

MADAGASCAR

3000 YEARS

Volume 4.

**Sudan. The Islands of
the Peoples of the Sea of
the Bronze Age.**

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Foreword

I am not a classical historian. I became a historian out of passion and duty. I hold a PhD in Organic Chemistry and a PhD in Physical Sciences from the University of Sciences and Technology of Languedoc, Montpellier, France. I am a former Researcher at the Laboratory of Physical Organic Chemistry and Applied Chemical Kinetics, CNRS, Ecole Nationale Supérieure de l'Ecole de Chimie, Montpellier, France. I am Franco-Malagasy, and have adopted Montpellier.

The meaning of words is an exact science. It's like organic chemistry; there are "functions," and we can synthesize various molecules by following very precise rules. To understand the meaning of words, it is essential to know history from specialized articles, know several languages, and know geography. Adolphe Thiers, President of the French Republic from 1871 to 1873, said, "Give me the meaning of words, and I will write the history of the world." He was a personality endowed with exceptional intelligence. I say, "I give myself the meaning of words, and I will write you the history of the world." It's incredible, but it's true; Adolphe Thiers was right. However, the meaning of words remains "intellectual gymnastics" without the support of archaeological evidence. I bring four archaeological finds with Proto-Malagasy scripts from the same family as the Protosinaitic scripts and a three-thousand-year-old fortress capable of holding 20,000 soldiers made of recomposed stones dating from the Bronze Age. These archaeological finds and the fortress were made by very intelligent people since they were made of recomposed stones of the "unreinforced concrete" type.

The meaning of the words allowed me to name the following historical puzzles. Are the Bronze Age Sea Peoples really real or a myth? Was Abraham real or a religious invention? Where did the 24 tribes of Madagascar come from? Before dying, Abraham had put his household in order, all his children had become Kings, who are these Kings and Kingdoms? Who was Joseph, the Prime Minister and Father of Pharaoh in the Bible? Were Hagar and Ketoura, Abraham's last two wives, really "slaves" in the modern sense of the term? Were Zilpah and Bilhah, Jacob's two concubines, really "slaves" in the modern sense of the term? Had the 12 Tribes of Israel known slavery in Egypt or only 5 Tribes? Where are the 10 lost Tribes of Israel scattered? Who are the nations of a multitude of nations promised to Abraham?

Why did Upper Egypt become "Sudan" or "Sedin"?

The mother of the future Amenhotep III was a Mitannian princess named Mutemouia. She was the half-sister of Chancellor Yuya. The eldest son of the future couple Thutmose IV and Mutemouia was the legitimate heir to Upper Egypt. Sedin or "Se-Din" means eldest son of Din. The only daughter of Jacob and Leah was Dinah. A crucial question arises. Why the 9th Had the Pharaoh of the 18th Dynasty given the eldest son of Dina the Upper-

Egypt? The answer is simple and obvious: Amenhotep III was the King of Lower and Upper Egypt. He himself was the eldest son of Dinah. Mutemwa was Dinah. Biblical Paddan-Aram was Bronze Age Mitanni.

1. List of Sudanese Red Sea Islands.

For simplicity, I will directly list the islands of Sudan that are likely to provide correct answers for the average reader. The meaning of the words is easily understood.

1. Ad Dubaykir (Danan, Washshu).

Dubaykir = D-Ub-Aÿ-Kir = D-Job-Aÿ-(Ma) Kir. "D" or daletth means "Gate" or "Port". D-Job-Aÿ-(Ma) Kir means Port of Job, Ay and Machir.

Job the Patriarch was from Uz. Nahor's eldest son was Uz. Terah, Nahor, and Abraham were the princes of Paddan Aram in the Bible. Mitanni and Paddan Aram are the same. The capital of Mitanni was Washshu-Kanni.

Dubaykir was home to the "Washshu" flotilla.

Aÿ was the younger son of Chancellor Youya.

Makir was one of the sons of Anan, the eldest son of Chancellor Yuya. Ay is Makir's uncle, Anan was the eldest, both were part of the Danan flotilla.

Ad Dubaykir was the port of the "Danan".

Ad Dubaykir housed two flotillas: "Danan" and "Washshu".

2. Aglash (Thure-sa, Akoua-sa).

Aglash = Agola-Sa = Angola-Sa = Anga-Hely-Sa.

The suffix "Sa" means son or descendant.

Anga was the African name of Job the Patriarch. Hely was Job's second wife. Job and Hely had three daughters and seven sons.

Anga-Hely-sa or Aglash means the African descendant of Job the Patriarch from his second wife Hely.

Hennouttaoui, alias Keren, was the husband of Menna, the Minister of Finance of the Pharaohs. Menna was descended from Thure, the General Architect, who modernized the fortress of Buhen. Two sons and four daughters were born to the Hennouttaoui-Menna couple.

Aglash was home to the "Thure-sa" flotilla.

The Angolan port of Benguela or "B-Anga-Hely" was on the route of Anan's ships during their tour of Africa. The country of Angola was full of deposits of copper, diamonds and tin. Bronze was the alloy of copper and tin and the country

Angola was highly coveted. Moreover, one had to pass through Benguela when crossing from the Mediterranean Sea to the Indian Ocean. One could also pass directly through the Pharaohs' Channel. Benguela or B-Anga-Hely means the Household of Anga-Hely or the Household of Job-Hely.

The flotillas that belonged to the African descendants of the Anga-Ola couple were the "Akoua-sa" and "Thure-sa".

"Akoua-sa" means Akoua and son.

"Thure-sa" means Thure and son.

Agdash was the port of the "Akoua-sa" and the "Thure-sa".

3. Akur (Danan).

Akur = (M) Akir.

Makir was one of the sons of Anan, the eldest son of Chancellor Yuya. The "Danan" flotilla belonged to Anan, among others.

Akur was part of the Danan Flotilla. M or mayim means "Sea" or "Water." Akir and Makir are identical, as are Anan and Danan. Akur was the port of the "Danan."

4. Al Ghubayshah (Danan).

Ghubayshah = G-Hub-Aÿ-Sa = G-Job-Aÿ-Sa".

"G" or Gaml means "Camel" or "Camel Station". "Sa" in suffix means son or descendant.

"Hub" refers to the Patriarch Ub or Job. Nahor's eldest son was Uz. Job was descended from Uz. Nahor and Abraham were the Princes of Paddan Aram in the Bible. Mitanni and Paddan Aram are equivalent. The capital of Mitanni was Washshu-Kanni.

Ghubayshah was a port for the "Washshu" flotilla.

The Chancellor's youngest son **Youssef-YaHvé** (Youya) was General Pharaoh Ay. After his death, power had slipped from Ay's descendants to the benefit of the two Generals Horemheb and Paramessu. Ay's descendants had to leave Egypt after their disappointment. Ay was Anan's brother. Ay and his brother Anan had married the two daughters of the couple Hennouttaoui-Menna. Hennouttaoui was Keren, the 3th Job's daughter. The children of Ay and Anan were the great-grandchildren of Job and Joseph Yuya at the same time. The flotilla of Yuya's sons was the "Danan" flotilla.

The suffix "sa" means "descendant."

G-Job-Aÿ-Sa means Camel Station of the descendants of Job the Patriarch and the descendants of Ay. Ghubayshah belonged to these descendants of Ay and Job.

Al Ghubayshah port belonged to two flotillas: "Danan" and "Washshu".

5. Al `Ushayr (Washshu, Danan).

Ushayr = Uts-Aÿ-R.

Uz was the eldest son of Nahor. Job was descended from Uz. Paddan Aram of the Bible and Mitanni are equivalent. Nahor and Abraham were both generals, princes, and kings of the Kingdom of Mitanni. The capital of Mitanni was Washshu-Kanni.

Al `Ushayr was the port of the "Washshu" flotilla.

Aÿ the youngest son of Chancellor Youya was the 14th Pharaoh of the 18th Dynasty of the Pharaohs. Ay had married one of Job's granddaughters. Hennouttaoui, the 3rd Job's daughter was Menna's husband. One of the daughters of the Hennouttaoui-Menna couple was Ay's wife. The "Danan" flotilla had been created by the Chancellor for his sons and brothers.

Al `Ushayr was the port of the "Danan" flotilla.

"R" or Ros means "Head" or "Leader".

Uts-Aÿ-R means Aÿ leader of the Tribes of Uts. Indeed, Aÿ had become the 14th Pharaoh of the 18th Dynasty of the Pharaohs of Egypt.

Al `Ushayr housed two flotillas: "Danan" and "Washshu".

6. Ambikol (Washshu, Akoua-sa).

Ambikol = (Moz) Ambik-Ol = (Moz) Ambik-Hely.

The port of Mozambique was one of the ports of call for the Sea Peoples during their tour of Africa, from the Mediterranean Sea to the Indian Ocean or the Red Sea. "Ol" = "Hely" or "Ula" referred to "Hely", Job's wife from his second marriage.

Several cities in Mozambique have the suffix "Ula" or "Hely", such as the capital Nampula or the town of Murrupula. Mozambique was completely conquered by the Sea Peoples.

Ambikol housed the Mozambique flotillas which included the "Akouasa" flotilla.

Hely was one of the princesses of Mitanni. Washshu-Kanni was the capital of Mitanni.

Ambikol was home to the "Washshu" flotilla.

The port of Ambikol belonged to three flotillas: "Washshu" and "Akoua-sa".

7. Amri (Washshu).

Amri = Loverou.

Amurru was part of Mitanni before being annexed by Pharaoh Thutmose III. The Amurru Kingdom had good relations with Pharaoh Amenhotep III and Queen Tiye. Amenhotep III's mother was the Mitannian Princess Mutemouia, also known as Dinah from the Bible. On his mother's side, Amenhotep III was Jacob's grandson. On his father's side, Queen Tiye was Jacob's granddaughter. **Youssef- Yahvé** (Youya or Joseph of the Bible). The founder of the Kingdom of Amurrou was Hazo, the 5th son of Nahor, one of the Princes of Mitanni. The capital was Washshu-Kanni. The Mitannian flotilla was the Washshu flotilla.

Amri port belonged to the "Washshu" flotilla.

8. Andēber Desēt (Danan, Aserdan).

Andeber = An-D-Eber = An-D-Heber. Deset = D-Eset = D-Jétser-T.

Andeber = An-D-Eber = An-D-Heber.

An was Anan, the eldest son of Chancellor Youya. Chancellor Youya had created the "Danan" flotilla for his children and brothers. Danan or D-Anan means the gate of Anan.

Andeber was home to the "Danan" flotilla.

"D" or daleph means "Gate" or "Port".

Heber was the eldest son of Beriha, 4th and last son of Asher, 2nd son of Jacob and Zilpah.

D-Héber means Port of Héber.

The port of Andeber was home to Heber's flotilla. Heber's flotilla was part of his grandfather Asher's flotilla. Heber's flotilla belonged to the "Aserdan" flotilla.

Deset = D-Eset = D-Jétser-T.

"D" or daleph means "Gate" or "Port".

Jezer was the 3rd son of Naphtali, 2nd son of Jacob and Bilhah. Naphtali was the brother of Dan who had the fleet "Aserdan".

"T" or taw means "Mark" or "Territory".

D-Jétser-T means Territory of Jétser, it is the equivalent of a Peninsula.

Andeber Deset contained the flotillas of An, Heber, and Jezer.

For An, it was the "Danan" flotilla. For
Heber, it was the "Aserdan" flotilla.
For Jezer, it was his uncle Dan's "Aserdan" flotilla.

Andeber Deset housed two flotillas: "Danan" and "Aserdan".

9. Angari (Danan, Thure-sa, Akoua-sa).

Angari = Anga-Eri = Anga-Eri.

Anga was the African name of Job. Job's eldest son was Zanga or Z-Anga which means "descendant of Anga". When we speak of Anga, we are referring to Job's African grandchildren. His seven sons had several wives and concubines from the Black Continent. The term "Mizangazanga" or "Mi-Janga-Janga" means "a person who commits adultery with all his might". Job's males had many descendants throughout the Black Continent. The Patriarch Job had gathered his African descendants in Madagascar in the "Mahajanga" Province. More easily, the other African descendants of Job's males had founded African cities which bear Job's African name "Anga". Katanga, Tanganyika, etc.

Eri was the 5th son of Gad. The Danan flotilla was also led by Gad.
Eri's flotilla was part of the "Danan" flotilla.

The "Anga" flotilla were the "Thure-sa" and the "Akoua-sa". "Thure-sa" means Thure and son.

"Akoua-sa" means Akoua and son.

The port of Angari belonged to three flotillas: "Danan", "Thure-sa" and "Akouasa".

10. Angarosh (Danan, Thure-sa, Akoua-sa).

Angarosh = Anga-Rosh.

Anga was the African name of the Patriarch Job. Job's male children had many wives and concubines from the Black Continent. The word "Mizangazanga" is synonymous with "person with many concubines." Job's African descendants had two flotillas: the "Thure-sa" flotilla and the "Akoua-sa" flotilla.

Rosh was the 7th son of Benjamin, last son of Jacob and Rachel. Benjamin was the younger brother of Chancellor Yuya. The Rosh flotilla was part of the "Danan" flotilla. The commander of the Anan flotilla was Gad in Anan's absence. Angarosh was the port of three flotillas: "Thure-sa", "Akoua-sa" and "Danan".

11. An Numan (Danan).

An = Anan, Numan = Naaman

An was the eldest son of Chancellor Youya, alias Joseph of the Bible. Anan's flotilla was "Danan".

Numan = Naaman.

