



Greater Ararat on left

Lesser Ararat on right

Located in eastern Turkey

When I say Mt. Ararat, I am referring to greater Ararat.

Bible says Noah's Ark landed in Mts of Ararat

Eyewitnesses say it is on Greater Ararat

Some say that they have found the Ark on Mt. Ararat

There are some that claim that the Ark is on other mountains in the middle east.

I believe that the ark is probably on Mt. Ararat

However, I would like to talk about the other evidence for Noah/Ark, not the Ark itself and to try and provide some more evidence of what Noah's children and grandchildren (and great grandchildren) were doing after they left the Ararat region

Outline

- Overview: Noah's flood and after
- Evidence Archaeology/Anthropology:
 - Artifacts - United States?
 - Noah the Farmer
 - Review of Ancient sites (and more)
 - Dispersion of tribes
 - Nate's Theory:
 - Bible
 - Ice Age
 - Ancient Historians
 - Ancient Kings
- Conclusion

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- Overview: Noah's flood and after
- Evidence Archaeology/Anthropology:
 - Artifacts - United States?
 - Noah the Farmer
 - Review of Ancient sites (and a few other sites having to do with Noah)
 - Dispersion of tribes - I have one slide showing in general where the three sons of Noah went from mount Ararat
 - Nate's Theory:
 - Bible
 - Ice Age
 - Ancient Historians
 - Ancient Kings
 - (my theory also includes the fact that Noah and his family were quite technically capable)



Overview of Flood and After

- God sees wickedness of man (Genesis 6:5)
- God instructs Noah to build an Ark (Genesis 6:13-14)
- Noah Constructs the Ark (Genesis 6:20)
- Flood occurs (Genesis 7:11, 12, 17, 24)
- Ark rests on the mountains of Ararat (Genesis 8:3, 4)
- Water recedes from off the earth (Psalm 104:5-7)
- God commands Noah to replenish the earth (Genesis 9:1)
- Ice age (Job 38:22-30)
- Table of nations (Genesis 10)
- Maritime peoples spread out into their territories (Genesis 10: 5)
- Tower of Babel (Genesis 11:3-7)

4

Go thru chart:

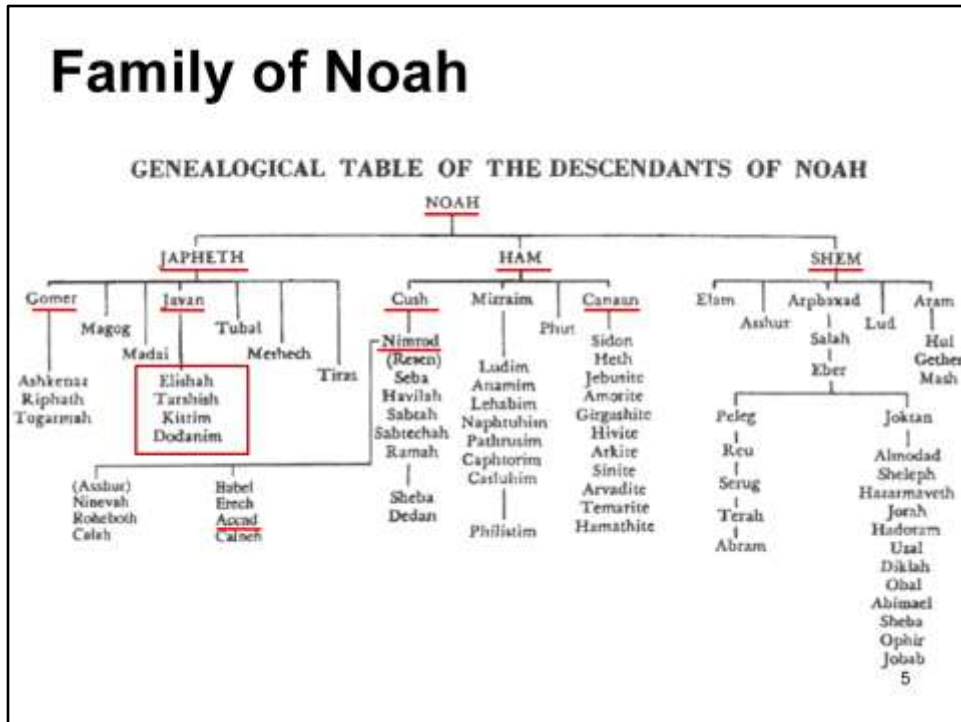
Note that Gen 9:1 is similar to Genesis 1:28 God blessed **them** and said to **them**, “Be fruitful and increase in number; fill **the earth** and **subdue** it. Rule over **the** fish in **the** sea and **the** birds in **the** sky and over every living creature that moves on **the** ground.”

Ark rests on the “mountains of Ararat” in eastern Turkey

Civilization starts again in the Ararat area of eastern Turkey

I will show that there is more evidence that shows (in a general way) that the Ararat region is the most likely landing place for the Ark and for the restart of civilization.

Family of Noah



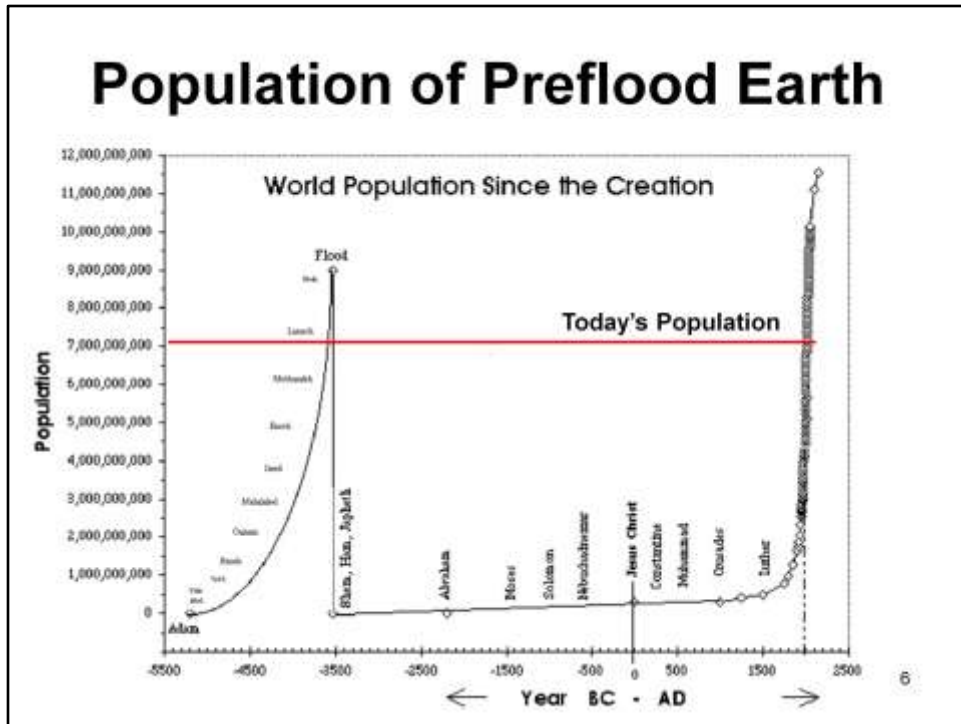
Explain chart

I just wanted to show Noah's family tree; you will notice that there are many names that show up later in scripture as being names of tribes or place names. I'll talk about a few of these later.

