

Chapter 1 : Trireme - Wikipedia

Triremes of Atlantis [B.C.] - REBIRTH - Lords of the Sea: The Epic Story of the Athenian Navy and the Birth of Democracy
Triremes of Atlantis [B.C.] - The Epic Story of the Athenian Navy and the Birth of Democracy.

That comes to a force of 10, combattants mounted on chariots, 10, drivers , soldiers , sailors Making total military personnel of 1., men. And that was only supposedly one of the 10 kingdoms of Atlantis, "Such then were the military dispositions of the royal City; and those of the other nine varied in various ways, which it would take a long time to tell. This is what Wikipedia Persian war has to say about the size of the Persian forces The numbers of troops which Xerxes mustered for the second invasion of Greece have been the subject of endless dispute, because the numbers given in ancient sources are very large indeed. Herodotus claimed that there were, in total, 2. The poet Simonides, who was a near-contemporary, talks of four million; Ctesias gave , as the total number of the army that was assembled by Xerxes. Modern scholars thus generally attribute the numbers given in the ancient sources to the result of miscalculations or exaggerations on the part of the victors, or disinformation by the Persians in the run up to the war. Nevertheless, whatever the real numbers were, it is clear that Xerxes was anxious to ensure a successful expedition by mustering overwhelming numerical superiority by land and by sea. Above, Persian war chariot. Herodotus numbers the Persian fleet as comprised as follows, Phoenicia and Syria , Egypt , Cyprus , Cilicia , Ionia , Pontus , Caria 70, Aeolia 60, Lycia 50, Pamphylia 30, Dorians from Asia Minor 30, Cyclades 17 So we can see that in effect, the Persian empire was a sort of Confederation in the sense that many different nations comprised its forces against Athens, also that triremes did not sail out from any of the Persian capitals such as Persepolis, Susa or Eckbatana to attack Athens, but were summoned from different parts of the empire, the fleet of the Phoenicians playing a conspicuous part. The number of ships, or roundly is sometimes thought to be a repetition of the number appearing in the Illiad as the size of the Greek fleet against Troy, so Plato would have been well aware of this number as meaning a large force and if Atlantis were to have triremes with crew per trireme then each allotment would need to provide 4 sailors suggesting that this may be how Plato worked it out. But the story of Atlantis does not begin with the Persian wars against Athens, rather it ends with the story of the Persian wars against Athens, and the story which Solon brought from Egypt could not include details of the Persian wars because at that time they had not taken place, but they could have included details of the Trojan war and the war of the Sea Peoples against the eastern Mediterranean which was documented in Egypt But Plato would have known of the Persian wars and how the great Persian invasion force was defeated by the Greeks with Athens at their head, and since Atlantis had to be a great empire and a great power which was defeated by his idealised form of Athens with philosopher kings, then maybe Atlantis had to be credited with forces comparable to the great Persian empire, and maybe Atlantis itself was in fact actually at one time associated with the confederation which comprised the Persian Empire or should we say, the proto-Persian empire since the Persian confederation also included elements from Ethiopia and from Libya, Herodotus, Histories, Book VII, 70 and Libya Plato said, was part of the area controlled by Atlantis. Lightly armoured Persian troops were defeated by heavily armoured Greek hoplites Could the great invasion fleet of the Persians be the same that Plato used to base the military elements of his Atlantis story upon, since they in turn were beaten by the Greeks both on land and by sea, as Plato said of Athens, it "stood pre-eminent above all [25c] in gallantry and all warlike arts, and acting partly as leader of the Greeks it defeated the invaders and reared a trophy" - was that not "the finest achievement of the Greeks"? Xerxes sees his fleet being smashed by the Greeks at the battle of Salamis. Although this latter event around B. After all, his stated purpose in the Atlantis story was to find a worthy enemy that his ideal state of Athens could be seen to have defeated in war, to show how good his theoretical system of government for Athens would be, that is, not a democratic Athens but an Athens governed by philosopher kings and guardians. So could this be part of one of those other legends grafted onto the Atlantis story as Robert Graves suggested? The original Bolivian legend of a city punished by the gods and sunk into the sea does not mention anything about horses, chariots or the vast number of ships and military dispositions which Plato attributed to Atlantis, but vast numbers of troops and ship dispositions

are recorded by Herodotus for the Persian forces in his Histories. There were no triremes, hoplites, chariots, riders springing from horse to horse on the Bolivian Altiplano, but there were triremes, hoplites, chariots etc in the wars between Persia and Athens. There are conflicts which all cities undergo, and I should like to hear some one tell of our own city carrying on a struggle against her neighbours, and how she went out to war in a becoming manner. The city and citizens, which you yesterday described to us in fiction, we will now transfer to the world of reality. It shall be the ancient city of Athens, and we will suppose that the citizens whom you imagined, were our veritable ancestors, of whom the priest spoke; they will perfectly harmonise, and there will be no inconsistency in saying that the citizens of your republic are these ancient Athenians. Consider then, Socrates, if this narrative is suited to the purpose, or whether we should seek for some other instead. And what other, Critias, can we find that will be better than this, which is natural and suitable to the festival of the goddess, and has the very great advantage of being a fact and not a fiction? How or where shall we find another if we abandon this? The dating of the period of Atlantis is a difficult question, at face value Plato gives a date of 9,BC both for the founding of Atlantis and Athens and also for the war against Athens, yet we know there was no Athens at this early date. But as to the location on the Altiplano, some factors point to an early date, such as the mastodons, also at an earlier period, the climate on the Altiplano would have been warmer than it is today. Many agricultural terraces which today are above the line of perpetual snow, must have been cultivated at an earlier period when the climate was warmer. The Altiplano was covered in a giant inland sea known as Lake Tauca which lasted from 16, to around 13,BC, then there may have been a dry spell when the Altiplano would have been covered in fertile mud until around 11,BC when the Altiplano was covered by the shallower lake Coipasa which lasted a further years. However Plato tells us that "9, is the sum of years since the war occurred" - and he is describing the foundation of Athens and the "finest of the deeds the Greeks achieved. The number of ships involved may provide a further clue and in the description of the Confederation of Atlantis ruling Libya up to the borders of Egypt and Europe up to Tyrennia in Italy, then attempting to enslave the whole of the eastern Mediterranean. If we substitute lunar "years" sidereal lunar months for solar years, this would bring the date down to around BC and the Trojan war which might correspond to the "finest of the deeds the Greeks achieved" The Trojan War, an age of heroes. The "confederated nations attempting to enslave the eastern Mediterranean" would be what are usually called "the Sea Peoples" who carried out a great onslaught in lands around the eastern Mediterranean and attacked Egypt in and BC, attempting to enter Egypt both by sea and with land armies all of which were defeated by the Egyptian pharaohs. Then later, the Persian armies of Darius and Xerxes which overran neighbouring states and invaded Athens might also be described as attempting to enslave the eastern Mediterranean, under Darius they subdued Egypt then after Egypt rebelled, Xerxes subdued Egypt again before attempting to overthrow Athens, a detachment of Triremes was later sent by Athens to assist Egypt in its struggle to throw off the Persians so the Egyptian priests had good reason to tell Solon in the words of Plato that Athens set free from slavery the nations of the eastern Mediterranean - particularly since Herodotus tells us it was the intention of Xerxes first to defeat the Athenians as revenge for the Greeks having burned Sardis, then Xerxes intended to conquer all of Europe "they that have done us wrong and they that have done us none will alike bear the yoke of slavery" - Herodotus Histories VII 8. Above left, headgear of Sea People warrior, next, headdress of amazonian Indians, then headgear of Tula warrior, Mexico, then headdress of Tiwanaku warrior, Bolivia. Click for comparison of headgear page high feather headdresses of the Sea Peoples. The boats of the Sea Peoples are ambushed and pulled over with grappling irons. Prisoners were taken and some, such as the Philistines, resettled in Palestine which is named after them. The Sea Peoples were a confederation of various nations and so far it has not been possible for archaeologists to identify exactly where they came from. The Egyptians said they came from "The Isles in the midst of the Sea". This is usually assumed to mean Mediterranean islands such as Sardinia, Sicily, Malta, Cyprus etc but at the same time there were huge numbers of them considering they supposedly came from these relatively small islands, unless these islands were used as intermediary bases. The use of feathered headdresses combined with the discovery of coca in the mummies of Egyptian pharaohs suggests there may have been also a South American connection. Then the war continued with the attacks of what are called "The Sea Peoples" but were actually an alliance of various nations, probably allied to those who had supported

