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KORENINE SLOVENOV IN EVROPEJCEV

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ORIGIN OF SLOVENES AND EUROPEANS

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## Uvod

Ni mogoče prešteti vseh Evropejcev, Američanov in drugih, ki občudujejo Rimljane, slavni rimski imperij in njihove materialne presežke. Ozemlje imperija, ki so ga obvladovali je občudovanja vredno celo za današnji čas. Ceste, veličastne zgradbe, spomeniki, vodnjaki, templji, akvadukti, vrhunska metalurgija, lončarstvo in kamnoseštvo, centralno ogrevanje, umetnost, itn. ... toda nobeden od teh dosežkov civilizacije ni bil izvorno rimski, pač pa etruščanski.

Celo Rim, glavno mesto cesarstva ni bilo rimsko, pač pa so ga boja željni prevaranti z grobo silo šele izpulili etruščanskemu kralju. Širitev Rimljanov se je nadaljevalo z okupacijo etruščanskih mest. Ne s kulturo in sodelovanjem, pač pa s prevaro in z vojaško silo. Okupaciji je sledila preplavitev etruščanske kulture in jezika z rimsko oblastjo in latinščino.

Ni mogoče trditi, da je bil etruščanski jezik uničen takoj, saj vir pove, da je rimski cesar Klaudij še znal etruščansko. Bil je sin vojaškega poveljnika Nera Klavdija Druza Germanika in Antonije mlajše, hčerke Marka Antonija. Po kom se je Klaudij naučil etruščanskega jezika ni znano. Znano pa je, da je bil po poreklu Sabinec. To ljudstvo istega jezika je živelo vzhodno od Etruščanov.

Znano je, da so se Rimljani z Noričani pogovarjali v njihovem domačem jeziku, torej v slovenščini. Manj pa je znano, da so slovenščino govorili celo rimski cesarji. Klaudij je bil 4. rimski cesar. Vladal je od leta 41 – 54. Napisal je zgodovino Etruščanov v 20-ih knjigah (Tirenika) ter etruščanski slovar. Ni znano, kdaj in kam so to neprecenljivo bogastvo "založili".

Z rimsko okupacijo je etruščanski jezik izgubil svoje prvenstvo in se sčasoma utopil v latinščini. Toda koliko časa je bil med zadnjimi domačini še v rabi? Če so rimski cesarji in drugi visoki Rimljani še v 1. stoletju znali etruščansko oz. slovensko, potem je iz primerljivih situacij jasno, da se je moral slovenski jezik v zakotnih predelih osrednje Italije obdržati najmanj do konca rimskega imperija. To potrjujejo tudi viri, ko pišejo, da so v Benečiji ob propadu imperija še govorili domač jezik.

Gotovo je rimsko nelagodje do etruščanskega jezika in kulturnega prvenstva nastalo že vsaj v času osvajanj ozemelj izven Italije. Kamorkoli v Evropi so dregnili, povsod so naleteli na ljudstva, ki so govorila "etruščanski" jezik. Tako kot lopovu postane nelagodno, če je obkrožen z lastniki in sorodniki ukradene jim stvari, tako so se Rimljani počutili nelagodno ob zavesti, da so si podredili domoroden jezik in kulturo iz katere črpajo svojo veličino. Morda je to razlog, da v rimskih zapisih ne boste našli imena Sloveni oz. Sclavoni.

Ta zarota proti slovenskemu jeziku se je nadaljevala tudi po propadu rimskega cesarstva, skozi ves srednji in novi vek, pa vse do današnjih dni. Ne samo na ozemlju Italije, pač pa tudi na ozemljih, ki so jih ponemčili Tevtoni. Vsakršne dokaze o slovenstvu so zaplenili ali uničevali, avtorje, kot je Maver Orbin pa preganjali. Njihova pogoltnost je tako velika, da bi brezvestno požrla še zadnje pristno slovensko ozemlje in s tem uničila sledi o večtisočletni izvorno evropski kulturi.

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## Introduction

There are too many Europeans, Americans and others who admire ancient Romans, the glorious Roman Empire and their material surpluses, to be enumerated. The territory ruled by the empire is admirable even for modern times. Roads, masterful buildings, monuments, fountains, temples, aqueducts, top metallurgy and pottery, stonemasonry, central heating, art, etc., but ... none of those achievements of civilization was Roman by origin, but Etruscan.

Even the city of Rome, the capital of the empire was not Roman. Warlike swindlers seized it from the Etruscan king only with brutal force. The Roman expansion continued with an occupation of the Etruscan cities. Scam and military force were used, not culture or cooperation. After the occupation, overflowing with the Roman power and the Latin language followed.

No one may claim that the Etruscan language was ruined immediately since we know from sources that the Roman emperor Claudius spoke Etruscan. He was the son of Nero Claudius Drusus Germanicus and Antonia the younger, a daughter of Mark Aurelius. Who learned Claudius the Etruscan language is not known, but we know he was of the Sabine origin. Sabines was a tribe of the same language who dwelt east of Etruscans.

It is well known that Romans spoke with Noricans in their own language, which was Slovene. On the other side, it is unknown, that even Roman emperors spoke the Etruscan language. Claudius was the 4<sup>th</sup> Roman emperor, who ruled from 41-54 AD. He wrote the history of Etruscans (Tyrrenica) in 20 books and the Etruscan dictionary. It is not known when and where that invaluable wealth "disappeared".

After the Roman occupation, the Etruscan language lost its priority. By the time, Etruscan sunk in the Latin language. For how long had the Etruscan language been spoken? If Roman emperors and other respected Romans still spoke the Etruscan language in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, we can assume from other comparable cases that the Slovene language was preserved in the distant areas of central Italy at least up to the collapse of the Western Roman Empire. The source from the 5<sup>th</sup> century reports that domestic people in Venetian hinterlands still speak their language, which proves the previously alleged estimation.

The Roman discomfort with the Etruscan language and the cultural primacy likely rose up at least in the time of out-of-Italy expansion. Wherever Romans clashed, they came across people who spoke the "Etruscan" language. Similarly, as a thief feels uncomfortable surrounded by owners and relatives of the stolen thing, Romans feel unpleasant, knowing they subdued the aboriginal language and culture, from which they drive their supremacy. Maybe it is the reason that Roman sources are absent about the name Sloveni or Sclavoni?

That conspiracy against the Slovene language continued through the Medieval, up to the present times. Not only on the soil of Italy, but also in the lands Germanized by Teutoni. They seized and destroyed any proof of Slovenekind, and eliminated authors like Mauro Orbini. Their gluttony is so huge they would unscrupulously swallow the last original Slovene remnants and bury traces of the original European culture.



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