Nimrod is another famous person of Genesis 10:8,9; mighty hunter and leader who establishes cities. He is also well known for building the tower of Babel and for being defiant towards God. He built the city of Accad.

The Bible talks about Javan's kids being maritime peoples that spread out into their territories (Genesis 10: 5). This forms part of my theory that I'll discuss in a later chart.

Population of Preflood Earth



<http://ldolphin.org/pickett.html> <http://ldolphin.org/popul.html>

<http://ldolphin.org/asstbib.shtml> HAS ARTICLE ABOUT TIMELINE Current world population is estimated (in 2012) at 7 Billion

Some people estimate the population before the flood at 1 Billion some at 6 Billion and some at 9 Billion. Either way there were a lot of people on the earth before the flood.

This is why (I think) it is possible to find artifacts from the preflood peoples.

Note:

Ussher's chronology provides the following dates for key events in the Biblical history of the world:^[8]

4004 BC - [Creation](#)

2349-2348 BC - [Noah's Flood](#)



When I was doing research for my last lecture I read a book about Noah and in that book he stated that there wasn't any archeological remains from people who lived before the flood. I said to myself that is not true and will show you some of those artifacts on the next few pages.

Just to review:

Genesis 4

²¹And his brother's name was Jubal: he was the father of all such as handle the harp and organ (I presume instruments like the recorder or flute).

²²And Zillah, she also bare Tubalcain, an instructor of every skilled worker in **brass and iron:...**

According to evolutionists:

This migration [out of Africa](#) by modern humans is estimated to have begun about 70,000 years BP and modern humans subsequently spread globally, replacing earlier hominins either through competition or hybridization. They inhabited the Americas by at least 14,500 years BP.

Artifacts from beneath the earth



Bald Hill, Calaveras County, California.



Wilburton mine, Oklahoma

8

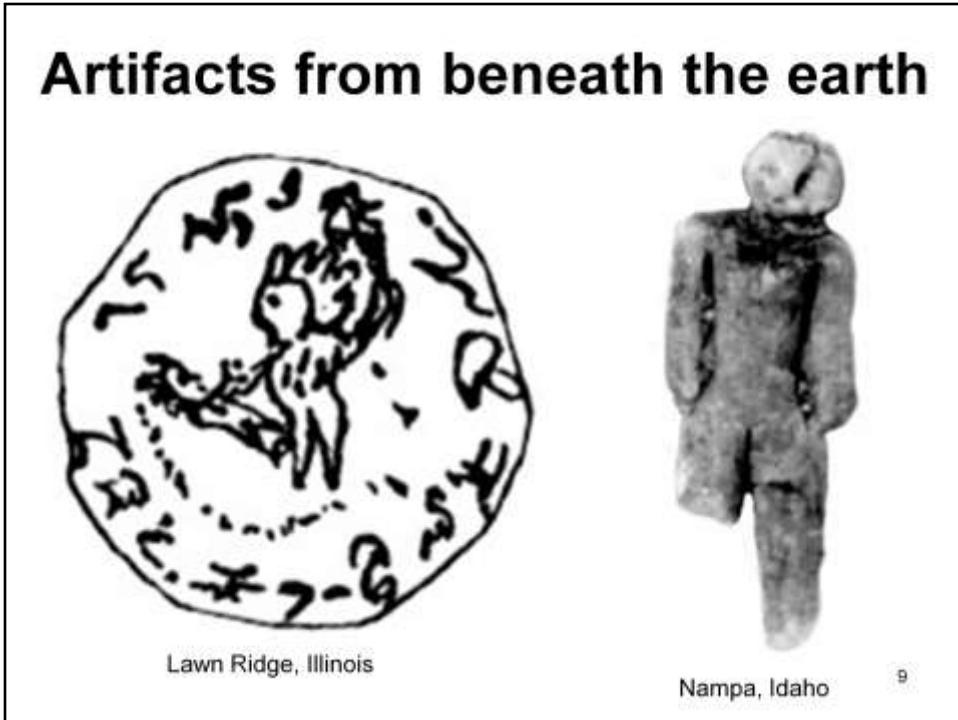
<http://creationhistory.com/CalaverasSkull.shtml>

The Calaveras Skull was discovered in 1866 in a gold-bearing gravel dated by conventional geology as **70-80 million** years old. It initiated one of the greatest controversies over American fossil finds of ancient man. All individuals connected with the original find believed it to be genuine, including the famous nineteenth century geologist J. D. Whitney who made it widely known. Later, a ferocious attack by both evolutionists and some religionists branded the skull as merely a trick played upon the unsuspecting finder (Mattison) and the geologist examiner (Whitney). Close examination of the historical facts shows the skull should be taken seriously as one of the most mysterious and probably most significant human fossil finds on the North American continent.

http://www.ancient-hebrew.org/ancientman/04_cup.html

Frank Kennard was working in the Munciple Electric Plant in Thomas Oklahoma. He found a chunk of coal to large to use and broke it with a sledge hammer. The pot fell out of the coal leaving an impression of the pot in the coal. Jim Stull, a co-worker, witnessed the event. He traced the coal back to the Wilburton mine of Oklahoma which are dated at **312 million years old**. The only way that this pot could have been found in the coal is if it was deposited there with the woody material before the coal formed. Other human artifacts have been found in the same and other coal mines of Oklahoma. Some of these were miles below the surface. Other coal deposits have also produced man made artifacts around the world.

Artifacts from beneath the earth



http://www.badarchaeology.com/?page_id=303

During the drilling for an artesian well at Lawn Ridge, 31 km (20 miles) north of Peoria (Illinois, USA), in August 1870, one of the workmen, Jacob W Moffitt (1841-1922) of Chillicothe, discovered a coin-like object when the bit had reached a depth of about 35 m (114 feet, or 42.5 m according to Peter Kolosimo). The object was made from an indeterminate copper alloy, about the size and thickness of an American quarter and was decorated on both sides. On one side there were two human figures, one large and one small; the larger is wearing a headdress. This is usually described as a crowned woman holding a crowned child, but the sketch does not bear this out. The other side apparently depicted a central crouching animal with long, pointed ears, large eyes and mouth, claw-like arms and a long tail, frayed at the tip, with a horse below it and to the left. Around the edges of the 'medallion' were obscure hieroglyphs. It was of uniform thickness and appeared to have cut edges.

This coin appears to be of a person getting ready to club the other smaller person in the head. When I see this picture, I am reminded of Genesis 6:11 where it says that the earth was filled with violence.

http://www.badarchaeology.com/?page_id=250

A small clay figurine of a human was found in 1889 at Nampa, Idaho. It came from a well boring, at a depth of around 90 meters, where the clay dates to around 2 million years ago. This stratum is sealed by a basalt layer. It is about 37 mm long and appears to be a representation of a clothed woman.

