

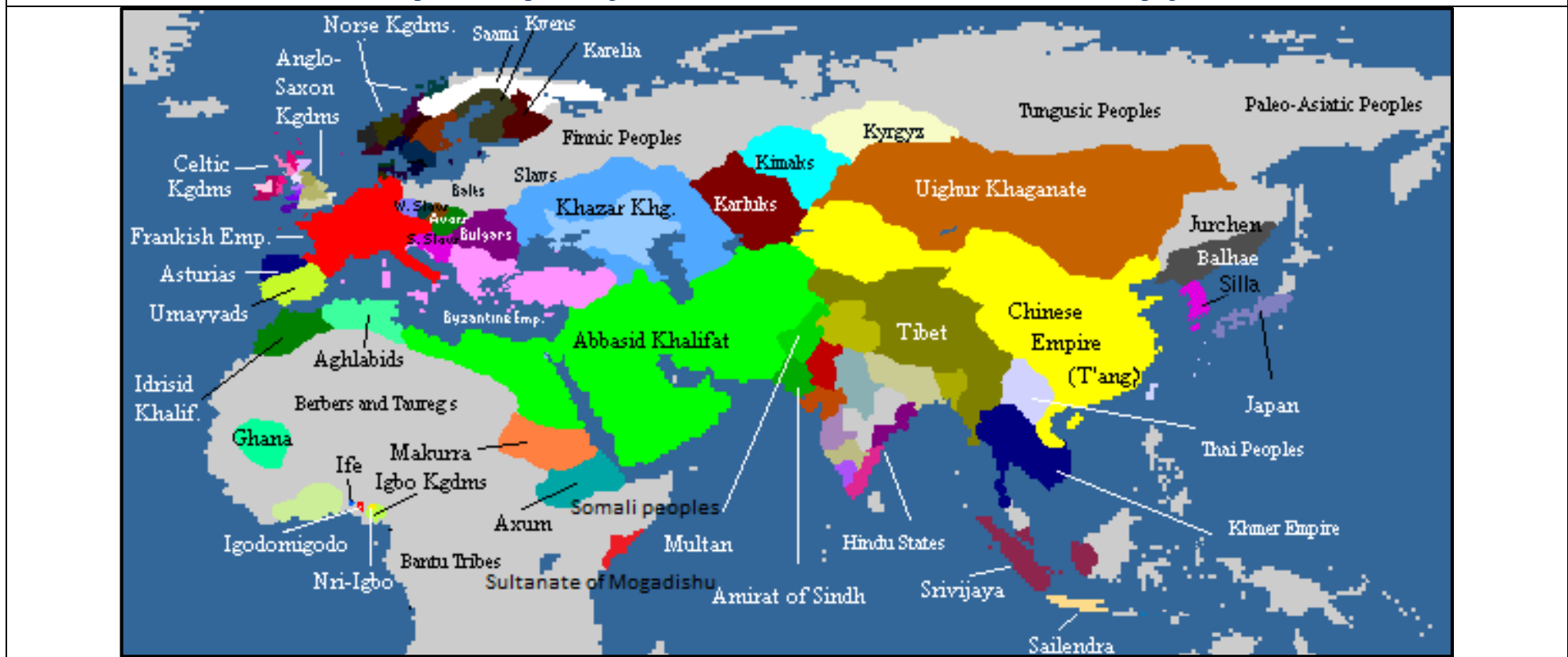
Gunnar Heinsohn (16-01-2015; **Jewish Appendix: p. 15; Summary: p. 19**)¹

SARMATIANS, HUNS, AND KHAZARS: WERE THEY ONE AND THE SAME CONFEDERATION ?

The origin of the 8th-10th c. Khazars is hidden in obscurity, though they are also called “Huns“ (by Theophanes the Confessor [758/60-817/818 CE] or by Moses of Kalankatuk [10th c.]). The ancestors of this ubiquitously tribute-collecting power are even be-

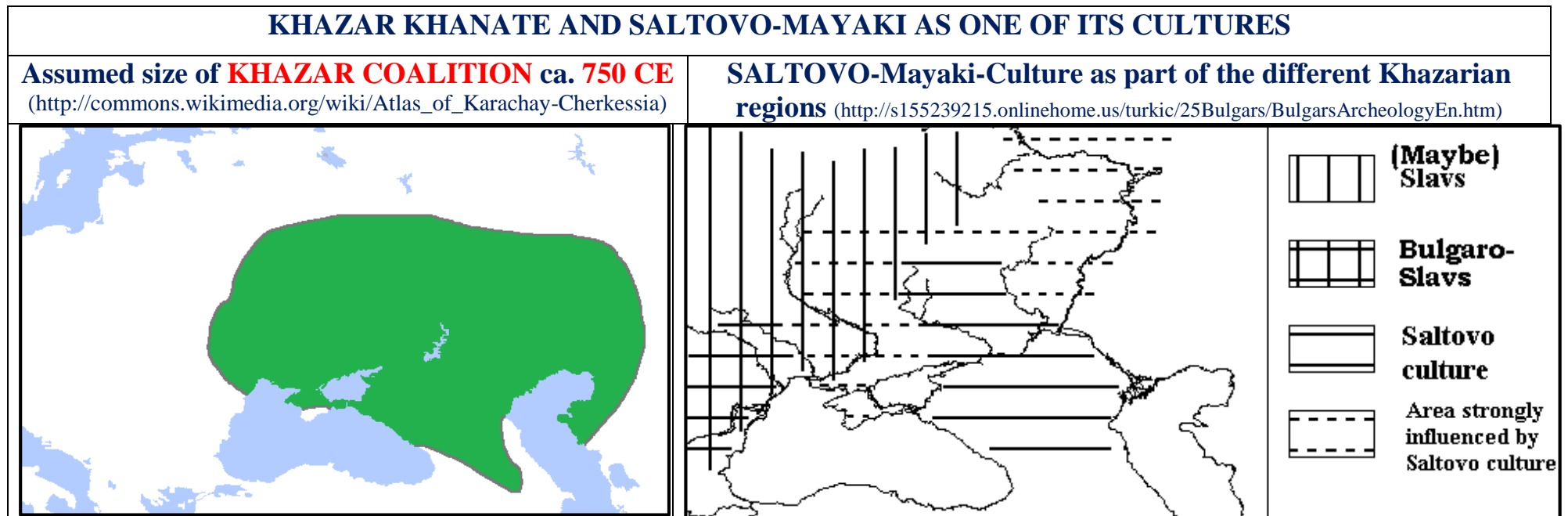
Assumed political divisions of the **early 9th c. CE** with Khazar Khanate/Khaganate north of the Black and Caspian Seas

(http://no.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khazarer#mediaviewer/File:Old_World_820.png).