Troy, the Phoenicians and the early Persians. After the defeat of Troy, Greek settlements expanded on the coast either side of Troy and according to Herodotus, the original inhabitants of this area set off to found a new colony in what became Tyrennia Etruria or Tuscany - which Plato said was controlled by Atlantis. Then several years later the Persians expanded their empire to the west, reconquering the coast around Troy and crossing over to attack Greece. Athens was burned, but the Persian army was defeated by the Greeks and the Athenians rebuilt their city and re-established their cities on the other side of the Aegian on the coast of what is now Turkey, making for themselves an Athenian empire or league. That the Persian invasion was a retaliation for the Trojan war is explained by Herodotus on the first page of his Histories where even he thinks it was unreasonable for the Greeks to have attacked Troy on the pretext of the Trojans having carried off Helen. Herodotus attributes the Persian war against Athens to the Greek invasion of Asia and the capture of Troy. Herodotus also mentions another interesting feature of the Medes and Persians which may relate to Atlantis. He tells us that when the first capital of the Medes was established at Ecbatana, it had "circles one within the other. And this wall is so contrived that one circle is higher than the next by the height of the battlements alone. And to some extent, I suppose, the nature of the ground, seeing that it is on a hill, assists towards this end; but much more was it produced by art, since the circles are in all seven in number. And within the last circle are the royal palace and the treasure-houses. The largest of these walls is in size about equal to the circuit of the wall round Athens; and of the first circle the battlements are white, of the second black, of the third crimson, of the fourth blue, of the fifth red: Further research tells us that King Memnon built the circular walls at Ecbatana and also at Susa, but, here is another interesting part, that King Memnon was a nephew of King Priam of Troy, he is said to have ruled all the way from Susa to Troy and came to the aid of the Trojans with a large army until being killed on the battlefield by Achilles. Above, battle of Achilles and Memnon Since both the fortifications at Ecbatana and Susa had the same form, they may possibly have been modelled on earlier fortifications such as those of Atlantis which Memnon may have heard of through his mother, Eos - which means "titan of the dawn" and said to have dwelt originally on the edge of Oceanus. Above, Assyrian god with eagle head and feathered headdress, American Indian feathered headdress, Aztec warrior with eagle head mask, Elamite headdress bc, Persian headgear, South American Indian headdress Above, Sea Peoples with high feathered headdresses. Whether it was, that the example of the Ark, that saved the remnant of men from the Universal Deluge, gave men confidence to adventure upon the waters, or what it was; but such is the Truth. The Phoenicians, and specially the Tyrians, had great fleets. So had the Carthaginians their colony, which is yet further West. Towards the east the shipping of Egypt, and of Palestine was likewise great. China also, and the great Atlantis, that you call America which have now but junks, and canoes, abounded then in tall ships. At the same time, and an Age after, or more, the inhabitants of the great Atlantis did flourish. Yet so much is true, that the said country of Atlantis, as well that of Peru then called Coya, and that of Mexico then called Tyrambel, were mighty and proud kingdoms, in arms, shipping, and riches so mighty as at one time or at least within the space of 10 years they both made two great expeditions, they of Tyrambel through the Atlantic to the Mediterranean Sea, and they of Coya through the South Sea. But whether it were the ancient Athenians, that had the glory of the Repulse, and resistance of these forces, I can say nothing. But certain it is, there never came back, either ship, or man, from that voyage. But the Divine revenge overtook not long after those proud enterprises. For within less than the space of one hundred years, the Great Atlantis was utterly lost and destroyed not by a great earthquakes as your man saith for that whole tract is little subject to earthquakes ; but by a particular Deluge or Inundation. Those countries having, at that day, far greater rivers, and far higher mountains, to pour down waters, than any part of the Old World. But it is true, that the same inundation was not deep; not past forty feet in most places from the ground. So that although it destroyed man and beast generally, yet some few wild inhabitants of the wood escaped. For as for men, although they had buildings in many places, higher than the depth of the water, yet that inundation, though it were shallow, had a long continuance: So as marvel you not at the thin population of America, nor at the rudeness and ignorance of the people. Only they take great delight in the feathers of birds. So you see, by this main accident of Time, we lost our traffick with the Americas, with whom we had most commerce. It seems very improbable that the 10, chariots and ships would have set out from the Altiplano, and we have

