

educated by Plato's Academy. He became particularly celebrated as the greatest mathematician of the Academy at that time. He was then invited to Egypt to educate the future Pharaoh. He succeeded very well there, and in the course of time, became the librarian of the Library of Alexandria, and a very powerful, politically powerful individual in the Egyptian history of that period.

He was also the greatest scientific mind of the age. He was a correspondent, an ally of Archimedes, though they had differences on certain things. And he was far greater in the profundity of his crucial discoveries, than Archimedes. But, Archimedes was one of his pals, shall we say.

He was the first to demonstrate rigorously, a method for demonstrating the circumference of the Earth. He was the one who developed and perfected methods for ocean navigation, using the ecliptic as a reference, constant reference by navigators, which shows up in this.

And thus, when the navigator Maui, under Captain Rata, set forth with a flotilla from Egypt, *on the instruction of Eratosthenes—and Maui left records to this effect—to explore the circumference of the Earth*, they successfully, with a series of steps, went eastward. Then they came into an unexpected object: the Americas. They couldn't get through it. According to the record, they explored about 4,000 miles of the coast of the Americas, chiefly South America, probably as far north as Baja California. Some records seem to indicate that some of the Arizona and related relics, were copies of records that had been made earlier in some nearby vicinity, which is probably Baja California.

So, this particular part of Mediterranean culture is the cockpit of modern civilization, for reasons I've given otherwise earlier. Then the story becomes even more interesting.

The Great Antiquity of Man

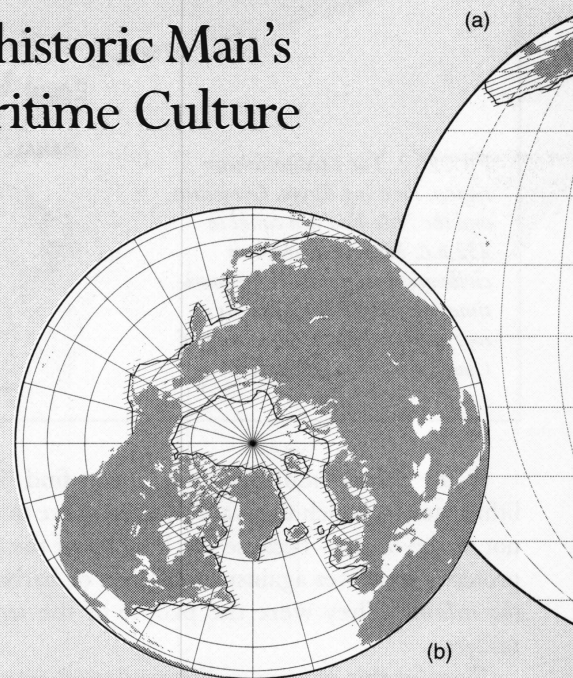
Over a period of time, these records took some deciphering by ethnographers, who later, in about the 1970's, began to discover how to translate these rebuses into actual messages, by discovering what language was being used [SEE Note, page 27]. And, in the middle 1970's, various groups of people, centered at Harvard University around a fellow named Barry Fell, in studying these matters, came to the discovery that this language was a language common to the Cyrenaicans, and also common to the Polynesians, with affinities with other languages of that Pacific region, such as the Malay language. And also traces of Dravidian and other kinds of things in there.

So, they recognized that this language, Maori, was the same language which is used by the Cyrenaicans. They

had a common language. "Wait a minute!"

Now, let's go back to the Pacific map in Figure 1. What are we saying here? We're saying, as will be addressed later in the course of today, that mankind did not just "plop" on this planet, that God did not stand in Mesopotamia in 4004 B.C., and create the universe. That

Prehistoric Man's Maritime Culture



During the last glacial maximum 20,000 years ago, sea level had fallen by as much as 350 feet, exposing extensive portions of the continental shelf, especially where these have broad, shallow slopes, as in the Arctic, and the archipelagoes of Southeast Asia. Beginning about 14,000 years ago, as the glaciers began to retreat, sea levels began to rise, a process which accelerated circa 10,000-9,000 B.C., reaching a conclusion in the 6,000-5,000 B.C. period, at which point today's coastlines were established. This entire process, therefore, took place when human habitation of various parts of the world was well established—habitation of which we have only fragmentary knowledge today.