¹ Thanks for suggestions or editorial assistance go to Peter Winzeler (Biel/Bern-CH) and Clark Whelton (New York).

lieved to “have belonged to the empire of the Huns“ (JVB 2008), although they had to wait another mysterious 300 years before they could actually rule the Hunnic realm: “Very little [was known] about the Khazars – about their traditions, their funerary rites, their culture“ until, in one of their fortresses, Atil, the excavators have found Hunnic-like “huts similar to yurts, which are characteristics of Khazar cities“ (Dmitry Vasilyev 2008).



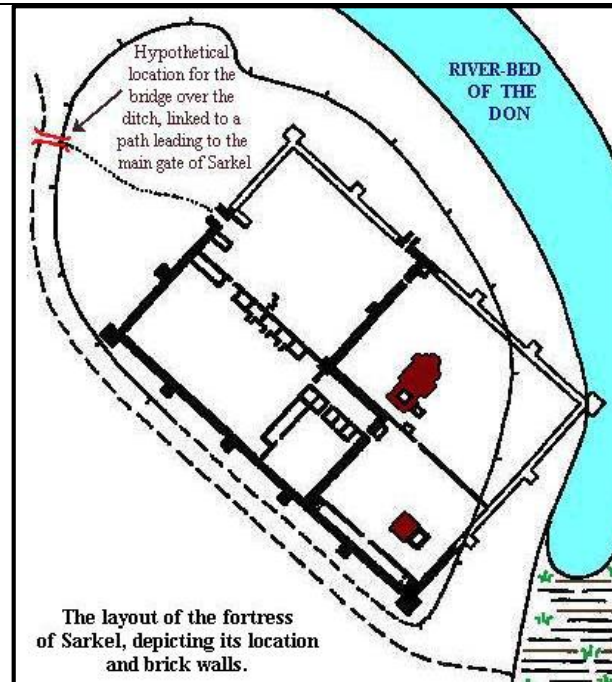
Still, the Khazars awesome power and immense imperial reach appears to have arrived in an instant out of nowhere at the beginning of the 8th c. CE. This author’s stratigraphical approach places Antiquity (1st-3rd c. CE; **Sarmatians**), Late Antiquity (4th-6th c. CE; **Huns**), and the Early Middle Ages (8th-10th c. CE; **Khazarians**) in one and the same period, illuminated by different sources coming from a variety of areas and languages (Heinsohn 2013 ff.).

Therefore the outline of Sarkel, the central Khazarian fortress, in the form of a Roman period compound, along with its Roman (“Byzantine“) columns that stunned its excavator, Mikhail I. Artamonov (1962), no longer come as a surprise. The urge to move the menorah-stone, found in this Khazarian fortress, to a period **before** the Khazarian 8th c. in order to support the claim that Jews of the Khazarian period are fictitious (Toch 2013; Stampfer 2014b), may well subside once the stratigraphical parallelity of Antiquity, Late Antiquity, and Early Middle Ages is taken into account (see more in the appendix, pp. 15-18 below).

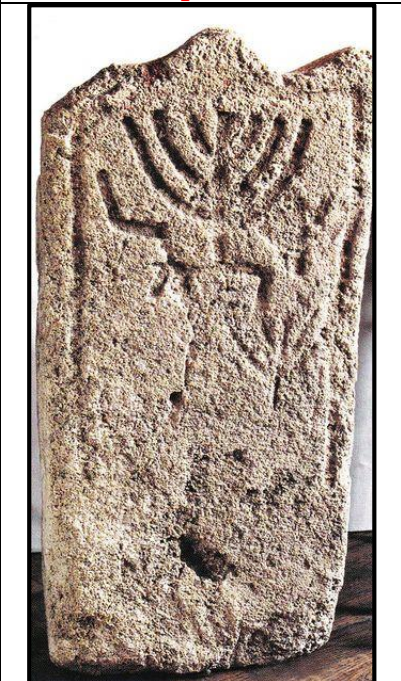
Aerial view (1930s) of Khazarian site, Sarkel/Don, before inundation by a water reservoir
(<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarkel>).



Khazarian fortress in Sarkel in the form of a Roman period military compound in which Roman (“Byzantine“) columns were found (<http://www.khazaria.com/sarkel.html>).



Menorah-stone found in Sarkel (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khazars#media_viewer/File:Khazars-sarkel.jpg; **see more p. 14 below**).



ASSUMED SIZE OF THE KHANATE OF THE HUN COALITION CA. 450 CE.

There is no consensus on the origin of the Huns. Like the Khazars, they suddenly and devastatingly appear out of nowhere. (<http://www.mrdowling.com/703-huns.html>).



Thus, the Khazars (with their Viking/Varingian foes and partners) known from early medieval sources, are the same as the ubiquitously tribute-collecting Huns (with their Gothic foes and partners) of Late Antiquity (see already Heinsohn 2014). Moses of Kalankatuk's Huns of Varach'an (Warathān) are interpreted as Varingian (Scandinavian) partners of the Khazars very much in the manner of Hun-Goths as partners of the Huns (JVB 2008). In Antiquity (late 1st c. BCE to early 3rd. c. CE), the ubiquitously tribute-collecting Sarmatians/Iazygians etc. (with their Wielbark-Gothic/Quadic foes and partners) are – *pars pro toto* – the equivalent of Late Antiquity Huns plus Goths (4th-6th c.) as well as of Khazars plus Varingians/Vikings of the Early Middle Ages (8th-10th c.).