seen above how these numbers tie in with the Persian forces attacking Athens. But since Atlantis controlled a great empire, in the earlier stages of the war it could have dispatched ships and men from other parts of the empire and it is remarkable how Sir Francis Bacon describes two great fleets setting out from Peru and Mexico respectively and separated by the space of only 10 years - remarkably similar to the time scale for the invasions of the "Sea Peoples". And how could Sir Francis Bacon know all these details about Atlantis being destroyed and cut off by a great inundation and its people leaving the mountains to come down into the valleys as well as the details of the two great invasions separated by the space of 10 years? Well, the great Spanish historian Sarmiento de Gamboa who wrote the official "History of the Incas" was at one time captured by a ship belonging to Sir Walter Raleigh and subsequently brought to England where he was presented at the English Court. It seems probable that he would have met Francis Bacon and passed on his histories of South America and the Incas, incidentally also inspiring Sir Walter Raleigh who set out for that continent in his own quest to find "El Dorado". The fleet from Mexico would have sailed through the Mediterranean, but the fleet from Peru would probably have landed in the Persian Gulf, adding to the forces of King Memnon - the very same who built the circular defences at Susa and was a nephew of the King of Troy and is said to have come to the aid of the King of Troy with a confederation of nations. He also tells us that in Peru, Viracocha after a great flood adopted five pairs of twin sons. And he was of the opinion that the end or war of Atlantis took place And from this period to the time when the Atlanteans put the blockade upon the Athenians was 9, lunar years, which referring to solar years comes to years. And both added together is the aforementioned date. I am completely surprised that of all the many investigators and academics who have studied the subject, none to my knowledge has picked up on this before. Sarmiento de Gamboa was not the only one to think that the events Plato described took place around the time of the Trojan War. Sir Isaac Newton had a similar opinion and tells us that the Atlantis events took place two generations before the Trojan War, and that the Egyptians exaggerated the date to give more antiquity to their own nation, while the Greeks, not knowing where the island continent was, assumed it to have sunk. The details are given in his *The Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms* "The time therefore when these things were done is by Solon limited to the age of Neptune, the father of Atlas; for Homer tells us, that Ulysses presently after the Trojan war found Calypso the daughter of Atlas in the Ogygian Island, perhaps Gadir; and therefore it was but two Generations before the Trojan war. This is that Neptune, who with Apollo or Orus fortified Troy with a wall, in the Reign of Laomedon the father of Priamus, and left many natural children in Greece, some of which were Argonauts, and others were contemporary to the Argonauts; and therefore he flourished but one Generation before the Argonautic expedition, and by consequence about years before Solon went into Egypt: When they were conquered by King David of Israel, some of them fled to Egypt, others to Phoenicia, and others to the Persian Gulf which also became known as the Erythrian Sea. They were credited with knowledge of writing, mathematics, astronomy and ship building and many places were subsequently called Erythria. So the Erythrian Sea means the sea from which the Red Men came and some people think that the Erythrian Sea might also have been an early name for the Atlantic Ocean. We should note also that Erythia is described as being a red island As pointed out by R. Cedric Leonard, Plato was not the first to use the name Atlantis since it occurs also in Herodotus. The Atlantic was called after Atlantis as the sea containing the island of Atlantis and Atlas the first King of Atlantis. But Atlas was mentioned about years before Herodotus by two famous Greek writers, namely Homer and Hesiod.

Chapter 2 : Atlantis: Examining the Legendary Tale of Plato | Ancient Origins

However, the existence of triremes is completely incompatible with a BC date for the destruction of Atlantis as triremes were only developed around 9, years later. Triremes were built of lightwoods and were designed for a day's travel at a time (miles) as onboard facilities were quite limited and could be easily beached at night.

Was it real or just myth. Here are the basic facts. Lost civilizations really still exist. New discoveries are happening even as you read this. Places like the Nazca Lines Google Earth can now be clearly seen. New cities have just been found in the Amazon. If you are genuinely interested in the story of Atlantis then the only place to start is the source – the writings of Plato and the stories of Timaeus and Critias. Poseidon – Father of Atlantis Solon BC – BC was a famous Athenian statesman, lawmaker, and Lyric poet who allegedly heard the story of Atlantis from Egyptian priests that he was visiting that claimed that the Athenians had forgotten their true history because from time-to-time their civilization had been largely destroyed by catastrophes. They attributed these to the actions of the Gods. When you remove the gods, the parables and the sociological interpretation from the text you are left with the following key points: The story had been forgotten by the Athenians because of a great deluge whereby only the illiterate people of the mountains had survived. Oropus was the boundary on the right and the river Asopus the boundary on the left. Many of the woods that once existed have disappeared. The land was less eroded and less rainfall was swept into the sea. These are the key points. The remainder of the story as recorded by Plato is lost. Fictional and Non-Fictional Pictures proving that there is a lost city of Atlantis: From *Mundus Subterraneus*, published in Amsterdam. The map is oriented with south at the top. Athanasius Kircher, Jesuit priest and scholar, sometimes called the last Renaissance man, important for his prodigious activity in disseminating knowledge. Kircher learned Greek and Hebrew at the Jesuit school in Fulda, pursued scientific and humanistic studies at Paderborn, Cologne, and Koblenz, and in was ordained at Mainz. His methods ranged from the traditionally scholastic to the boldly experimental – he once had himself lowered into the crater of Vesuvius to observe its features soon after an eruption. Kircher is not now considered to have made any significant original contributions, although a number of discoveries and inventions e. Rather, it is his extensive reporting activity that secures his place in intellectual history. He wrote some 44 books, and over 2, of his manuscripts and letters survive. In addition, he assembled one of the first natural history collections, long housed in a museum that bore his name, the Museo Kircheriano at Rome; this legacy was later dispersed among a number of institutions.

The dating of the period of Atlantis is a difficult question, at face value Plato gives a date of 9,BC both for the founding of Atlantis and Athens and also for the war against Athens, yet we know there was no Athens at this early date.

What Plato and others said. South of the Atlantes was Atlantia, the old name for Africa. Yellow dots are ancient rock art. Much of the art dates back to the stone age. In 20, BC the Sahara was even drier than today. But the mountains of Atlas were wetter than today, allowing the Atlantes people to flourish. Between and BC the Sahara had a "wet phase" and was more fertile. This explains why the Atlantes sites extend further south. But before that something happened. At that point all of the Iberomaurusian settlements suddenly disappeared. And sure enough, a few hundred years later we see signs of a very similar culture, but further east. How far did they go? There is a gap in the historical record between the Iberomaurusians disappearing c. What happened in between? Perhaps they just died out in the drought? But these were mountain people, used to constantly moving in search of food. Would they just sit down and die? If they had to they could travel long distances. But where would they go? The Aegean islands such as Crete, which was populated by 12, BC were easily accessible. So if the people of Atlantes wanted to follow the coast to the mountains they would have to defeat not just the Natufians ancestors of the Egyptians and Canaanites but the Aegean tribes as well. The Iberomaurusians would have followed the coast. We know they did not like to cross water, because in ten thousand years of living in the Atlas mountains they never crossed the ten miles to Spain. The next fertile land was Egypt. Back then it was mainly occupied by the Sebilian and Qadan cultures. Both cultures disappear at the same time that the Atlantes people move east. Did the Sebilians and Qadans simply die out? Or move because of the Younger Dryas? That makes no sense: In a drought, Egypt is the place to be more than ever, because of the river. This is usually dated to 11, BC, but the event happened at different times depending on local climate conditions: Precise dating of remains is difficult because bone collagen the best source is poorly preserved in dry conditions, and all radiocarbon methods such as apatite dating, used on the Jebel Sahaba bones rely on a good understanding of local conditions details. This does not prove that these particular bones are Egyptians killed by the Iberomaurusians, but it is possible. All we know is that the victims were Egyptian, not Iberomaurusian: They were not closely related, and looked different with distinctive skulls. They lived in the mountains on the other side of the Libyan desert and were experts at hunting in harsh conditions. In short, when a large group of Iberomaurusians walk across your land, that is very, very scary. The stuff legends are made of. They were the last of or at least related to a larger and more ancient culture, the Natufians, who roamed across what is now Egypt, Israel and Syria. The Harifians lived around Fayyum, near the mouth of the Nile. When the Sebilian and Qadan cultures were destroyed, the Harifians escaped, and settled in the nearby forests what later became the Negev desert. The Harifians were notable in three ways: They began to use a lot of arrows. Before that, in Natufian archaeological sites, no arrows were found. They avoided any high ground. If Iberomaurusians were around, they were a mountain culture so would prefer the high ground. Like the Natufians they lived in semi-buried homes: Living in the forest meant these homes were perfectly disguised, hidden from enemy tribes. All art communicates something. Maybe just "I was here", maybe "these animals are here" or maybe something more sophisticated. Numerous sites from around 10, BC and later show monoliths and towers with images and symbols. The most famous is at Gobekli Tepe. Another example is Tell Qaramel, from around 10, BC. Several large towers were built, each including a hearth and benches inside so they clearly had some communal function. Here are some stone objects found at the site. Clearly they were intended to communicate something: The Natufians of course, like almost everyone at the time, were semi nomadic, so Jericho was just like Gobekli Tepe or Tell Quaramel: When the Harifians, the last of the Natufians, fled Egypt, we can be sure they would have gathered at Jericho to tell stories of what happened. The survivors were safe because of the Aegeans The Harifians knew they would ultimately be safe, because of the Aegean tribes modern day Crete, Athens, etc. If the terrifying Iberomaurusians ever continued along the coast, they would want green mountains. And that meant the islands around Crete. But the Aegeans had boats, so they were relatively advanced. They probably engaged in trade, so knew more than most. And they were

