The Phoenicians
By the third millennium BC, a unique culture was emerging on a narrow strip of the eastern Mediterranean coast that would have an enormous impact on Western civilization. The Phoenicians spread out, establishing colonies across the Mediterranean. One of the first was Kition on the island of Cyprus. The most successful Phoenician colony in the west was Carthage in North Africa. The Phoenicians developed remarkable proficiency in shipbuilding, seafaring and trade, as the prophet Ezekiel (lived c. 622 – 570 BCE) observed. Phoenicians invented the alphabet, which their Greek neighbours and trading partners adopted and transmitted to us. In turn, they acquired the idea of coinage from the Greeks, and the coins of the half-dozen Phoenician city-states give us a window into their history and beliefs.

Carthage
At its peak, the ancient North African city of Carthage rivalled the Eternal City of Rome for military and economic control of the western Mediterranean Sea. Today, its ruins are a UNESCO World Heritage Site in the suburbs of the Tunisian capital. There are stories of child sacrifice to the god Moloch among the ruling class in times of impending cataclysms, due to solar flares or cometary
approaches. According to legend, Queen Dido (also known as Elissa) founded the city in 814 BCE. She was the daughter of the king of Tyre, a Phoenician city on the coast of modern-day Lebanon. The Augustan Age Roman poet and propagandist Virgil, writing over a century after the destruction of Carthage, took some liberties with Dido’s story in his epic poem the Aeneid. Instead of a native chieftain’s relentless pursuit of her hand in marriage it is the Trojan hero and ancestor of Rome Aeneas who wins her heart, only to abandon her as he sets sail for greatness in Italy. (Julius Caesar claimed direct descent from Athena Venus through Aeneas) The end result is the same; Dido is said to have built an enormous funeral pyre, at the top of which she committed suicide by falling on a sword, probably imitating planetary catastrophes seen at the time, as all myths mix history of human rulers with planetary or cosmic occurrences taking place during their rule, caused by recurring catastrophes experience within the last 7,500 years.

Only in Virgil’s story, she curses Aeneas with everlasting conflict between Carthage and his descendants.

Carthage was a Phoenician colony, and as such the Carthaginians were related to the Hebrews and the Canaanites (among others). Culturally they had much in common, including the use of the shekel as the primary unit of money. Likewise, the Carthaginians worshipped a variety of deities from the ancient Middle East.

Goddess Tanit

One in particular was the goddess Tanit. Also know as Serpent Lady. Tanit was identified with the planet Venus. She probably supplanted the previous goddesses also identified with Venus, such as the Canaanite Astarte (consort of El/Cronus), the Hebrew Ashtoreth, Mesopotamian
Ishtar, Sumerian Inana who was connected with fertility, sexuality, and war. Her symbols were the lion and is sometimes depicted with the head of a lion, the horse, pegasus, the sphinx, the dove, and a star within a circle indicating the planet Venus. She seems to have been the consort of Ba’al Hammon, the chief god of Carthage, and was often given the attribute “face of Baal.” **Tanit’s worship appeared at Carthage in the 5th century BC, or 500 BC;** she soon eclipsed the more established cult of Baal Hammon and, in the Carthaginian area at least, was frequently listed before him on the monuments. In the worship of Tanit and Ba’al Hammon, children, probably firstborn, were sacrificed. Ample evidence of the practice has been found west of Carthage in the precinct of Tanit, where a tofet (a sanctuary for the sacrifice of children) was discovered (& the practice described by both Greco-Roman historians like Kleitarchos, Diodorus and Plutarch. Human, child & animal sacrifice, as well as the horrendous practice of cannibalism began according to historians like Herodotus & Diodorus Siculus, since the time of the reign of Ouranos, Helios, Cronus & Osiris, before Noah’s Deluge, millennia before the Carthage /Moloch child sacrifices. Throughout history, and as late as the 16 & 1800’s, the practice of cannibalism can be found everywhere during times of serious famine brought on by droughts, vulcanism, climate cooling & extreme weather due to the passing of comets or solar events & novas.

