

# Tamils and Phoenicians

Tamils: The Missing Link of Phoenicians

By

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## About US

We are "CHLIRO INDIA", (Cultural Historical Linguistic Indigenous Research Organization of India), a Registered Body. We consist of Experts in Indian Culture, History and Indigenous Languages. We do Research in the Grass Root level to bring out true history of India. We believe in Unification rather than Divisions. We find about 300 branches of Nadars in India known in different linguistic names. We do not claim the research is complete, it still continues. However, we take responsibility to substantiate our facts and arguments from authentic sources. Those who follow the 'Conventional' foreign thought process of historical approach might find it difficult to accept some of these facts. This is based on a 'Critical History' of archaeological, Cultural, Historical and Genetic analysis of People and History, which are buried under the sands of time due to various reasons. If questioned, we can explain to the viewers. We welcome like-minded tribes and branches to transact suggestions for improvement. So far, Seven 'National Conferences' have been initiated with our sister tribes like Idigas, Bhunts, Kalar, Jaiswals, Gouds, Alvars, Ezhavas, Chouhans, Ahlvalia, Bhoumick, Bhandare, Villavas, Madhvas, etc., at Bopal, Bangalore, Trivandrum, Chennai, Nagarcoil, Bombay, and at Madurai. Still, more yet to be done. We have also conducted 'Critical' discussions among the experts about facts displayed here. We need constructive participation from you.



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Recently I have noticed lot of posts in the websites and facebook about linguistic antiquity of many languages. I could feel that something is missing among them. Even Western and African writers, as well as the Eastern, it seems, are missing some links to reach the root. I feel that a study of the Tamil language and the history of Phoenicians could help, to solve the problem. I am glad to give below some points for my arguments:

- Pre-historic period of the World-	-	7,000,000 -10,000-BC
- Human origin	-	7,000,000-2,000,000BC
- Spreading of people on earth	-	2,000,000 – 40,000 BC
- Human Development	-	40,000 – 8000 BC
- Development towards Farming	-	8000-3000 BC

I would like to give below some of the linguistic antiquities accepted by many scholars.

- Afro-Asian Languages.....	27 <sup>th</sup> Century BC*
- Egyptian.....	27 <sup>th</sup> Century BC
- Sumerian .....	26 <sup>th</sup> Centy ..BC
- Sematic.....	24 <sup>th</sup> century BC
- Hittite.....	17 <sup>th</sup> BC*
- Old Chinese .....	1200 BC
- Phoenician.....	1000 BC*
- Greek.....	15 <sup>th</sup> BC
- Hebrew.....	10 <sup>th</sup> Centy BC
- Ammonite .....	850 BC
- Iranian.....	500 BC.
- Latin .....	500 BC
- Tamil .....	200 BC *
- Malayalam .....	9 <sup>th</sup> Century AD ** ?
- Sanskrit.....	1 <sup>st</sup> century BC*
- Telugu.....	575 AD
- Kannada .....	450 AD
- Konkani .....	10 <sup>th</sup> century AD
- Tulu.....	15 <sup>th</sup> Cen ty AD
- Old English.....	700 AD
- Mayan .....	292 AD

The above conclusions or hypothesis, many times, differ to some extent from scholar to scholar or institutions. However, a reasonable assumption would be more than enough for practical purposes.

For example, the origin of Malayalam language in Kerala, of India has happened almost in front of our eyes of historical events, only, in the 16<sup>th</sup> century AD. It was given shape by Kunjan Nambiyar, from the Aryan wing of an invading group, which wanted to copy down the literary stocks of Tamils into various Indian languages like Malayalam and Sanskrit. The leading factor towards the misleading phenomenon of a greater antiquity to Malayalam language, for the observers, is that some of the 'Phonetic expressions' of words in Malayalam, which are very common in ancient Tamil, unknown or unfamiliar to Malayalam.

The next language to be taken for discussion is the Telugu language. Its antiquity of origin is given as 575 AD. Except for one century plus or minus, this seems to be correct. This is so because, the spoken language in the South India, and even to a great extent, in northern provinces also, for quite a long time, even for communication, was "Tamil" for a long time. The historical fact that the Trio-Kingdoms, the Chera Chola (Andhraka or Telugu) and Pandya were from the same root of race with a single language for them as cultural brothers, is forgotten by many. This Important factor of socio-cultural root-linkage is often forgotten by many of the linguistic analysts, especially, from, Africa, and even from Japan.

Another thing what remains to be discussed is the antiquity of Sanskrit and English languages. Many people, even today, think and falsely propagate that the world's first language is "Sanskrit". In India it is even propagated like that, that it was, and still is, a "*Deva Bhasha*" (Language of Gods). Such false propaganda given to certain languages make the hand of the researcher tough and hard to get to the truth. It confuses the researcher and diverts the attention. Even the Japanese scholar, Nobaro Horoshima, too has confused many of the Tamil terms for *Telugu* language, when he wrote about the very ancient intercontinental tradesmen of India.