also excellent hunters they killed all the large animals on Crete soon after arriving. So if the Iberomaurusians fought the Aegeans, the Iberomaurusians would lose. The Aegeans probably never traded as far south as Egypt in BC though they did much later. But they would very likely trade with the coasts of Anatolia, and come up to the borders of Natufian-Harifian lands. So once the Harifians escaped from Egypt, moving further up the coast made them safer. Because the closer the Iberomaurusians came to the Aegeans, the closer they came to defeat. The archeological record does not tell us whether any Iberomaurusians met any Cretans. But it does hint in that direction: This is consistent with leaving for the east, being decisively defeated in battle, then limping home to gradually rebuild their civilisation. The river was good for wild plants, but not good as a place to live, because everything flooded once a year. The natural capital i. But in 8, BC everything changed. A great wall was built around the settlement, six feet thick and feet high. A 28 foot high defensive tower was built. To defend against whom? Were descendants of the Iberomaurusians wandering around? At that moment the Natufian-Harifian culture ended: Or technically, "proto-city", as agriculture was still very simple, so there was no large surplus of wealth and hence no class hierarchy. The next two thousand years or so, known to archeologists as "Pre-Pottery Neolithic B" , saw farming come to dominate everything. More plants were tamed and improved, sheep were first domesticated probably , and the economic surpluses enabled more division of labour, a class system, and complex religion and art. Previously the flooding and remote location made the Nile a problem. But it was no worthwhile to build walls and dams, to drain some areas, to irrigate others, in order to create a vast network of fields, and houses to serve them, all based on the easy access to fresh water and on rich fertile soil. Thanks to agriculture, Egypt became the bread basket of the ancient world, and its natural heart. The key point to remember is that, while the center of farming moved from Jericho to the Nile, the boundaries stayed the same. In 8, BC this was a culture of semi-nomadic individual tribes who occupied lands from Syria to the Nile. By 1, BC this was a highly centralised kingdom with its capital in the Nile, that ruled up to Syria. The same continuous culture, the same boundaries, regardless of what we call it. But he was simply a new boss claiming ownership over the same old Natufian territories. The culture he ruled began back in 8, BC, when nomads stopped wandering, built great walls and a great tower, and said "we own the land! Egyptians visit Atlantia for the first time The Harifians and ancient Atlantes would be just a minor detail in some long forgotten Egyptian temple, except for what happened in BC. Babylon had just defeated Egypt and taken the eastern side of the Mediterranean. Humiliated and desperate to rebuild his lost empire, Pharaoh Necho looked west. Africa was still largely a mystery and thought to be either relatively small The "rivers join up" idea taken very seriously. A little after this, In BC, Euthymenes found a river on the west of Africa probably the Senegal and believed it was was the other end of the Nile. Even in modern times the s The Nile and Senegal were believed to join in the middle i.

Chapter 4 : The Lost City of Atlantis: Fact or Fiction? | Exemprore

The lost city of Atlantis made use of private and public baths and then saved the water for use on their fields. The later docks had Triremes and many naval supplies. The Island had cliffs on most sides but was otherwise a plateau with a small mountain at its centre and mountains to the North.

Dating of Atlantis based on lake levels on the Altiplano the Altiplano has been successively submerged by inland seas The site of Atlantis at Pampa Aullagas on the Bolivian Altiplano with its outer ring of land and inner rings of water is presently a considerable number of feet above the surrounding land level and also the lake level of nearby Lake Poopo. This may be partly due to the surrounding plain having dropped in elevation, and also to the nearby Lake Poopo having dropped in water level. In order for the circular rings of water to function as harbours with access to the lake, the lake must have been considerably higher and a higher level would also be necessary to feed the perimeter canal and irrigation system which was said to have run around the adjacent level rectangular plain. The Salar and its companion, the Salar de Coipasa were formerly occupied by a series of large lakes. An analysis of core samples taken from the centre of the Salar de Uyuni shows that there are several layers of salt and layers of lacustrine mud, showing that the plain was successively covered by lakes alternating with dry spells. These lakes were fed by water flowing south via the Desaguadero River from Lake Titicaca in the north and in these periods the precipitation was much greater than today. Going back in time, we can say with certainty that Atlantis could not have existed in the period of the earliest paleolakes such as lake Ballivan m 12,ft because that would not only submerge the level plain, but also the circular rings of land and most of the Atlantis mountain itself! From 30, â€” 23,BC the Altiplano was covered by Lake Minchin which also appears in some reports to have been a deep lake, though other reports have identified distinct, shallower phases. During the next wet spell from 23, â€” 13,BC and particularly from 16, â€” 13,BC or later, the Altiplano was covered by the paleolake Tauca. At first glance it appears unlikely that Atlantis would have existed at the time of these paleolakes since if the southern part of the Altiplano had the same elevation it has today, the waters of lake Tauca would have been sufficiently deep to have drowned the various canals. But that does not take into account the fact that the southern part of the Altiplano may have sunk in elevation so estimates of the depths of the paleolakes based on modern mapping may not reflect the actual depths based on the land elevations at the time of the lakes, also the outer canals surrounding the mountain may have dropped in elevation when the surrounding alluvial plain also dropped in elevation due to the earthquakes. Studies suggest that Lake Tauca had two noticeable levels, a m 12,ft around 11,BC and b m 12,ft the latter phase perhaps corresponding to that which elsewhere has been described as lake Coipasa. Plato mentioned that the rings of the land levels were raised a sufficient height above the level of the sea, so on the one hand, too high a lake level would drown the rings of land and too low a level would not allow the circular channels to function as harbours. Strand lines around the edge of the Altiplano mark the former levels of the great paleolakes but because they are said to slant from north to south, also confirm that the southern Altiplano has dropped in elevation. If it were possible to establish the date at which the Altiplano sank, that would reveal to us the date of the end of "Atlantis". Ground view of the mountain at Pampa Aullagas from the south, with volcanic spring in the foreground , it is surrounded by a band of stones covered in white, fossilised lake deposits which show the original level of the lake at a much higher level than today, the surrounding plain has also dropped in elevation. This refers to the circular volcanic plateau which surrounds the central cone and which also contains the concentric rings. The fine line marks the ancient water level which would have filled the sandy depressions leaving circular bands of rock forming rings of land. The white sandy band on the central cone shows where this part of the cone has fallen away due to earthquakes and the white sand on the sides of the outer plateau show where the land and level plain has dropped away from the original volcano. Following on from Lake Tauca or Coipasa, successive wet and dry periods occurred with an extremely dry period from 4, â€” 3,BC. It also suggests that Lake Poopo 3 could have formed an almost continuous sea stretching right up to lake Titicaca. Wet 11, â€” 9,BC..

