

What About Creation #6

Were our Ancestors Stupid?

What About Electricity? 6 INCH CLAY POTS, WITH COPPER CYLINDER, AN IRON ROD WAS SUSPENDED DOWN THE CENTER, SEALED WITH BITUMEN (ASPHALT), ROD SHOWED THAT IT WAS CORRODED BY AN ACID SOLUTION. WHEN STUDYING THE CLAY JARS DR. KÖNIG REALIZED THAT THIS WAS NO ACCIDENTAL CONFIGURATION, MECHANICALLY THEY HAD ALL THE COMPONENTS OF A BATTERY, DUPLICATE MODELS PRODUCE 1.5 - 2 VOLTS. These ancient batteries found in Iraq all date from the Parthian period of Persian occupation between 250 B.C. and A.D 650. However electroplated objects, which presuppose the use of some form of battery, have been discovered in Iraq in Babylonian ruin dating back to 2000 B.C. Electroplated objects were also found in Egypt by Auguste Mariette at 60 feet deep in the area of the Sphinx at Gizah. These are described in the Grand Dictionnaire Universel du 19th Siecle. Generation of electric current by the same means was not possible until the 1800's by our modern civilization

WHAT ABOUT FLIGHT? 1898 an object was discovered in an Egyptian tomb It was dated at 200B.C. It was found in 1969 in a box marked bird objects. But it did not look like a bird. Experts analyzed these models and found 1. principles of aircraft design which had taken European and American designers a century of airfoil experimental work to discover and perfect. 2. highly accurate internal proportions were present in ratios of 2:1 or 3:1. Which is what modern aircraft use 3. It was clear that the model was not an accident or just a toy. Dr. Messiha noted that the ancient Egyptians always built scale models of everything they made. Even, today, though it is over 2,000 years old, the little plane still soars through the air for a considerable distance with only a slight push of the hand. As of the 1970's there have been a total of 14 of these gliders found in Egypt. A biologist-zoologist Ivan T. Sanderson, head of the Society for the Investigation of the Unexplained, commented "The concrete evidence that the ancients knew of flight was forced upon us only a few years ago. Now we have to explain it. And when we do we will have to rearrange a great many of our concepts of ancient history."

WHAT ABOUT STONEHENGE? Stonehenge was built in three stages. 1st stage - 2000 B.C. 2nd - stage a few hundred years after the first stage 3rd - stage built between 1800-1700 B.C. 1st Stage - 80 stones, 5 tons, Quarried 240 miles away (Prescelly Mountains) 3rd Stage - 40-50 ton stones, Quarried 20 miles away (Marlborough Downs) Moving the boulders is just one of the problems. Elevating them into their assigned position may have been even more complex, for the entire observatory was built not on level ground but on a sloped surface. Measurements show that the builders compensated for this tilt with an astonishing degree of accuracy. Gerald Hawkins comments "Such a precision of placement is, or was, astounding. To erect a boulder so that it was horizontally aligned... was a task difficult enough; to sink that great block into the ground just so far enough and no further, so that its tip was aligned vertically to an accuracy of inches, was an achievement

requiring another whole dimension of skill." "How, in fact, was it done? If, after erection, the stone had settled too deeply it would have been out of alignment- and how could it have been lifted? Of course, if it had not settled far enough its top could have been bashed away to lower it to a proper height, but the top was not bashed... Somehow, by technology unknown, the Stonehengers figured out beforehand the depth of hole required to match up exactly, as far as the survey shows, with this collection of variables." He goes on to further explain that if he were to do this with modern builders, he would not be able to do so without the aid of yard tape, plumb line, spirit levels, elevation levels and blueprints showing the land contour and the particular design of each stone and it's corresponding hole. It is certainly apparent that the sagacious builders of Stonehenge had access to tools and instruments of precision and exactitude similar to those in use today. Twelve of the most significant Stonehenge alignments pointed with a mean accuracy of better than a degree and a half for the moon and less than one degree for the sun. 600 other stone circles in Britain dated between 2,100 - 1,500 B.C. Highly qualified team of surveyors studied all these sites. Cup and ring markings found on the stones in all the sites were accurate to a few thousandths of an inch. The ovoids, elipses, and circles were found to be based of the use of Pythagorean triangles. A concept thought to have originated with the Greeks. Here they are used 1,500 years before Pythagoras entered history. Callernish - Shows "moon wobble" that occurs every 18/19 years. Stone computer to predict lunar eclipses. Before this site was investigated the "moon wobble" was thought to not have been discover until the 16th century. With the fact that both Stonehenge and Callernish have the same unit of measurement show that these are related structures. Then the builders were aware of different phenomena observed at different locations. These difference could only have been understood without a knowledge of the curvature and size of the earth.