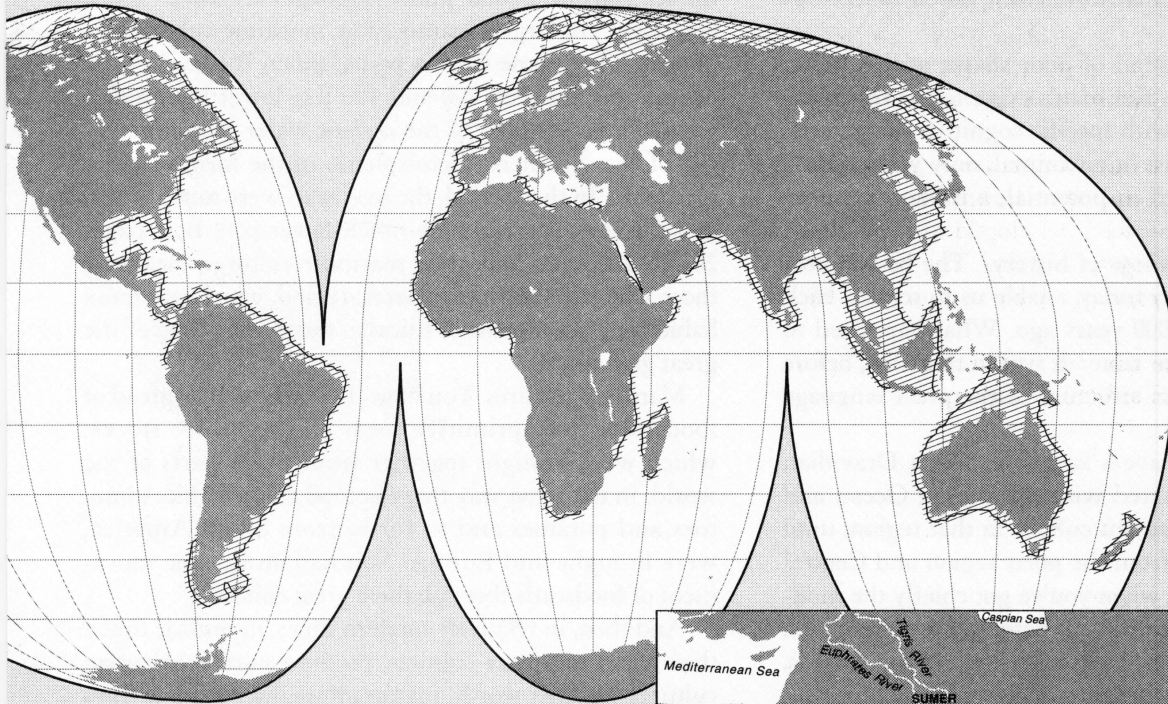
One reason our knowledge of this period is so limited, is because much of the archeological record is buried beneath the sea, on the once-exposed continental shelves (since the most reasonable hypothesis for the early development of human prehistoric society would be as a sea-going, maritime culture, located near the mouths of rivers, and based upon an economy whose foodstuffs derived largely from fishing and gathering shellfish).

(a) Coastlines of the continents today, showing the 200-

didn't happen. The universe is very old, and man is very old. The existence of man on this planet, is probably somewhere between a million and two million years, maybe longer.

Now, how do we recognize man? We recently had in Germany, out of a group working out of Göttingen Uni-

versity, a discovery of a site of throwing spears in a deep cave in the mountains, here in Germany, a site dated to about 600,000 B.C., in which the design of throwing spears, the well-balanced design of throwing spears, shows *what?* It shows something that no animal could do, no animal mind could do.

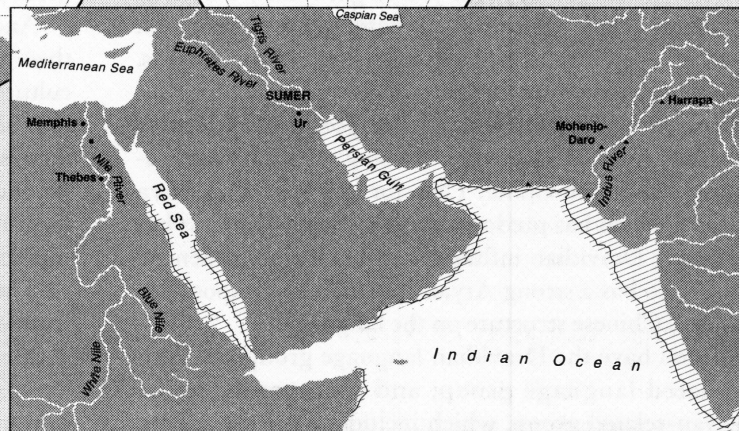


(c)

foot depth line of the continental shelf. Hatching indicates the approximate 350-foot depth exposed during the glacial maximum.

(b) Arctic region. One of the most dramatic aspects of lowered sea levels during the glacial maximum, was the extensive area of exposed continental shelf in the Arctic region, including the 1,000-mile-wide Bering Land-Bridge. This was certainly the primary pathway of early man's settlement of the Americas. (The northern shelf of Siberia was not covered by the spread of glaciers, owing to the extreme aridity of this region.)

(c) Indian Ocean littoral. A crucial area for the study of man's recent prehistory is the Indian Ocean littoral, from the western coast of India, to the regions of the Persian Gulf and Horn of Africa—an area which encompasses the seemingly diverse Egyptian, Mesopotamian, and Dravidian (Indus) civilizations of the Fourth and Third millennia B.C. From the standpoint of an ocean-going maritime culture, the existence of this area as an earlier, tightly integrated region of trade and cultural development incorporating the Indus, Tigris-



Euphrates, and Nile River basins—especially given the potential of semi-annual monsoon navigation—points a direction for significant breakthroughs in our knowledge of the early origins of human civilization in this region. The development of Mesopotamian Sumerian out of the Dravidian language group, as well as the extensive exposed coastal regions—including, for example, the entire Persian Gulf—are indicative of the sorts of evidence available for further study. Similar directions exist for tracing the impact of Dravidian culture, travelling by way of the Indian Ocean, on the development of Southeast Asia.

—Ken Kronberg