Chapter 5 : Atlantean navy |

Problematic Triremes and Advanced Technology "The first definite reference to the use of triremes in naval combat dates to ca. BC, when, according to Herodotus, the tyrant Polycrates of Samos was able to contribute 40 triremes to a Persian invasion of Egypt." (Wikipedia).

A Roman mosaic from Tunisia showing a trireme vessel during the Roman Empire Based on all archeological evidence, the design of the trireme most likely pushed the technological limits of the ancient world. After gathering the proper timbers and materials it was time to consider the fundamentals of the trireme design. These fundamentals included accommodations, propulsion, weight and waterline, center of gravity and stability, strength, and feasibility. All of these variables are dependent on one another; however a certain area may be more important than another depending on the purpose of the ship. For a ship to travel at high speeds would require a high oar-gearing, which is the ratio between the outboard length of an oar and the inboard length; it is this arrangement of the oars which is unique and highly effective for the trireme. The ports would house the oarsmen with a minimal waste of space. There would be three files of oarsmen on each side tightly but workably packed by placing each man outboard of, and in height overlapping, the one below, provided that thalamian tholes were set inboard and their ports enlarged to allow oar movement. Thalamian is the English term for the Greek word, thalamios, which was the name of the oarsmen in the lowest file of the triereis; zygian is the English term for the Greek word, zygios, which were the oarsmen in the middle file of the triereis, and thranite is the English term for the Greek word, thranites, which were the oarsmen in the uppermost file of the triereis. Tholes were pins that acted as fulcrums to the oars that allowed them to move. The center of gravity of the ship is low because of the overlapping formation of the files that allow the ports to remain closer to the ships walls. A lower center of gravity would provide adequate stability. If the center of gravity were placed any higher, the additional beams needed to restore stability would have resulted in the exclusion of the Thalamian tholes due to the reduced hull space. The calculations of forces that could have been absorbed by the ship are arguable because there is not enough evidence to confirm the exact process of jointing used in ancient times. In a modern reconstruction of the ship, a polysulphide sealant was used to compare to the caulking that evidence suggests was used; however this is also argued because there is simply not enough evidence to authentically reproduce the triereis seams. In order to prevent this from happening, ships would have to be pulled from the water during the night. The use of lightwoods meant that the ship could be carried ashore by as few as men. While well-maintained triremes would last up to 25 years, during the Peloponnesian War , Athens had to build nearly 20 triremes a year to maintain their fleet of They were possibly rigged fore and aft from end to end along the middle line of the hull just under the main beams and tensioned to The hypozomata were considered important and secret: Additionally, hull plank butts would remain in compression in all but the most severe sea conditions, reducing working of joints and consequent leakage. Just as it used to be the practice to disarm modern warships by removing the breech-blocks from the guns, so, in classical times, disarmament commissioners used to disarm triremes by removing the hupozomata. The sheds were ca. These dimensions are corroborated by the evidence of Vitruvius , whereby the individual space allotted to each rower was 2 cubits. Construction of the trireme differed from modern practice. The construction of a trireme was expensive and required around man-days of labor to complete. Hence the triremes were often called "girded" when in commission. The three principal timbers included fir, pine, and cedar. Primarily the choice in timber depended on where the construction took place. For example, in Syria and Phoenicia, triereis were made of cedar because pine was not readily available. Pine is stronger and more resistant to decay, but it is heavy unlike fir which was used because it was lightweight. The frame and internal structure would consist of pine and fir for a compromise between durability and weight. Other ships would usually have their hulls made of pine because they would usually come ashore via a port or with the use of an anchor. It was necessary to ride the triereis onto the shores because there simply was no time to anchor a ship during war and gaining control of enemy shores was crucial in the advancement of an invading army. Petersen The joints of the ship required finding wood that was capable of absorbing water but was not completely dried