Artifacts from beneath the earth



Photo courtesy Frontiers of Reality
Dorchester, Massachusetts



West Virginia 10

<http://www.s8int.com/page8.html>

In June, 1851, Scientific American reprinted a report from the Boston Transcript about how a metallic vase, found in two parts, was dynamited out of solid rock 15 feet below the surface in Dorchester, Mass. The bell-shaped vase (see photo), measuring 4-1/2 inches high and 6-1/2 inches at the base, was composed of a zinc and silver alloy. On the sides were figures of flowers in bouquet arrangements, inlaid with pure silver. The estimated age of the rock out of which it came: 100,000 years

In 1944 Newton Anderson claimed to have found this bell inside a lump of coal that was mined near his house in West Virginia. When Newton dropped the lump it broke, revealing a bell encased inside.

What is a brass bell with an iron clapper doing in coal that is supposed to be hundreds of millions of years old? According to Norm Scharbough's book Ammunition (which includes a compilation of many such "coal anecdotes") the bell was extensively analyzed at the University of Oklahoma and it was found to contain an unusual mixture of metals, different from any modern usage. Photo and text from Genesis Park.



This is not actually Noah's farm

Take food on the ark

GEN 6:21 You are to take every kind of food that is to be eaten and store it away as food for you and for them.

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<http://www.wyattnewsletters.com/babel/babel05.htm>

Plant Foods from Seeds Brought on the Ark

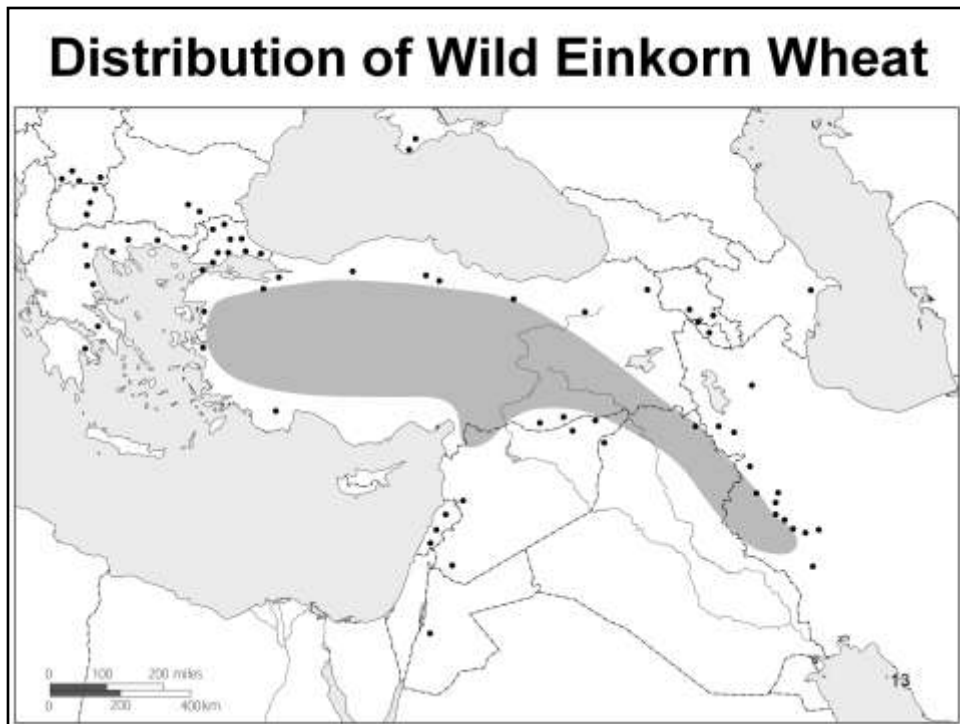
Before Noah and his family entered the ark, after he was told by God to take 2 of every unclean animal and 7 pairs of every clean animal, he was further instructed:

GEN 6:21 You are to take every kind of food that is to be eaten and store it away as food for you and for them.

This indicates that all of the food for both the people and the animals was plant-life; food products that could be gathered and would last throughout the entire time they were in the ark. And from this food they would have had seeds. When they left the ark, they began to sow the seeds that would produce food. And the archaeological excavations reveal evidence which fit this scenario perfectly.

<http://www.accuracyingenesis.com/ararat.html>

"The great majority of the cultivated plants (which would include nuts and fruit trees) of the world trace their origin to Asia. Out of 640 important cultivated plants, about 500 originated in Southern Asia.



<http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.1086/658367>

The area in which wild einkorn is massively spread is shaded. Dots represent additional sites outside the main area harboring mainly weedy forms

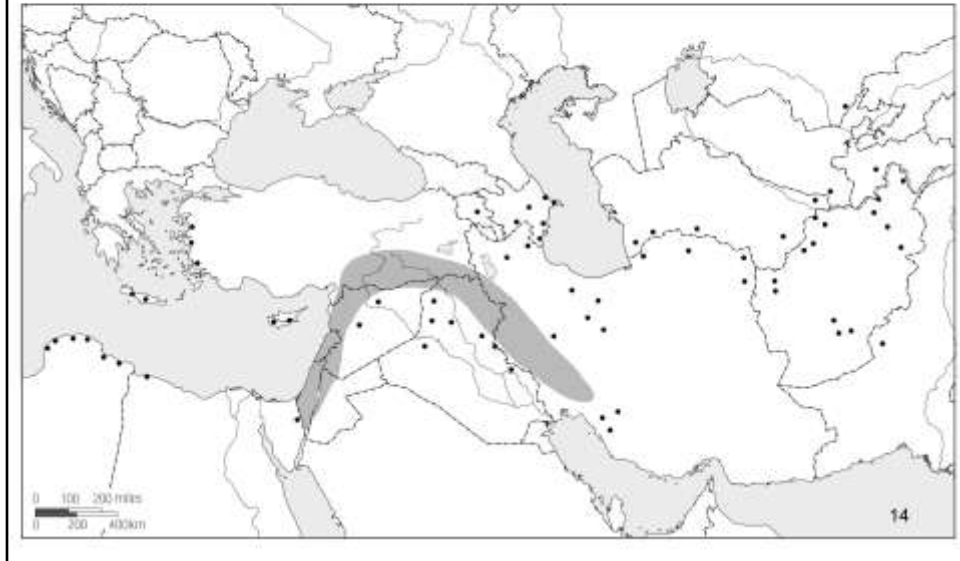
<http://www.wyattnewsletters.com/babel/babel05.htm>

I couldn't help but chuckle when I read the following concerning the evidences found in eastern and central Turkey: "*Paleo-botany had provided evidence illuminating the earliest stages of the cultivation of emmer and **einkorn wheat** and two-row barley, with subsequent mutations resulting in improved strains; **but still the problem of the ultimate geographical sources of the wild grains found in the earliest excavated settlements awaits solution,...***" (PH, p. 4). "*Even more important than the different varieties of timber available for building were the species of edible plants. Of these of course the most important are the cereals, **but also the most problematic because of the unsolved questions of the origins.***" (PH, p. 10). It was in Anatolia (Turkey) that many plants were "reborn"- planted there by Noah and his family from seeds brought there from before the flood,- and from there, carried to the various parts of the world: "*Anatolia is situated at the meeting of three principle zones of distribution of plants: these are the so-called Euro-Siberian zone (Europe, Russian and Siberia), the Irano-Turanian zone (the steppes of central Asia, Iran and central Anatolia) and the Mediterranean zone....*"

<http://www.philipcoppens.com/gobekli.html>

Indeed, recent analysis has shown that the first cultivation of domesticated wheat occurred at Karacadag, a mountain 32 kilometres from Göbekli Tepe. Other domesticated cereals such as rye and oats also originated here.