ASSUMED REALM OF THE SARMATIAN COALITION (=Iazygae/es, Roxolanes, Alans etc.) [1st c. BCE/CE]:

“The Sarmatian civilisation is surrounded by mystery and legends. With no traces of gold mining on Sarmatian territory, where did all the Sarmatian gold come from? Some historians assume it to be partly war booty and partly tribute paid for guarding the northern part of the ancient Silk Way between Europe with Asia“ (Zavyalova 2008). [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarmatians#mediaviewer/File:Scythia-Parthia_100_BC.png.]



Everybody has been taught to put three **contemporary** periods of roughly 300 years each into a chronological sequence in order to fill the 1st millennium CE with historical narratives. This may explain why one cannot locate a single site with Sarmatian Early Antiquity building strata that are superimposed by Late Antiquity Hunnic building strata on top of which are built Khazarian towns of the Early Middle Ages.

Goths (“Gothones“, “Quadi“, “Cotini“) and **Sarmatians** (“Sarmatae“, “Iazygae“, “Roxolani“; “Sauromatae“) in the 1st/2nd c. CE (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarmatians#mediaviewer/File:Roman_Empire_125.png)



Individual sites – and there are thousands of them – exhibit just one of the three periods with distinct building strata (Antiquity or Late Antiquity or Early Middle Ages). They therefore fall short by some 700 years for the entire 1st millennium CE. That clarifies

the enigmatic absence of some 700 years of demography in Ukraine's 1st millennium CE archaeology. Michel Kazanski had already asked for a solution to this mystery fifteen years ago, in picturesque San Marino, at the Seventh Conference on "Studies in Historical Archaeoethnology":

“A level of such demography [as in the **4th/5th c.**; GH] was reached again only much later during the tenth or eleventh century, not before, in that [Gothic] region in the Ukraine. That means that the size of population of the Chernjahov culture in the fourth century was extraordinary. I want to say that this level of demography is recovered only starting with the eleventh or tenth century. / Neither before nor afterwards is there anything comparable. Therefore, I would like to ask, what do you [Andrzej **Kokowski**; GH] think, what explanation have you found for this extraordinary demography in that [extremely fertile; GH] region? / There is a question which needs to be answered, **why wasn't there such a great population before [4thc. GH] or afterwards [i.e. for some 700 years within the 1st millennium CE; GH]?**“ (Kazanski 2007 pp. 243 f. ; bold letters GH.)

The world's finest experts on the history and archaeology of the area were caught by complete surprise. It was just not their habit to stratigraphically determine if sequential periods were indeed found on top of each other. It was Andrzej Kokowski, Poland's dean of Gothic studies, that summarized their collective cluelessness: **“We have not found the answer“** (Kokowski 2007, 244).

The scholars must be excused because a stratigraphy that has three periods side by side (but not superimposed) simply cannot provide 1000 years of demography, archaeology, Jewish artifacts etc. for the textbook chronological sequence they adhere to.

SARMATIANS-HUNS-KHAZARS: sequential in textbook chronology but contemporary in stratigraphy (cf. also p. 13 below).		
1st-3rd c. Antiquity SARMATIANS/IAZYGES [also called “HUNS-SARMATIANS“]. CONFLICT AND ALLIANCE WITH ROMANS OCCASIONALLY FORCED TO PAY TRIBUTE.	4th-6th c. Late Antiquity HUNS. CONFLICT AND ALLIANCE WITH ROMANS OCCASIONALLY FORCED TO PAY TRIBUTE.	8th-10th c. early medieval KHAZARS [also called “HUNS“]. ALLIANCE AND CONFLICT WITH ROMAIOI=ROMANS.

The most Hunnic appearance of the Sarmatian Sauromatae is reported by Pausanias (110-180 CE):

“The Sauromatae have no iron, neither mined by themselves nor yet imported. They have, in fact, no dealings at all with the foreigners around them. To meet this deficiency they have contrived inventions. In place of iron they use bone for their spear-

blades and cornel wood for their bows and arrows, with bone points for the arrows. They throw a lasso round any enemy they meet, and then turning round their horses upset the enemy caught in the lasso.

Sarmatian horseman in horn scale armour. Marble block from Tanais (2nd c. CE)

[<http://www.mlahanas.de/Greeks/LX/Sarmatians.html>].



Modern reconstruction of Attila the Hun (5th c.) with hoof scale armour of 2nd. c. CE Sarmatian Sauromatae

(http://de.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Datei:Attila_Museum.JPG&filetimestamp=20090722144016).



