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**Title: Location of the mythological Amazon warrior women people in Atlantis and the Caucasus**

Author: Dr. Luigi Usai

[usailuigi@gmail.com](mailto:usailuigi@gmail.com)

[www.atlantisfound.it](http://www.atlantisfound.it)

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**Abstract**

This paper proposes an interdisciplinary analysis of the location of the mythological people of the Amazons, linking them both to Atlantis, as described in Plato's dialogues, and to the Caucasus region, traditionally considered their homeland. Through an examination of historical, mythological and archaeological sources, the idea is explored that the Amazons may have been a warrior civilisation with roots in Atlantis, the semi-submerged Sardinian-Corsican block, and that they later migrated or extended their influence into the Caucasus.

**1. Introduction**

* **1.1 Mythological Context:** Introduction to the myth of the Amazons in Greek mythology, with particular reference to classical sources such as Herodotus, Aeschylus, and Pindar.

The myth of the Amazons occupies a prominent place in Greek mythology, depicting a society of warrior women who lived in independent communities outside male dominance. These women were famous for their skill in battle, courage and independence, characteristics that distinguished them from other female figures in Greek mythology.

The Amazons are often described as a matriarchal nation, where women not only held political and military power, but also performed all the typically male roles. These women were said to avoid the company of men, interacting with them only to procreate. Male children were usually abandoned or sent to their fathers, while female daughters were raised as future warriors.

Classical sources offer numerous descriptions of the Amazons. Herodotus, in his Histories (IV, 110-117), relates that the Amazons lived around the Black Sea, in the Caucasus region, and describes how these women, after being captured by the Greeks, rebelled, taking control of their ships and reaching the land of the Sauromats, where they settled and maintained their warrior culture.

Aeschylus, in his drama Prometheus Unchained (724-739), describes the Amazons as a nomadic people from the lands beyond the Caucasus, associating their indomitable spirit with wild and remote places far from Greek civilisation. Aeschylus depicts them as a force of nature, indomitable and dangerous, reflecting the fear and fascination their myth exerted on the Greeks.

Pindar, in his Hymns (Fragments 174), refers to the Amazons as invincible warriors who had faced Greek heroes such as Heracles and Theseus. Their defeat at the hands of these heroes symbolised the victory of Greek civilisation over a barbaric and primordial world.

The myth of the Amazons is rich in symbolism and reflects many of the cultural anxieties and tensions present in ancient Greek society, particularly regarding gender roles and female power. These warrior women represented an inversion of the natural order of things according to the Greek view, a world in which women not only participated in male activities, but were the main protagonists. This subversion of the traditional order was both a source of fascination and fear, which is why the Amazons became a fundamental part of Greek mythology, symbolising the boundary between civilisation and chaos.

* **1.2 Purpose of the Paper:** To explore the possibility that the people of the Amazons had origins in Atlantis and that their myth later moved to the Caucasus.

This paper sets out to explore the possibility that the legendary people of the Amazons may have had their origins in Atlantis, the ancient civilisation that inhabited the Sardinian-Corsican block and its currently submerged palaeo-coastal and other areas of the prehistoric Mediterranean. The hypothesis of a connection between the Amazons and Atlantis suggests that this mythical people of warrior women represents a cultural memory of an ancient matriarchal society, whose fame spread far beyond its geographical origins in the Sardinian-Corsican block as far as the Caucasus.

The paper investigates how the tale of the Amazons may have been later transferred to the Caucasus exactly as claimed by ancient historians, due to the abduction of a ship laden with Amazon women; the Caucasus, a region described by ancient historians such as Herodotus as the place where the Amazons settled after the fall of their original civilisation. The analysis focuses on oral and written traditions that may have helped to transfer and transform this myth, adapting it to the cultural contexts of the Eastern Mediterranean and the Caucasus.