Distribution of Wild Barley



<http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.1086/658367>

The area in which wild barley is massively spread is shaded. Dots represent additional sites mainly of weedy forms

<http://www.wyattnewsletters.com/babel/babel05.htm>

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These kinds of distributions of wild plants (that we have been looking at) also occur with: chickpeas, wild peas, wild flax, wild lentil and alfalfa (the world's most important forage crop)

<http://www.accuracyingenesis.com/ararat.html>

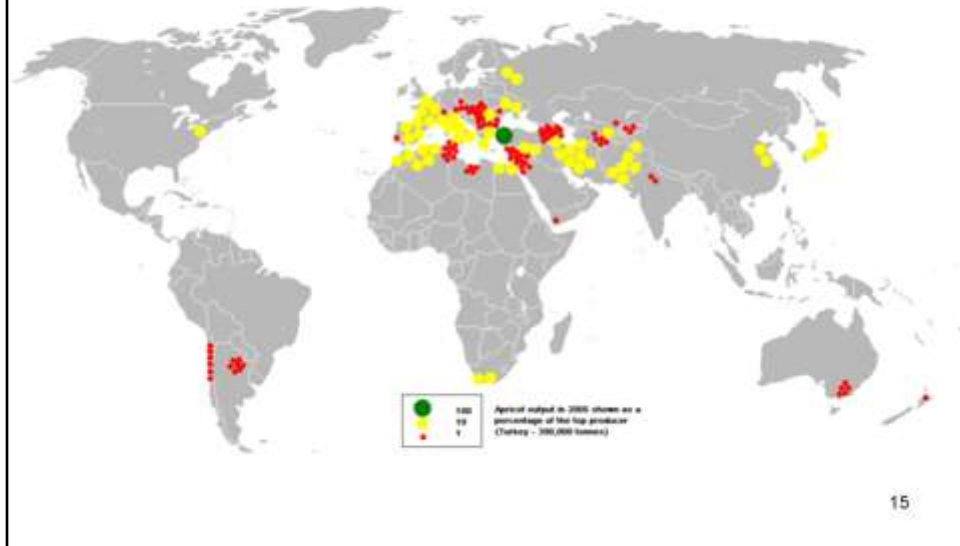
As the result of a brilliant work of Dr. Sinskaya, the discovery was recently made that the home of **alfalfa**, the world's most important forage crop, is located in Trans-Caucasia and Iran....

From all these definitely established facts the importance of Asia as the primary home of the greatest majority of cultivated plants and domesticated animals is quite clear."

<http://www.inspection.gc.ca/plants/plants-with-novel-traits/applicants/directive-94-08/biology-documents/medicago-sativa-l-eng/1330981151254/1330981232360>
B3.0 The Centres of Origin

Alfalfa, including both cultivated alfalfa and closely related subspecies, originated in Asia Minor, Transcaucasia, Turkmenistan, and Iran and is endemic throughout the Mediterranean region, North Africa, the Middle East, most of Europe, Siberia, northern India, and China (Ivanov, 1988; Michaud *et al.*, 1988; Quiros and Bauchan, 1988).

Apricot output in 2005



<http://www.turizm.net/turkey/info/flora.html>

Turkey is the home of over thirty species of wild wheat, along with barley, chickpeas, lentils, **apricots**, figs, cherries and many types of nuts.

History of cultivation

The apricot was known in [Armenia](#) during ancient times, and has been cultivated there for so long, it is often thought to have originated there.^{[4][5]} Its scientific name *Prunus armeniaca* (Armenian plum) derives from that assumption. For example, De Poerderlé, writing in the 18th century, asserted, "*Cet arbre tire son nom de l'Arménie, province d'Asie, d'où il est originaire et d'où il fut porté en Europe ...*" ("**this tree takes its name from Armenia, province of Asia, where it is native, and whence it was brought to Europe ...**").^[6]

From History for Noah's Descendants:

It was in Anatolia (Turkey) that many plants were reborn, planted in Turkey by Noah and his family from seeds brought there from before the flood. Recent studies have shown that a large percentage of plants are found only in Turkey, nowhere else in the world. Archaeologists and scientists who do not accept the account of Noah and the flood have long puzzled over this fact.



<http://www.accuracyingenesis.com/ararat.html>

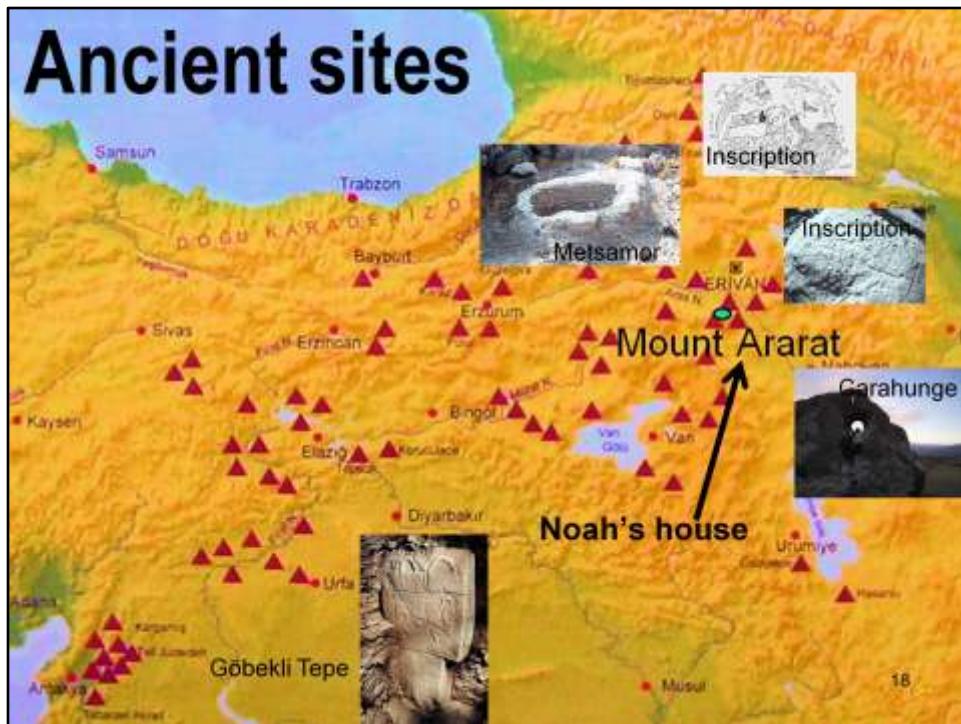
Asia is not only the home of the majority of modern cultivated plants, but also of our chief domesticated animals such as the cow, the yak, the buffalo, sheep, goat, horse, and pig...

Again this is consistent with the idea that Noah and his family brought domesticated animals (including 7 of the clean animals) onto the ark with him.

<http://www.ucg.org/booklet/what-does-bible-teach-about-clean-and-unclean-meats/does-new-testament-abolish-meat-distinc-1/>



This is a picture from Carahunge which I'll talk about on the next slide



During my last briefing I talked about archeological sites that I believe are related to Noah and his family. Let me review them now and also talk about other sites that I did not have time to talk about during my last talk.