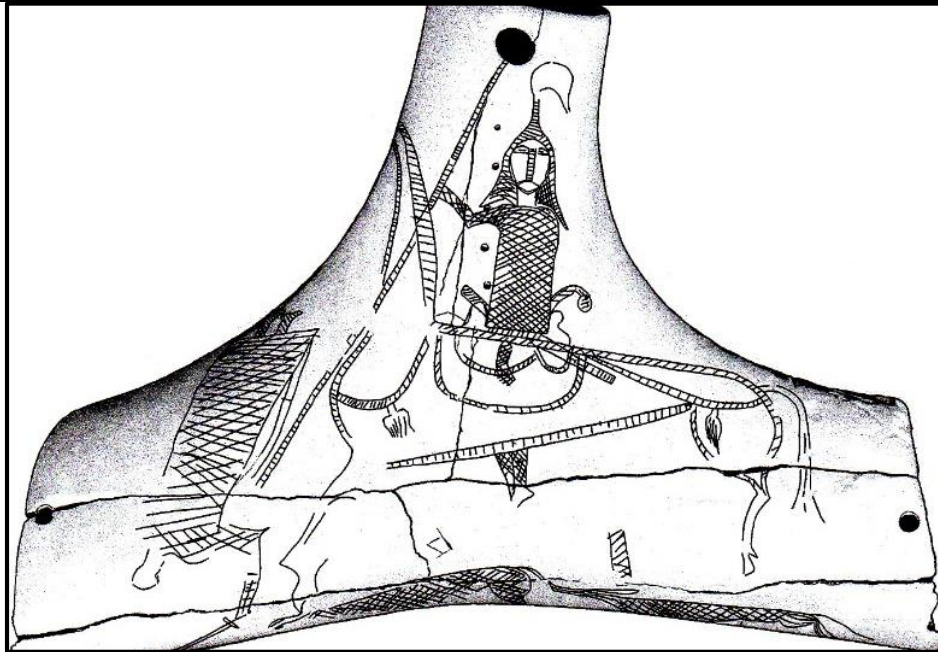
Their breastplates they make in the following fashion. Each man keeps many mares, since the land is not divided into private allotments, nor does it bear anything except wild trees, as the people are nomads. These mares they not only use for war, but

also sacrifice them to the local gods and eat them for food. Their hoofs they collect, clean, split, and make from them as it were python scales. Whoever has never seen a python must at least have seen a pine-cone still green. He will not be mistaken if he liken the product from the hoof to the segments that are seen on the pine-cone. These pieces they bore and stitch together with

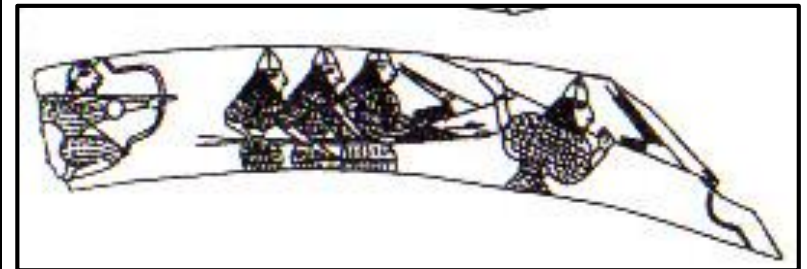
Khazarian 9th c. CE warriors in scale armour resembling 2nd. c. CE Sarmatian Sauromatae.

(<http://www.khazaria.com/khazar-images.html>.)

Source: Vyacheslav P. Glebov and Aleksey A. Ivanov, "Kochevnicheskoye pogrebenie xazarskogo vremeni iz mogil'nika Taloviy II" in *Srednevekovie drevnosti Dona: Sbornik statey*, 2007, figure 8, p 174.



Source: Svetlana A. Pletnyova, *Ocherki Khazarskoy Arkheologii*. Moscow: Gesharim, 1999, figure 119.



the sinews of horses and oxen, and then use them as breastplates that are as handsome and strong as those of the Greeks. For they can withstand blows of missiles and those struck in close combat“ (*Description of Greece* 1.21.5–6).

Hiungu/Xiongnu realm of Hunnic, Alan, Sarmatian etc. origin around **100 BCE**.

(http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alanen#mediaviewer/File:Wu-sun_Lage.png)

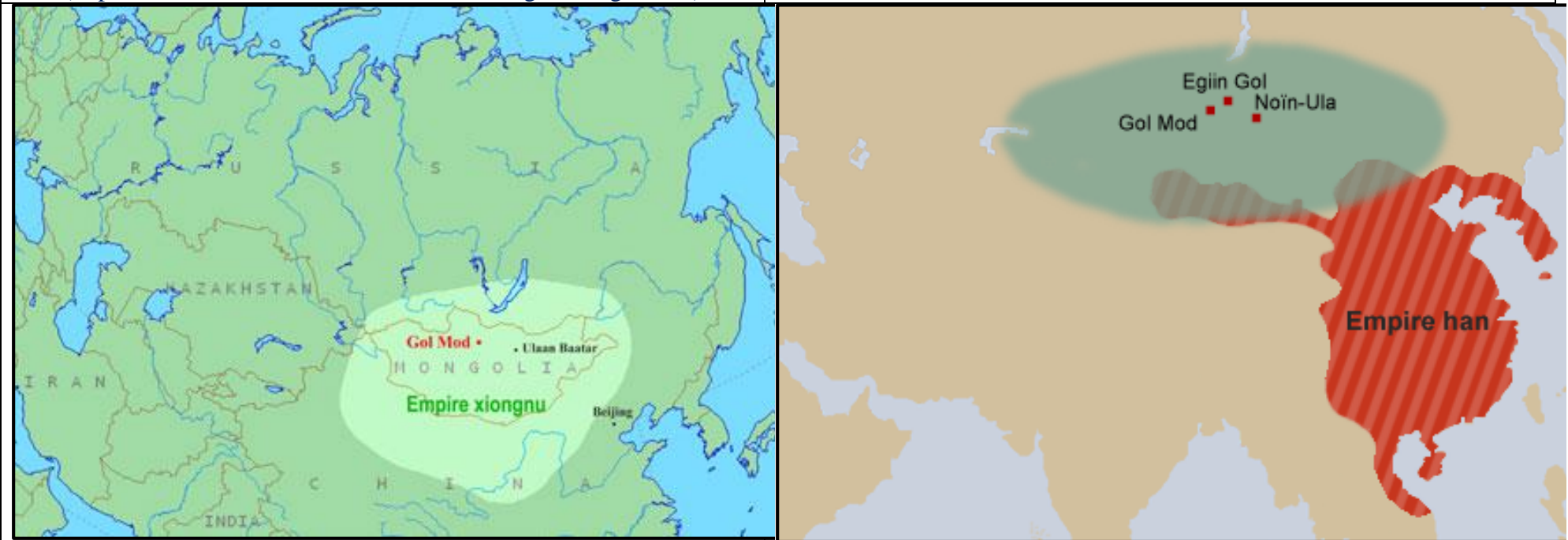


The similarity between Sarmatians of Antiquity and Huns of Late Antiquity has not escaped everyone's attention. Indeed, Russian scholars have boldly lumped the two into one ethnic entity, the "Huns-Sarmatians", a coalition dominating Eastern Europe up to the

