

## **MARCH OF THE TITANS - A HISTORY OF THE WHITE RACE**

### **CHAPTER 31 : THE FOURTH GREAT RACE WAR - BULGARS, AVARS, MAGYARS AND KHAZARS**

**The lands making up western and southern Russia, Asia Minor (Turkey) and the South Eastern Balkans were to be the scene of some of the most dramatic racial conflicts between various tribes of Europeans on the one hand, and various Asiatic, Mongol, and mixed race Muslim armies on the other.**

**These wars started around 550 AD, a century after the crushing of the Mongolian Hunnish invasion of Europe. They only finally stopped with the defeat of new Asian invaders some 400 years later, with the defeat of an Asiatic alliance known as the Magyars, in Bavaria in 954 AD.**

**This massive struggle against Asian and Mongolian hordes can rightly be grouped into one heading, even though different players acted in the drama.**

**If these combined Asian invaders had not been turned back, then it would most certainly have given the Nonwhite Moorish invasion in Spain, which took place in the same time span, a far better chance of success. The White race might have been exterminated between the Asians and the Moors - but it was not.**

**Magyars raiding a White settlement. The Magyars were an Asiatic race who burst over the Danube river at the close of the 10th Century, ravaging wide areas of central Europe. Although they were to be ultimately driven out, a small number of their genes remained behind in the areas they subjugated - the origin of the small number of slightly Asiatic looking southern Slavs. This process was by no means complete, and of course huge numbers of Slavs retain the characteristics of their Indo-European forebears. Nonetheless, the impact of the Magyars was so great that in the Hungarian language to this day, the name for Hungary and Hungarian is still Magyar - although the original Asiatic Magyars have long since vanished.**

## **RUSSIA - BULGARS FROM THE SEA OF AZOV**

**In the year 372 AD, the easternmost White peoples in what is today Russia were the Sarmatians, or Alans. This group was closely related to the ancient Medes, Persians and Aryans, all of whom had penetrated southwards and had slowly become mixed with the darker inhabitants of the regions they had conquered.**

**The Alans were also the last Indo-European tribe to emerge from the ancestral Nordic homeland between the Caspian and Black seas. The Alans had for a time ruled a larger part of modern day Russia, but had been forced to reduce the area under their control by the eastward invasions of the Ostrogoths, who had left Northern Europe in a second migratory wave which had also pushed the Slavs eastward.**

**For more than a century, the Ostrogoths mixed with the Alans and the Slavs, and as they were all originally of the same Nordic stock, retained their racial characteristics to the greatest degree.**

**The Alans and Ostrogoths were then decimated before the Asiatic Hunnish invasion, with the White survivors fleeing both south and west.**

**After the Germans had warded off the Hunnish invasion in 454 AD, the Huns retreated to the area around the Sea of Azov, where in the course of time they acquired a new name - the Bulgars.**

**Magyar raiders set fire to a German homestead. The Magyars were however eventually defeated, but small traces of their gene pool remain in a minority of the Slavic population today. This is particularly evident in modern south eastern Russia.**

## **THE AVARS - ASIATIC INVASION IN MID 16TH CENTURY**

**In the middle of the sixth century, a new wave of Asiatics, the Avars - possibly descendants of the Bulgars - swept into Europe from the East.**

**They reconquered the Slavs as they proceeded west, and were the cause of the movement of many Indo-European tribes westwards, including the Lombards who moved into Italy.**

**The Avars were only finally halted by the Franks in one of the increasing number of openly racial wars which had followed the collapse of the Western Roman Empire.**

**Remnants of the Avars however wreaked havoc on central Europe, on German and Slav alike. They had occupied large areas of present day eastern Europe - Hungary, Russia to the Volga river and a strip of territory reaching right up to the Baltic sea. However, the further west the Avars progressed, the more thinly they became spread.**

**Vastly outnumbered by the subjugated Slavs, it was only a matter of time before they lost control of their empire.**

**By the year 626 AD, an Avar assault on Constantinople had been repulsed and most of the Slavic nations had risen up in rebellion and overthrown the Asiatic Avars.**

#### **EXTERMINATION BY THE SWORD AND ABSORPTION**

**The Avars were overthrown either through their physical expulsion, or in some cases, their biological absorption - again contributing to the "Slavic" look which can still be found amongst certain groups of Slavs.**

**This is not to say that all present day Slavs are of mixed ancestry - huge numbers are not - but what is regarded as the typically "Slavic" look has its roots in the absorption of the various Asiatic invaders.**

**As any traveler to Eastern Europe or Russia can vouch, the "Slavic" look is not nearly as common as is often believed, and confined mainly to the south eastern reaches of Russia itself.**