out to the point where no water absorption could occur. There would be gaps between the planks of the hull when the ship was new, but once submerged the planks would absorb the water and expand thus forming a watertight hull. The sailyards and masts were preferably made from fir because fir trees were naturally tall and provided these parts in usually a single piece. Making durable rope consisted of using both papyrus and white flax; the idea to use such materials is suggested by evidence to have originated in Egypt. In addition, ropes began being made from a variety of esparto grass in the later third century BC. But it was still faster than other warships. Bronze trireme ram Once the triremes were seaworthy, it is argued that they were highly decorated with, "eyes, nameplates, painted figureheads, and various ornaments". These decorations were used both to show the wealth of the patrician and to make the ship frightening to the enemy. The home port of each trireme was signaled by the wooden statue of a deity located above the bronze ram on the front of the ship. Evidence for this is provided by Thucydides, who records that the Corinthian oarsmen carried "each his oar, cushion hypersion and oarloop". Classical sources indicate that the trireme was capable of sustained speeds of ca. The distance a trireme could cover in a given day depended much on the weather. There were rare instances however when experienced crews and new ships were able to cover nearly twice that distance Thucydides mentions a trireme travelling kilometres in one day. They had to keep their crews comfortably paced so as not to exhaust them before battle. For the crew of Athenian triremes, the ships were an extension of their democratic beliefs. Rich and poor rowed alongside each other. Victor Davis Hanson argues that this "served the larger civic interest of acculturating thousands as they worked together in cramped conditions and under dire circumstances. One was a drastically reduced number of oarsmen, so as to use the ship as a troop transport. The thranites would row from the top benches while the rest of the space, below, would be filled with hoplites. In another variation, the Athenians used 10 or so trireme for transporting horses. The trireme was designed for day-long journeys, with no capacity to stay at sea overnight, or to carry the provisions needed to sustain its crew overnight. There were, however, storage facilities onboard large enough to provide each crewman with the 2 gallons 7. Sometimes this would entail traveling up to eighty kilometres in order to procure provisions. In the Peloponnesian War , the beached Athenian fleet was caught unawares on more than one occasion, while out looking for food Battle of Syracuse and Battle of Aegospotami. Cities visited, which suddenly found themselves needing to provide for large numbers of sailors, usually did not mind the extra business - though those in charge of the fleet had to be careful not to deplete them of resources. He was a wealthy Athenian citizen usually from the class of the pentakosiomedimoi , responsible for manning, fitting out and maintaining the ship for his liturgical year at least; the ship itself belonged to Athens. These experienced sailors were to be found on the upper levels of the triremes. The sailors were likely in their thirties and forties. The rowers were divided according to their positions in the ship into thranitai, zygitai, and thalamitai. They rowed through the parexeiresia, an outrigger which enabled the inclusion of the third row of oars without significant increase to the height and loss of stability of the ship. Greater demands were placed upon their strength and synchronization than on those of the other two rows. It is not known exactly how this was done, but there are literary and visual references to the use of gestures and pipe playing to convey orders to rowers. In the sea trials of the reconstruction Olympias , it was evident that this was a difficult problem to solve, given the amount of noise that a full rowing crew generated. At the Battle of Salamis , each Athenian ship was recorded to have 14 hoplites and 4 archers usually Scythian mercenaries on board, [53] but Herodotus narrates that the Chiots had 40 hoplites on board at Lade [54] and that the Persian ships carried a similar number. Whereas the Athenians relied on speed and maneuverability, where their highly trained crews had the advantage, other states favored boarding, in a situation that closely mirrored the one that developed during the First Punic War. Grappling hooks would be used both as a weapon and for towing damaged ships ally or enemy back to shore. When the triremes were alongside each other, marines would either spear the enemy or hop across and cut the enemy down with their swords. Tactics[edit] In the ancient world, naval combat relied on two methods: Artillery in the form of ballistas and catapults was widespread, especially in later centuries, but its inherent technical limitations meant that it could not play a decisive role in combat. Rams embolon were fitted to the prows of warships, and were used to rupture the hull of the enemy ship. The preferred method of attack was to come in from astern, with the aim not of creating a single hole, but of

rupturing as big a length of the enemy vessel as possible. The speed necessary for a successful impact depended on the angle of attack; the greater the angle, the lesser the speed required. At 60 degrees, 4 knots was enough to penetrate the hull, while it increased to 8 knots at 30 degrees. If the target for some reason was in motion in the direction of the attacker, even less speed was required, and especially if the hit came amidships. On-board forces[edit] Unlike the naval warfare of other eras, boarding an enemy ship was not the primary offensive action of triremes. That said, fleets less confident in their ability to ram were prone to load more marines onto their ships. On the deck of a typical trireme in the Peloponnesian War there were 4 or 5 archers and 10 or so marines. Should the crew of another trireme board, the marines were all that stood between the enemy troops and the slaughter of the men below. Squadrons of triremes employed a variety of tactics. Once Sparta gained Persia as an ally, they had the funds necessary to construct the new naval fleets necessary to combat the Athenians. Sparta was able to build fleet after fleet, eventually destroying the Athenian fleet at the Battle of Aegospotami. The Spartan General Brasidas summed up the difference in approach to naval warfare between the Spartans and the Athenians: It would be these tactics, in combination with those outlined by Brasidas, that led to the defeat of the Athenian fleet at the Second Battle of Syracuse during the Sicilian Expedition. Casualties[edit] Once a naval battle was underway, for the men involved, there were numerous ways for them to meet their end. Drowning was perhaps the most common way for a crew member to perish. Once a trireme had been rammed, the ensuing panic that engulfed the men trapped below deck no doubt extended the amount of time it took the men to escape. In the Peloponnesian War , after the Battle of Arginusae , six Athenian generals were executed for failing to rescue several hundred of their men clinging to wreckage in the water. In the Peloponnesian War, "Sometimes captured crews were brought ashore and either cut down or maimed - often grotesquely, by cutting off the right hand or thumb to guarantee that they could never row again. Naval battles were far more of a spectacle than the hoplite battles on land. Sometimes the battles raging at sea were watched by thousands of spectators on shore. The number of ships and men in battles was sometimes very high. At the Battle of Arginusae for example, ships were involved, making for a total of 55, men, and at the Battle of Aegospotami more than ships and 60, seamen were involved. The maximum practical number of oar banks a ship could have was three. So the number in the type name did not refer to the banks of oars any more as for biremes and triremes , but to the number of rowers per vertical section, with several men on each oar. The reason for this development was the increasing use of armour on the bows of warships against ramming attacks, which again required heavier ships for a successful attack. This increased the number of rowers per ship, and also made it possible to use less well-trained personnel for moving these new ships.

Chapter 6 : SCIENCE & TECH HISTORY IS MYSTERY: ATLANTIS - THE PROBLEMS

The epic true story of Themistocles and the Battle of Salamis, and a rousing history of the world's first dominant navy and the towering empire it built The Athenian Navy was one of the finest fighting forces in the history of the world. It engineered a civilization, empowered the world's first.