Assumed dimension of the Xiongnu Empire before the 1st c. CE breakup that sent the northern group – like the Huns supposedly 300 years later on a western route
(<http://www.nichiren-etudes.net/dico/dicoimages/xiongnu.htm>)

Major Xiongnu excavation sites. The youngest princely burial in Gold Mod is dated 37 CE

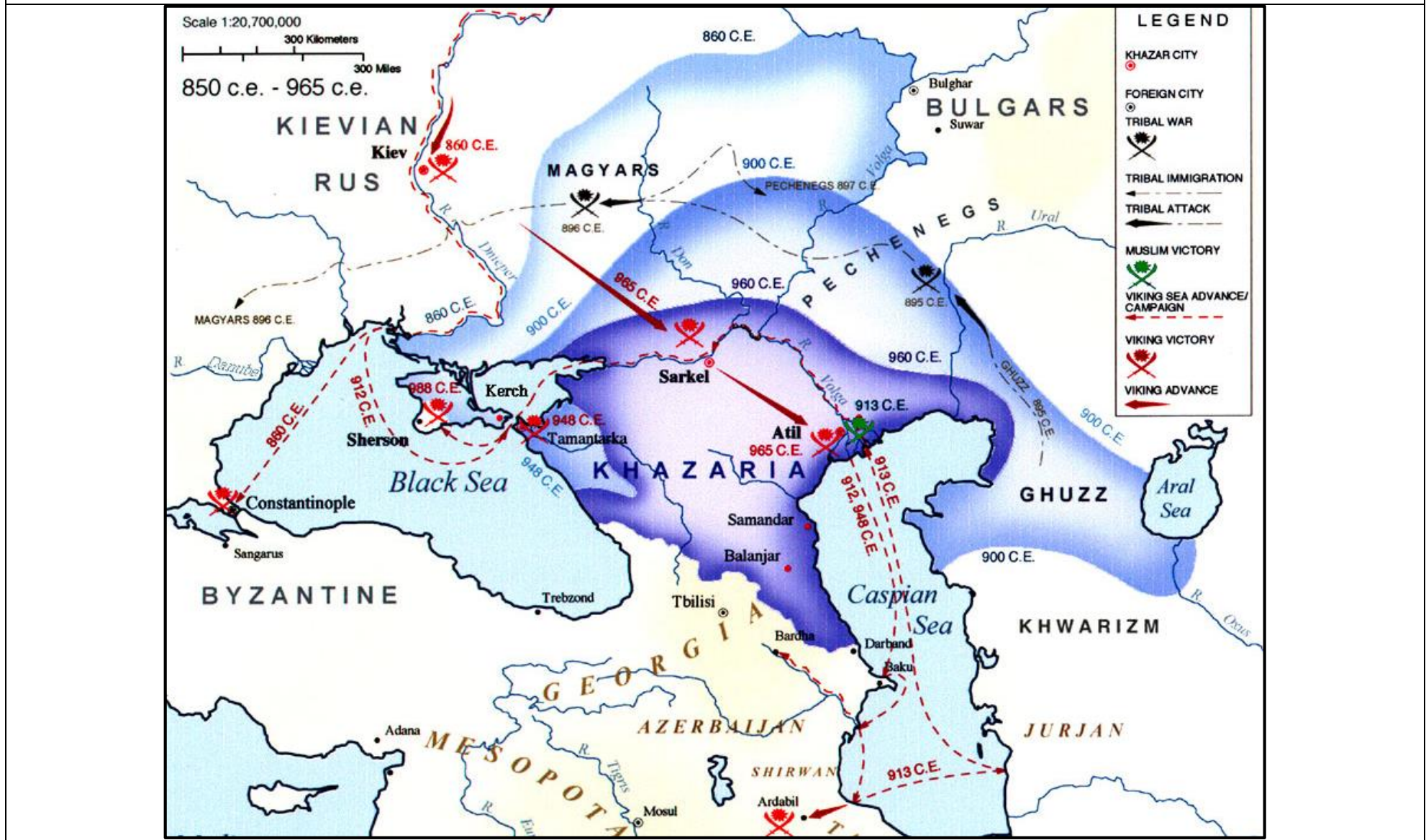
(http://www.archaemongolia.com/de/ausgrabungen_#).



5th c. CE and having their origins in the **Hiungnu/Xiognu** realm. To their **evidence**-focused eyes the 300 years, now separating Sarmatians and Huns in **textbook chronology**, were simply not recognizable:

“Recently, Sergei Botalov [since 1993; GH] and his co-authors proposed the hypothesis that the Late Sarmatian sites of the

Assumed connections of Khazars, Hungarians (Magyars), and Scandinavians (Vikings) in the final, 9th/10th c., period of the Khazarian federation (http://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/imagenes_sociopol/khazar03_04.jpg).



Ural steppes and Kazakhstan dated to the 2nd–4th c. AD and belonged to an ethnos which they named the ‘Huns-Sarmatians’. This hypothesis has been strongly criticised“ (Symonenko 2012, 289).

Yet, the duplication of military endeavours of Sarmatian Iazyges in Early Antiquity some 300 years later during Late Antiquity was never understood (see already Heinsohn 2013; 2014b).