The antiquity of origin given to the sets of languages like Kannada -450 AD; Konkani - 10<sup>th</sup> century AD; and for Tulu-15<sup>th</sup> century AD, looks to be very justified. But, the linguistic antiquity given to Sumerians -26<sup>th</sup> century BC; Samatic-24<sup>th</sup> century BC; and for Hittite-17<sup>th</sup> century BC, seem to be contradictory or, need to be looked into.

Like manner, the antiquity given to **Phoenician language as 1000 BC**, and that to the Hittite language as 17<sup>th</sup> century BC, is also controversial because we find elsewhere in history that the Phoenicians established the Hittite Empire. It is acceptable that the antiquity given to Afro-Asians, and the Egyptian languages given as 27<sup>th</sup> century BC. Here the point to be specially noted is the usage of "Afro-Asians" for proper analysis of the linguistic origin.

We have the period of Homo Sapiens in Africa as well as in South Asia is around 400,000 years ago. We know the prehistoric period of Egypt goes much beyond the Paleolithic age of c.500,000-10,000 BC. To the end of the Chalcolithic period-c.4000-3300 BC and the lithic industries about -c.500,000 BP. But, the important point to be noted here is the finding of historians like, Dr.H.Heras that "**The Tamils were pioneers to reach Egypt as Traders and even some of the ancestors of the Pharaohs of Egypt had migrated from India in a remote period**". This hypothesis is strengthened by the Tamil literature which points out of five great deluges for them in 10,000 BC and so on. He also confirms the great migration of traders from India much beyond 3000 BC, more specifically, in 2700 BC. This socio-cultural migration of Tamils from India is further confirmed by another author, Luis de Assis Correira, who gives a period of 10,000 BC to this migration.

This phenomenon of antiquity of the Tamils is further supported by a book called *Cherar Varalaru* (The History of the Chera Kings) gives the list of their Kings ruling for 30,000 years, ending 1947 AD, as quoted in the book: *The Forgotten Dynasty Behind the Biggest Hoards of India*. In spite of heavy losses made to the materials of Indian history by the destruction made by Sanskritic Aryan enthusiasts, it is an amazing wealth of treasure of information to vouch for the antiquity of the Tamils.

This racial antiquity of Tamils along with the Africans is further strengthened by the latest DNA tests done by the latest American Scientists which gives an antiquity of 170000-150000 years to the Tamils who are marked with some special 'alleles' not found in any other races of the world.

Speaking linguistically, it is an universal fact that the Tamils had an unique linguistic Grammar Book for them going much beyond 1500 BC-5330 BC, the earliest to any of the languages of the World.

The antiquity of the Tamils is so remote that the Western historical analysts, even many of the Indian historians also, do find it very difficult to connect the 'Link Between' the Tamils and the 'People' who had created the history in Africa, Greece, Ionia, Rome and Asia Minor and in such a number of regions.

### **Phoenicians the important Link connecting the history of East and the West.**

Herodotus, the first historian of the world, as back as 408 BC, in his record of World History, has categorically stated that Tamils, from the Southern parts of India (present Kerala- where their language at present, is Malayalam from 16<sup>th</sup> century AD, due to the Aryan influence) had made long voyages through Oceans and reached countries like Ionia, Greek, Syria, Egypt, Sumeria, Asia Minor (Hittite), **Erythrina**, etc.,. They also propagated the art of writing to them and had also introduced the system of burial to the people. Even the Bible speak about these Phoenicians around c.970-1000 BC.

Phoenicians were able bodied soldiers, well trained in the art of battle. They knew the art of ship building and experts in the Sea. They were men of letters in many branches of art and science on the earth. They traded in special type of Silky fabric called "Purple" used by royalties. They also traded in Spices, Elephant Tusk, Frankincense and monkey and a variety of other things. The most important point to be noted is that they honored a 'Celestial Tree' the 'Palm-Tree' which gave them the vital 'Elixir' as food and enjoyment. Wherever they went, they planted this Palm-tree and had established the 'Palm-City' like the city of "Palmyra". In Italy,

the Phoenicians established the city called "Palmyrah" is still flourishing there. History of Kerala, in India tells us of their 'Kings living in the cities of "Palmyrah Garden" (*Panam-Kavil Kottaram*).

Herodotus makes clear mention of this fact. But, the modern writers are so much confused that they even try to find some 'false link' for "Purple" to some of the local dye industry of Caannan, Tyre or some of the Middle East city or in Greek. There are some historians trying to connect the people of 'Cannan' to be the original Phoenicians. In this connection it may be worth mentioning of a Tamil people under the 'Royal nick name' "Caannan" in Kerala, even to this day, with all practices of *Kalari* (warfare) attached to them. The people of Jainism call and segregate them as "Shamans" who are attached to gods.