Through an examination of classical sources, archaeological finds and mythological interpretations, the paper aims to outline a possible path for the migration of the Amazon myth, exploring the relationship between Atlantis and the Caucasus as potential places of origin and spread of this legendary people.

* **1.3 Methodology:** Interdisciplinary approach combining analysis of ancient sources with geographical, historical and archaeological studies.

A jug found in Tuvixeddu (present-day Cagliari, located in present-day Sardinia, which is a plateau of the land of Atlantis) bears a peculiar symbol, which we find in at least one of the Dolmens found in the Caucasus, in the hills and mountains around the now Russian locality of Gelendžik. There are many spellings of this locality, including Gelendzhik. This does not help, as the information is not shown all at once during searches, but only the entries related to the specific spelling searched for are shown, creating a split that is detrimental to searching and learning information on the specific topic. This is a typical problem in Atlantean linguistics: the terms are very old and therefore many different spellings have been generated, fractioning the general understanding.

**2. Amazons in Greek Mythology**

* **2.1 Origins and Description:** Analysis of mythological descriptions of the Amazons, including their matriarchal society and their reputation as invincible warriors.
* **2.2** Ancient Sources**:** Discussion of the main ancient sources mentioning the Amazons, such as Herodotus' "Histories", Hesiod's "Theogony", and Apollodorus' "Myth of the Amazons".
* **2.3 Modern Interpretations:** Review of modern interpretations of the myth of the Amazons and their possible historical origins.

**3. Atlantis: The Sardinian-Corso Blockade**

* **3.1 Description of Atlantis:** Examination of the description of Atlantis in Plato's dialogues, with a focus on the interpretation of the Sardinian-Corsican block as the real Atlantis.
* **3.2 Archaeological Evidence:** Discussion of the archaeological evidence that supports the hypothesis of an ancient civilisation in the Sardinian-Corsican block.
* **3.3 Amazons and Atlantis:** Proposal that the Amazons may have been part of the population of Atlantis, with arguments based on cultural and military similarities.

**4. The Caucasus and the Amazons**

* **4.1 Geographical Description:** Introduction to the Caucasus region as a traditional place associated with the Amazons, according to Herodotus and other ancient historians.
* **4.2 Migration or Extension?:** Exploration of the hypothesis that the Amazons may have migrated from the Sardinian-Corsican block to the Caucasus, or extended their influence there.
* **4.3 Archaeological Evidence in the Caucasus:** Discussion of archaeological discoveries in the Caucasus region that could be linked to the myth of the Amazons**.**

**5. Union of Hypotheses: Amazons, Atlantis and Caucasus**

* **5.1 Cultural** and Military **Connections:** Exploration of cultural and military similarities between descriptions of the Amazons and the cultures of Atlantis and the Caucasus.
* **5.2** Comparative **Analysis:** Comparison of archaeological and historical evidence linking the Amazons to both regions.
* **5.3 Historical Implications:** Discussion of the implications of this theory for the understanding of ancient Mediterranean and Caucasian civilisations.

**6. Conclusions**

* **6.1 Summary of Results:** Summary of the main evidence supporting the location of the Amazons in Atlantis and the Caucasus.
* **6.2 Future directions:** Suggestions for further archaeological and historical research that could confirm or disprove this hypothesis.
* **6.3 Impact on the Study of Ancient Civilisations:** Reflection on how this theory may influence our understanding of the connections between the ancient civilisations of the Mediterranean and the Caucasus.

**Keywords:** Atlantis, Amazons, legend, myth, Damnatio Memoriae, Sparagmòs, Sardinian-Corso-Bloc, Libya, Asia, Osiris, Dionysus, Myth, Toponyms, Indo-European, Comparative linguistics, Tower of Babel, Sea Peoples, Atlantean Diaspora, Mediterranean languages, Nuragic civilisation, European linguistic origins.

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* [Insert relevant bibliographic sources here, including archaeological research on Sardinia and alternative linguistic theories to Indo-European].