Early Antiquity Sarmatian Iazyges versus Rome, and – some 300 years later – Late Antiquity Sarmatian Iazyges again versus Rome (modified from Heinsohn 2014b, 24).			
Sarmatian Iazyges and Quadi		Sarmatian Hun-like Iazyges and Goth-like Quadi	
Quadi and Sarmatian Iazyges (ruler: Baca -Daspes) versus Marcus Aurelius (161-180) + Commodus (180-192).	Up to 180s CE	Up to 470s CE	Sarmatian Iazyges (ruler: Beuca) challenge eastern Emperor Leo I (457-474).
Quadi settle around Ravenna (migrations of 2nd c. crisis).	170s CE	480s CE	Ostrogoths in Ravenna (migrations of 5th c.).
Marcus Aurelius drives Sarmatian Iazyges out of Italy.	176 CE	452 CE	Leo I drives Huns out of Italy.
Marcus Aurelius + Commodus defeat Sarmatian Iazyges.	175 CE	451 CE	The Romans defeat Huns.
Quadi and Sarmatian Iazyges invade Roman Empire under Emperor Domitianus (81-96) after crossing the Danube.	92 CE	373/374 CE	Sarmatian Iazyges (with Quadi) invade Empire in time of Valens (364-378) + Valentinian (364-375) after crossing the Danube.
Sarmatian Iazyges troublesome before arranging with Rome.	Early 1st c. CE	306-337 CE	Under Constantine the Great Sarmatian Iazyges are brought to an arrangement with Rome.
Sarmatian Iazyges settle close to Danube (Pannonia) under Augustus (31 BCE-14 CE) and/or Tiberius (14-37 CE).	7 BCE-20 CE	294 ff.	Diocletian (284-305) + Galerius (293-311) challenged by Sarmatian Iazyges in Pannonia.
Huns/Xiongnu migrate west from the territories north of China in 1st c. BCE to 1st c. CE . It is not known where they went to. Yet, in the years 8/9 CE Rome is in a Pannonian battle of survival against hordes under Bato and Pennes carrying names similar to Xiongnu rulers like Pi or Pu-nu .			

Thus, if just the available material evidence is taken into account, without allowing chronological “impossibilities“ to prematurely silence the debate, the dissidents are confirmed by finds in the Hiungnu/Xiognu realm of Hunnic origin (first proposed by Joseph de Guignes [1756]):

“Indeed, in the culture of the Sarmatians from the 2nd c. BC till the early 2nd c. AD we can discern some cultural features that are similar to the South Siberian Pazyryk, Xiongnu and Chinese cultures“ (Symonenko 2012, 298).

With the Hunnic identity of the Sarmatian Iazygae, a westerly branch of the Hunnic realm, this chronological thinking barrier is overcome. Rather bizarre theories about Huns who managed to fool the world by hiding their proper name and then adopting the 300 year older Hiungnu name in order to profit from the terror its sound would spread (Stickler 2007, 24 f.; Schmauder 2009, 52) can be laid to rest, too (see already Heinsohn 2011).

The majority view – preferring textbook chronology to stratigraphy and material evidence – has ruled out the connection between Huns and Hiungnu/Xiongnu (blossoming from 209 BCE to 48 CE (splitting into Northern [moving west] and Southern Xiongnu):

“Even if we do make some sort of connection between the 4th century Huns and the 1st century Xiongnu, an awful lot of water has passed under an awful lot of bridges in the three hundred years' worth of lost history“ (Heather 2005; see similar White 2011, 60).

Moreover, the Hungarians‘ (Magyars‘) claim to Hunnic heritage must not be dismissed any longer because their peak period in the 9th/10th century is placed more than 400 years after the dissolution of the Hunnic confederation. Living in the early 9th c. under Khazarian supremacy – separatist Khazarian Kabars (some of them Jewish [Golden 2007, 150]) even joining them – the Hungarians are, indeed, tied to the power whose sites are stratigraphical bedfellows of Hunnic as well as Iazygian/Sarmatian ones. Remnants of the 10th/11th c. Árpád dynasty immediately follow the Roman period which, therefore, must have accommodated, simultaneously, the Sarmatian, Hunnic and Khazar ‘periods‘: “The most recent excavations on the Várhegy [castle Hill] in Esztergom have not revealed any settlement traces for the centuries between the Roman period and the early phase of the Árpád dynasty” (Nagy 1986, 199; cf. Németh 2014, 571).

APPENDIX

JEWES IN KHAZARIA AND THE EXPLANATION OF ASHKENAZI ORIGINS

In the perennial and extremely heated debate about Jews within the Khazarian realm there are two major antagonistic parties: (1) There never have been Khazarian or other Jews in the 8th-10th c. CE: “Physical evidence is lacking: archaeologists excavating **in Khazar lands** have found almost no artifacts or grave stones displaying distinctly Jewish symbols“ (Stampfer 2014b). (2) There were Jews in Khazaria. That view has many variations, from a few non-Khazarian Jews up to a complete conversion of the core Khazars to Judaism.

As dogged as both schools are, and with all their sectarian undergroups fighting each other as well, they all share, no less fiercely, one chronological conviction: one must **not** look for Jewish material belonging to the Khazarian Empire that is dated **before** the Early Middle Ages (8th-10th c. CE). Not one participant in the debate understands that the artefacts found within the Khazarian realm that are dated to the 1st-3rd c. (Antiquity) or to the 4th-6th c. (Late Antiquity) share the same stratigraphic levels as the remains dated 8th-10th c. CE (Early Middle Ages).

One of, so far, five definitely **early medieval Khazar coins with legend *Musa rasul Allah* “Moses is the Messenger of God”. (dated **837/838 CE**; http://s155239215.onlinehome.us/turkic/btn_Coins/Mukhamadiev/MukhamadievKhazarCoinsEn.htm.)**



If all these artifacts are taken into consideration, every side in this debate will concede that, of course, there are plenty of Jewish artifacts within the Khazarian realm. Shaul Stampfer would readily specify his vague statement regarding “**Khazar lands**“ into: “**8th-10th centuries in any of the lands that were under Khazar control that time**“ (e-mail). This fine scholar, of course, will never deny Jewish artifacts within the Khazarian terrain attributed to Antiquity or Late Antiquity.

