

The Legendary Atlantis

Plato was the first and maybe the only writer who in his narrative "Critias and Timaios" describes Atlantis. The story was written 2500 years ago, and many have tried to decode the story to find the place of Atlantis.

Atlantis has been 'found' over time in Spain, England, the Caribbean and Bolivia, while others claim it belongs in Antarctica, in the Atlantic Ocean, close to Doggerbank or somewhere in Greece, maybe as a picture of the legendary Troja.

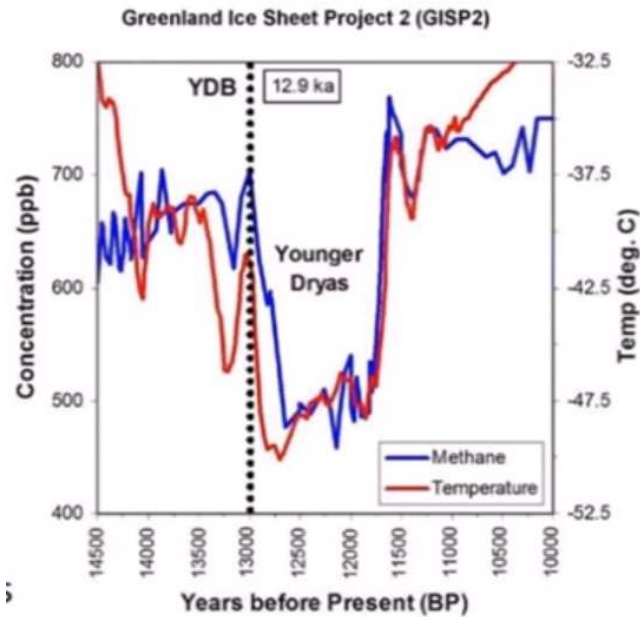


Personally, I believe "there's no smoke without fire". I have read Plato's description in his somewhat special conversation form, but over time my conviction has changed from one to the other and the third ...

When trying to find Atlantis, one has to consider what the world looked like during the 9,000 years, that has passed since Plato's description and the war between Athens and Atlantis, which in reality is the foundation of Plato's tale of a degenerated world.

We must imagine the timeframe 11,500 years ago, at the end of the last Ice Age. It was after a long dry periode, and melting ice changed the land to a water world where bubbly rivers ran out into the Mediterranean sea, and the raising waterlevel occasionally laid down a city that sank into the sea and disappeared.

Historical recordings have countless tales about cities that have disappeared throughout the ages and the biblical stories about the deluge are probably also based on this time, with unthinkable big floods.

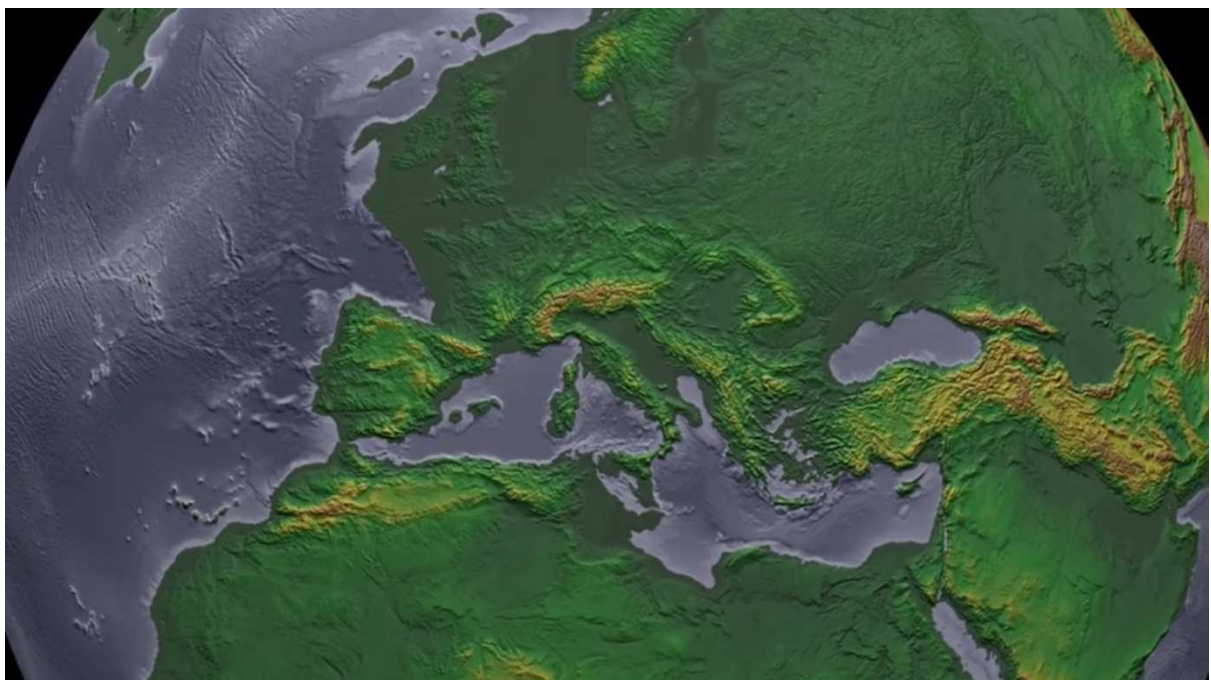


The ice contained methane, and as more methane was released, the ice melted faster. Therefore, it was a self-reinforcing mechanism that took place at the end of the ice age.