Ahora Gorge Inscription (right next to Mt. Ararat)

Mount Aragatz is about 80 miles North of Mount Ararat (Inscription about Noah and the ark).

Carahunge; also called Zorats Qarar is about 80 miles East from Mt. Ararat in south east Armenia. It is believed to be the oldest astronomical site in the world.

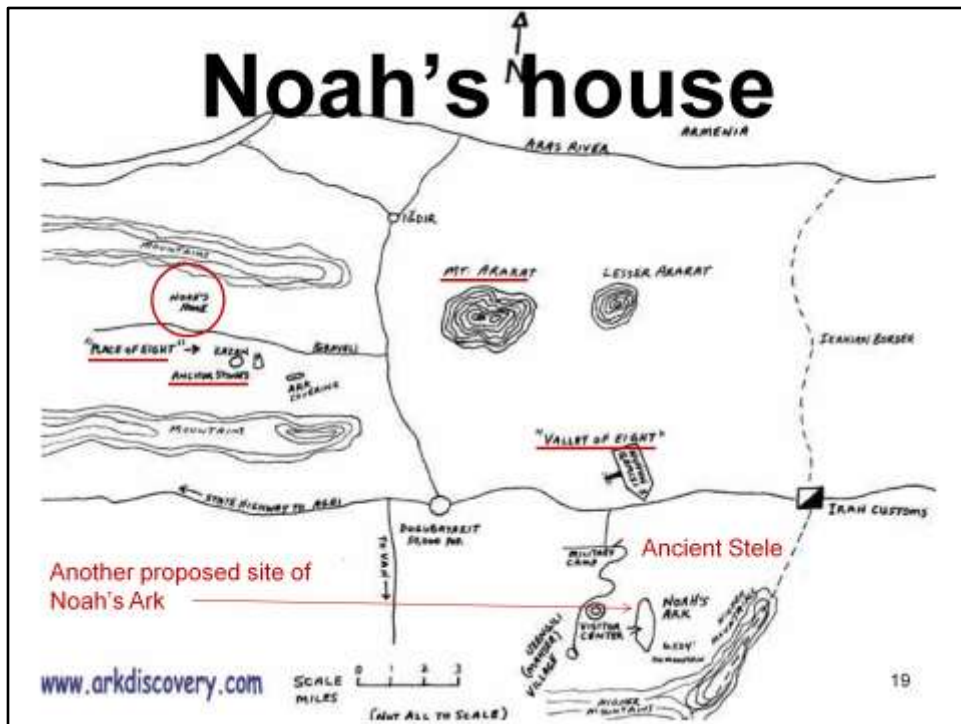
Metsamor is about 10 miles NW of Mt Ararat. It is believed to be the oldest metallurgical site in the world.

Göbekli Tepe 350 miles SW of Ararat (It is believed to be the World's Oldest Temple). There are also inscriptions (graffiti) on the stele having to do with Noah.

Red triangles - Early Transcaucasiana sites dating from about 3250-2000 BC (Identified by the pottery sherds found at the sites)

There is a site that is believed to be the ancient house of Noah.

The Kingdom of Urartu is from Lake Van. By the way Lake Van is supposed to have a lake monster in it sort of like the Loch Ness Monster.



<http://www.arkdiscovery.com/tour-anchor.htm>

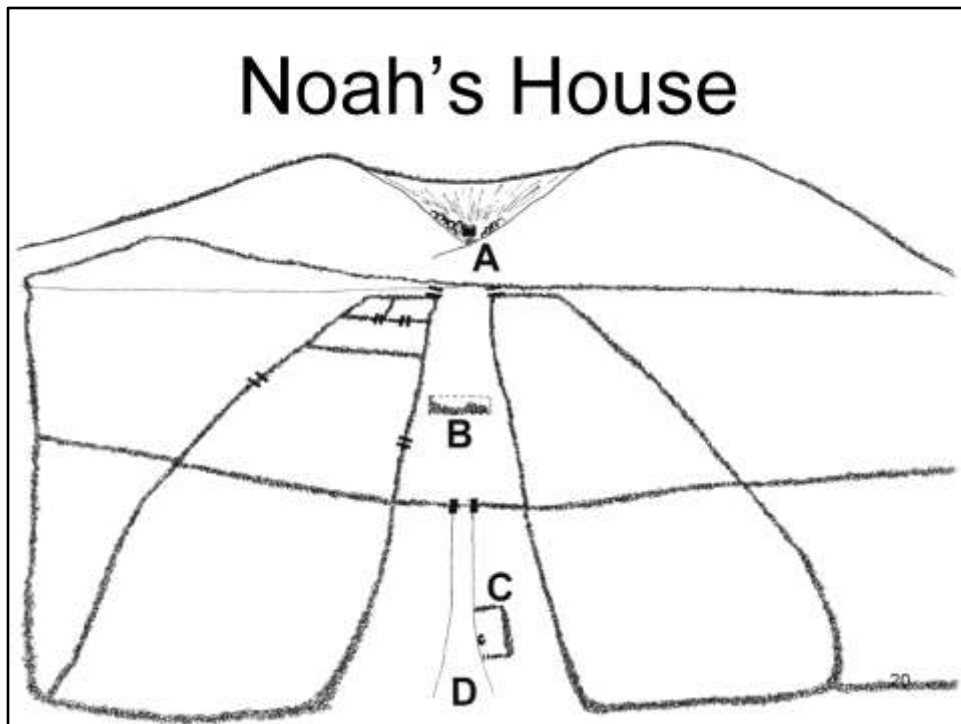
This map was developed by the explorer (Ron Wyatt) who believes to have found Noah's ark. I don't think that he found Noah's ark, however, he has found other artifacts that I believe are directly related to Noah.

Point out:

Mount Ararat

Noah's home, Place of eight, valley of eight, Anchor stones (explain that these are probably more stones having to do with astronomy)

Ancient Stele, proposed site of Noah's ark



Let people know that there are pictures of parts of this in Ron Wyatt's book

A place of sacrifice – there is a large rock that may have been used for the sacrifice, there is also an area that looks like it may have been used to pen animals.

B Ancient House (believed to be Noah's house)

C ancient structure that is believed to be for slaughtering animals

D a raised "roadway" that leads to the house

Notice the ancient walls; for keeping animals.

You can see that this does appear to be fully functioning farm and/or ranch. I believe that Noah was a very smart farmer; in fact ancient history tells us that he was outstanding in his field.



<http://www.anchorstone.org/discoveries/noahs-ark.html>

http://www.specialtyinterests.net/the_remains_of_noahs_ark.html

The reason why the pictures of these tombstones are so bad is because Ron Wyatt used an 8mm video camera to take film of the stones and had planned to come back to take better still pictures.

<http://www.arkdiscovery.com/napart1.htm>

But the most interesting feature of this site was what was in the front yard— there were 2 large stones, one setting upright and one lying flat on the ground. Carved on these stones were a most exciting picture. Across the top of each was an arc-shape; below this was a curly-cue which looked like an ocean wave, and atop it was a very simple boat-shape; walking away from this boat and wave, were 8 people— the first and the largest was a man; next and second largest was a woman; the next 3 were all the same size and all smaller than the largest woman, and they were men; and the last 3 and the smallest, were 3 women.