Once it is understood that the stratigraphical parallelity of all artifacts in the Khazarian realm, that are now neatly attributed to Antiquity, Late Antiquity, or Early Middle Ages, it will turn the Jewish share of these artifacts into Jewish artifacts of the Sarmatian=Hunnic=Khazarian Federation of the 8th-10th c. CE. The core problem of the controversies will simply disappear. Everybody, then, can accept that there were Jews in the Khazarian realm. The written sources may have been exaggerated. Yet, they were not all concocted legends “with no factual basis“ (Stampfer 2014b). Neither were the unquestionable Khazarian Moses coins fakes. However, the debates about small, large or non-existent Khazarian elements in the Jewish gene pool would certainly be carried on because of the stunning mystery of the origins of Western European Ashkenazi Jews. It provides a permanent invitation to look for Ashkenazi ancestors in the Asian realm of the Khazars. That led astray everybody from Arthur Koestler to Shlomo Sand, and may keep Jews – as well as anti-Semites (see Stampfer 2014a) – obsessed with the Khazars for years to come.

Why the cluelessness regarding the ethnogenesis of those Ashkenazi Jews, who speak Yiddish and definitely have no – or perhaps minuscule – Khazarian origins? It is due to the adherence of **all** debators to textbook chronology. For the same reason Jews of the Khazarian Early Middle Ages (EMA; 8th-10th c.) appear to be non-existent to some researchers (Toch 2013, 162 f; Stampfer 2014b), Jews of Western Europe appear to be missing in the Early Middle Ages (8th-10th c.) to most researchers. The unquestionable Jewish material excavated in France and Germany is usually labeled Antiquity or Late Antiquity, i.e. coming to an end in the **6th/7th c. CE**. Ashkenazi Jews, however, appear in Central Western Europe not before the later part of the **10th c. CE** of the High Middle Ages (HME). Because of the stubborn belief in that 300-year hiatus Ashkenazi origins are so utterly obscure (see further Heinsohn 2015):

“Does the line of descent of Ashkenazi Jewry of today go back to a quasi autochthonous Jewry already established in these lands, perhaps even earlier than the time of the earliest Franco-German settlement in the Dark Ages? This is one of the mysteries of Jewish history, which will probably never be solved“ (Roth/Levine 1966, 302 f.).

Again, most of the 8th-10th EMA Jewish material has been allotted to the 1st-6th c. CE of Antiquity and Late Antiquity, and, therefore, was no longer recognizable as an “autochthonous Jewry“ immediately preceding the 10th/11th c. CE. Sixth century Jews, after all, could not possibly have been the ancestors of 10th/11th c. Ashkenazi. In actual fact, **all** Jewish hard evidence of that French-German region stratigraphically immediately precedes the 10th/11th c. CE. **The Ashkenazi, therefore, are descendants of West-European Jews coming out of the 10th c. cataclysm (=6th Justinian Comet=3rd c. Empire Crisis) that few people of any denomination or ethnicity had survived anywhere:**

“There was a rapid, sometimes catastrophic, collapse of many of the pre-existing tribal centers. These events were accompanied by the permanent or temporary depopulation of former areas of settlement. Within a short time new centers representative of the Piast state arose on new sites, thus beginning [in 966] the thousand-year history of the Polish nation and state” (Buko 2011, 464). In the future Piast realm “the local traditional territorial structure was undergoing deep and dramatic changes. Actions which resulted in the abandonment of some of the old strongholds and the building in their place of new ones were associated irrevocably with mass population movement, [...] the emergence of new forms and zones of settlement“ (Buko 2012, 157 ff.).

The cataclysm described here for the early 10th c. (fall of Early Middle Ages) is elsewhere tied to the early 6th c. (fall of Late Antiquity) that, however, is 300 years earlier only in chronology. In stratigraphy, it lies in the same plane:

“Climatic anomaly [Cheyette 2008; GH] combined with epidemics, unsettled political circumstances and war; a narrowing of the agricultural base of society and a shrinking population; a mounting inability of state authorities to collect taxes; all which translated into a decline of urbanism and the abandonment of some towns and ruralization of others; which in turn impacted on the demand for services to the reduced rural populations and thus on the viability of urban ones. Among the latter were the Jews whom we have met in Late Antiquity in a broad range of urban occupations“ (Toch 2013, 244).

Thus, the archaeological distance between Late Antiquity and the High Middle Ages (HME) of the Ashkenazi is the same as the distance between the Early Middle Ages and the High Middle Ages. Therefore, **Jews, now dated to French-German Late Antiquity, are the immediate predecessors of the 10th/11th c. Ashkenazi Jews of the French-German High Middle Ages.** The shocked survivors of the 10th (3rd=6th) c. cataclysm – “Jews whom we have met in Late Antiquity“ and non-Jews alike – had to work themselves out of the rubble, and, at the same time, search for consolation in a much stronger religious devotion than ever before.

The adamant belief in an “extended hiatus in the Jewish presence“ of the Early Middle Ages (Toch 2013, 241) is due to a chronology not based on stratigraphy. Still, after the 10th (=6th=3rd) c. cataclysm (“climatic anomaly“) there were no surplus populations left that could march elsewhere to resettle devastated regions. Thus, neither Jews from the Khazarian realm nor Jews from Southern Italy (another popular theory) could refill Jewish habitats of the European Northwest. There were just no masses left for any exodus. That’s

why it cannot come as a surprise that there is no convincing genetic evidence for a Khazar origin of Ashkenazi Jews (Behar et al. 2013).