#### **KHAZARS - FORCE BULGARS INTO BULGARIA**

**In 576 AD, a new force invaded from the east - a mixed race grouping calling themselves Khazars, occupied territory on the north western shore of the Caspian Sea in southern Russia.**

**Originally from Asia Minor (Turkey), the Khazars were the product of the integration process which had taken place in the Middle and Near East over a process of centuries. Made up of Old European, Semitic and Mongolian elements, the Khazars physically closely resembled many other peoples in that region.**

**The Khazars began to expand their territory westwards, occupying the land east of the Dniester River by 650 AD. In this process they drove the Bulgar Huns from the territory around the Sea of Azov, forcing them on into modern Bulgaria which they ruled for about 150 years and which bears their name to this day.**

**At this stage then there were three major groupings of Mongols and mixed race Asiatics in eastern Europe - the Bulgar Huns; the Avars; and the Khazars. To this group was added remnants of a Mongoloid people who had originally settled in Finland (and whose descendants to this day form part of the Lapp people in that country) but who were in part driven south by the Indo-European invaders over the centuries.**

**A bust of a Khazar warrior circa 800 - 1000 AD. This is a remarkably accurate statue, with the Asiatic influence being particularly marked with the eye shape and the protruding lower lip.**

## **MAGYARS**

**Three of these groupings - the Khazars, the Avars, and the Finno-Ugric - then formed what was at first an informal alliance, which was later formalized as these groups began to physically mix with each other. Calling themselves Magyars, this confederation of Mongoloid/Asiatic tribes began moving westwards in the 8th Century, setting the stage for yet another racial struggle between White Europeans and Asiatic and mixed race invaders from the east.**

## **KHAZARS AND JUDAISM**

**The Khazars themselves had also undergone a transformation during this period. After wandering aimlessly for centuries, waves of Jewish Semites who had fled north from Palestine following the Roman-Jewish Wars and Diaspora of 70 AD, finally reached southern Russia around the beginning of the 7th Century. At the precise time of their arrival, the Khazar king was looking for a religion to adopt as the formal Khazar belief: Judaism was decided upon.**

**This did not however represent a radical racial sea change for the Semitic Jews - they, like virtually all the peoples who inhabited the Middle East over the previous centuries, were themselves mixes of original Old European, Semitic, Arabic and Asian peoples. The Khazars themselves were not that different, perhaps a little lighter than the original Semites, but that was all. In this way the core of what was to become the European Jews was formed - the basis of the Ashkenazim.**

## **KHAZAR SLAVE TRADERS - ORIGIN OF THE WORD SLAVE**

**Even before their conversion to Judaism, the Khazars, like the Huns and other Asiatics, were active slave traders. The Slavs however bore the brunt of the Khazar slave catching expeditions - so much so that the word slave was to derive from the word Slav - and with the Khazar conversion to Judaism, an association of Judaism with slave trade in the east became firmly established. This was the origin of the association of Jews with slave trading - an allegation which had some basis in fact at this stage in history.**

## **THE NORSEMEN DEFEAT THE MAGYARS**

**In the midst of the rise of Magyars, a new Nordic power entered the fray - the Norsemen. As early as the 6th Century, these tall blond Germanic tribesmen, emerging from Denmark and southern Scandinavia, had started to establish settlements along the Baltic Sea and had sent expeditions into central Russia up the western Dvina River.**

**By the end of the 8th Century the Norsemen had built fortified settlements at Novgorod and Kiev and had set up smaller trading posts further down south, into Khazar territory. In short order they were at war with the emerging Magyars. The Asiatics were defeated by**

**the Nordic Norsemen, and the entire area around the lower Don River became known as Great Sweden as a result of the dominance and immigration into the area by Norsemen and their families.**

**The Norsemen, who called themselves Varangers, mixed with the Indo-European remnants in western Russia, the Alans and parts of the original Slavs. The Alans had originally called themselves the As, and a leading clan amongst them was known as the Rukhs-As (the "shining" or "leading" Alans). From this developed a tribal name, the Rus. After a while the Norsemen also began taking on the customs of these original Indo-Europeans, eventually calling themselves the Rus. It is from this time that the very word Russia originated.**

### **VIKINGS AND THE BIRTH OF RUSSIA - 856 AD**

**The Khazars then attacked the Rus without warning. Initially taken aback by the ferocity of the Khazar attack, the Rus called for re-enforcements from Scandinavia. The call was answered by Rurik, ruler of Southern Jutland and Friesland in Denmark, who set off for the steppes of Russia with an army, arriving in 856 AD. It is from this date that the Russians formally count the history of their country as having started.**

**Rurik had already established a reputation as an adventurer, warrior and pirate - in the West he would have been called a Viking (as indeed many of his compatriots who went west on their forays, were called).**

