

Akan

The People of Khanit

(Akan Land – Ancient Nubia/Sudan)

Ofa a edi Kan – Part 1



Khanit (Akanni) People visiting Kamit - Tomb of Huy – 18th Dynasty (c. 3300 years ago)

Akan people comprise the largest ethnic group in Ghana, West Afuraka/Afuraitkait (Africa) and in Cote de Ivoire, West Afuraka/Afuraitkait (Africa). There are approximately 20,000,000 Akan people in Afuraka/Afuraitkait (Africa). There are also millions of Akan people now residing in North, Central, and South America, the Caribbean and Europe primarily as a result of the *Mmusuo*

Kese (enslavement era) where millions of Afurakanu/Afuraitkaitnut (Africans) were forcibly transported as prisoners of war to these various regions outside of Afuraka/Afuraitkait (Africa).

We have detailed various aspects of Akan culture in our publications and demonstrated through linguistic, anthropological and cosmological analysis that the Akan people originated in ancient East Afuraka/Afuraitkait (Africa) in the **Hapi** (Nile) valley of **Keneset** and **Kamit** (Nubia and Egypt), eventually migrating west to the region of ancient Ghana and ultimately to the regions of contemporary Ghana and Cote de Ivoire. Through studying the language, cosmology and ritual practices of Keneset and Kamit, we have shown that the **Twi** (Akan) language is directly derived of the languages of Keneset and Kamit. We have also shown that the Akan still worship **Amen** and **Amenet**, the Great Father and Great Mother Supreme Being, as well as the **Abosom** (Deities/Goddesses and Gods) by the same names today that we did in ancient Keneset and Kamit [see: www.odwirafo.com/nanasom.html].

The **Nananom Nsamanfo** of **Aakhuamuman Amaruka Atifi Mu**, *the Honored Ancestresses and Ancestors of the Akwamu Nation in North America*, informed us that Akan people originated in **Keneset** (Nubia/Sudan). While some migrated into Kamit and eventually migrated west, many of us remained in Keneset before migrating west over 1,500 years ago. The evidence of this reality lies in one of the names of ancient Keneset used by the people themselves.

In the Twi language, the etymology of the name **Akan** is traced back to two definitions of the root term **kan**:

kan *first; foremost*

kan *to count; to reckon*

It should be noted that the root *kan* meaning ‘first’ exists in other Afurakani/Afuraitkaitnit (African) languages as well, the **Yoruba** people of Southwestern Nigeria being one example.

In the **abaakosem** or *trustory* (true history) of the Akan the **Nananom Mpanyinfo**, our *Honorable Eldresses and Elders*, have taught us what the **Nananom Nsamanfo** continue to teach regarding the use of the name Akan. They have conveyed to us that the reason for utilizing the term *Akan* as a designation for our people is because Akan people recognize the reality that we were a component part of the first group of people created on **Asaase Afua** (Earth Mother). Akan people also recognize the reality that we were a component part of the first people to bring civilization to society, civilization being properly defined as *a social order rooted in the Divine Order of Nature*. This Divine Order is referred to as **Nyamewaa-Nyame Nhyehyee**.

As builders of civilization, ancient Akan people developed the capacity to calculate the movements of the Sun, Moon and Stars and their effects upon Earth-cycles. We developed the capacity to calculate the rising and falling of the tides, the beginning and ending of the seasonal cycles, to determine ecological and geological cycles as well as the biological cycles of plant life, animal life and human life. Such calculations provided the basis for us to make decisions about how we would manage our harmonious functioning in Nature, when and how to invoke the **Abosom** (Deities/Divine Spirit-Forces in Nature) for the development of society and more. The capacity to

employ such calculations is rooted in the ability to count or reckon. Akan people were a component part of the first people to develop this ability.

The Twi term *kan* meaning ‘first, foremost’ as well as meaning ‘to count or reckon’ is derived from the Ancestral language of ancient Keneset and Kamit.

In ancient Keneset and Kamit, we viewed south as the *top* and north as the *bottom*. Indeed, the only reason that the whites and their offspring reverse this order on maps is for political purposes. They desire to place Europe on top of Afuraka/Afuraitkait (Africa) in order to promote the false idea/vision of white superiority. In reality, south has always been considered up/top/front by Afurakanu/Afuraitkaitnut (Africans). This is why in the language of Kamit, the term for west, *ament*, is also the word for right. Additionally, the term for east, *aabt*, is also the word for left. The only way that west can be the same as ‘right’ and east can be the same as ‘left’ is if you are facing south and using the southern cardinal point as your point of reference.

The people of Kamit oriented themselves by focusing on *resit* (south) because it was from the south that they originated. It is the land of their/our Ancestresses and Ancestors. It is the Divine land, the sacred Land. This sacred land has many names: **Ta Seti**, the *Land of the Bow*, **Ta Aakhu**, the *Land of the Ancestral Spirits*, **Ta Kenes (Keneset)**, the *Placenta land* and *Bow Land*. One of the most popular titles of the land however is **Khanit**, *the foremost land, the headland, the sacred land*.



Khanit (Akanni) Bowmen – Tomb of **Meshti**, 11th Dynasty (c. 4,100 years ago)

In the Twi language, an Akan individual is called **Akanni**. The suffix ‘**ni**’ denotes ‘to be’. The phrase *Me ye Akanni* is thus translated: *I (me) am (ye) Akan (Akanni)*.