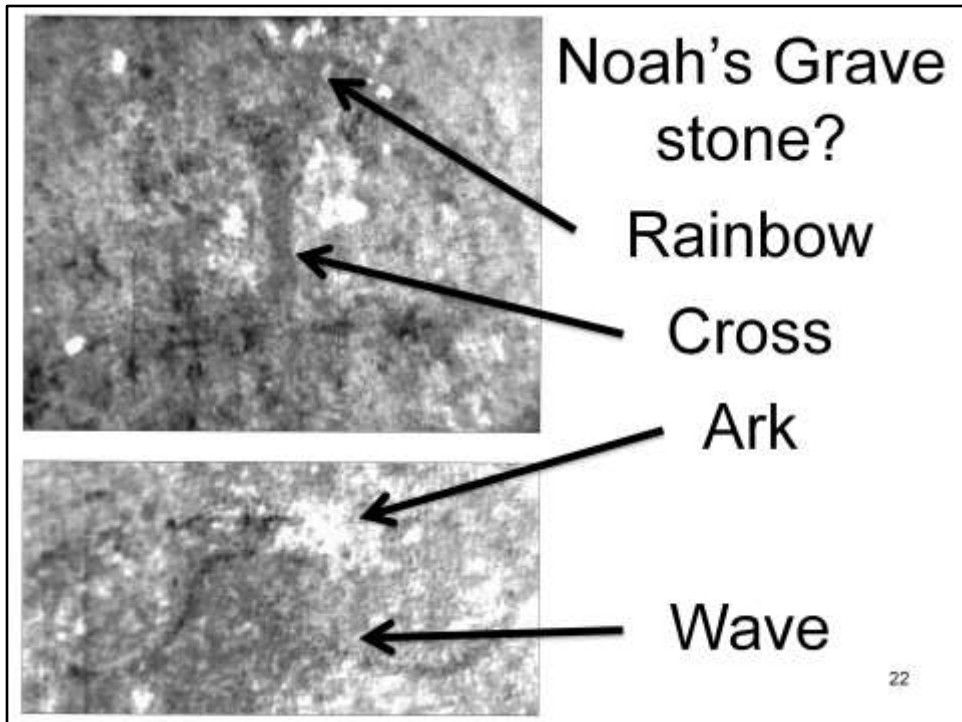
these were iconographic representations of the 8 survivors of the flood, all walking away from the ship with a rainbow overhead. But what did it all mean? When he studied these 2 large monuments more closely, he noted that on the one lying on the ground, the largest woman (the one representing Noah's wife) had her eyes closed and her head tilted downward. On the larger one which was still standing, he saw that BOTH the first woman, AND the first man (Noah) had their eyes closed and heads tilted downward.

Since these were in front of the house, he believed they were the actual tombstones of Noah and his wife. The iconography showed that FIRST his wife died, and on her stone, only HER eyes were closed. When Noah died, BOTH of them were represented as dead.

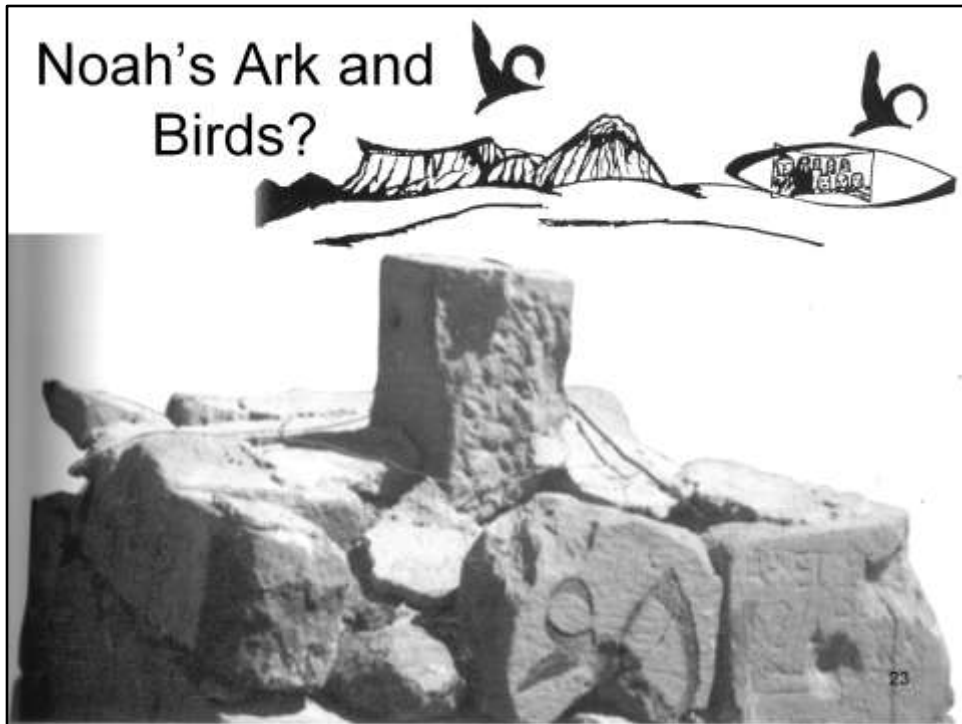
<http://www.arkdiscovery.com/napart5.htm>

To see the tombstones and house he believed was Noah's and his wife's. When they got there, the house was now reduced to a pile of loose rock, and the tombstones were gone! Right where they once had stood was a partially filled hole - the grave had been robbed!

Dr. Bill Shea believes that there are characters on the edge of the fallen "tombstone" that spell out Noah.



Here are close up pictures of the grave stones but just of the upper portions of the stones. The cross is believed to have been carved later than the rainbow and ark and wave. Picture is taken from 8mm video original which explains the poor quality.



http://www.anchorstone.com/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=126&Itemid=51

Ron Wyatt Travelled to an area 20 miles south of Mt Ararat where he believed that the Ark now rests (Duripinar). (show book)

I don't believe this is the ark, however, some interesting things have been found here.

On a mountainside at the top of a ridge near the Iranian border, they found the broken remains of an ancient stele which was being used in a more recent structure. The broken pieces were quite large and most were exposed which allowed Ron to photograph them for later piecing together.

This stele contained numerous inscriptions in what looked like 3 different forms of writing. One segment was particularly legible- this was a scene depicting the unique ridge just above the site, a mountain peak in the background, a ship with 8 faces in it, and 2 ravens (one flying above the ship and one above the mountain.)

This appears to be (in its original form) a monument to Noah's Flood.