What about Baalbek? Built on a stone age platform with stones, 82 feet long, 15 feet thick, 1,200 -1,500 tons each. A fully loaded boxcar is 60 tons. The Hadjar el Gouble or "stone of the south" weighs more than 2,000 tons. Many of the cranes and lifting apparatus in our world today can not budge, let alone lift, the titanic blocks of Baalbek- yet there they are, cut and fitted together with such precision that a knife blade cannot be inserted between the blocks.

What about Easter Island? Originally no trees or wood to make rope and poles. The average 20 ton statues were carved on top a crater and lowered 300 feet without leaving a mark. How did they get the statues all over the Island with out damaging them?

What about Tiahuanaco? High in the Andes Mountains of Peru on the picturesque shores of Lake Titicaca, stand the remains of a city of startling dimensions. The Akapana or "Hill of Sacrifices," 167 feet high, with a base 496 by 650 feet. The sides of the impressive structure were perfectly squared with the cardinal points of the compass. The reservoir system that once topped the Akapna indicates the high degree of development of the builders. The hill still reveals evidence of the precision-designed, intricately cut stones conduits and overflow pipes, especially graded to ensure the proper flow of water. Similar pipes are found scattered throughout the Tiahuanaco complex, suggesting that the city had a complete drainage, water supply, or sewer system. "Temple of the Sun" 10 feet high

and 440 by 390 feet on a side. The platform composed of block weighing 100-200 tons each! The wall blocks weighing 60 tons each. The steps of the stone stairway 50 tons a piece. Other structural units, composed of 200 ton blocks, lie haphazardly, just where they fell. It is amazing that the city exists 13,000 feet above sea level, and the air pressure at that altitude is only 8 pounds per square inch, as compared to 15 pounds at sea level. At this altitude, oxygen poor air would sear the throat and nose, and even the slightest exertion may cause nausea, headaches, and sometimes even heart attacks. Yet, somehow, under extremely hostile conditions that threatened life itself, the builders managed to maneuver hundreds of stone slabs weighing up to 200 tons each into their predetermined places. In rarefied air the movement of massive objects over such great distances is not possible by muscular strength, but the stones were moved nevertheless and found resting places in Tiahuancho.

What about Sacsahuaman? The Mystery fortress of the Andes located on the outskirts of the ancient capital of the Inca's. It rests on an artificially leveled mountain top at an altitude of 12,000 feet, and consists of three outer lines of gargantuan walls, 1,500 feet long and 54 feet wide, surrounding a paved area containing a stone structure believed to be a solar calendar. The ruins also include a 50,000 gallon water reservoir, storage cisterns, ramps, citadels, and underground chambers. What is remarkable about it is the stonework. Here extremely skilled stonemasons fit blocks weighing from 50 to 300 tons into intricate patterns. A block in one of the outer walls, for example, has faces cut to perfectly fit with twelve other blocks. Other blocks were cut with as many as 10, 12, and even 36 sides. Yet, all the blocks were fit so tightly together that a mechanic's thickness gauge could not be inserted between them. And even more extraordinary is the fact the Sacsahuaman complex was built without cement. The quarries from which the stones were brought are located 20 miles away, on the other side of a mountain range and a deep river gorge. Within a few hundred yards of Sacsahuaman was found a single stone. The stone is found turned upside down and is damaged in several places. It contains steps, platforms, holes and other depressions- a masterpiece of precision cutting and dressing, clearly intended to become a part of the fortification. What is truly impossible about the block is that it is the size of a 5 story house and weighs an estimated 20,000 tons. We have no combination of machinery today that could dislodge such a weight, let alone move it any distance. The fact that the builders of Sacsahuaman could and did move this block shows their mastery of a technology which we have not attained.