Naaman was the 5th son of Benjamin, last son of Jacob and Rachel. Benjamin was the younger brother of Chancellor Yuya. Anan and Naaman were cousins. The Numan flotilla was part of the Danan flotilla.

An Numan port was the port of the "Danan" flotilla.

12. Arduan (Danan).

Arduan = Ard-An.

Ard was the last and 10th son of Benjamin. Ard and Anan were cousins. Ard's flotilla was part of Danan's flotilla.

An, alias Anan, alias Manasseh and Ard were cousins. The Chancellor **Youssef-Ya**Yahweh (Yuya) and Joseph of the Bible were the same person. When Yusuf became Chancellor of Egypt, he should have borne one or two names of God, he had borne the name Yahweh and he became **Youssef-Yahvé** or Youya. For example, Paramessou or Messou had taken the name of "Ra-Messou" or "Ramsès" when he became the first Pharaoh of the 19th Dynasty of the Pharaohs. The flotilla of Anan was "Danan".

Arduan Port was the port of the "Danan" flotilla.

13. Argat (Danan).

Argat = Are-Gad = Are (eli)-Gad.

Areéli was the last and 7th sons of Gad. The fleets of the children of Gad flew the flag "Danan."

Gad was one of the Admirals of the "Danan" flotilla.

The port of Argat belonged to the "Danan" flotilla.

14. Arkô (Danan, Rouka).

Arkô = Are-Ku = Are (eli) -Ku

Areéli was the last and 7th son of Gad. The Danan flotilla was jointly led by Anan Manasseh and Gad. The Areeli flotilla was under the flag of the "Danan".

Ku was the name of the father of the Ruka. The "Ruka" thalassocracy had existed since the time of Pharaoh Senusret. The founding father was Kukun. The "Ku" flotilla was under the "Ruka" flag.

The port of Arkô belonged to two flotillas: "Danan" and "Rouka".

15. Artanasu (Danan, Washshu).

Artanasu = Ard-An-Hazo.

Ard was the last and 10th son of Benjamin, brother of Chancellor Youya, alias Joseph of the Bible. Youya was the abbreviation of **Youssef-Ya** Benjamin's children flew the "Danan" flag.

An, alias Manasseh, was the eldest son of Chancellor Yuya. An was Anan. An was also Manasseh. Anan was the Admiral of the "Danan" or "D-Anan" flotilla, which means "Gate of Anan."

Ard and An were cousins.

Hazo was the 5th son of Nahor and Milcah. Nahor was Abraham's older brother.

Hazo was the King who founded the Kingdom of Amurru. Amurru and Mitanni were two neighboring Kingdoms. Mitanni was the work of Terah and his two sons Nahor and Abraham. Mitanni and Padan Aram of the Bible are the same. The "Hazo" flotilla flew the flag of Mitanni "Washshu". The capital of Mitanni was "Washshu-Kanni".

The port of Artanasu was for two flotillas: "Danan" and "Washshu".

16. Artimiri (Danan, Washshu).

Artimiri = Ard-IMiri = Ard-Amourrou.

Ard was the last and 10th son of Benjamin, last son of Jacob and Rachel.

Benjamin's mother was a Princess of Amurru and Mitanni. Ard and King Anan of Danan were cousins. Ard's flotilla was part of the "Danan" flotilla.

Hazo, the 5th son of Nahor had founded the Amurru Kingdom. The two Kingdoms Amurru and Mitanni were neighbors. Mitanni had been founded by Hazo's father and by Abraham. Pharaoh Amenhotep III and Queen Tiye had maintained very good relations with the Sovereigns of Amurru. Amenhotep III was the son of the Mitannian Princess Moutemouia. Tiye was the eldest daughter of Chancellor Yusuf-Yahweh (Youya), Prince of Mitanni. The "Amurru" flotilla was part of the "Washshu" flotilla. The capital of Mitanni was "Washshu-Kanni".

The port of Artimiri belonged to two flotillas: "Danan" and "Washshu".

17. Artul (Danan, Issachar-sa).

Artul = Are-Tul = Are (eli)-Thola.

Areéli was the last and 7th son of Gad, eldest son of Jacob and Zilpah. The "Danan" flotilla belonged to Anan and Gad. Anan was the eldest son of the Chancellor **Youssef-Yahvé** (Youya) which bore the name of its God Yahweh. The fleets of the sons of Gad were part of the "Danan" flotilla.

Thola was the eldest son of Issachar, 5th son of Jacob and Leah. Thola was the Admiral of the "Issachar-sa" flotilla, which means "Issachar and sons." The suffix "Sa" means "offspring or sons." Initially, the "Issachar" flotilla was part of the "Danan" flotilla. Later, the children of Issachar founded their own flotilla, which bore the name "Issachar-sa."

The port of Artul belonged to two flotillas: "Danan" and "Issachar-sa".

18. Ashgan (Danan).

Ashgan = Ash-Ga-An = Ashbel-Gad-An.

Ashbel was the 3rd son of Benjamin. Benjamin and the Chancellor of Egypt who bore the name of the God of Jacob were brothers. **Youssef-YaHvé** (Youya) was the Chancellor of three successive Pharaohs: Amenhotep II, Thutmose IV and Amenhotep III. The flotillas of the children of Benjamin were part of the "Danan" or "D-Anan" flotilla which means "Gate of Anan". Anan was Manasseh the eldest son of Youssef, Egyptian Chancellor of Mitannian origin. The "Ashbel" flotilla was part of the "Danan" flotilla.

Gad was the eldest son of the couple Zilpah-Jacob. All of Gad's children had flotillas that flew the flag "Danan". Gad and Anan were the two admirals of the "Danan" flotilla.

An was Anan, he was the Chancellor's eldest son **Youssef-YaHvé** (Youya). Anan was the brother of Queen Tiye, the wife of Pharaoh Amenhotep III. Tiye was 11 years old when she became Queen of Egypt. Amenhotep III was 12 years old when he became Pharaoh of Egypt. Amenhotep III was the nephew of the Chancellor **Youssef-YaHvé** (Yuyah). The chancellor became "Father of Pharaoh." The chancellor had full power to create flotillas for his brothers and sons. The "Aserdan" flotilla was created for the two brothers Asher and Dan. Asher and Joseph were born in the same year to two different mothers. They grew up together.

Ashgan port belonged to the "Danan" flotilla.

19. Askut (Danan, Rouka).

Askut = Ash-Ku-T = Ashbel-Kukun-T.

Ash was Ashbel on the 3rd son of Benjamin. Ashbel was the Chancellor's nephew **Youssef-YaHvé** (Youya). The "Danan" or "D-Anan" flotilla was created by Youya for his eldest son Anan and his brother Benjamin among others. The "Ashbel" flotilla flew the "Danan" flag.

Kukun was the father of the Ruka. The "Ruka" thalassocracies were the first known thalassocracy in the Mediterranean Sea since the time of Pharaoh Senuwret. The Ruka were based in Byblos. The "Ku" or "Kukun" flotilla belonged to the "Ruka" flotilla.

"T" or taw means "Mark" or "Territory". As-Ku-T means Territory of the Rouka and the Ashbel. Two fleets used this land: "Danan" and "Rouka".

20. Badin (Danan).

Badin or "Ba-Dina".

"Ba" means "House" or "Household." Dinah was the only daughter of Jacob and Leah. Dinah, alias Mutemouia, became the concubine of the future Thutmose IV. Their eldest son was Pharaoh Amenhotep III. Chancellor Yuya, alias Joseph of the Bible, arranged the union of Dinah, his half-sister, and the future Thutmose IV as soon as he was appointed Chancellor of Pharaoh Amenhotep II. Dinah was the aunt of Anan, alias Manasseh.

At eleven years old, Dinah was pregnant by Prince Shechem, son of King Hamor. To atone for the affront, Simeon and Levi, Dinah's two brothers, had assassinated the Prince and King of the Hivites. Following this terrible tragedy, Dinah and Rachel were exfiltrated by the Mitannians to their homeland. In the Kingdom of Mitanni, Dinah gave birth to a son named "Hevi" in memory of the child's father. The Princes of Amurru took this child under their guardianship. Fifteen years later, Dinah Mutemouia became a concubine of the future Pharaoh Thutmose IV. The future Amenhotep III was born from this union. Hevi and Amenhotep III were half-brothers. Badin, which means "the Household of Dinah," belonged to "Hevi and his descendants." Hevi was Anan's cousin. The "Badin" flotilla was part of the "Danan" flotilla. The port "Badin" belonged to the "Danan" flotilla.

21. Badri (Washshu).

Badri = Ba-Idri = Ba-Idrimi.

"Ba" means "Household"

Idrimi was King of one of the provinces of Mitanni. Idrimi was descended from Nahor, Abraham's brother. Ba-Idrimi means "the Household of Idrimi."

Washshu-Kanni was the capital of Mitanni. The Idrimi flotilla was part of the Washshu.

Badri Port belonged to the 'Washshu' flotilla.

22. Bartul = B-Are-Thola = B-Are (eli)-Thola.

B-Areéli-Thola.

"B" means "House" or "Household".

Areéli was the last and 7th son of Gad, eldest son of Jacob and Zilpah. Gad was one of the Admirals of the "Danan" flotilla. Chancellor Yusuf-Yahweh (Yuja) had created two flotillas for his sons and for his brothers. The "Aserdan" flotilla for his two half-brothers Asher and Dan. Asher was the son of the couple Zilpah-Jacob. Dan was the son of the couple Bilah-Jacob. The "Danan" flotilla for his son Anan and his other brothers Gad,

Issachar, Naphtali, and Benjamin. Gad was the Commander of the Danan flotilla. Areeli's flotilla flew the "Danan" flag.

Thola was the eldest son of Issachar. Issachar was the 5thth son of the couple Leah-Jacob. Thola had created the own flotilla of the children of Issachar. The suffix "sa" means son or descendant. The flotilla "Issachar-sa" or "Issachar-son" belonged to the descendants of Issachar.

Bartul Island was for two flotillas: "Danan" and "Issachar-sa".

23. Bilha (Aserdan).

Bilhah, Jacob's concubine, was the mother of the two brothers Dan and Naphtali. Chancellor Yusuf Yahweh (Yuja) had created the "Aserdan" flotilla for the children of Zilpah and Bilhah. Asher and Gad were the two sons of Zilpah and Jacob. Dan and Naphtali were the two sons of Bilpah and Jacob. The two sisters Zilpah and Bilhah were the two daughters of Rutheus, one of Uz's sons. Job the Patriarch and Rutheus, the father of Zilpah and Bilhah, were descended from Uz, the eldest son of Nahor. Zilpah and Bilhah were not at all "slaves" in the modern sense of the term. Zilpah and Bilhah were "Ladies of Companionship" or "Mistresses of a Household" in the modern sense of the term. Leah and Rachel were two Mitannian Princesses, daughters and granddaughters of the Kings of Mitanni (Paddan Aram of the Bible).

All the descendants of Dan and Naphtali had the land of Bilhah as their port. The fleet of Asherdan set sail from Bilhah.

24. Bodi (Danan).

Bodi = Bou-Dina = Moutemnbou-Dina.

Moutemnbou, alias Bou or Bao was the 3th daughter of Chancellor Youya and his wife Touya. Moutemnbou was the wife of General Nakhtmin. The Chancellor **Youssef-YaHvé** (Youya), the father of Queen Tiya and uncle of Pharaoh Amenhotep III was the most powerful man in Egypt when his nephew and eldest daughter became Pharaoh and Queen respectively at the age of 12 and 11. **Youssef-Yahvé** (Youya) became during his lifetime "Father" and "Tutor" of Egypt. The Chancellor **Youssef-YaHe** had acquired islands and territories for his close relatives across the Red Sea and all of Black Africa. Bou sa 3th daughter had acquired Bodi in the company of Dina, the half-sister of **Youssef-Yahvé**.

Dina, alias Moutemouia, was the only daughter of Jacob and Leah. Dina was Bou's aunt. Bodi was an island that belonged to both women. Bou was Anan's sister, Dina was Anan's aunt, and Bodi Island was used for the "Danan flotilla."

25. Dahul Bahut (Danan).

Dahul Bahut = Da-Hul Ba-Houy-T = Da-Holi Ba-Houy-T.

Da or daleph means Gate or Port. Holi was the mother of Chancellor Youya, alias Joseph. Holy and Rachel, alias Rahely were one and the same person. Dahul means "Port of Holi or Hely". Job the Patriarch married "Hely" as his second wife. Dahul was the land of the Chancellor's same for the flotilla "Danan". Hely was the grandmother of Anan. Hely was also the mother of Hennouttaoui, the wife of Menna.

Ba means "House" or "Household". Houy was the Viceroy Architect, son-in-law of Chancellor Youya by his 2th daughter of Taemouadjesy. Along with Imhotep, Huy, known as Amenhotep, son of Hapu, were the two greatest scholars of ancient Egypt. Chancellor Youya was the Lord of Hapu. Huy, the son-in-law of Chancellor Youssef-Yahweh (Youya), became the son of Hapu.

Ba-Houy means "Household of Houy." Pajer and Tsiri were the two sons of the Taemouadjesy-Houy couple. Ba-Houy means "the two brothers Pajer and Tsiri and their descendants."

T ou taw means Mark or Territory.

"Da-Holi Ba-Houy-T" means "Port of Holi having Houy and his descendants as heir." Houy was Anan's brother-in-law.

Dahul Bahut was a port for the "Danan" flotilla.

26. Darraka or Derraka (Danan, Rouka).

Darraka = D-Eri-Rouka.

"D" or daleph means "Gate" or "Port."

Eri was the 5th son of Gad, eldest son of Jacob and Zilpah. Gad was the Commander of the Danan fleets.