Dispersion of Tribes

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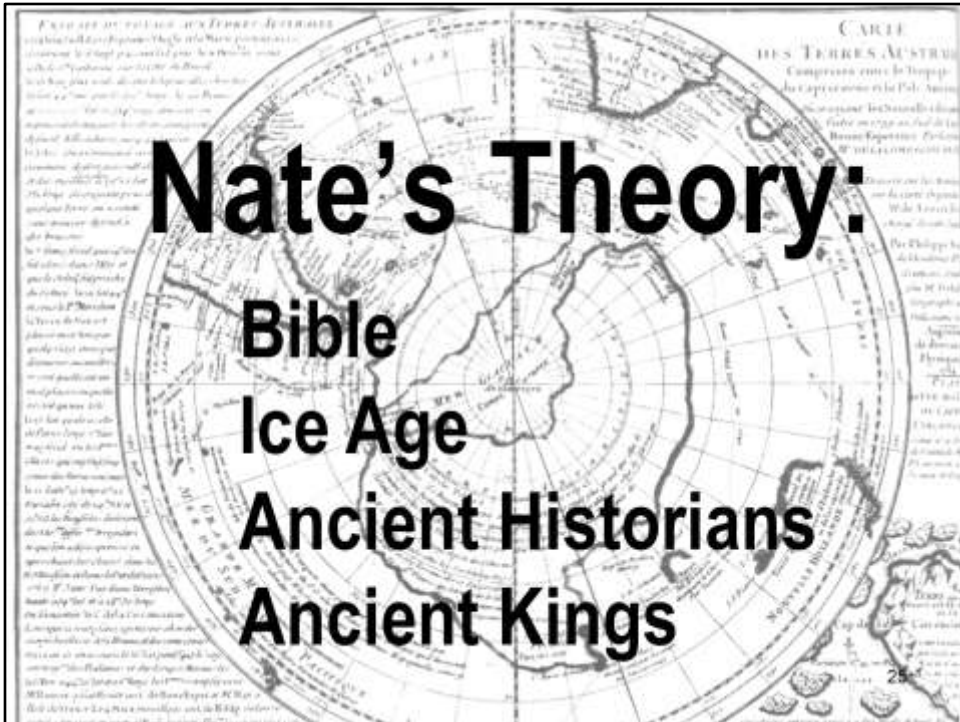
<http://dolphin.org/ntable.html> GOOD RESOURCE

I just wanted to quickly show, in basic terms, where each of Noah's sons families went after the tower of Babel.

Aramaic Aram (son of Shem) Language that came out of Babel and still survives, likely with changes down the ages. Some short parts of the Bible are written in Aramaic. Jesus spoke it on the cross when He said: "ELOI, ELOI, LAMA SABACHTHANI?" ([Mark 15:34](#)).

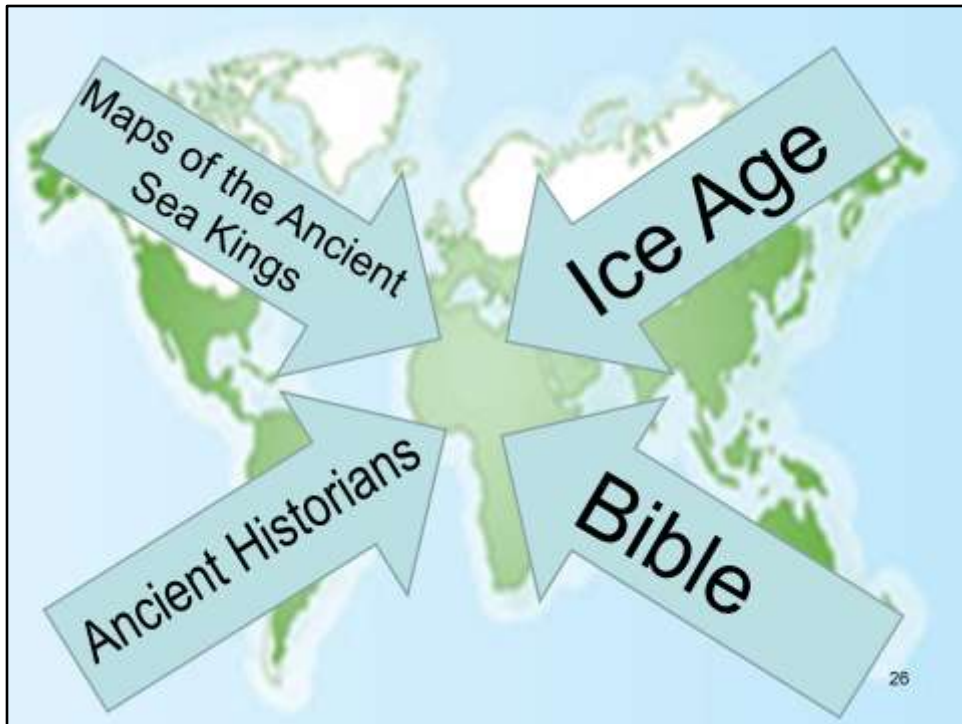
Gomeraeg Gomer (son of Japheth) This is the old name for the Welsh language on the British Isles from their ancestor, Gomer, whose ancestors began to populate the Isle from the mainland.

Canaan Canaan (son of Ham) The region of Palestine that God removed from the Canaanites for their sin and gave as an inheritance to the Israelites beginning with the conquest of Joshua. It is often termed the Holy Land and is where modern-day Israel resides.



Now for what you have all been waiting for: I have a theory about ancient mapmakers; that Noah and his immediate family drew up maps of the world.

AND these maps were very accurate; even more accurate than maps that were made by people later in history.



Convergence of information: I read a book about ancient mapmaking and the people who must have explored the world (in order to make the maps) and realized that it was probably Noah and his offspring (probably including Noah's great grandsons (from Javan's family (Genesis 10: 5)) are probably the people (from before Greece, Egypt or the Hittites or Romans) that explored the world and mapped the world in ancient times.

Increase of Technology after flood (Carahunge, Göbekli Tepe and Metsamor)

Ice age believed to have occurred after Noah's flood

Ancient historians speak of the travels of Noah and his children; Josephus and also Berossus and others.

Bible:

Gen 9: 9 Then God blessed Noah and his sons, saying to them, "Be fruitful and increase in number and fill the earth.

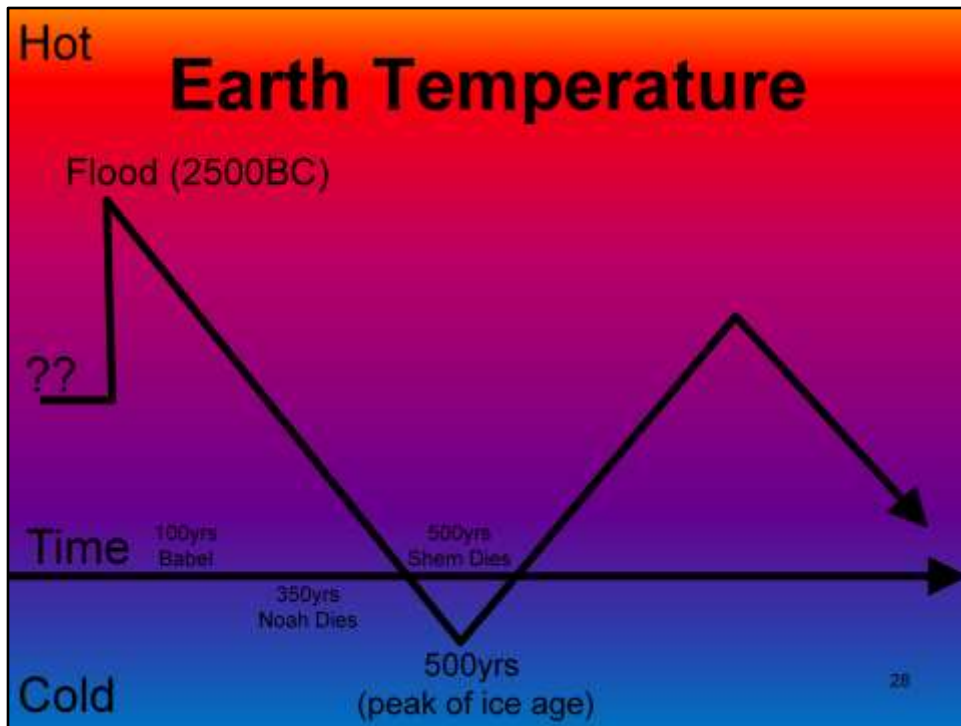
Ice Age

- Biblical creationists believe the unique conditions of the Flood generated earth's one and only Ice Age. (At the end of the Flood, cool land, warm water, and ash in the atmosphere from volcanic eruptions caused a cooling effect...) **Creation scientists estimate that this Ice Age peaked around 500 years after the Flood.**

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<http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/am/v5/n3/global-warming-worldview>

After the flood and before the Ice Age took full effect, Noah and his family would have been living and increasing in number and (I believe) exploring the new world.