The Phoenician (Punic) goddess of war, Tanit was also a virgin mother goddess and a fertility symbol. She was the wife/consort of Ba’al Hammon (Moloch), the chief god of Carthage. Queen Dido is sometimes identified with the goddess, as are the Babylonian Ishtar, the Egyptian Neith and the
Greek Athena. The symbol of Tanit is a triangle or pyramid with a circle or disk on top and a line between.
Tanit’s worship can be found on Malta, Sardinia, Delos across the Mediterranean to the Iberic Peninsula, the Americas, Australia & Japan in the 6th century BC, during the 15 year close approaches of the planets Venus & Mars to Earth. Tanit’s symbol has been found in petroglyphs in North Carolina, California, Vermont, Ohio, Oklahoma, Georgia & New Mexico.
In the book titled Pyramids in the Pacific by Rex Gilroy, tells how he and his wife unearthed Phoenician inscriptions of the Temple of Tanit at the megalithic site of Moree, Australia.
The Mars & Venus events are discussed in detail in my book Mythos & Cosmogony.

Tanit served as the special protector (tutelary) deity of the city of Carthage, which is why her effigy is found on coinage. Above the horse is a sun disc, a symbol common to cultures across Africa and the Middle East. To either side of the sun disc is the Uraeus, a representation of the Egyptian cobra (Naja haje) that symbolized divine and royal power and authority and also served as a talisman of protection. All together, the motif resembles the Egyptian Eye of Ra, with depict serpentine plasma discharges seen during the Jupiter events.
The Lady of Elche, dating to the 4th century BC. It is believed to be a representation of Tanit, a goddess that was also worshiped by the Carthaginians and the Phoenicians. Both peoples greatly influenced Celtiberian (Celtic-Iberian /Spain) culture through trade.

Kofun Pyramids
In Japan the Kofun pyramids and round tumuli in the shape of a keyhole closely resemble the symbol used by the goddess Tanit worshipped in Carthage in the middle of the 6th century BC & the symbols seen in the Saudi Arabian desert. Hundreds of Kofuns can be found in Japan with are off limits to archeologists, researchers & the public.

The Sakitama Kofun Park which includes the Maruhakayama Kofun which with a diameter of 105 meters, is Japan’s largest circular Kofun. With 19 m hight this Kofun is the highest of all tumuli in Sakitama Ancient Burial Mounds. It is estimated that this particular Kofun. Part of the same group includes the Inariyama Kofun which totals 120 meters in length & is surrounded by two rectangular moats. This is considered to be the earliest of a series of Kofun built in Sakitama, and is believed to have been created in the mid to late 5th century, but as usual, the dating of the pyramids is always wrong it looks like it was built at least in the 7th or 6th century BC.

Interestingly, there are images of structures in Mars that closely resemble the keyhole symbols of Tanit & Kofun pyramids.

Saudi Arabian stone symbols or geoglyphs
"Geolyphs" are ancient stone structures. And hundreds of geoglyphs in the shape of keyholes resembling Tanit’s symbols & Kofun pyramids shapes have been found in Saudi Arabia. Hundreds of thousands of stone structures that date back thousands of years and dot the deserts and plains of the Middle East and North Africa are, in many cases, so large that only a bird's-eye view can reveal their intricate archaeological secrets: gorgeous and mysterious geometric shapes resembling a range of objects, from field gates, to kites, to
pendants, to wheels. It is important to mention that the wheel symbols have been depicted since the Venus events, about 1500 BC. These are the "Works of the Old Men," according to the Bedouin when first questioned in the 1920s. Interesting also to point that the Beduin flag symbol is a squatter man. And although ancient peoples evidently had their reasons for constructing these stone structures, their purpose has remained relatively opaque to archaeologists today. Of course the archeologists can not understand the purpose of goeglyphs & petroglyphs & most ancient sites. Archeologists don’t understand how ancient historic records & mythology, related to the Electric Universe, Plasma Physics & Catastrophism can explain most of ancient history.

Conclusion:
The symbols used by the goddess Tanit, in the Kofuns & the Keyhole pendants of the dessert geopglyphs are related to the plasma formations such as the cometary tails seen in the planets Mars, Venus & other comets that appeared during the 6th century BC; and it seems to be a repeated plasma formation of electrically discharging comets or planets seen by the ancients. Similar plasma formations caused by planets, comets & solar flares are the Egyptian Ankh, the Sun wheel, Jacobs ladder, which is a 7 or 9 stepped pyramid shaped plasma formation, used in Buddhist Stupas or Japanese Sorin & Pagodas, called Jacob's ladder (& Peratt ladder, as per Anthony L. Peratt’s plasma laboratory experiments).

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