From the **Metut Ntoro** (hieroglyphic writing):

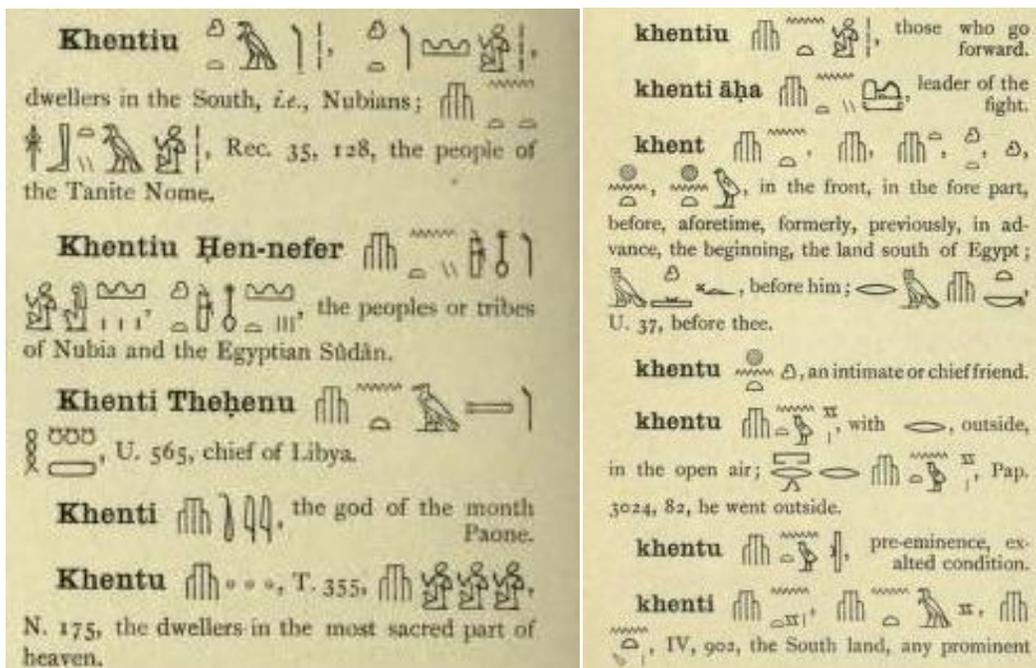


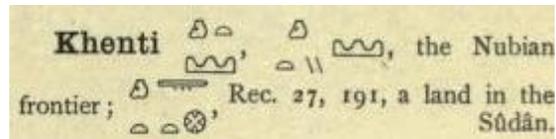
In the field of egyptology, it has been an accepted practice to place the letter ‘e’ between consonants when the researcher is not certain of how the word was pronounced. In many words in the language of Kamit, the vowels were deliberately excluded from the inscriptions by the scribes. This is the case with the terms above. The actual **metutu** (symbols) represent the sounds: **kh-n-t** or **kh-n**

Khnt or **Khnti** is defined as the *first, he who is at the head, chief, in the first rank, forerunner*. As a designation for a region/land, **Khnt** or **Khnti** is *the front land*, which is of course the south.

The proper way to pronounce **Khnt** or **Khnti** is not *Khent* or *Khen* but **Khanit** and **Khan**.

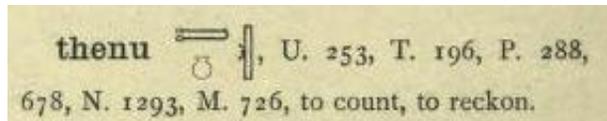
In the Twi language the suffix denoting plurality is *-fo*. Thus Akanfo means Akan people/group. **Abibirifo** means Black (**obibiri**) people/group (**fo**). In the language of Kamit however, the letter ‘u’ is used to denote plurality. Thus **Khnt** or **Khnti** is pluralized as **Khntu** or **Khntiu**. This is how the people of **Khnt** are designated in the *metutu*. This term is properly written **Khanitu** or **Khaniu**---the **Akanni** people:





Khanit or **Khan** is a descriptive title of the land to the south of Kamit, the headland, the southland, the *first* land.

The second definition of the root *kan*, ‘to count or reckon’, is also found in the *metutu*:



The symbol of the tethered rope is often transliterated as the ‘tch’ or ‘th’ sound . However, this sound had more than one pronunciation in Kamit. This sound could be pronounced with a ‘k’ sound as well. This is similar to the fact that in English the ‘ch’ combination can be pronounced with the ‘ch’ sound as in ‘change’ or with the ‘k’ sound as in ‘chronology’. The above set of *metutu* have the pronunciation of **k-n-u** as opposed to **th-n-u**. The term is **kanu** carrying the meaning ‘to count, to reckon’.

We thus have in the Twi language **kan** meaning *to count, to reckon* as well as *first, foremost*. We also have **Khanit**, **Khan**, meaning *first, foremost, forerunner, south (head, first)* and **Khan (Than)** meaning *to count, to reckon*. This is the same word in both languages with both meanings in both languages transmitted from ancient **Khanit** (Nubia) to contemporary **Akanni** culture without alteration. These terms define the nature of the Akan people. In concert with our cosmology, language, cultural and ritual practices these definitions establish the **Akanni** people as the **Khanit** people - the ancient **Kenesu, Nubians**.



Het Heru (the Obosom Afi/Oshun) – Napata Period, Ancient Khanit