



10

ZBORNIK IZVOR EVROPEJCEV • PROCEEDINGS ORIGIN OF EUROPEANS

Zgodovina je v Slovarju slovenskega knjižnega jezika določena kot: *celota dogajanj v razvoju, preteklosti v zvezi s kakim osebkom, skupnostjo, področjem.*

Zgodovina naroda je zato zbir ugotovitev in dokazov raznih raziskovalnih področij, od genetike, arheologije, zgodovine in jezikoslovja, do vseh kulturnih značilnosti od verovanja, bajeslovja, sociologije, umetnosti in gospodarskih dejavnosti, vključno s tistimi v pašništvu, poljedelstvu in obrti.

Zbrati mora vsa znanja vezana na sedanje in preteklo narodno območje, na bistvene narodne značilnosti, predvsem pa na jezikovne vire, ki najmočnejše pričajo o temeljni narodni odliki, jeziku. Pisni viri segajo že v predantično dobo, še bistveno starejše pa so jezikovne ostaline v zemljepisnih imenih. Prav ta imena nam podajajo prvobitno poselitev, saj jih poimenovali staroselci.

Srednja Evropa se je v 10. tisočletju pred sedanjostjo sproščala izpod ledu, zaradi dviga morja pa so se prebivalci poplavljenih ozemelj v Sredozemlju morali seliti na sever in so tam pomenovali krajevne značilnosti.

Skozi zgodovinska obdobja so se predniki sedanjih narodov različno imenovali, so pa pretežno obdržali nekatere svoje značilnosti. Zgodovinarji, ki ne priznavajo starejših narodnih značilnosti in njihovih različnih poimenovanj, niso verodostojni.

History is defined in the Dictionary of Literary Slovene as: *Wholesomeness of what happened in the past in development of single person, community, field.*

A nations' history is a collection of all statements and proofs in different research fields from genetics, archaeology, history and linguistic, to all cultural characteristics from religion, mythology sociology, artistry and economics fields including those in pasture, farming and crafting.

It has to collect all the knowledge connected to the present and past national region and all essential national characteristics, especially linguistic sources and remnants, which present the best the basic nation distinction, the language. Inscriptions extend in ancient times, but geographical names are much older. These names testify about the aboriginal population, which named them.

Central Europe got in the 10<sup>th</sup> century free of permanent ice. Because of the contemporary rises of the sea level, the inhabitants on flooded areas around the Mediterranean had to move towards North and there they named the characteristic geographic shapes.

During past times the ancestors of present nations had different names, but mainly they kept their characteristics. Historians who do not accept older characteristics of the peoples and their different names aren't authentic.



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