Local reproduction under dire conditions had to become the major source for Jewish as well as non-Jewish re-population. Yet, nowhere has that growth been sufficient to revive all or even the majority of the splendid cities of Antiquity. Because of the slow re-population, it took up to the **Late** Middle Ages before Ashkenazi Jews started to move to Northern Italy – one more hint (besides Yiddish as being neither Latin nor Greek but German) that they were not descendants of a Jewish mass migration from Southern Italy to Northern Germany. After all, Southern Italy was not immune to the “climatic anomaly“ that finished antiquity (10th=6th=3rd c. CE):

“The tenth century appears on the surface to be significantly different from its predecessor. The ninth century saw the imposing and successful attempt (the first after the collapse of the order of Antiquity) at the political organisation and considerable integration of the more important Latin-speaking Europe by the Carolingians, and the splendour of the ‘Carolingian Renaissance‘ – literature, art and science. The tenth century was the ‘age of Iron‘ (*saeculum ferreum*), the Dark Age (*saeculum obscurum*) – dark not merely in the sense of the cognitive possibilities available to historians, but also in the sense of more primitive relationships and the ‘lack of enlightenment‘ of our tenth century ancestors. When the Carolingian unity began to **crumble** and then **collapse**, when a period of renewed and universal anarchy in social relationships came [...], when the light of the splendid but chronologically and geographically limited Carolingian Renaissance was **extinguished**, it would seem that the development of Latin Europe became **retarded**. A symptom of this regression maybe the situation that in the period from about 920-960 as far as we know, nothing of any great interest in the fields of intellectual development or literature appeared in Latin Europe. But it is precisely in these areas that, by various means, the tenth century saw the sowing of the seeds of the new. The **ninth century** was in many ways still looking back to traditions which were **still Roman**. In the tenth century, precisely on the foundations of the disintegrating Carolingian Empire, a new order of Early Medieval Europe developed, and this is our third element forming a caesura“ (Strzelczyk 2001, 42 f.; bold lettering GH).

The profound Roman-ness of the entire 1st-10th c. CE period is well sensed in the passage above. Because of its author’s adherence to a textbook chronology, that turns parallel archaeological material into a vertical sequence, he fails in very much the same way as his colleagues who cannot see the identity of the Sarmatian, Hunnic, and Khazarian coalitions. Like Jews – stretched over Early and

Late Antiquity as well as the Early Middle Ages – they were pressed into a chronological sequence by the same anti-stratigraphical approach.

SUMMARY: In reality, neither the Huns nor the Khazars suddenly appear out of the middle of nowhere. As stratigraphical bedfellows of the Sarmatians/Iazyges etc., i.e. as different aspects of the same confederation, their origins are also found in the realm of the Hiungnu/Xiongnu. By simultaneously drawing on archaeological **and** written sources available for any individual site within the **Sarmatian=Hunnic=Khazarian Confederation**, instead of splitting and dividing them counter-stratigraphically over Early Antiquity (EA), Late Antiquity (LA) and Early Middle Ages (EMA), the author can present a more inclusive narrative of the Hiungnu/Xiongnu successors on their awesome way west in the 8th (=1st=4th) c. CE. Sarmatians and Khazars are not 700 years apart but belong – as two different sets of evidence – to the late 1st millennium CE of the so-called Early Middle Ages that are actually just one aspect of Antiquity.

Evidence of Jews is not scarce in the Khazarian realm of the Early Middle Ages but has been made unrecognizable by labeling it Early Antiquity or Late Antiquity. Still, a Jewish exodus from Khazaria's Early Middle Ages cannot solve the enigma of Ashkenazi origins in French-German Western Europe during the High Middle Ages (10th/11th c.) because the cataclysm that wiped out Antiquity in the early 10th (=6th=3rd) c. CE had dramatically reduced populations everywhere. Therefore, there were no Jewish masses left anywhere for major migrations. Jews of Western Europe labeled Early Antiquity or Late Antiquity are the same as the supposedly missing early medieval Jews of Western Europe. The Jews of Western Europe who survived the cataclysm that crushed Antiquity in the 10th (=6th=3rd) c. CE are the immediate predecessors of 10th/11th c. Askenazi of the High Middle Ages.

Textbook-chronology of the 1st millenium CE brought into stratigraphical order. It shows the contemporaneity as well as common material culture of all three periods. Thus, THE EA-LA-EMA-COMBINATION IS ANTIQUITY. Therefore, the 1st millenium CE has only some 300 years (datable to the 8th-10th c. ce) with archaeological substance instead of the expected 1,000 years in our textbooks (Heinsohn 2014d, p. 33)		
SAME STRATIGRAPHICAL HORIZON AS LA + EMA	SAME STRATIGRAPHICAL HORIZON AS EA + EMA	SAME STRATIGRAPHICAL HORIZON AS EA AND LA
EARLY ANTIQUITY (EA; 1-230s.) ends in CATAclysm.	LATE ANTIQUITY (LA; 290-520s) ends in CATAclysm.	EARLY MIDDLE AGES (EMA; 700-930s) end in CATAclysm.
Written catastrophe-sources	Written catastrophe-sources	No written catastrophe-sources
Cyprian's disaster and Earthquakes.	Justinian's Comet + Allah's Elephant Stones.	Cities under mud, dark earth, sand etc.
Pelusian plague depopulation	Pelusian plague depopulation	Archaeologically proven depopulation
Massive destructions	Massive destructions	Massive destructions
Roman glass, compound forms, columns etc.	Roman glass, compound forms, columns etc.	Roman glass, compound forms, columns etc.
FITTING IN THE SARMATION-HUNNIC-KHAZARIAN EVIDENCE		
Individual Sarmatian EA building strata are nowhere superimposed by distinct Hunnic LA building strata that are covered by Khazarian EMA building strata.	Individual Hunnic LA building strata do sit nowhere son top of Sarmatian EA building strata above which are found distinct KHAZARIAN EMA building strata.	Individual Khazarian EMA-building strata do sit nowhere on distinct Hunnic LA building strata under which are found distinct Sarmatian EA building strata.
Sarmatian/Iazygian artifacts, battles, tributes. Conflicts and alliances with Romans and Quadi etc	Hunnic artifacts, battles, tributes. Conflicts and alliances with Late Romans and Goths/Quadi.	Khazarian artifacts, battles, tributes. Conflicts and cooperation with Romaioi and Vikings.
Jewish artifacts plentiful.	Jewish artifacts plentiful.	Moses-coins but other Jewish artifacts labeled EA and LA.

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