The Chancellor **Youssef-YaHvé** (Youya) had created two flotillas for his children and for his brothers when he became "Father of Pharaoh". The "Ruka" thalassocracy had formed the Chancellor's family. At 12 years old, Amenhotep III, the Chancellor's nephew, became Pharaoh of Egypt. At 11 years old, Tiya, the Chancellor's eldest daughter, became Queen of Egypt. The Chancellor **Youssef-YaYahweh** (Yuya) and his wife Touya became the most powerful couple in Egypt. The Chancellor's children and nephews from his 11 brothers had been initiated in the art of deep-sea navigation by the Ruka. Yahweh was the only Chancellor of Egypt who bore the name of his god Yahweh as soon as he became Chancellor of Egypt.

The children of Asher and Dan had a flotilla called "Aserdan." The children of Joseph-Yahweh and the children of his other brothers had created the flotilla flying the flag "Danan."

Derraka belonged to two flotillas: "Danan" and "Rouka".

27. Dehil (Danan, Rouka, Washshu, Thure-sa and Akoua-sa).

Dehil = De-Hely = D-Holy.

"D" means Port or Gate.

De-Hely means "Port or Gate of Hely".

Rachel or Rahely was the name of the Chancellor's mother **Youssef-YaHveh** (Youya) when she was still with Jacob. After the tragic event of the killing of Prince Shechem and King Hamor, the Sovereign of the Kingdom of the Hivites, Dina and Rahely had been exfiltrated to Mitanni via Amurru. Rahely's parents were the Masters of the Kingdom of Mitanni. Rahely changed her name and became Hely or Holy. Patriarch Job married her second time. Pharaoh Amenhotep II, who gave Joseph the key to Egypt, was close to Patriarch Job. High Priest Potiphara, who became Joseph's father-in-law, and High Priest Job knew each other. Amenhotep II discovered that young Youssef was a Prince from Amurru and Mitanni. Hely had found his eldest son. Hely had worked behind the scenes so that his protégé "Dina" could become a "concubine" of the future Thutmose IV.

Dehil belonged to the children of Hely. The children of Hely comprised two clans: the Jacob clan and the Job clan. Dehil was a port for all the descendants of Hely. The descendants of Joseph and Benjamin had the "Danan" flotilla. Kakaia the 5th and last daughter of Chancellor Youya had married Koto, Prince of the Rouka. Hely's granddaughter had the "Rouka" flotilla. The African descendants (Akouasa) of the seven sons of the Job-Hely couple were part of it. The Egyptian descendants of Minister Menna (Thure-fils) were part of it. The Mitannian descendants of the Job-Hely couple (Washshu) were also part of it.

Dehil belonged to five flotillas: Danan, Rouka, Washshu, Thure-sa and Akoua-sa.

28. Doli (Danan, Rouka, Washshu, Thure-sa, Akoua-sa).

Doli = D-Oli = D-Holi = D-Hely.

"D" means Port or Gate.

D-Hely means "Port or Gate of Hely".

Rachel or Rahely was the name of the Chancellor's mother **Youssef-YaHveh** (Youya) when she was still with Jacob. After the tragic event of the killing of Prince Shechem and King Hamor, the Sovereign of the Kingdom of the Hivites, Dina and Rahely had been exfiltrated to Mitanni via Amurru. Rahely's parents were the Masters of the Kingdom of Mitanni. Rahely changed her name and became Hely or Holy. Patriarch Job married her second time. Pharaoh Amenhotep II, who gave Joseph the key to Egypt, was close to Patriarch Job. High Priest Potiphara, who became Joseph's father-in-law, and High Priest Job knew each other. Amenhotep II discovered that young Youssef was a Prince from Amurru and Mitanni. Hely had found his eldest son. Hely had worked behind the scenes so that his protégé "Dina" could become a "concubine" of the future Thutmose IV.

Dehil belonged to the children of Hely. The children of Hely comprised two clans: the Jacob clan and the Job clan. Dehil was a port for all the descendants of Hely. The descendants of Joseph and Benjamin had the "Danan" flotilla. Kakaia the 5th and last daughter of Chancellor Youya had married Koto, Prince of the Rouka. Hely's granddaughter had the "Rouka" flotilla. The African descendants (Akouasa) of the seven sons of the Job-Hely couple were part of it. The Egyptian descendants of Minister Menna (Thure-fils) were part of it. The Mitannian descendants of the Job-Hely couple (Washshu) were also part of it.

Dehil belonged to five flotillas: Danan, Rouka, Washshu, Thure-sa and Akoua-sa.

29. Dongola (Thure-sa, Akoua-sa).

Dongola = D-Ongola = D-Anga-Ola = D-Anga-Hely "D" or daleph means "Door" or "Port". D-Anga-Hely means Port or Door of the couple Anga-Hely.

Anga was the African name of Job. Job's eldest son was Zanga or Z-Anga which means "descendant of Anga". When we also speak of Anga, it concerns Job's African grandchildren. His seven sons had several wives and concubines from the Black Continent. The term "Mizangazanga" or "Mi-Janga-Janga" means "a person who commits adultery with all his might". Job's males had many descendants throughout the Black Continent. The Patriarch Job had gathered some of his African descendants in Madagascar in the "Mahajanga" Province. The other African descendants of Job's males had founded African cities which bear the African name "Anga" or "Ongo" of Job. Katanga, Tanganyika, Congo, Bongo, etc.

Since the time of Pharaoh Sesostris, the Pharaohs' Canal could be directly connected to the Mediterranean Sea from the Red Sea. The African descendants of the Anga-Hely couple used the Dongola port on the Red Sea to connect the Mediterranean Sea from the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean.

When we speak of Anga instead of Job, it was Job in Black Africa. The port of Dongola belonged to the African descendants of the Anga-Hely couple. These were the "Thure-sa" and "Akoua-sa" flotillas.

30. El Uelo (Danan, Washshu).

El Uelo = Ely-(Beth) Uelo = Hely-Bethuel.

Rachel or Rahely was the name of the Chancellor's mother **Youssef-Ya**Hveh (Yuya) when she was still with Jacob. After the tragic event of the killing of Prince Shechem and King Hamor the Sovereign of the Kingdom of the Hivites, Dinah and Rahely had been exfiltrated to Mitanni via the Amurru. Rahely's parents were the Masters of the Kingdom of Mitanni. Rahely changed her name and became Hely or Holy. Patriarch Job married her second time. Pharaoh Amenhotep II who

gave Joseph the key to Egypt was close to the Patriarch Job. The High Priest Potihara who became Joseph's father-in-law and the High Priest Job knew each other. Amenhotep II discovered that young Yusuf was a Prince from Amurru and Mitanni. Hely had found his eldest son. Hely was a Princess of Amurru and Mitanni (Paddan Aram of the Bible).

Rebecca, the wife of Isaac, son of Abraham and Sarah, was Bethuel's sister. Leah and Rachel, Jacob's two wives, were Bethuel's granddaughters. Chancellor Yuya, aka Joseph of the Bible, was Bethuel's great-grandson. Bethuel and his descendants were the rulers of the Kingdom of Mitanni. Leah and Rachel were true princesses of the Kingdom of Mitanni and the Kingdom of Amurru.

Hely-Bethuel belonged to the 12 descendants of Hely (two from Jacob and 10 from Job) and to the Princes of Mitanni.

The "Danan" flotilla belonged to the children of Hely, descended from Jacob.

The "Washshu" flotilla belonged to Mitanni. The capital of Mitanni was "Washshu-Kanni".

The El Uelo Land of the Red Sea was a port of the "Danan" and the "Washshu".

31. Eruya (Danan, Washshu, Thure-sa).

Eruya = E-Ruya = Rouia.

Rouia was one of Anan's granddaughters. Rouia was married to Raya, the commander of the Chariotry of the Chariots driven by one or two horses of the Pharaohs. Mouttouya, one of the daughters of the Rouia-Raya couple, was the wife of Pharaoh Seti I^{er}. Pharaoh Ramses I^{er} was the father of Seti I^{er}. Siatra the wife of Ramses I^{er} was the second daughter of Anan Manasseh.

Abimelchi was the eldest son of Anan. Abimelchi died young, leaving two orphans: Ruia and Melchi. Anan Manasseh had two sons and two daughters born in Egypt. Anan's wife from his first marriage was one of the granddaughters of the couple Job-Hely. Abimelchi and Machir were the two males. Amenia and Siatra were the two females.

Anan's wife was one of the four daughters of the couple Hennuttawi-Menna. Hennuttawi was Keren of the Bible. She was of legendary beauty that fascinated all of Egypt. Ruia was also one of Menna's granddaughters.

Rouia was a Mitannian-Egyptian mix. The capital of Mitanni was "Washshu-Kanni".

Eruya housed three flotillas: "Danan", "Washshu" and "Thure-sa".

32. Gazerat el Na`em (Danan).

Na`em = Naaman.

The 5th Benjamin's son was Naaman. Anan and Naaman were cousins. Anan was the eldest son of Chancellor Yuya, alias Joseph of the Bible. Gazerat el Na`em was a peninsula belonging to Naaman. All of Benjamin's children had been trained by the Thalassocracy "Rouka" for the high seas voyage. The flotillas of Benjamin's children flew the "Danan" flag.

33. Gazerat Kinoz (Rouka, Washshu).

Kinoz = Kin-Uts.

Kin was the mother of the Rouka. The couple Ku-Kin or Ku-Kin were the parents of the Rouka.

The Thalassocracy "Rouka" was based in Byblos on the Mediterranean Sea. The Rouka could connect the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea through the Pharaohs' Canal.

Uz was the eldest son of Nahor and Milcah. Nahor was Abraham's older brother. Biblical Job was from Uz. Biblical Paddan-Aram and Mitanni are identical; the capital of Mitanni was Washshu-Kanni. Uz's flotilla was Washshu.

Kinoz housed two flotillas: "Rouka" and "Washshu".

34. Gazerat Marnat (Danan).

Marnat = Amarna-T.

Tiyi, the eldest daughter of Chancellor Yuya, had become Queen of Egypt at the age of 11-12 by marrying Pharaoh Amenhotep III aged 12-13. Moutemouia, the half-sister of Chancellor Yuya (Joseph of the Bible), was the mother of Amenhotep III, Thutmose IV was his father. Yuya, alias Joseph of the Bible, had become "Father of Pharaoh": his daughter was Queen and his nephew was the 9th Pharaoh of the 18th Dynasty of the Pharaohs.

The suffix "T" stands for Territory.

Chancellor Youssef-Yahweh (Youya) founded the powerful "Amarna" clan of Egypt. Queen Tiye was among the founders of Amarna. Tiye and Anan were respectively the eldest and eldest of the Youya-Touya couple.

Marnat housed the "Danan" flotilla led by Anan.

35. Sardiya (Danan).

Sardiya = Sa-Ard-Aya.

"Sa" in prefix means eldest son. Ard was the last and 10th son of Benjamin, son of Jacob and Rachel. Benjamin was the younger brother of Joseph from the Bible. Chancellor Yuya was Joseph. All of Benjamin's sons had become Fleet Commanders on the High Seas through the Chancellor **Youssef-Yahvé** (Youya). The flotillas of the children of Benjamin flew the flag "Danan".

Aya was also another name for Ay, the younger son of Chancellor Yuya. Ard and Aya were cousins. The flotilla of the Descendants of Aya flew the flag "Danan".

Sardiya was home to the "Danan" flotilla.

36. Shadenab (Danan).

Shadenab = Sa-Adena-B.

"Sa" in prefix means eldest son. In second marriage, Anan had married Rivo in Madagascar. Adena or Miadana was the younger son of King Anan of Madagascar and Rivo, the daughter of General Arivo or Ribou. 1000 chariots driven by one or two horses were under the command of General Arivo.

"B" as a suffix means the Noble.

Shadenab means the Noble eldest son of Adena. Shadenab sheltered the "Danan" flotilla.

37. Gazerat Wad Basher (Aserdan).

Basher = B-Asher.

The prefix "B" means "House" or "Household".

Asher was the younger son of Jacob and Zilpah.

B-Asher means "the House of Asher." The "Aserdan" flotilla included the flotillas of the children of Zilpah and Bilhah. Asher was Zilpah's second son. Dan was Bilhah's eldest son. Asher and Chancellor Yusuf-Yahweh (Yuya) were born in the same year to two different mothers.

Gazerat Wad Basher was home to the "Aserdan" flotilla.

38. Gebel Alil (Danan).

Gebel = G-Eb-El = G-Oub-Hel = G-Oub-Hely.

The prefix G or gaml means camel or Camel Station.

Ub was the Mitannian name of the Patriarch Job. As a second wife, Ub married Hely, one of the Princesses of the Kingdom of Mitanni. The Ub-Hely couple had three daughters and seven sons. Jemima was the eldest daughter, Jemima was known on the shores of the Red Sea as Umm or mother. The 3th and the couple's last daughter was Hennuttaw, Menna's wife. Hennuttaw was of legendary beauty that fascinated all of Egypt. Queen Nefertiti was the eldest daughter of Ay Ephraim. One of the four daughters of the Hennuttaw-Menna couple was Ay's wife. Anan Manasseh and Ay Ephraim were also grandchildren of Hely.

G-Oub-Hely means "the Station of the Camels of the Oub-Hely or Job-Hely couple. The Camels of the Oub-Hely couple crossed Africa through the Sahel from Eritrea to Senegal.

Sahel or Sa-Hely means the eldest son of Hely. He is Youssef-Yahweh (Youya) the Chancellor of Egypt. Sahel belonged to the Mitannian Prince Youssef-Yahweh who became Chancellor of Egypt.