Bryn Mawr Classical Review Hale, *Lords of the Sea*: Reviewed by John Lewis, classicalideals yahoo. Hale is an aficionado of ancient and medieval ships, with interests stretching from his rowing days as a college undergraduate into Viking longboats his dissertation topic and Greek triremes. His enthusiasm has colored his narrative, which is not a history of the Athenian navy but rather the story of the Athenian democracy with the pulse of its oars as its heartbeat. The audience for *Lords of the Sea* will be all those passionate about the Greeks, military history, ships and shipping--especially laymen. The beauty of the book is not to be found in any new close interpretations of text instead of footnotes, it has short general source notes by chapter or new reconstructions of naval engagements but rather in its grand synthesis. The story begins in BC, and ends in AD. *Lords* is structured in five parts: Freedom BC, Democracy to the mid-fifth century, Empire to the mid-fourth century, Catastrophe, and Rebirth. In the first part five chapters the man of the hour is Themistocles, whose vision set Athens on the road to empire and greatness by leading Athens against the Persian invasion. Nearly a quarter of *Lords* is dedicated to the Persian Wars, which, like all other events in the narrative, is reconstructed primarily from ancient literary sources. Hale sets a good context for his account by discussing the specifics of building and operating a trireme, with an important emphasis on the stupendous energy required to create and maintain a military navy. But *Lords* also steers a problematic course by mixing sources in a way that glosses over certain problems. For instance, Cornelius Nepos is accepted uncritically as a source for the life, character, thoughts and vision of Themistocles. There is a certain teleological premise at work throughout: Chapter eight, "Mariners of the Golden Age," is a portrait of Athens during the fifth-century that highlights the social and political conditions in Athens by connecting the navy to the lives of average citizens. Naval talk that permeated everyday language including terms for sex, naval scenes on domestic earthenware vessels, the ribald port at the Piraeus, and the democratic spirit embodied in the state trireme the "Paralos" are all built into the narrative in order to demonstrate the deep cultural and social impact of the navy on Athens. For instance, in the discussion of the Battle of Tanagra BC, we read that certain oligarchs in Athens invited a Spartan army, "encamped not far from the frontiers of Attica," to attack Athens and help topple the current democratic regime. Part three, "Empire," focuses on Pericles, whose "four mighty pillars" were "democracy, naval power, the wealth of empire, and the rule of reason." The final result of the Periclean policy was war with Sparta, pestilence, and loss of control leading to disaster. Chapter 11 is dedicated to Phormio--on whom Hale has done much work--and who almost single-handedly saved Athens in the west. But, as for all the leaders celebrated here, there is a tension between their thoughts, their actions, and the reactions of the city to them, which will reinforce, for readers not well versed in Athenian history, the tragic nature of how Athens used its muscle. Part four, "Catastrophe," moves from the disaster at Syracuse through the Ionian War to the death of Socrates. The chief figure in the last eight years of the war--when "the sea became the theatre for an epic conflict"--is Alcibiades, although as always the primary historical energy behind events is the navy. *Lords* is strongest at this point, for the Ionian War was indeed an epic contest of naval power. But something important has been missing from this story, and in part five this becomes most evident. The fourth century--specifically, from 400 to 354 BC--constitutes less than a quarter of the book. Is this not part of the navy, and the democracy? What of debates in fourth-century Athens about the nature of empire, the role of the navy, and relations with allies? We have been told, with little elaboration, that cutting the grain routes constituted the final defeat by Sparta, and that, decades later, Philip of Macedon again moved against the grain convoys coming from the Black Sea. I had hoped for some acknowledgment that they had such a navy back into the fifth century--and that disrupting it was key to defeating Athens. Further, some discussion of the role of political power in an empire versus Athenian leadership in trading alliances would have better contextualized this book. Indeed without addressing these issues, the fourth century becomes merely an echo of the fifth, which makes this less than a bold new

interpretation of Athens. Numerous questions remain open. Like all such narrative stories, *Lords of the Sea* must "freeze" the ambiguities, contradictions, and blank spots within the sources into a single progression of events. The so-called Peace of Callias between Athens and Sparta, for instance, is treated as if historically unproblematic. The deeper question that follows is whether this is an accurate reconstruction of events. Without doubt, there are numerous controversies bypassed, contradictions in the sources ignored, and blind areas papered over, and one should not turn to this as a primary guide to such details. Certainly the Athenians were not the white statues remaining today--they did argue, work, sweat and fight their way to dominance. *Lords of the Sea* has achieved its purpose of "charting the life cycle of the animal that generated" the rise and fall of Athens, but only if one accepts the basic thesis about the overriding centrality of the military navy to the life cycle of Athens.

Chapter 7 : Army and navy of Atlantis

Seafaring and Atlantis are inextricably calendrierdelascience.coms d anachronistically refers to the shipyards of Atlantis being full of triremes, which were not developed until the 7 th century BC, long after the demise of Atlantis.

Was it real or just myth. Here are the basic facts. Lost civilizations really still exist. New discoveries are happening even as you read this. Places like the Nazca Lines Google Earth can now be clearly seen. New cities have just been found in the Amazon. If you are genuinely interested in the story of Atlantis then the only place to start is the source - the writings of Plato and the stories of Timaeus and Critias. When you remove the gods, the parables and the sociological interpretation from the text you are left with the following key points. Solon BCâ€™ BC was a famous Athenian statesman, lawmaker, and Lyric poet who allegedly heard the story of Atlantis from Egyptian priests that he was visiting that claimed that the Athenians had forgotten their true history because from time-to-time their civilization had been largely destroyed by catastrophes. They attributed these to the actions of the Gods A war once took place between the Athenians and the Atlanteans The Athenians apparently came from Athens. The Atlanteans apparently came from an island beyond the pillars of Hercules Straights of Gibraltar The war took place 9, years before the time of writing which was approximately 2, years before today â€™ so in effect 11, years ago. Atlantis was allegedly an island greater in size than Libya and Asia combined. Atlantis was eventually destroyed by an earthquake. The Athenian Gods were at peace with each other. The story had been forgotten by the Athenians because of a great deluge whereby only the illiterate people of the mountains had survived. Solon inferred that the event took place before the time of Theseus. At the time the Athenians ruled a land from the Isthmus of Corinth to the heights of the Cithaeron a mountain range in what is today central Greece and Parnes. Oropus was the boundary on the right and the river Asopus the boundary on the left. The Athenian land was fertile and able to support a great army. Many floods had taken place during the 9, years prior to the recording of the story. Many of the cliffs surrounding this Athenian land had been eroded and fallen into the sea. Many of the woods that once existed have disappeared. The land was less eroded and less rainfall was swept into the sea. The climate was more temperate. The Acropolis was larger and surrounded by soil and not the outcrop of rock it is now. There were once more springs that disappeared after an earthquake. The Athenians were healthy, beautiful people that were well prepared for war. Poseidon was patron and God of Atlantis. God of the sea and earthquakes Atlantis was an Island with a small mountain at its centre with fertile plains surrounding it. The central mountain had rings of water surrounding it. Water flowed from underground - some hot, some cold. Crops flourished in the fertile soil. From beyond the Pillars of Hercules the lost city of Atlantis controlled islands and lands as far as Egypt. They had extensive trade with other countries. Orichalcum an unknown red coloured metal or alloy possible a mixture of copper and gold was common on the Island. The Island was well forested. There were a great number of elephants on the Island. The Island had chestnut trees. The lost city of Atlantis had a canal from the sea to an inner lagoon. Three kinds of stone, one red, one black and one white were quarried on the Island of Atlantis. They used brass to cover their dwellings and brass, tin and orichalcum to cover the outer walls of their cities. In the temple there was a statue of the god in a chariot. The lost city of Atlantis made use of private and public baths and then saved the water for use on their fields. The later docks had Triremes and many naval supplies. The Island had cliffs on most sides but was otherwise a plateau with a small mountain at its centre and mountains to the North. The North of the Island had high and beautiful mountains. The plain featured a circular ditch canyon of such size a ft in depth that it could not have been manmade. The military had war chariots. They benefited from winter rains. Their shields were small. The land was divided into ten kingdoms each with its own city. No King was to ever make war on another Atlantean King. This rule lasted for a great time but in the end the Kings became victim to mortal desires and sins.

Chapter 8 : Lords of the Sea : John R. Hale :

Atlantis in the story certainly seems to be a work of fiction, massive walled city with 7 regions (sacred number), each region perfectly circular (one of Plato's favourite shapes), each of the four gates.

