the aforementioned impression of an Aryan as a fanatically religious warrior within the ruling nobility really came from in the first place.

It was the duty of the King/Chieftain, who was also both a warrior himself, AND the High Priest, to sponsor feasts amongst the common people, which was religious in nature, and greatly increased the popularity of the King amongst his subjects.

In terms of the difference between these Kings and Chieftains, we have different words for different types of leaders within the hierarchy, which was already advanced, efficient and highly organised even at this early point. The Demspotis was the head of the household, the Weiks was in charge of the clan or family, similar to the idea of a Patriarch. The Chief of the local settlement was the Weikpotis, and the King High Priest was the Hregs, a word that retains most of its meaning in the Latin 'Rex,' the Italian 'Re,' and the English 'Regal.'

It's worth noting that the early Romans were also lead by a King, declared a Demigod and the Pontifex Maximus, the High Priest. In fact, the Roman class system was also based on the closeness in lineage to Rome's original founders, the Patricians, so we can see these ancient Aryan traditions are maintained for thousands of years, even if the cultures themselves look very different externally.

Another element of their ancient customs is highly worthy of discussion because of its striking relevance to a modern custom of Europeans. Our current problem of inviting in 'guests,' who do



not repay our generosity, is a modern corruption of an old Aryan custom that is being taken advantage of by those who seek to undermine and destroy us.

When the Aryan Expansion began, there would often be insurmountable distances that these first Aryans had to cross, and as a result, they could go very long distances without food or shelter. Because of this, an honorific system developed wherein men were expected to be hosts, and guests were expected to repay them at some point. There is strong evidence to suggest that the debt could be inherited, and that you might have to repay the debt of your father or grandfather, to the descendant of whoever the debt was owed to.

This was not just a social obligation, however. This was an oath, bound by ritual and sacrifice, and a violation of this oath on either part was to be considered as serious as murder, and unholy. An example of how serious these oaths were taken is apparent in the Greek tradition, in which the Furies were said to hunt down and destroy those who did not fulfill their oaths. Both the killing and harming of a guest and an abuse of hospitality were met with scorn from both the locals and the Gods.

This might explain why we modern Europeans are so readily accepting of strangers who wish us harm, and our suicidal insistence on inviting them into our homes. It is attached to our adherence to this ancient custom and our revulsion towards breaking our oaths and rejecting our duties as hosts. This custom, however, only applied to members of one's own kin, not to outsiders, who didn't make these oaths and would have posed a threat. The relentless propaganda campaigns we are subjected to from birth to death have perverted and exploited our ideas of hospitality towards one another.

And with that, we would like to bring this section of the first episode to a close. This next part is going to focus on the discussion of points brought up thus far, as we explore and delve deeper into the points most relevant to the Struggle that we face today.