The camel drivers of the Touya-Youya couple were the Tuaregs. Touya was Youya's Egyptian wife. Tuareg or "Touya-Reg" means Touya's masked men.

Alil = Ala-Hil = Ala-Hely.

Ala or Bela was Benjamin's eldest son. The Hely-Jacob couple had two sons: **You**ssef-**Yahvé** (Youya) and Benjamin. The Bela or Ala flotilla was part of the "Danan" flotilla.

Ala was Hely's first grandson from Benjamin.

Ala-Hely was a port for the "Danan" flotilla.

Gebel Alil was both a Camel Station and a port for the Bela flotilla which was part of the "Danan" flotilla.

39. Genana (Danan)

Genana = G-Anana.

The prefix "G" or gaml means camel or camel station.

Anana was the eldest son of Chancellor Youya, alias Joseph of the Bible. Anan was the Admiral of the "Danan" flotillas. The descendants of the Chancellor's two sons **Youssef- Yahvé** (Youya) were the owners of the "Danan" fleets.

The island of Genana was for the "Danan" flotilla.

40. Gharib (Ribou).

Gharib = G-HaRib = G-Aribou = G-Arivo.

The prefix "G" or gaml means camel or camel station.

In Madagascar, in his second marriage, Anan married Rivo, the daughter of General Arivo or Aribou. From the Anan-Rivo couple were born two sons: Njaka and Miadana. General Arivo was the Commander of the Chariotry of the Chariots driven by one or two horses. General Arivo commanded 1000 chariots with 1 to 3 young "Marry-annu" per chariot. The capital of Madagascar "Antananarivo" or "An-T-Anan-Rivo" means "Territory given by An for his children from Anan and Rivo.

Aribou was King of a Province of Mitanni before emigrating permanently to Madagascar during the great migration of the six Tribes of Jacob to Madagascar. Arivo was one of the ancestors of the "Austronesians". Njaka, the grandson of Arivo and Ard the 10th and last son of Benjamin had founded the city "Djakarta or Njaka-Ard" in the Indonesian islands.

Gharib means "the camel station of Aribou or Arivo".

Gharib was for the "Ribou" or "Rivo" flotilla.

41. Guban (Washshu, Danan).

Guban = G-Ub-An = G-Oub-An.

The prefix "G" or gaml means camel or camel station.

Ub was the Mitannian name of the Patriarch Job. As a second wife, Ub married Hely, one of the Princesses of the Kingdom of Mitanni. The Ub-Hely couple had three daughters and seven sons. Jemima was the eldest daughter, Jemima was known on the shores of the Red Sea as Umm or mother. The 3th and the couple's last daughter was Hennouttaoui, Menna's wife. Hennouttaoui was of legendary beauty that fascinated all of Egypt. Queen Nefertiti was the eldest daughter of Ay Ephraim. Two of the four daughters of the Hennouttaoui-Menna couple had married the two sons of the Chancellor **Youssef-Yahvé** (Yuya). An Manasseh and Aï Ephraim were also grandsons-

children of Hely. But in addition, the children of Anan and Ay were also descendants of Job.

G-Oub-An means "the Station of the Camels of Job and Anan." The camels of the Oub-Hely couple and those of Anan crossed Africa through the Sahel from Eritrea to Senegal.

Sahel or Sa-Hely means the eldest son of Hely. He is **Youssef-Ya**Youya, the Chancellor of Egypt. The Sahel belonged to the Mitannian Prince Youssef-Yahweh, who became Chancellor of Egypt. Sahel was Anan's father.

The camel drivers of the Touya-Youya couple were the Tuaregs. Touya was Youya's Egyptian wife. Tuareg or "Touya-Reg" means Touya's masked men. Anan's mother was Touya.

Guban was a port of two flotillas: "Washshu" and "Danan".

42. **Īntraya Desēt (Danan, Aserdan).**

Īntraya = An-T-Raya.

"T" or taw means "Mark" or "Territory".

Raya was the Commander of the Pharaohs' Charity of the late 18th century. Dynasty of the Pharaohs. Raya was the husband of Ruia, one of the granddaughters of Anan. Ruia was one of the great-granddaughters of Chancellor Youya, alias Joseph of the Bible. Raya and Ruia were the parents of Muttouya, the wife of Seti I^{er}, second Pharaoh of the 19th Dynasty of the Ramesside Pharaohs.

An-T-Raya means "Territory given by An to Raya". The port was for the "Danan" flotilla.

Deset = D-Eset = D-Jétser-T.

The prefix "D" or daleph means "Gate" or "Port".

Jezer was the 3rd son of Naphtali, 2nd son of Jacob and Bilhah.

"T" or taw means "Mark" or "Territory".

D-Jezer-T means "Port Territory of Jezer", it is the equivalent of a Peninsula. Naphtali was the younger brother of Dan. The port was for the "Aserdan" flotilla.

Īntraya Desēt was for two flotillas: "Danan" and "Aserdan".

43. Irs (Danan).

Irs = I-Rosh.

The prefix "I" was the equivalent of the preposition de (du, de la) preceding a family name (nobiliary particle).

The 7th Benjamin's son was Rosh. Irs was of the Nobility descended from Rosh. Rosh and Anan were cousins descended from the couple Rahely-Jacob. All of Benjamin's children had fleets flying the flag "Danan".

Irs Island was for the "Danan" flotilla.

44. Jabal al-Tair (Danan, Washshu).

Jabal = Jab-Al = Job-Ol = Job-Holi = Job-Hely.

Jab was the name given by the inhabitants of the Red Sea to the Patriarch Job. As his second wife, Jab married Al, one of the princesses of the Kingdom of Mitanni. The couple, Jab and Al, had three daughters and seven sons. Umm was the eldest of the three daughters.

Tair = T-air.

The prefix "T" or taw means "Brand" or "Territory".

The word "Air" or "Eir" was an ancient Egyptian word meaning "a bachelor's party before marriage." The word "Air" also means "wedding city." Jabal al-Tair means "the wedding city of the couple Jab-Al or Job-Hely." Joseph and Benjamin's mother had become the wife of "Job the Patriarch." She had finally abandoned the God "Ra" she had previously borne. The three daughters of "Job the Patriarch" in the Bible were half-sisters of Joseph and Benjamin. Job the Patriarch was stepfather to Joseph in the Bible. Rachel was a legendary beauty who fascinated Jacob from the beginning. Joseph and Benjamin were also very handsome.

Job was a Prince of Mitanni. The capital of Mitanni was Washshu-Kanni.

Jabal al-Tair was for two flotillas: "Danan" and "Washshu".

45. Jazirat Abu Shushah (Danan, Aserdan, Issachar-sa, Thure-sa).

Shushah = Shu-Sa.

One of the first Kings who founded the Confederate Kingdom of Mitanni was Shuttarna I. King Shuttarna was also referred to by the prefix "Shu" or "Soa".

The suffix "Shah" or "Sa" means "son or offspring." Shu-Shah means "offspring of Shu."

Abu means "Father" or "Patriarch."

Abu Shushah means "Descendant of Patriarch Shu." The King of Mitanni who named his capital "Washshu-Kanni" was Shuttarna 1^{er}.

Washshu = Iouash-Shu = Yahweh-Shu.

During the Bronze Age, the High Dignitaries of all the Kingdoms bore the name of their God. Sometimes it was the new cities that bore the name of the God of the Kingdom. Paramessu or Para-Messu bore the name of the God "Ra" as soon as he became Pharaoh. He became "Ra-Messu" or "Ra-mses". The Thutmose bore the name of the God "Thout". The Amenophis bore the name of the God "Amon". Youssef bore the name of the God "Yahweh" and became "**Youssef-Ya**" "hvé" or "Youya".

For Paddan Aram of the Bible, Abraham was the Prophet of the God Yahweh. For Mitanni, Shu (Shuttarna) was the Prophet of the God Yahweh. Shu and Abraham were the same person.

The descendants of Patriarch Abraham were, in order of birth, Ishmael, Isaac, Midian, Ishbak, Zimran, Jokshan, Medan, and Shuakh. They were eight Heads of Nations.

Jazirat Abu Shushah was an international port for all the descendants of Abraham. These were the following flotillas: "Danan", "Aserdan", "Issachar-sa", "Thuresa".

46. Jazirat al Fawsht (Washshu).

Fawsht = Fa-Wash-T = Fa-Washshu = Fa-Wash-Shuttarna.

The word "Fa" as a prefix means "younger son".

Washshu-Kanni was the Capital of Mitanni. Shu, aka Shuttarna 1^{er} was its founder. Shuttarna 1^{er} and Abraham were the same person.

The suffix "T" at the end of the word means taw or mark or territory. Isaac was Abraham's second son. Ishmael was Abraham's eldest son. Isaac had two sons, Esau and Jacob.

Fawsht means The territory of Shuttarna's younger son 1^{er}, alias Abraham, this is Isaac.

Jacob's sons had their own flotillas. Fawsht belonged to Isaac's descendants without distinction. The flotillas of Isaac and his sons were part of the "Washshu" flotillas.

Jazirat al Fawsht was for the "Washshu" flotilla.

47. Jazirat Amros (Washshu, Danan).

Amros = Um-Rosh = Um-Rosh = Jemima-Rosh.

Um was Jemima, the eldest daughter of the Prophet "Job." Umm was the mother of the people of the Red Sea. Jemima's fleet flew the flag of "Washshu." Job was a Prince of Mitanni. The capital of Mitanni was Washshu-Kanni.

Rosh was the 7th son of Benjamin, younger son of Jacob and Rachel. Rosh was a nephew of Jemima. Like all the sons of Benjamin. Rosh's flotilla flew the flag "Danan".

Amros was a port for two flotillas: "Washshu" and "Danan".

48. Jazirat Ardayn (Danan).

Ardayn = Ard-Ay-An.

Ard was the last and 10th son of Benjamin, son of Jacob and Rachel. Ard's flotilla was one of the powerful flotillas of the "Danan". Ard had arrived in Indonesia to found the city of "Djakarta" in the company of Njaka, the eldest son of Anan and his second wife Rivo.

Aÿ was the second son of the Chancellor **Youssef-YaHvé** (Youya). Aÿ Ephraim was the 14th Pharaoh of the 18th Dynasty of the Pharaohs. The "Danan" flotilla belonged to the descendants of Chancellor Yuya. The Ay flotilla was part of the "Danan" flotilla.

An was the eldest son of the Touya-Youya couple. An Manassé was one of the Admirals of the "Danan" flotilla.

Jazirat Ardayn was home to the "Danan" flotilla.

49. Jazirat Ruwes (Danan).

Ruwes = Rouia-Sa.

Ruia was one of Anan's granddaughters. Abimelki, the father of Ruia and Melaky, was King of Tyre and died young. Ruia was the wife of Raya, Commander-in-Chief of the Charioteers of the Pharaohs Horemheb and Ramses I.^{er} From the Raya-Rouia couple was born Mouttouya who became the wife of Sêti 1^{er}, second Pharaoh of the Ramesside line. Mouttouya had taken the name of his illustrious great-great-grandmother Touya, the wife of Chancellor Youya.

The suffix "Sh" or "Sa" means "descendant."

Ruwes means "the descendants of Rouia." Anan was Rouia's grandfather.

Ruwes was the port of the "Danan" flotilla.

50. Jazirat Salah ed Din (Danan).

Salah = Sa-Ala-h.

The prefix "Sa" means "the eldest son".

Ala was Béla, Benjamin's eldest son.

Salah means "the eldest son of Bela." Salah refers to one of Benjamin's grandsons. Salah's flotilla was part of the "Danan" flotilla.

Din = Dina.

At eleven years old, Dinah was pregnant by Prince Shechem, son of King Hamor of the Kingdom of the Hivites. To atone for the affront, Simeon and Levi, Dinah's two brothers, had assassinated King Hamor and his son Shechem. Dinah and Rahely had been exfiltrated by the Mitannians via the Amurru for their safety. Dinah was only about ten years old; Rahely, the mother of Joseph and Benjamin, abandoned her two sons for Dinah's sake. In the Kingdom of Mitanni, Dinah's son, Hevi, was born, from Prince Hamor. Princess Rahely's grandfather and father were the sovereigns of Mitanni. They had given Rahely's hand to Job, who married Hely as his second wife. About fifteen years later, Yusuf, Hely's eldest son, became Chancellor of Egypt with the blessing of the Job-Hely couple. Dinah was the Mitannian Princess Moutemouia. When Jacob and 70 of his clan arrived in Egypt, their surprises were beyond all comprehension. Dinah Mutemouiah had become the wife of the Pharaoh.

Thutmose IV who welcomed them. Youssef the son whom Jacob believed dead had become a Chancellor who bore the name of the God Yahweh (**Youssef-Yahvé** = Youya). The future Amenhotep was a grandson of Jacob. On the advice of Chancellor Youya, the port city of Avaris was given to Jacob's clan.

The Dina flotilla was part of the "Danan" flotilla.

Dina's flotilla also had other ports in the Mascarene Islands. Reunion Island belonged to Dina, the ancient name of this island was Dina Morgabin. Mauritius Island also belonged to Dina, the ancient name of this island was Dina Arobi. Rodrigues Island was also part of Dina's assets, its ancient name was Dina Moraze.

Jazirat Salah ed Din housed the "Danan" flotilla.

51. Jazirat Say (Danan).

Say = Sa-Aÿ.

The prefix "Sa" designates the eldest son.