### **MAGYAR SETBACK**

**In the interim, the Magyar alliance had suffered a grievous setback: in Central Europe the Frankish King Charlemagne, had utterly destroyed the Avars, rooting them out of their stronghold in Eastern Austria and Hungary, managing in the process to kill off most of them. Charlemagne established a buffer state in central Europe to ward off further incursions (the Ostmark, or Eastern March - Austria) and extended Frankish protection over the areas now known as Bohemia, Moravia, Austria and Croatia.**

**This defeat, combined with arrival of yet more Norsemen under Rurik, caused the Magyars to desist from further attacks on the Indo-Europeans for the time being. Instead,**

**spurred on by the arrival of yet another Nonwhite tribe from Turkey, the Magyars turned on the Bulgar Huns and in 893 seized their territories in modern day Bulgaria and Hungary.**

## **RUS EXPANSION UNDER RURIK AND OLEG**

**Rurik had in the interim become king of the city Novrogod, and led the emerging Rus successfully until his death in 879. His successor, the Norwegian born Oleg, united the principalities of Novrogod and Kiev and then started expanding the territory under the control of the Rus.**

## **DESTRUCTION OF THE KHAZARS - 965 AD**

**In 964 AD, Oleg's grandson, Svyatoslav, became ruler of the Rus. A fierce warrior who adhered strictly to his Scandinavian upbringing - even refusing to become a Christian after his mother had converted - Svyatoslav set as his first task the destruction of the Jewish Khazar empire in the south.**

**In 965, the Rus army under Svyatoslav, crashed through the Khazar borders and utterly defeated the Jewish slave trading empire for ever. The Khazars who survived this great assault were scattered throughout the region, with many moving west into what became western Russia and Poland. There they re-established Jewish communities and absorbed some Nordic elements (mainly through marrying Jewish women to non Jewish men; Jewish law dictating that only persons born of a Jewish mother can be classified as a Jew), creating the basic stock of today's modern European Jews, known as the Ashkenazim.**

## **BULGARS CRUSHED - SVYATOSLAV KILLED**

**Not content with smashing the Khazars, Svyatoslav then turned his attention to the remaining Bulgar Huns along the Danube River, and in 967, he decisively defeated them, occupying large areas of Bulgaria in the process. He would have finished off the Bulgar Huns, but was forced to return to Kiev when that city was attacked by an invasion of Turks called the Patzinaks (a mixed race tribe forming part of a Islamic Turkish invasion all along the South Eastern borders of Europe, concentrated on Constantinople). Svyatoslav**

saved Kiev, but in a follow up operation against the Patzinak Turks in 972, he was killed in battle.

In 1068, new waves of Muslim invaders, the Cumans, occupied the Crimean peninsula while pushing the Patzinaks westwards into the Balkans. In the south, the Eastern Roman Empire was on its last legs, having lost the decisive battle of Manzikert to another group of invading Muslims, the Seljuks, in 1071. This allowed the Seljuks to occupy large parts of western Turkey and prepare the way for the final assault on Constantinople.

## **MAGYAR ASSAULT ON WESTERN EUROPE**

In central Europe, the Magyars started moving out from their base in Hungary, which they had earlier seized from the Bulgar Huns. They launched raiding parties as far afield as Bremen in Germany, Orleans in France and Constantinople, raping, pillaging, looting and destroying where they went. In 954, a Magyar raiding party consisting of an estimated 100,000 soldiers crossed Bavaria and the Rhine River, penetrating France as far as Rheims and Burgundy, then crossing the Alps to pillage Lombardy in Italy.

## **MAGYARS CRUSHED: THE BATTLE OF LECHFELD**

The following year, another Magyar army invaded Bavaria and besieged the town of Augsburg, north west of modern day Munich. This time however the Bavarians were prepared. The Saxon king, Otto I, counter attacked with a specially prepared army and annihilated the Magyars in the Battle of Lechfeld. Contemporary accounts have it that the Saxons slew retreating Magyars for three days after the battle. Whether this is true or not, the fact remains that after the Battle of Lechfeld, the Magyars were never again to threaten Europe.

The White victor over the Magyars, Otto I. Called Otto the Great, he was crowned 'Holy Roman Emperor' in 962 AD. His name will always be remembered as the leader of the great White victory at the Battle of Lechfeld, where the Asiatic Magyars were crushed. The victory was so complete that the Magyars were never again to threaten Europe. From a statue in Magdeburg.



**The defeat and dissolution of the Magyars marks the end of the second great Asian invasion - the next would occur in 1221, when an even more cruel Mongol leader would establish a reign of terror in eastern and central Europe so terrible his name is still a byword for tyranny today - Genghis Khan.**

**Chapter 32**

**or back to**

**White History main page**

**or**

**BUY THIS BOOK NOW!**

**All material (c) copyright Ostara Publications, 1999.**

**Re-use for commercial purposes strictly forbidden.**