Looking at the Mediterranean, as it appeared 20,000 years ago, the entrance to the Black Sea was closed. The Mediterranean was approximately one third less than it is today as the water was stored as ice at the poles.

Even Gibraltar may have been closed off, due to the push from Africa. Google Earth shows clearly a much deeper lying coastline during the ice age.

The Sahara area was a lush green landscape, with large forests and a vast wildlife.



Egyptian and Greek writing describe lush green areas with large lakes, that have prevailed in the area, perhaps through many thousands of years being the basis for the formation of sand from marine animals, still visible in Sahara today.

As the ice melted in the northern areas, the water flowed into the Mediterranean through rivers and lakes and the water level rose considerably, up to 125 meters above the sea level at that time. The Atlantic Ocean broke through at Herakles Pillars (Gibraltar Strait) and the rising water level in the Mediterranean broke through the barrier at Bosphorus and into the Black Sea.

From the above picture it is not hard to imagine what happened to people in coastal areas when the water suddenly and almost overnight rose with the strength of a tsunami.

Algeria, Tunisia and Libya were flooded with some huge lakes. The immense supply of water from the melting ice masses in Siberia and in northern Scandinavia may have been the basis for the stories about the biblical water flow. Melting of the ice killed a lot of people everywhere in the then known Mediterranean and the Black Sea areas.

At the same time, one should understand that Africa was still moving north, pushing up against Europe and southern Spain. This caused turmoil in the geology. Just consider Etna off Sicily. Even today it is one of the most active volcanoes in Europe. This is probably due to the constant pressure from the African continent against Europe.

Looking at Google Earth it is clear, that at some point there must have been a catastrophic flooding of large areas in northwestern Africa.

Incredible amounts of water seem to have flown southwest from Algeria, Tunisia and Libya, down through Mali to Mauritania, where the traces are left as huge sand dunes. The water must have washed everything along its way to the South Atlantic Ocean.

Alone at the mouth of this massive tidal wave, in the South Western Sahara and Mauritania, it has a width of 450 km.

Now we are approaching Atlantis.

From Plato's description, we know roughly how to identify Atlantis.

Atlantis has to be on an island. It must be outside Herakles Pillar (Gibraltar).

The northern part of the island consists of mountains.

The capital of the Atlantis itself is constructed as concentric circles with the king and the priests placed in the middle.



The Richat Structure in Mauritania



Is "The Eye of Horus" a symbol of Atlantis ?

Then follow a moat and another circle, which is populated by the king's soldiers, then yet another circle with a moat bordering the surrounding country for the rest of the population.

We shall never know what Atlantis actually looked like, but if we stick to Plato's description our imagination is the best way forward.

Atlantis was discovered by astronauts.

Such a famous and well thought out city can't disappear without leaving the slightest trace.

If you stand on the ground and look out over the landscape, you may not be able to see the contours of Atlantis, but from space, maybe a couple of hundred kilometers above the earth, you will easily see this picture.

Astronauts have since the discovery used it as a landmark without realizing it was Atlantis.



Find it on Google Earth at the position: 21 ° 07'37.45 "N 11 ° 23'29,14" V.

High mountains to the north, which are crossed by old rivers and the crater fit perfectly with Plato's description, including the concentric rings.

It is not hard to imagine the mighty wave that had flowed through the landscape and removed everything that could remind us of settlements according to that time's standard.

And the island ... Yes, it is Africa as a continent, so the story is right all the way.

The size of the extreme crater ring is approx. 40 km. in diameter, and the island in the centre is approx. 10 km. in diameter, so the city with soldiers could easily house 50,000 people and the surrounding areas even more.

But after 11,500 years and a tremendous tidal wave there is not much left for archaeologists.

However, it is not known with certainty, as the crater has only been investigated by geologists from e.g. Canada, who found that the crater is natural and was created for about 100 Mill. years ago.

A mighty bubble was pushed up by magma from a caldera deep down in the ground. After this bubble had reached a certain height, it collapsed and then formed these concentric rings in the landscape.

The rings have been filled with water from natural rivers from the mountains north of the city. It must have been like finding a gold mine for a warlike people who have been able to protect themselves against attacks from the outside.

In addition, it would probably not have been so easy to find if anyone came upon the idea to search for Atlantis by sea.

The landscape has been lush and there has probably been a 550 km waterway connecting Atlantis to The Atlantic Ocean. Atlantis' people were able seafarers, who were able to pass Herakles' Pillars, the Strait of Gibraltar, and subjugate the coastal towns of the Mediterranean as described in Egypt, which is the place from where Plato has his description.

Archaeologists have not yet visited the area yet due to its location, as it is controlled by warlords and bandits and therefore it is too dangerous for the archaeologists to travel in the area. It will probably come some day and it will be exciting if they can find traces of an incredibly famous civilization on the spot.

See... that's my current understanding of **"What is Atlantis."**

Palle A. Andersen, Autumn, 2018

YOUTUBE of Atlantis:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lyV8TUIV3Ds>