Sa-Ay means the eldest son of Ay. General Ay's eldest son was either Pajer or Nakhtmin. Ay's eldest son was removed from power as soon as his father died. Power passed into the hands of the Job-Hely clan at the expense of the Jacob-Hely clan. Horemheb and Paramessu were both descended from Job's two male sons and princesses of Sudanese and Ethiopian origin. Horemheb's father was Ihosy or IH-Uts. Paramessu's father was Bara-Messu or Bara-M-Uts. Job was descended from Uts, the eldest son of Nahor. One of the Kings of Mitanni, Barattarna by name, was probably Job's father or grandfather. The mixed African-Mitannian children descended from Job's male children are the Bara of Africa. Ay's eldest son disappeared completely from the Royal Court of Egypt as soon as the two Generals Horemheb and Paramessou took over. Note that General Horemheb married in 1^{er} wedding of Amenia, the eldest daughter of Anan Manasseh. General Paramessou married Siatra, the youngest daughter of Anan Manasseh. Ay's eldest son had found refuge in the Jazirat Say, which bears his name. Later, Ay's eldest son received a territory for himself and his family in Madagascar. His territory bore his father's name.

The Aÿ flotilla was part of the "Danan" flotilla.

Jazirat Say was home to the "Danan" flotilla.

52. Jazirat Shirri

Shirri = Tsiry.

The Architect Viceroy of Upper Egypt Houy called Amenhotep son of Hapou and Taemouadjesy, 2th daughter of Chancellor Youya, Lord of Hapu, had two sons. Paser was the eldest, Tsiry was the youngest. Huy was one of the greatest scholars of Antiquity. Huy had invented the recomposed stones that were used in the construction of the Pyramids and Palaces. The ancestor of concrete was the recomposed stones of Viceroy Huy.

Tsiry's flotilla was part of the "Danan" flotilla. Tsiry was one of Anan Manasseh's nephews.

Shirri housed the "Danan" flotilla.

53. Jazirat Tomani (Danan, Thure-sa, Washshu).

Tomani = Touya-Mane.

Tuya was Mane's mother. Anan's Mitannian name was Mane. Anan's Jewish name was Manasseh.

Touya-Mane means Touya the Egyptian and her Jewish son Mane.

Jazirat Tomani housed the Egyptian and Mitannian flotillas. These were the following flotillas: "Thure-sa", "Washshu" and "Danan".

54. Jazirat `Uthman Ramiz (Danan, Washshu, Thure-sa).

Uthman = Uts-Mane.

Uz was the firstborn of Nahor and Milcah. Uz was the homeland of the biblical "elder Job." Nahor was Abraham's older brother. The capital of Uz was Washshu-Kanni.

The Uts flotilla was part of the "Washshu" flotilla.

Mane was the Mitannian name for Anan. Anan Mane was the eldest son of the Mitannian Prince **Youssef-Yahvé** (Youya). Mane had married one of the daughters of the Hennouttaoui-Menna couple. Hennouttaoui was the 3th Job's daughter. Mane's children were Egyptians, Mitanni, and Jews. The "Thure-sa" flotilla belonged to the Menna family.

The Mane flotilla was the "Danan" flotilla.

Uts-Mane means Job and Mane.

Ramiz = Ramessou = Ramses.

General Pharaoh Paramessou was the husband of Tia-Sitré, the second daughter of Anan. The Paramessou-Tia-Sitré family had already obtained Uthman Ramiz from Anan before General Paramessou became the 1^{er} Pharaoh of the Ramessides.

Ramiz's flotilla was part of Job's flotilla and Anan's flotilla. Paramessou was the son of Para M-Uts, one of Job's sons. This was the "Washshu" flotilla of the Mitanni and "Danan" of Joseph's relatives.

Uthman Ramiz is a port for the following flotillas: "Danan", "Washshu" and "Thure-sa".

55. Kaiya (Rouka).

Kaiya = Kakaiya.

Kakaïa was the 5th and the last daughter of the couple Youya – Touya. She was the wife of "Koto", a Prince of the Rouka Thalassocracy. The Koto-Kakaïa couple had founded the Japanese city "Kyoto".

The Kakaïa flotilla was part of the "Rouka" flotilla.

56. Krombus (Danan, Washshu).

Krombus = Ka-Romba-Sh.

The prefix "Ka" means younger son.

Romba was a Prince of Upper Egypt, more precisely of South Sudan.

The suffix "Sh" means son in the sense of descent.

Ka-Romba-Sh means "the descendants of Rumba's younger son."

A town called Rumbek is the capital of Lakes State in South Sudan. Ka-Romba and Rombe-ka are identical and mean Romba's second son. Romba's father was Pharaoh-General Horemheb. The correct pronunciation is Horombe or Horomba. General Horemheb was the husband of Amenias, the eldest daughter of Anan, Viceroy of Upper Egypt. Amenias and Horemheb had at least two known sons. The two sons were twins, Isalo mainty and Isalo fotsy were their

names. Isalo mainty was black and his hair was straight. Isalo fotsy was fair-skinned and his hair was wavy. The word Isalo comes from I-Uts-Alo.

General Romba's children had left Egypt as soon as he married Mutnodjemet at his coronation as 15th Pharaoh of the 18th Dynasty of the Pharaohs.

Krombus was the grandson of Anan. The "Danan" flotilla was moored at Krombus. Krombus was the grandson of the couple Job-Hely. The "Washshu" flotilla was also moored at Krombus.

57. Kulb (Rouka).

Kulb = Kulun-Bo = Ku-Lun-Bo.

Kulun-Bo was part of the 15th Ethiopian province conquered by Thutmose III.

Kulun-Bo was an ancient city specializing in the manufacture of large, two-masted ships with outriggers for travel on the high seas.

Ku was the father of the Rouka. Kin or Kun was the mother of the Rouka. The Ryukyu Islands of southern Japan were part of the Rouka.

Kulb Island was used by the "Rouka" flotilla.

58. Kulud (Danan, Rouka).

Kulud = Ku-Lud = Ku-Rudi = Ku-Roudi = Ku-Arodi.

Ku was the father of the Rouka. Kin or Kun was the mother of the Rouka. The Ryukyu Islands of southern Japan were part of the Rouka.

Kulud belonged to the Rouka. The "Rouka" flotilla was setting sail from Kulud.

Arodi was the 6th son of Gad. The family of the Rouka's mother could not pronounce the "R" correctly, and the "R" became "L". Some Chinese say Lao instead of Rao, Loo-choo instead of Ruuchu and Loud instead of Roud or Rodi.

Ku-Arodi also belonged to Arodi. All the flotillas of the children of Gad were part of the "Danan" flotilla.

Kulud, Ku-Arodi was an island belonging to both the "Rouka" flotilla and the "Danan" flotilla.

59. Kulumbali (Danan, Washshu, Rouka).

Kulumbali = Ku-Lumba-Li = Ku-Rumba-Holi = Ku-Romba-Hely.

Ku was the father of the Rouka. Kin or Kun was the mother of the Rouka. The Ryukyu Islands of southern Japan were part of the Rouka.

Kulumbali served for the "Rouka" flotilla.

The Kin family, the matriarchal origin of the Rouka, could not pronounce the "R" correctly. The "L" replaced it, so Rumba became Lumba, Roukou became Loukou.

Rumba was General Pharaoh Horemheb. Horemheb was the husband of Ameniah, Anan's eldest daughter.

Kulumbali served for the "Danan" flotilla.

Horemheb was the grandson of Job-Hely. Horemheb's mother was of Sudanese origin. Horemheb was the son of Ihosy or IH-Uts, one of Job-Hely's seven sons. Washshu-Kanni was the capital of Mitanni.

Kulumbali served for the "Washshu" flotilla.

Kulumbali served for both the "Danan" and "Washshu" flotillas.

Hely was the wife of Job from the Bible. Princess Hely was of Mitannian origin. Hely was from the capital Washshu-Kanni.

Kulumbali served for the "Washshu" flotilla.

Kulumbali served for three flotillas: "Rouka", "Danan" and "Washshu".

60. Kutamah (Danan, Rouka).

Kutamah = Ku-Touya-Ma-Youya.

Ku was the father of the Roukou, alias Rouka, alias Raou-Kou. Raou-Kou means "Sun of Kou" or "Eldest son of Ku".

Koto, the Prince of the Rouka, had married Kakaïa on the 5th and last child of the Touya-Youya couple.

Touya-Ma-Youya.

Touya was the Egyptian wife of the Mitannian Prince Youssef. Ma, alias Mane, was the eldest son of the Touya-Youya couple.

Youya was the Mitannian who bore the name of his God Yahweh as soon as he was appointed Chancellor of Egypt. **Youssef-YaHvé** was Youya's full name. The Touya-Youya couple had two sons and five daughters. Anan and Aÿ were the two sons. In order of birth, the five daughters were Tiyi, Taemouadjesy, Moutemnbou, Touiou, and Kakaïa.

Ku-Touya-Ma-Youya means "Land of alliance between the two families of Ku and the Youya-Touya spouses. The land belonged to Rouka and Danan.

Two flotillas set sail from Kutumah: the "Rouka" flotilla and the "Danan" flotilla.

61. Lakadawia (Danan, Rouka).

Lakadawia = Laka-Da-Youya = Roko-D-Youya = Roukou-D-Youya.

Laka = Raka = Roukou

Ku was the father of the Roukou, alias Rouka, alias Raou-Kou. Raou-Kou means "Sun of Kou" or "Eldest son of Ku".

Kin or Kun was the mother of the Rouka. The Ryukyu Islands of southern Japan were part of the Rouka.

The Kin family, the matriarchal family of Rouka, spelled the "R" as an "L". For comparison, ask a native of China to pronounce the word "Roukou", and they will say "Loukou". Laka or Loko is synonymous with Roukou.

Lakadawia served in the "Rouka" flotilla.

The letter "D" or daleth means "Gate" or "Port."

Youya was the name of Chancellor Youya, father-in-law of Pharaoh Amenhotep III. It was Chancellor Youya who had commissioned the Rouka to acquire the Great Island of Madagascar. It was Chancellor Youya who had enabled his brothers' children to acquire the knowledge of high-seas navigation. Chancellor Youya had succeeded in convincing the Rouka to train the Chancellor's sons and nephews in the manufacture of ships for other seas.

Dawia or D-Youya means the gate or Port of Youya.

Lakadawia served for the "Danan" flotilla.

Lakadawia means Port of Rouka and Youya.

Lakadawia belonged to the "Rouka" and "Danan" flotillas.

62. Loka (Rouka).

Loka = Roka.

Ku was the father of the Roukou, alias Rouka, alias Raou-Kou. Raou-Kou means "Sun of Kou" or "Eldest son of Ku".

Kin or Kun was the mother of the Rouka. The Ryukyu Islands of southern Japan were part of the Rouka.

Kin was Rouka's mother. Kin's matriarchal family spelled the "R" as an "L." Thus, Rouka became Louka, Bao Rao became Bao Lao. Loka, aka Rouka, was a Rouka port.

Loka served for the "Rouka" flotilla.

63. Magassir (Danan, Issachar-sa, Aserdan).

Magassir = Ma-Ga-Is-Asir = Mane-Gad-Issachar-Asher.

The 7 Tribes of Manasseh, Issachar, Dan, Asher, Naphtali, Gad and Benjamin had left Egypt permanently upon the advent of the Monotheistic King of the Sun God Aten. These 7 Tribes did not want to worship a God represented by a creature. The 10th Pharaoh of the 18th Dynasty was Amenhotep IV, alias Akhenaten. The wife of Amenhotep IV was Nefertiti, the eldest daughter of General Aÿ, alias Ephraim, the youngest son of Chancellor Youya. These 7 Tribes had taken as a "principle" to use "abbreviated names" for the naming of their new land. Thus Madagascar was the association of the four Patriarchs Ma-Da-Ga-Issachar or Mane-Dan-Gad-Issachar. The same for Mogadishu or Magadissa or Ma-Ga-Da-Issachar which was the association of the four Patriarchs Mane-Gad-Dan-Issachar. The same principle was respected by the females of Chancellor Youya, thus Djibouti or Dje-Bou-Toui was for the association of the three sisters Taemouadjesy-Moutemnebou-Touiou. Dje, Bou and Toui were respectively the 3th, the 4th and the last and 5th daughters of the Touya-Touya couple.

Magassir, alias Mane-Gad-Issachar-Asher was home to the "Danan", "Issacharsa" and "Aserdan" flotillas.

64. Makuk (Danan, Rouka).

Ma-Kuk = Mane-Kukin.

Mane was another name for Anan, the eldest son of Chancellor Youya, alias Joseph of the Bible.

Ku-Kin were the parents of the Ruka, the Ruka claimed to be sons of Ku-Kin since 1800 BC. Mane-Kukin derived from the agreement between the Youya family and the Kukin family for the acquisition of new islands around the world. Youya had commissioned the Thalassocracy Ruka, the Emperor of the Oceans, for this oceanic Odyssey with funds allocated by Job, the richest man of Antiquity. Job had married as his second wife the mother of Joseph and Benjamin.

Makuk was for the two flotillas "Danan" and "Rouka".

65. Mari (Washshu, Ribou).

Mari was the capital of Naharina, one of the provinces of the Confederate Kingdom of Mitanni. Naharina = Nahor-An = Nahoran. Like all Semites, the land acquired by the Patriarch was always referred to by the "suffix" An the God of Shem. Thus, Iran for Ir, Pakistan for Pakist, Yerevan for Erev. Nahor was Abraham's elder brother. Paddan-Aram of the Bible and Mitanni are identical. Naharina belonged to Nahor.

The Capital of Mitanni was Washshu-Kanni or Washshu-Ka-An.