What about Nazca Valley? Not far from the Pacific Ocean, in the Peruvian foothills of the Andes 250 miles south of Lima, is the historical city of Nazca. In the valley in which the city is found a strip of desert ground 37 miles long and a mile wide. This is where enormous drawings scraped out on the desert floor are found. It was not until the 1930's that the pictures were discovered by airplanes. Obscure from the ground, they are clearly seen from above. In fact they have been viewed by the astronauts aboard Skylab, orbiting 270 miles above the earth. Yet there is not mountain, plateau or other natural elevated point nearby from which the Nazca artists themselves could have seen the drawings in their true perspective. So why were they made? Did they serve some purpose? Did the artists also perhaps master the art of flight? One of the most puzzling is the picture of a spider, 150 feet long, drawn with a single continuous line half a mile in length. What

is so peculiar about that spider is that one of its legs is deliberately lengthened and extended, and the tip there is a small cleared area. There is only one spider known that uses the tip of its third leg in a preciously the manner depicted in the desert drawing, and that is the Ricinulei, which lives in caves deep in the Amazon jungle, a 1,000 mile from Nazca. Known to scientists for its unique method of copulation, for which the spider uses that extended leg in the described manner, the Ricinulei is extremely rare. Its mode of reproduction can be observed only with the aid of a microscope. How the Nazca artists were able to find and observe their tiny model we cannot say, unless we ascribe to them a knowledge of science equalling our own. The most startling picture of all, however, was found on a piece of Nazca pottery, which shows faces of five girls- one white, one red, one black, one brown and one yellow. These colors could not have been chosen fortuitously, as all races of man have been clearly represented. The faces seem to indicate that the Nazcans has knowledge, possibly even models to work from, of each and every racial group around the world. Could this be evidence of global communication in the distant past the equalled that of modern times?

What about the pyramids? The pyramid to Pharaoh Cheops in the third dynasty, whose reign was 22 years. So this pyramid needs to have been built in the time frame of his reign. The theory is that it took 100,000 men to do it. The problem is that it is composed of 2,300,000 blocks that would need to be placed in 22 years, or 7,300 days. That would mean 350 blocks a day, 26 blocks per hour, for 12 hour working day. With 100,000 men today using modern equipment we could not match this feat today. There is also an additional problem. In Egypt there is a nine month growth cycle that would mean that the work force had to be at home working the fields, leaving only three months to work on the pyramid per year. That 100,000 men mentioned are only the moving force. Add to this roughly 100,000 stonemasons at the quarries, 100,000 builders at the building site itself, 100,000 architects, planners and supervisors, 250,000 women and children preparing meals and keeping shelters, and people policing the work and keeping order. So you are looking at 750,000 people making this one pyramid, which is one third of the estimated population in Egypt at that time. But this isn't the end of the problem. Excavations have found that there are only four thousand workmen's huts. There is no way that 100,000 thousand laborers can fit into 4,000 huts. So the problem is, How can one explain the building of the Great Pyramid in four year's time by just 4,000 workers if only primitive methods were used, and that only during three months' periods of time each year? The pyramid of Sneferu, which is built around the time of the same dynasty, which is two thirds the volume of the Great Pyramid, has a cornerstone revealing that it was laid the 21st year of Sneferu's reign. Half the way up the pyramid is another stone revealing that it's date was the 22nd year of his reign. Revealing that it only took two years to build a pyramid two thirds the size of the Great Pyramid. Additional problem: If they just used woods for the sleds, barges and logs: There is no forest in Egypt. The only trees are the date trees, that cannot be cut down, for they supply food for the workers. So the wood would have to be imported from Lebanon. Considering the need and size of the average Lebanon trees mathematicians tell us that 26,000,000 trees would have been needed to fashion the necessary sledges and rafts. The problem is that neither Lebanon nor all the forests in the ancient world could have supplied that much wood in 20 years. Not to mention a fleet that could carry all of it.