According to Plato, Atlantis was a naval island which was located "in front of the Pillars of Hercules" which is now the Straits of Gibraltar. According to them, there were seven islands in that sea at that time, sacred to Persephone, and also three others of enormous size, one of which was sacred to Pluto, another to Ammon, and another one between them to Poseidon, the extent of which was a thousand stadia km. Fiction When the theories of Continental drift became popular during the s, it was at this time that the "Lost City" became the "Lost Continent". For he is clearly using what has become a standard device of fiction - stressing the historicity of an event as an indication of what follows is fiction. E Taylor who stated that: Several other islands such as the Azores islands and the submerged island of Spartel have been thought to be the lost city as well. The lost continent of "Kumari Kandam" has also been suggested to be the lost city. Google Earth Finding In , several group of experts, noted that they may have found the lost city of Atlantis located on the seabed off the African coast. They claimed that the grid of streets represented the outlines of a big city. This claim was eventually brushed off as an incidental hoax as the official Google statement released stated that: Bathymetric or sea floor terrain data is often collected from boats using sonar to take measurements of the sea floor. The lines reflect the path of the boat as it gathers the data. They are said to have found the lost city just off Cadiz, Spain in a swampy marshland of the Dona Ana Park. They used satellite photographs, ground-penetrating radar as well as underwater technology. However, what intrigued Freund to investigate the Dona Ana Park further was the discovery of "memorial cities" which he claims were built by the survivors of Atlantis. The exact location is known as the Spartel Bank which sank 11, years ago. However, it seems that Plato could have messed up his timing as 9, years ago, there was no known advance civilization anywhere in the world. The facts presented by Gutscher seem to fit the geological time and place of Atlantis. The four key data used by Gutscher is: Now, based on the four points listed above, it could seem likely that there was in fact land in which is now swampland and the land could be higher and larger as well. Marc Andre Gutscher reported in Geology in that the Gulf of Cadiz, which is west to the Straits of Gibraltar, which Plato described as being the plausible location for the lost city of Atlantis, showed a subduction zone and a wedge of sediment. Gutscher also wrote that it was "possible for a magnitude 8. This is because the first city which has been recorded in human history is Catalhoyuk which is BC old, while monumental architecture only came about in 5, BC. In an archeological perspective, based on evidence gathered has clearly stated that humans at that time were hunter-gatherers. It is believed that these people had trade relationships with Egypt and Crete. The people were mostly merchants with who had trade relationships overseas. This trade is the possible link which make the Minoan people to be that of the lost city of Atlantis. However, in BC, the Thera volcano erupted and it was this eruption which caused damaged to their city and culture. We do not know if it was indeed a real city or if it was just a figment of his imagination. But, one thing is for sure, Plato left us with the greatest unsolved mystery of mankind.

Chapter 9 : Timeline of the name "Palestine" - Wikipedia

Atlantis was not an island, it was a global civilization and its evidence is clear by the remains of megalithic structures found all around the world, from Peru to Egypt to Japan and Turkey and many many other sites.

Actually, when it comes to Greek, sometimes even a single comma can cause a short sentence to have two different meanings. A good example is a famous quote from the oracle of Delphi. Just as Plato described Atlantis, the northern portion of this island was entirely comprised of mountains which reached the shores. There was an oblong valley directly below this mountainous region, and a second valley closer to the center of the island that was encircled by low rise mountains. This central valley was two thirds in size of the oblong valley. Moreover, Santorini itself, a setting of an island within an island, and a place where many mainstream archaeologists in the past had placed the crown-city of Atlantis, falls precisely within 5. Fifty stadia 9km from the coast was a mountain that was low on all sidesâ€broke it off all round aboutâ€the central island itself was five stades in diameter about 0. Of course it is, especially since disproving a perfectly matching site may be even more difficult than finding such a site to begin with. Consequently, earlier this year, the same image was sent to a popular blog site one that prides itself to contain the most comprehensive data on Atlantis with the following comments: As you see, the geography is perfectly identical, the volcanic geology is there, and the flora and fauna including elephants chronologically match the topography. Furthermore, a pre-Bronze Age civilization in the immediate area further reinforces this likelihood. Along with the ancient city of Jericho in Palestine, which long ago was determined that some of its structures date back to the 10th millennium BC, the mega-site of Gobekli Tepe in Turkey BC , as well as the submerged city off the coast of West India in the Gulf of Cambay BC , prove conclusively that prehistoric humans had progressed earlier than anthropologists previously thought. Fictions Turned Reality So, were the Atlantians truly a prehistoric civilization as Plato claimed, or was that a myth? Could this ideological story otherwise appeal to his audience if they could not connect or relay to it? In the case of Troy, after discarding all the details regarding beauty queens, demigods, Trojan horses and scaling back the armies to more rational levels, it was ultimately acknowledged the setting, as well as the bulk of this story, were real. In this case, we have ancient reports of a famous battle which in order to reasonably authenticate, we had to know the factions involved as well as their military force. Do we have such a legitimate testimony? What we have is far from real. More specifically, Herodotus wrote that King Leonidas, with Spartans, along with few thousand Greeks, fought against 2. The poet Simonides reported that the Persian army reached four million. Ctesias, a Greek physician and historian downscaled the Persian forces to , Greek phalanx formation based on sources from the Perseus Project. Public Domain Just as in the case of Atlantis, once more, we are presented with conflicting and grossly exaggerated figures. After brushing aside the troop count as quoted in all ancient accounts, modern calculations indicate that the Persian force could not have been higher than , troops. In the case of Thermopylae, amongst other debatable details, did the ancient Greek historians inflate the size of the Persian army? Of course they did, as the story undoubtedly sounds better that way. Ultimately though, and regardless of the enormous inconsistencies in the facts, we accept this story as real. Such, among others, was the Palace of Knossos in Crete, which it was associated with the Minotaur a mythical beast of half man and half bull. Fundamental Questions So, a fundamental question remains. If so, can the signs of an early Neolithic presence in the immediate area be the remnants of an even older civilization that was able to recover on the surrounding islands after the Great Flood at the end of the last Ice Age? And finally, was that lost civilization capable of navigating to the Americas via island hopping as Plato claimed? Who Really Discovered America? Traveling Genetics If so, can this very early knowledge of the American continent best explain how haplogroup X, a Middle Eastern gene, found itself in the region of the Great Lakes 10, years ago? Finally, how do we otherwise explain that official mtDNA maps show that the highest concentration of haplogroup X away from the eastern Mediterranean exists on the east coast of North America, around the Great Lakes, and not in Alaska or alongside the west coast of the United States, where mainstream scientists maintain haplogroup X infiltrated the American continent. The fact that there is no conclusive scientific explanation to justify the lack of haplogroup X in the enormous void between Altai

Republic in southern Russia and the greater region of the Great Lakes, unquestionably raises legitimate doubts on the Bering Strait hypothesis.