Washshu-Ka-An = Yashu-Shu-Ka-An = Yahweh-Shu-Ka-An. The compound word Yahweh-Shu-Ka-An means the second son of An (Ka-An) of the God Yahweh of Shu. This was Abraham, second son of Terakh, son of An. Washshu-Kanni belonged to Abraham.

Shu was the abbreviation of Shuttarna 1^{er}. Shuttarna = Shu-T-Tara-An. The letter "T" or taw means "Mark" or "Territory". Tara and Tera and Terakh are synonymous, it is the name of the father of Nahor, Abraham and Lot. An at the end of the name was the name of the unique God of Shem, one of the three sons of the Patriarch Noah. Shu-T-Tara-An means "Territory of Shu, son of Terakh, son of the God An". Abraham and Shuttarna 1^{er} were one.

Mari-na or Mari-An was the homeland of the Malagasy "Meri" or "Merina". They were the Military Aristocracy who drove the horse-drawn chariots, the new weapons of war used by the Hyksos to take over Egypt.

Marry-annu were the ancestors of the Marry-na or Merina. The Marry-annu were under the command of General Arivo or Ribou. General Arivo commanded 1000 chariots driven by one or two warriors each. In Madagascar, as a second wife, Anan married Rivo, the daughter of General Arivo. Two sons were born from this union: Njaka and Miadana. On the highlands of Antananarivo is the residence of Anan and his two sons, Manjakamiadana or Mane-Njaka-Miadana is the name of this Royal Residence to this day.

The Ruka with swords used horses in land battles. The Ruka were the ancestors of the Samurai. The Marry-annu used chariots.

Mari or Merina was a port for two flotillas: "Washshu" and "Ribou".

66. Melik (Danan).

In Egypt, Anan had married in 1^{er} married one of the daughters of the couple Hennouttaoui-Menna. From this union were born two sons and two daughters: Abimelik and Makir were the two boys. Amenia and Siatra were the two girls.

Abimelech was the young King of Tyre, he died young leaving two orphans: Ruia and Melik. Later, Ruia became the wife of Raya, the Commander of the Chariots of Egypt. Muttuya, one of the daughters of the Ruia-Raya couple became the wife of Pharaoh Seti I.^{er}, the second Pharaoh of the Ramesside Dynasty.

Melik the second daughter of Abimelik married the Prince of Ahmara of Ethiopia.

Melik sheltered his grandfather Anan's "Danan" flotilla.

67. Mellu (Washshu).

Mellu = M-Heli.

Rachel's name, aka Rahely, was Heli or Holy after she rejoined the Labans with her niece Dinah in the Kingdom of Mitanni, aka Paddan-Aram of the Bible. The letter "M" or myiam means "Water" or "Sea."

Mellu means Seashore belonging to Heli. The biblical elder Job became her second husband. Job was from the Tribe of Uz, the eldest son of Nahor and Milcah. Uz was part of Mitanni, whose capital was Washshu-Kanni.

Mellu was home to the "Washshu" flotilla.

68. Midiri (Washshu).

Midiri = M-Idiri = M-Idrimi.

King Idrimi of Alalakh was a vassal of King Barattarna of Mitanni. Barattarna was the successor King of King Shuttarna 1^{er}. Barattarna was protected by the God of Storm. The word "Barattarna" or "Parattarna" was the origin of the word "Lightning Rod". The letter "M" or myiam means "Water" or "Sea". Midiri means Seashore belonging to Idrimi the Mitannian. Washshu-Kanni was the Capital of Mitanni.

Midiri housed the Washshu flotilla.

69. Na`ama (Danan).

Na`ama = Naaman.

The 5th Benjamin's son was Naaman. Benjamin was the younger brother of Joseph, aka Chancellor Yuya. Joseph and Benjamin were the two sons of Jacob and Rachel. Naaman and Anan were cousins.

Na`ama was home to the "Danan" flotilla.

70. Nuri (Rouka).

Nuri = Noro.

The Ruka were the Kings of the Oceans during Antiquity since 1800 BC. The Ruka were present on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea until 1200 BC. Their last appearance was during the era of Pharaoh Merenptah. After that, the Ruka had completely abandoned the Mediterranean Sea for other odysseys. The Noro administered the land holdings of the Ruka Thalassocracy. The Noro were also the Shamans of the Ruka. Land was given to the Noro as a form of service. The Noro were not peerless warriors like the Ruka.

Nuri was home to the "Rouka" flotilla.

71. Salago (Akoua-sa).

Salago = Salo-Ago = Salo-Anga.

Salo or Uts-Alo was the name of the twins of the couple Amenias-Horemheb. Amenias was the eldest daughter of Anan.

South Sudan was part of Upper Egypt under the Tuthmosis. Anan, alias Mane, had a second home in Adjumani, very close to the Albert Nile River and the Acuwa River.

Adjumani = Adjuna-Amenia means "Lord Amenia". Adjuna was an ancient Egyptian name meaning Lord.

Anga was the name given by Black Africa to the Patriarch Job. Zanga was the African name of Job's eldest son.

General Horemheb's mother was from the Sudanese Acuwa or Akoua.

Salo-Anga belongs to Horemheb's sons who had decided to stay outside the Egyptian Royal Court for Horemheb's succession. Salo was the Admiral of the "Akoua-sa" flotilla which bore the original name of Horemheb's mother.

Salago was home to the "Akoua-sa" flotilla. The suffix "sa" means son in terms of descent.

72. Sali (Danan, Akoua-sa).

Sali = Salo.

The eldest son of General Horemheb and his first wife Amenia was "Salo Fotsy".

Amenia was the eldest daughter of Anan. General Horemheb was from Upper Egypt. Horumba or Horomba was the exact name of General Horemheb. In Madagascar, General Horemheb had inherited a vast region from his grandfather Job, the region is the current Ihorombe region, one of the main cities of which is "Isalo". The Horemheb-Amenia couple had other sons, Krombus, alias Rumbek was the youngest son. Rumbek inherited the city of "Rumbek" in South Sudan in the State of "Lakes". Rumbek was Tsalo Mainty.

In Madagascar, the two sons of the Horemheb-Aménia couple were referred to as "Tsalo fotsy" and "Tsalo Mainty." Tsalo fotsy was light-skinned and had wavy hair. Tsalo Mainty was dark-skinned and had straight hair. Tsalo Blanc, Anan's grandson, resided in Madagascar.

Sali port housed both the "Danan" flotilla and the "Akoua-sa" flotilla.

73. Sarad (Danan).

Sarad = Sa-Ard.

The prefix "Sa" indicates that he is Ard's eldest son. Ard was the last and 10th son of Benjamin, younger brother of Chancellor Yuya, alias Joseph of the Bible. Sarad means the eldest son of Arad. Anan and Arad were cousins.

Sarad was for the "Danan" flotilla.

74. Sarad Sarso (Danan).

Sarad Sarso = Sa-Ard Sa-Rosh.

The prefix "Sa" is the term for the eldest son of a Patriarch. Ard was the last and 10th son of Benjamin. Sarad means the eldest son of Ard.

Rosh was the 7th son of Benjamin. Chancellor Yuya, alias Joseph of the Bible, and Benjamin were the two sons of Jacob and Rachel. Anan and the two brothers Ard and Rosh were cousins.

Sarso means the eldest son of Rosh.

Sarad Sarso housed the two flotillas of the eldest sons of Ard and Rosh. These flotillas were part of the "Danan" flotilla.

Sarad Sarso housed the "Danan" flotilla.

75. Sararat (Danan).

Sararat = Sa-Are(*eli*)-Arodi.

The prefix "Sa" was the ancient term for the eldest son.

Sara = Sa-Are(*eli*) means Areeli's eldest son. The 7th Benjamin's son was Areeli. Arodi was the 8th son of Benjamin.

Sararat means Areeli's eldest son with his uncle Arodi. Benjamin's children flew under the flag of "Danan."

Sararat housed the "Danan" flotilla.

76. Sardiya (Danan).

Sardiya = Sa-Ard-Aya.

The prefix "Sa" means the eldest son.

Ard was the last and 10th son of Benjamin, younger son of Jacob and Rachel.

Chancellor Youya, alias Joseph of the Bible was the eldest son.

Sa-Ard means "eldest son of Ard." The Children of Ard flotilla was part of the "Danan" flotilla.

Aya, alias Aÿ, was the youngest son of Chancellor Youya. General Aÿ had become the 14th Pharaoh of the 18th Dynasty of the Pharaohs. The Ay flotilla was part of the "Danan" flotilla.

Sardiya was for the "Danan" flotilla.

77. Sawana (Danan).

Sawana = Sa-Youya-An.

The prefix "Sa" indicates that this is the eldest son. Yuya was the Chancellor of Egypt who bore the name of the God Yahweh. Yuya was Joseph of the Bible. Yuya was the father of Queen Tiye. Yuya was the uncle of Pharaoh Amenhotep III. Yuya was the father of Pharaoh. An was Yuya's eldest son.

Sawana means An, eldest son of Youya.

Sawana sheltered the "Danan" flotilla.

78. Sedian (Danan).

Sedian = Sa-Dian = Sa-Dina.

The prefix "Se" means eldest son. Dinah was the only daughter of Jacob and Leah. Mutemwa, the Mitannian princess who was the concubine of the future Thutmose IV, was Dinah. DNA analysis had shown that Chancellor Yuya and Mutemwa were cousins. Chancellor Yuya, alias Joseph, was born to Rachel. Mutemwa, alias Dinah, was born to Leah. It is unknown whether Leah and Rachel were from the same mother or different mothers.

At the age of 10 or 11, Dinah had been abused by Shechem, son of King Hamor of the Hevite Kingdom. Dinah was pregnant. To atone for the insult, Simeon and Levi, two of Jacob and Leah's sons, had tricked Prince Shechem and his father, King Hamor. Dinah and Rachel had been exfiltrated by the Laban clan and left the Jacob clan for good.

In the Kingdom of Mitanni was born Hevi, the son of Dinah and the late Prince Shechem. In memory of King Hamor, King of the Kingdom of the Hivites, his grandson, born of Dinah, took the name Hevi. The Comoro Islands had been given to Hevi as an inheritance. Hevi, the son of Dinah, had been placed under the guardianship of the children of Haze. The latter was the 5th son of Nahor. The Amurru Kingdom belonged to the children of Haze. The Nobles of the Comoro Islands are Ajojo or "Haze-Uts".

Sedian Island belonged to Dina's eldest son. It was Hevi or Pharaoh Amenhotep III.

The mother of the future Amenhotep III was a Mitannian princess named Mutemouia. She was the half-sister of Chancellor Yuya. The eldest son of the future couple Thutmose IV and Mutemouia was the legitimate heir to Upper Egypt. Sedin or "Se-Din" or "Se-Dian" means eldest son of Dina.

Sedin or Sudan was also the name of Upper Egypt.

A crucial question arises. Why the 9th Pharaoh of the 18th Dynasty gave Upper Egypt or Sudan to Dina's eldest son? The answer is simple and obvious: Amenhotep III was the King of Lower and Upper Egypt. He himself was the eldest son of Dina-Mutemouia. Sedian, Sedin, and Sudan are equivalent.

Sedian or Sedin belonged to Pharaoh Amenhotep III.

Amenhotep III, the nephew and son-in-law of Chancellor Yuya, had become Pharaoh at the age of 12. Yuya had become "Father of Pharaoh." The "Danan" flotilla originally belonged to Yuya.

Sedian was home to the "Danan" flotilla.

79. Simit (Danan).

Simit = Sa-Imit = Sa-Jemet = *Sa-Moutnodjemet*.

The prefix "Sa" was used in ancient Egypt to designate the eldest son. Imit was one of the daughters of General Ay.

Sa-Imit means the eldest son of Imit.

Mutnodjemet was one of the daughters of Pharaoh General Ay. Pharaoh General Horemheb married Mutnodjemet, alias Jemet, alias Imito, for a second time before he ascended the throne of Egypt. At the time, Anan's eldest daughter, Amenia, was already dead.

In Madagascar, there are several localities that bear the name "Imito", alias Jemet. Among the Egyptians of the Dynasties of the Pharaohs, it was customary to use "abbreviated names", such as Moutnodjemet became Jemet or Imit, Taemouadjesy became Dje or Djesy, Touiou became Ti and Moutemneboub became Bou. Djibouti is the association of the names of the three sisters Dje, Bou and Ti, they were respectively the second, third and fourth daughter of the couple Youya-Touya.

Imit's eldest son was Anan's nephew. Simit was home to the "Danan" flotilla.

80. Sirnaka (Danan, Aserdan).

Sirnaka = Asher-Nakha = Asher-Nakhtmin.

Asher was the younger son of Jacob and Zilpah. Asher had the "Aserdan" flotilla.

Sirnaka housed the "Aserdan" flotilla.

Nakhtmin was General Nakhtmin, the eldest son of General Ay. Nakhtmin was the brother of Queen Nefertiti. Nakhtmin was removed from power after Ay's death. No one knew what happened to him. Traces of Nakhtmin's second son were found in the Pacific Territory of New Caledonia. The Kanak or Ka-Nakh are the descendants of Nakhtmin's second son.

Nakhtmin was Anan's nephew. Nakhtmin's flotilla was part of the "Danan" flotilla.

Sirnaka housed two flotillas: "Aserdan" and "Danan".

81. Sorombas (Danan, Washshu, Akoua-sa).

Sa-Oromba-Sh = Sa-Horemheb-Sh.

The prefix "Sa" was used in Ancient Egypt to specify that it was the eldest son. Horemheb was the General who became the last and 15th Pharaoh of the 18th Dynasty. Horemheb was the husband of Amenia, the eldest daughter of Anan.