Herodotus clearly mentions in his Manuscript (which is translated into Tamil by V.S.V. Raghavan of Tamilnadu, India) that the Phoenicians had planted Palm-seeds where ever they went, and it was for this reason that in due course, they were called by the name "Panai Asians - Palm-Asians" -Palmesyans - Panesiisans and then Phoenicians. This scientific "Link Factor" is misled or totally missed by many of the recent writers. **For example:**

*The World of the Phoenicians*- Sabatino Moscati

*1177BC The Year of Civilization Collapsed* by Eric H.Cline

*History of Phoenicia* by George Rawilison

*The Sumerians History from Beginning to End* by Henry Freeman

*The Phoenicians* by Pamela Odijk

*Ur The History and Legacy of the Ancient Sumerian Capital* by Charles River Editors

Even much more. But, all of them acknowledge the word 'Purple, *Pani* or *Panai*, Red, Voyage, The Sea-People'. etc., but are missing the link. **For example:**

Eric H. Cline, in his book, *1177 BC The Year Civilization Collapsed*, trying to identify Phoenicians and says: "...there are also a few debated words in the liner B texts...some have suggested may be Canaanite gentiles...the man from Beirut; *Tu -ri-jo*, the Tyrian (man from Tyre); and *Po-ni-ki-jo=Phoenician*" (p, 89) . In the sands of time they are confused with the

word “*Panai* to *Poni*”. However, at least they have some link to connect to the ancient “*Panai-a-siyer*”, who are referred to in another context, by the same author as “The Sea People” (p,1). He continues:

“We know very little about them beyond the Egyptian records tell us. We are not certain where the “Sea People originated”: perhaps in Sicily, Sardinia and Italy...in Cypress or in eastern Mediterranean...” (p, 1). Although confused, it opens a little path for an able eyed researcher to dig out the truth.

Sabatino Moscati, who wrote the book: *The World of the Phoenicians*, translated from the Italian by Alastair Hamilton, also, it seems to have the same confusion of the origin of Phoenicians. But he agrees that in ancient times there were plenty of “Palm-Trees” around Phoenicia (p,7). All the historians are pivoting their arguments to identify the Phoenicians from the Three words: “***Sea-People, Panai -Poni and Purple***”.

Referring to the ‘Sea-People’ the author writes: “ Phoenician navigation , resulting from geographical and historical-political conditions, determined their expansion across and the foundation of a series of landing stages, or trading posts, ...such as Carthage, Nora, and Bythia...finally in order to have suitable landing stages for their **Long Voyages**’ they tried to found their settlements at regular distances apart”(p,6). These ‘Long voyages’ and the inner core of the lines explains for a voyage from Indian Ocean as found in the versions of Herodotus and the Tamil literatures explains to us the truth.

The author also tries to explain the word “Purple”: He says that in Greek, the word like ‘*Poivic*(printed in Greek) means “Purple’. He connects this to the dyeing industry of the Greeks to give an original home for the Phoenicians. And finally, his expression for ‘Panai’ or *Po-ni* what he says is very critical to prove the original, characteristic of the original word “*Panai*” from which is derived the word: “*Panesyar*...as explained earlier. Referring to “*Po-ni-ki-jo*”he says: To quote him:

"This adjective may already have contained an Ethnic Value, particularly, since a noun, *po-ni-ki-jo*, is used to denote a herb which could be *herba Phoenicea*, mentioned by Plini..." (p,3).

This explains everything of our argument. According to the Siddha Medical philology, 'the botanical name given to Palm-Tree, is in the list of a 'Herb' because of its nature of construction that its 'hard Crest' is outside of its body. Hence Palm is included by Indian scientists of early ages is a 'Herb'. This clearly indicates that the word "*Po-ni*" is a derivate of the Tamil word of *Panai*, the root for Palm-Asians.

Going back to the antiquity attained by the Afro-Asian groups to a greater degree of 27<sup>th</sup> century BC, in the linguistic line and also an antiquity of Remote age on the Tests done by the DNA analysis is explained by the 'Theory of Lemuria' suits to the origin of these Afro-Mediterranean stocks of human beings. This is somewhat explained in the Book, *The Dravidian Lineages*. There was a time when the continent was undivided between Africa, Asia and Australia where from the human spread has taken place. This explains for the DNA, and also for the linguistic development. There, still are a people, from the roots of the *Palmasians*, in India, the Tamils, still with the characteristics of values of science in many branches of Sciences and growth, including Navigation and Martial Arts, etc. We need a fool proof mechanism to do research because, today's India is much different from the original culture of the Tamils, exploited, buried, destroyed of most of their history, culture linguistic excellences of the then original people, who gave civilization to the entire people of the globe. If the people or government who are responsible to keep the history straight, itself want to bury and destroy, camouflage all of them, then, how to find the truth or reach the road to the real truth? Here the request is to study the real history and do unbiased research for finding the truth.

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