The suffix "Sh" was used to denote descent. Thus Kennedy Jr. indicates the Kennedy Dynasty, Bush Jr. indicates the Bush Dynasty. Sorombas designates the Dynasty of the eldest son of General-Pharaoh Horemheb. The General's eldest son was "Salo" or "Isalo" or "Uts-Alo." The Israeli word "Tsahal" was inherited from the name of General Horemheb's son.

Horemheb's mother was from the Sudan of Acuwa.

Horemheb's father was Ihosy or IH-Uts, one of the seven sons of the couple Job-Hely. One of Horemheb's sons remained in Sudan. The other son was in Madagascar in the Ihorombe region, which bears his father's name.

Sorombas was the Akoua-Mitannien-Anan crossing. Three flotillas were sheltered at Sorombas: "Danan", "Washshu" and "Akoua-sa".

82. Suakin (Rouka, Washshu).

Suakin = Shu-Kin.

Shu was the abbreviation of Shuttarna 1^{er}, one of the first Kings of the Confederate Kingdom of Mitanni. Washshu-Kanni was the capital of Mitanni under King Shuttarna I.

Suakin was home to the "Washshu" flotilla.

Kin was the mother of the Ruka. To simplify, the father of the Ruka was Ku and the Ruka called themselves sons of Ku-Kin or Ku-Kinis. Quban or Kuban was the port of the Ruka on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. Present-day Byblos was Kuban. The word Kuban derived from Ku-B-An which means the Noble Ku son of the God An. This is not An, the eldest son of Yuya, but the God of the Semites.

Suakin was for the Rouka flotilla.

Suakin housed two flotillas: "Rouka" and "Washshu".

83. Suarda (Danan, Washshu).

Suarda = Shu-Arda.

Shu was short for the name Shuttarna. The first King of the Confederate Kingdom of Mitanni was Shuttarna 1^{er}. The capital was Washshu-Kanni. Suarda housed the Washshu flotilla.

Ard was the last and 10th son of Benjamin, last son of Jacob and Rachel. Benjamin was the younger brother of Chancellor Yuya, alias Joseph of the Bible. Ard and Anan were cousins.

Suarda housed the Danan flotilla.

Suarda housed two flotillas: "Danan" and "Washshu".

84. Talla Talla (Issachar-sa).

Talla Talla = Thola Thola = Thola the old & Thola the young.

Thola the elder was the eldest son of Issachar, 5th son of Jacob and Leah. Tola the younger was the grandson of Issachar from Puah, the second son of Issachar. The suffix "sa" means descent. Both Tola the elder and Tola the younger were descendants of Issachar.

Talla Talla was home to the "Issachar-sa" flotilla.

85. Tanjur (Rouka).

Tanjur is a Ruka word meaning "Territory for making the Holocaust to the God An of the Semites."

In Madagascar, the word "joro" of Roka origin means Holocaust.

Tanjur was for the "Rouka" flotilla.

86. Tetami (Rouka).

Tetami = Teta-Mi = Teta-Mi (tanni) = Tatami.

The original word Rouka means "challenge to a duel".

The Malagasy word Tetateta is the equivalent of "to provoke without any restraint."

Mi means Mitanni.

Tetami means "to fight in a ring or on a tatami." This was the custom of the Rukka of Mitanni.

The Rūka were the ancestors of the Samurai. The Ryukyu Islands of southern Japan were the birthplace of the Samurai.

Tetami housed the "Rouka" flotilla.

87. Tibet (Rouka).

Tibet = Ti-Bet.

Ti was Tetisheri.

The term "Bet" means "Household".

Tibet means "Household of Ti" or "Household of Tetisheri". Kin, the mother of the Rouka, was from Tetisheri.

Tibet belonged to the "Rouka" flotilla.

Tibet in Asia is equivalent to Red Sea Tibet. Kin was Asian and his parents were from Tibet.

Tetisheri was the wife of King Senakhtenere, of the 17th Dynasty of the Pharaohs. Tetishera's mother was a "Mistress of the House" in the manner of custom.

Japanese ancestral. King Senakhtenere was an "obscure" King; when he died, his wife ruled the Kingdom by guardianship until his eldest son came of age. Tetisheri was of Asian origin whose family migrated with the Hyksos. Tetisheri had several children by her husband Senakhtenere. Tetisheri was the mother of Ahmose I^{er} who founded the 18th Dynasty of the Pharaohs.

88. Tila (Issachar-sa).

Tila = Thola.

Issachar's eldest son was Thola. Issachar was the 5th son of Jacob and Leah.

The flotilla "Issachar-sa" was moored at Tila.

89. Tiqfash, Antoufash. (Danan).

Antoufash = Antef-Ash.

The word Antouf or Antef has referred to the lineage of Egyptian Pharaohs for generations. Chancellor Youya's wife was part of this High Nobility. Chancellor Youssef's wife was also referred to as "Ashnath" or "Ash-Nitra," which means Singer of God. Touya was the Director of the Recluses of the God Amun. The ancient Egyptian word "Ash" meant "Cry or Song addressed to God." The Recluses of the God Amun were the equivalent of the "Sisters of the Catholic Church." Antoufash belonged to Anan's mother and housed the "Danan" flotilla.

90. Tulbenab (Danan, Issachar-sa).

Tulbenab = Thola-Ben-Ab.

Thola was the eldest son of Issachar, the 5th son of Jacob and Leah. Issachar was the only one of the 6 sons of Jacob and Leah who migrated with Anan to Madagascar upon the advent of the Monotheistic King of the God Aten "Amenhotep IV/Akhenaton.

The Issachar-sa flotilla of the Issachar family was moored at Tulbenab.

Ben, the abbreviation of Benjamin, was the younger brother of Chancellor Yuya, aka Joseph of the Bible. Thola was Benjamin's nephew. Anan was Benjamin's nephew.

The Danan flotilla was moored at Tulbenab.

The suffix "Ab" means "Old." Indeed, Benjamin was Thola's uncle, although he was called Ben, or "Son."

Tulbenab housed two flotillas: "Danan" and "Issachar-sa".

91. Tureng (Akoua-sa, Thure-sa).

Tureng = Ture-Eng = Thure-Anga

Thure was the General-Architect and Viceroy of Upper Egypt who modernized the fortress of Buhen. Menna, the Minister of Finance, Land Use Planning, and Director of Harvests under several Pharaohs, was descended from Thure.

Hagar and Keturah were also descended from Thurah. Hagar and Keturah were two sisters from the Egyptian nobility. They had been given to Sarah as maids-in-waiting and mistresses of the house.

Tureng housed the Thuré-sa flotilla, which means the flotilla of the descendants of Thuré.

Tureng housed the "Thure-sa" flotilla.

The suffix "sa" means descent.

Eng or Anga was the African name of Job. Zanga was Job's eldest son. Zanga had several concubines from Black Africa. African princesses from Acuwa or Akoua were among his concubines. The flotilla of African descendants of the sons of the couple Job-Hely was the "Akoua-sa" flotilla.

This port served as a port of call for Admiral Anan's Sea Peoples when the flotillas circumnavigated Africa to reach the Indian Ocean from the Mediterranean Sea.

Tureng was a mixed port, for the two flotillas "Danan" and "Thure-sa".

92. Turmukki (Danan, Thure-sa).

Turmukki = Thure-Mukki = Thure-Mukkei = Thure-Mikea.

Thure was the General-Architect, Viceroy of Upper Egypt who modernized the fortress of Buhen. Thure was the ancestor of Menna and Touya, the wife of Chancellor Youya.

The suffix 'sa' means descendants. Turmukki was home to the 'Thure-sa' flotilla.

Mikea were the first inhabitants of the Great Island of Madagascar long before 1400 BC. The Rouka Thalassocracy had first discovered these "Aborigines" when the Rouka had conquered the Great Island on behalf of Chancellor Youya. After discussing the origin of their Patriarch, the "Aborigines" had replied that they had no Patriarch, they had always been in Madagascar since the dawn of time. The Rouka had referred to them as "Mukkei or Mukki" which means "Without Origin" in the Rouka language.

The Mikéa were part of Madagascar, they were part of the Danan flotilla.

Turmukki housed two flotillas: "Danan" and "Thure-sa".

93. Uli (Washshu, Akoua-sa).

Uli = Holi = Hely. The mother of Chancellor Youya, aka Joseph of the Bible, and Benjamin had become a sort of Empress when she became the wife of Job or Juba. The multi-billionaire Job had acquired gold and various careers

precious stones throughout Africa. In Somalia, Mozambique, South Africa, Sudan, Angola, Sudan, and other parts of Africa. The localities exploited by Job bore either his name or the name of his wife Holi or Uli. Job was from Uz or Uz, the eldest son of Nahor and Milcah. The capital of the province of Uz was Washshu-Kanni, the flotilla of the couple Job-Holi was Washshu. Job had also created the flotilla "Akoua-sa" for the African descendants of his seven sons.

Uli Island was home to the two flotillas "Washshu" and "Akoua-sa".

94. Umm Arda (Danan).

Umm Arda = Jémima Ard.

Jemima was the eldest daughter of the couple Job-Hely. Job was a descendant of Uz. Nahor's eldest son was Uz. Nahor and Abraham had founded the Kingdom of Mitanni with Terah, their father. Washshu-Kanni was one of the capitals of Mitanni.

Umm Arda was home to the "Washshu" flotilla.

Ard was the last and 10th sons of Benjamin. All the sons of Benjamin had fleets that flew the flag "Danan"

Jemima and Benjamin's mother was Hely or Rahely. Ard was Jemima's nephew.

Umm Arda housed two flotillas: "Washshu" and "Danan".

95. Umm Bahrain (Washshu).

Umm Bahrain = Jémima Ba-Hereïn = Jémima Ba-Keren = Jémima Barratarna Keren.

Jemimah was Job's eldest daughter.

Herein and Keren are identical. Heren was the 3rd Job's daughter.

Barratarna was one of the Kings of Mitanni. Paddan Aram of the Bible and Mitanni are identical. Nahor and Abraham were from Mitanni. Nahor and Abraham were Kings of Mitanni. Nahor's eldest son, Uz, was a Mitannian. Job, who was from Uz, was a Mitannian. Jemima and Herin, two of Job's three daughters, were Mitannians. Washshu-Kanni was the capital of Mitanni.

Umm Bahrain was home to the "Washshu" flotilla.

96. Us (Washshu).

Us = Uts.

The eldest son of Nahor and Milcah was Uz. Abraham was Nahor's younger brother. Uz was one of the provinces of the Confederate Kingdom of Mitanni, whose capital was Washshu-Kanni. Biblical Paddan Aram and Mitanni were similar. Terah, Abraham, and Nahor were the founding kings of Mitanni.

The island of "Us" was home to the "Washshu" flotilla.

97. Utmari (Washshu, Ribou).

Utmari = Uts-Mari.

Uz was the eldest son of Nahor and Milcah. Job was from Uz. Uz was one of the provinces of the Confederate Kingdom of Mitanni whose capital was Washshu-Kanni. Paddan Aram of the Bible and Mitanni were similar. Terah, Abraham, and Nahor were the founding kings of Mitanni.

Utmari was home to the 'Washshu' flotilla.

Mari was the capital of the Naharina province of the biblical land of Paddan-Aram. Naharina was the homeland of Nahor, Abraham's brother.

Mari-na or Mari-An was the homeland of the Malagasy "Meri" or "Merina". They were the Military Aristocracy who drove the chariots led by one or two horses, the new weapons of war used by the Hyksos to seize Egypt. The Marry-annu were the ancestors of the Marry-na or Merina. The Marryannu were under the command of General Arivo or Ribou. General Arivo commanded 1000 chariots driven by one to two warriors of each. In Madagascar, as a second wife, Anan married Rivo, the daughter of General Arivo. Two sons were born from this union: Njaka and Miadana. On the highlands of Antananarivo is the Residence of Anan and his two sons, Manjakamiadana or Mane-Njaka-Miadana is the name of this Royal Residence to this day.

The Ruka with swords used horses in land battles. The Ruka were the ancestors of the Samurai. The Marry-annu used chariots.

Mari or Merina was a port for the "Ribou" flotilla.

Utmari was a port for two flotillas: "Washshu" and "Ribou".

**2. Summary table of the islands that
belonged to the Peoples of the Sea of
the Bronze Age.**

No.	Name	Patriarch of the Sea Peoples	People of the Sea							
1	Ad Dubaykir	Job, Ay, Machir	Danan		Washshu					
2	Aglash	Anga, Hely						Thure-sa	Akoua-sa	
3	Akur	Makir	Danan							
4	Al Ghubayshah	Job, Ay	Danan		Washshu					
5	Al 'Ushayr	Uts, Aÿ	Danan		Washshu					
6	Ambikol	Ambik, Hely			Washshu				Akoua-sa	
7	Amri	Loverou			Washshu					
8	Andēber Desēt	Anan, Heber, Jezer	Danan				Aserdan			
9	Angari	Anga, Eri	Danan					Thure-sa	Akoua-sa	
10	Angarosh	Anga, Rosh	Danan					Thure-sa	Akoua-sa	
11	An Numan	Anan, Naaman	Danan							
12	Arduan	Ard, Anan	Danan							
13	Argat	Areéli, Gad	Danan							
14	Arkō	Areéli, Rouka	Danan			Rouka				
15	Artanasu	Ard, Anan, Hazo	Danan		Washshu					
16	Artimiri	Ard, Amourrou	Danan		Washshu					
17	Artul	Areeli, Thola	Danan	Issachar-sa						
18	Ashgan	Ashbel, Gad, Anan	Danan							
19	Askut	Ashbel, Kukun	Dana			Rouka				
20	Badin	Dina	Danan							
21	Badri	Idrimi			Washshu					
22	Bartul	Areeli, Thola	Danan	Issachar-sa						
23	Bilha	Bilha					Aserdan			
24	Bodi	Moutemnebou, Dina	Danan							
25	Dahul Bahut	Rachel, Houy	Danan							
26	Darraka or Derraka	Eri, Rouka	Danan			Rouka				
27	Dehil	Hely	Danan		Washshu	Rouka		Thure-sa	Akoua-sa	
28	Doli	Hely	Danan		Washshu	Rouka		Thure-sa	Akoua-sa	
29	Dongola	Anga, Hely						Thure-sa	Akoua-sa	
30	El Uelo	Hely, Bethuel	Danan		Washshu					
31	Eruya	Rouia	Danan		Washshu			Thure-sa		
32	Gazerat el Na'em.	Naaman	Danan							
33	Gazerat Kinoz	Kin, Uts			Washshu	Rouka				
34	Gazerat Marnat	Amarna Clan	Danan							
35	Sardiya	Ard, Aya (Aÿ)	Danan							
36	Shadenab	Sa-Adena	Danan							
37	Gazerat Wad Basher	Asher					Aserdan			
38	Gebel Alil	Oub, Hely, Bela	Danan							
39	Genana	Anan	Danan							
40	Gharib	Arivo								Ribou
41	Guban	Oub, Anan	Danan		Washshu					
42	Īntraya Desēt	Raya, Jetzer	Danan				Aserdan			
43	Irs	Rosh	Danan							

No.	Name	Patriarch of the Sea Peoples	People of the Sea							
44	Jabal al-Tair	Job, Hely	Danan		Washshu					
45	Jazirat Abu Shushah	Abraham Shuttarna	Danan	Issachar-sa			Aserdan	Thure-sa		
46	Jazirat al Fawsht	Isaac			Washshu					
47	Jazirat Amros	Jemima, Rosh	Danan		Washshu					
48	Jazirat Ardayn	Ard, Aÿ, Anan	Danan							
49	Jazirat Ruwes	Rouia	Danan							
50	Jazirat Salah ed Din	Béla, Dina	Danan							
51	Jazirat Say	Say	Danan							
52	Jazirat Shirri	Tsiry	Danan							
53	Jazirat Tomani	Touya, Mane	Danan		Washshu			Thure-sa		
54	Jazirat 'Uthman Ramiz	Uts, Mane, Ramessou	Danan		Washshu			Thure-sa		
55	Kaiya	Kakaïa				Rouka				
56	Krombus	Ka-Horemheb	Danan		Washshu					
57	Kulb	Rouka				Rouka				
58	Kulud	Rouka, Arodi	Danan			Rouka				
59	Kulumbali	Rouka, Horemheb, Hely	Danan		Washshu	Rouka				
60	Kutamah	Rouka, Touya, Manassé, Youya	Danan			Rouka				
61	Lakadawia	Rouka, Youya	Danan			Rouka				
62	Loka	Rouka				Rouka				
63	Store	Manasseh, Gad, Issachar, Asher	Danan	Issachar-sa			Aserdan			
64	Makuk	Manasseh, Rouka	Danan			Rouka				
65	Husband	Merina			Washshu					Ribou
66	Melik	Melik	Danan							
67	Mellu	Hely			Washshu					
68	Midiri	Idrimi			Washshu					
69	Na'ama	Naaman	Danan							
70	Nuri	Noro				Rouka				
71	Salago	Salo Mainty, Horemheb son							Akoua-sa	
72	Dirty	Salo Fotsy, Horemheb son	Danan						Akoua-sa	
73	Sarad	Ard	Danan							
74	Sarad Sarso	Ard, Rosh	Danan							
75	Sararat	Areeli, Arodi	Danan							
76	Sardiya	Ard, Aÿ	Danan							
77	Sawana	Anan, Youya	Danan							
78	Sedian	Hevi, Dina			Washshu					
79	Simit	Imit Moutnodjemet	Danan							
80	Sirnaka	Asher, Nakhtmin	Danan				Aserdan			
81	Sorombas	Horemheb son	Danan		Washshu				Akoua-sa	
82	Suakin	Shuttarna, Kin Rouka			Washshu	Rouka				
83	Suarda	Shuttarna, Ard	Danan		Washshu					
84	Talla Talla	Thola the Elder, Thola son of Pua		Issachar-sa						
85	Tanjur	Rouka				Rouka				

No.	Name	Patriarch of the Sea Peoples	People of the Sea						
86	Tetami	Rouka				Rouka			
87	Tibet	Rouka				Rouka			
88	Tila	Thola		Issachar-sa					
89	Tiqfash, Antoufash.	Touya	Danan						
90	Tulbenab	Thola, Benjamin	Danan	Issachar-sa					
91	Tureng	Thure, Anga					Thure-sa	Akoua-sa	
92	Turmukki	Thure, Mikéa	Danan				Thure-sa		
93	Uli	Hely			Washshu			Akoua-sa	
94	Umm Arda	Umm Jémima, Ard	Danan		Washshu				
95	Umm Bahrain	Umm Jémima, Herein			Washshu				
96	Us	Uts			Washshu				Ribou
97	Utmari	Uts, Mari			Washshu				

List of Islands and Peninsulas of the "Danan" flotilla

No.	Name	Patriarch
1	Ad Dubaykir	Job, Ay, Machir
2	Akur	Makir
3	Al Ghubayshah	Job, Ay
4	Al `Ushayr	Uts, Aÿ
5	Andêber Desêt	Anan, Heber, Jezer
6	Angari	Anga, Eri
7	Angarosh	Anga, Rosh
8	An Numan	Anan, Naaman
9	Arduan	Ard, Anan
10	Argat	Areéli, Gad
11	Arkô	Areéli, Rouka
12	Artanasu	Ard, Anan, Hazo
13	Artimiri	Ard, Amourrou
14	Artul	Areeli, Thola
15	Ashgan	Ashbel, Gad, Anan
16	Askut	Ashbel, Kukun
17	Badin	Dina
18	Bartul	Areeli, Thola
19	Bodi	Moutemnebou, Dina
20	Dahul Bahut	Rachel, Houy
21	Darraka or Derraka	Eri, Rouka
22	Dehil	Hely
23	Doli	Hely
24	El Uelo	Hely, Bethuel
25	Eruya	Rouia
26	Gazerat el Na'em.	Naaman
27	Gazerat Marnat	Amarna Clan
28	Sardiya	Ard, Aya (Aÿ)
29	Shadenab	Sa-Adena
30	Gebel Alil	Oub, Hely, Bela
31	Genana	Anan
32	Guban	Oub, Anan
33	Întraya Desêt	Raya, Jetzer
34	Irs	Rosh

No.	Name	Patriarch
35	Jabal al-Tair	Job, Hely
36	Jazirat Abu Shushah	Abraham Shuttarana
37	Jazirat Amros	Jemima, Rosh
38	Jazirat Ardayn	Ard, Aÿ, Anan
39	Jazirat Ruwes	Rouia
40	Jazirat Salah ed Din	Béla, Dina
41	Jazirat Say	Say
42	Jazirat Shirri	Tsiry
43	Jazirat Tomani	Touya, Mane
44	Jazirat `Uthman Ramiz	Uts, Mane, Ramessou
45	Krombus	Ka-Horemheb
46	Kulud	Rouka, Arodi
47	Kulumbali	Rouka, Horemheb, Hely
48	Kutamah	Rouka, Touya, Manasseh, Youya
49	Lakadawia	Rouka, Youya
50	Store	Manasseh, Gad, Issachar, Asher
51	Makuk	Manasseh, Rucha
52	Melik	Melik
53	Na`ama	Naaman
54	Dirty	Salo Fotsy, Horemheb son
55	Sarad	Ard
56	Sarad Sarso	Ard, Rosh
57	Sararat	Areeli, Arodi
58	Sardiya	Ard, Aÿ
59	Sawana	Anan, Youya
60	Simit	Imit Moutnodjemet
61	Sirnaka	Asher, Nakhtmin
62	Sorombas	Horemheb son
63	Suakin	Shuttarna, Kin Rouka
64	Suarda	Shuttarna, Ard
65	Tiqfash, Antoufash.	Touya
66	Tulbenab	Thola, Benjamin
67	Turmukki	Thure, Mikéa
68	Umm Arda	Umm Jémima, Ard

List of Islands and Peninsulas of the "Issachar-sa" flotilla

No.	Name	Patriarch
1	Artul	Areeli, Thola
2	Bartul	Areeli, Thola
3	Jazirat Abu Shushah	Abraham Shuttarana
4	Store	Manasseh, Gad, Issachar, Asher
5	Talla Talla	Thola the Elder, Thola son of Pua
6	Tila	Thola
7	Tulbenab	Thola, Benjamin

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List of Islands and Peninsulas of the "Washshu" flotilla

No.	Name	Patriarch
1	Ad Dubaykir	Job, Ay, Machir
2	Al Ghubayshah	Job, Ay
3	Al `Ushayr	Uts, Aÿ
4	Ambikol	Ambik, Hely
5	Amri	Loverou
6	Artanasu	Ard, Anan, Hazo
7	Artimiri	Ard, Amourrou
8	Badri	Idrimi
9	Dehil	Hely
10	Doli	Hely
11	El Uelo	Hely, Bethuel
12	Eruya	Rouia
13	Gazerat Kinoz	Kin, Uts
14	Guban	Oub, Anan
15	Jabal al-Tair	Job, Hely
16	Jazirat al Fawsht	Isaac
17	Jazirat Amros	Jemima, Rosh
18	Jazirat Tomani	Touya, Mane
19	Jazirat `Uthman Ramiz	Uts, Mane, Ramessou
20	Krombus	Ka-Horemheb
21	Kulumbali	Rouka, Horemheb, Hely
22	Husband	Merina
23	Mellu	Hely
24	Midiri	Idrimi
25	Sedian	Hevi, Dina
26	Sorombas	Horemheb son
27	Suakin	Shuttarna, Kin Rouka
28	Suarda	Shuttarna, Ard
29	Uli	Hely
30	Umm Arda	Umm Jémima, Ard
31	Umm Bahrain	Umm Jémima, Hereïn
32	Us	Uts
33	Utmari	Uts, Mari

List of Islands and Peninsulas of the "Rouka" flotilla

No.	Name	Patriarch
1	Arkô	Areéli, Rouka
2	Askut	Ashbel, Kukun
3	Darraka or Derraka	Eri, Rouka
4	Dehil	Hely
5	Doli	Hely
6	Gazerat Kinoz	Kin, Uts
7	Kaiya	Kakaïa
8	Kulb	Rouka
9	Kulud	Rouka, Arodi
10	Kulumbali	Rouka, Horemheb, Hely
11	Kutamah	Rouka, Touya, Manassé, Youya
12	Lakadawia	Rouka, Youya
13	Loka	Rouka
14	Makuk	Manasseh, Rouka
15	Nuri	Noro
16	Suakin	Shuttarna, Kin Rouka
17	Tanjur	Rouka
18	Tetami	Rouka
19	Tibet	Rouka

List of Islands and Peninsulas of the "Aserdan" flotilla

No.	Name	Patriarch
1	Andēber Desēt	Anan, Heber, Jezer
2	Bilha	Bilha
3	Gazerat Wad Basher	Asher
4	Īntraya Desēt	Raya, Jetzer
5	Jazirat Abu Shushah	Abraham Shuttarana
6	Store	Manasseh, Gad, Issachar, Asher
7	Sirnaka	Asher, Nakhtmin

List of Islands and Peninsulas of the "Thure-sa" flotilla

No.	Name	Patriarch
1	Aglash	Anga, Hely
2	Angari	Anga, Eri
3	Angarosh	Anga, Rosh
4	Dehil	Hely
5	Doli	Hely
6	Dongola	Anga, Hely
7	Eruya	Rouia
8	Jazirat Abu Shushah	Abraham Shuttarana
9	Jazirat Toman	Touya, Mane
10	Jazirat `Uthman Ramiz	Uts, Mane, Ramessou
11	Tureng	Thure, Anga
12	Turmukki	Thure, Mikéa

List of Islands and Peninsulas of the "Akoua-sa" flotilla

No.	Name	Patriarch
1	Aglash	Anga, Hely
2	Ambikol	Ambik, Hely
3	Angari	Anga, Eri
4	Angarosh	Anga, Rosh
5	Dehil	Hely
6	Doli	Hely
7	Dongola	Anga, Hely
8	Salago	Salo Mainty, Horemheb son
9	Dirty	Salo Fotsy, Horemheb son
10	Sorombas	Horemheb son
11	Tureng	Thure, Anga
12	Uli	Hely

List of Islands and Peninsulas of the "Ribou" flotilla

No.	Name	Patriarch
1	Gharib	Arivo
2	Husband	Merina
3	Us	Uts

Conclusion.

The Sudan Islands in the Red Sea were the islands of the Bronze Age Sea Peoples. There are more than 400 islands belonging to Sudan and a hundred of them allowed me to demonstrate that the Danan, the Rouka, the Washshu, the Aserdan, the Issachar-sa, the Thuré-sa, the Akoua-sa and the Ribou had naval bases in this part of the world. Finally, the word Sudan derives from the word Sedin which means "eldest son of Dina, alias Moutemouia". Amenhotep III, the 9th Pharaon de la XVIII^{ème} Dynastie, était le fils aîné de Dina et du futur Thoutmosis IV.

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9 Angari	8
10 Angarosh	8
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