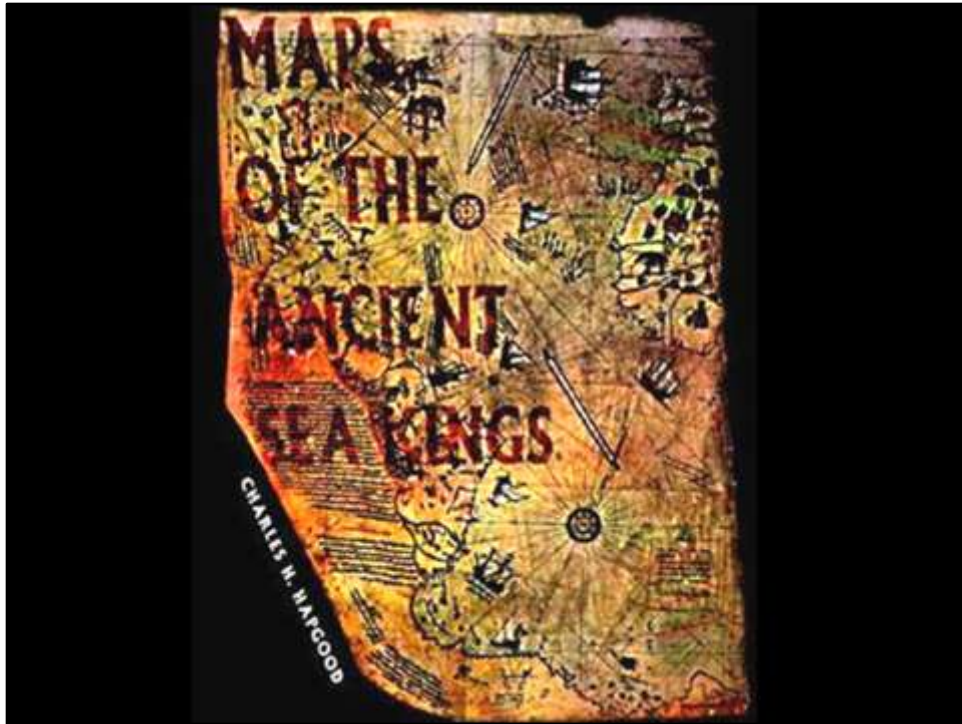


The above chart shows in general the (estimated) timeline for the earth's average temperature and the ice age (after the flood) and some of the events that were occurring in the same timeframe.

My theory is that during this time (0 to approx 800 years after the flood), Noah and his family began to survey the world in order to obey Gods command and/or respond to the tower of Babel incident.

Gen 10: 4 The sons of Javan: Elishah, Tarshish, the Kittites and the Rodanites.^[b] ⁵
(From these the maritime peoples spread out into their territories by their clans within their nations, each with its own language.)

Gen 11: 8 So the LORD scattered them from there over all the earth, and they stopped building the city. ⁹That is why it was called Babel^[c]—because there the LORD confused the language of the whole world. From there the LORD scattered them over the face of the whole earth.



Which brings me to the “Maps of the Ancient Sea Kings”

Normally this is a book that only nerds read but I also read it in order to tell you about it. Does that make sense? Haha

Part of my theory is that ancient maps from Noah and his family have been copied down through the century's for us to review today. This reminds me of how ancient documents (like that of Josephus, Berosus and the Bible) have also been copied down through the century's for us to read today.

Charles Hapgood, after reviewing ancient maps has come to believe in things that actually agree quite nicely with the Biblical point of view

let's review them:

Ancient Mapmakers

- Hapgood. ***"The evidence presented by the ancient maps appears to suggest the existence in remote times, before the rise of any of the known cultures, of a true civilization, of a comparatively advanced sort, which either was localized in one area but had worldwide commerce, or was, in a real sense, a worldwide culture"***
- Hapgood. *"This culture, at least in some respects, may well have been more advanced than the civilizations of Egypt, Babylonia, Greece, and Rome."*
- Hapgood. ***"In astronomy, nautical science, mapmaking and possibly ship-building, it was perhaps more advanced than any state of culture before the 18th Century of the Christian Era."*** He continues: *"It was in the 18th Century that we first developed a practical means of finding longitude. It was in the 18th Century that we first accurately measured the circumference of the earth. Not until the 19th Century did we begin to send out ships for purposes of whaling or exploration into the Arctic or Antarctic Seas. The maps indicate that some ancient people may have done all these things" (Maps of the Ancient Sea Kings, p.193).*

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<http://westerncivilisationamaic.blogspot.com/2011/04/who-really-discovered-america.html>

Hapgood says such mapmaking would indicate economic motivations and vast economic resources. Further, organized government is indicated, since the mapping of a continent such as Antarctica implies much organization, many expeditions, and the compilation of many local observations and maps into a general map under central supervision. He adds that it is unlikely that navigation and mapmaking were the only sciences developed by this ancient people. Such a comprehensive enterprise could only have been achieved during a relative time of world peace, and by a very powerful and extremely wealthy kingdom! What ancient kingdom could have accomplished this?

That kingdom I believe was Noah's kingdom and those kingdoms of his children.

Hapgood – Conclusion About Society

- **The idea of the simple linear development of society from the culture of the paleolithic (Old Stone Age) through the successive stages of the neolithic (New Stone Age), bronze, and iron ages must be given up.** Today we find primitive cultures co-existing with advanced modern society on all the continents - the Bushmen of Australia, the Bushmen of South Africa, truly primitive peoples in South America, and in New Guinea; some tribal peoples in the United States. We shall assume now that, some 20,000 years or more ago, while paleolithic peoples held out in Europe, more advanced cultures existed elsewhere on the earth, and that we have inherited a part of what they once possessed, passed down from people to people.

31

I can completely agree that the traditional evolutionary point of view which states that man was dumber as we go back in history is inconsistent with the evidence and the Bible. The truth is the opposite; In reality people were smarter in the past and their technology was equal to what mankind has only rediscovered in the last couple of hundred years.

I would like to show a few examples of the mapmaking technology that (I believe) Noah and his kids developed.

Ibn Ben Zara, 1487



<http://www.bing.com/images/search?q=pictures+from+maps+of+the+ancient+sea+kings&qpvt=pictures+from+maps+of+the+ancient+sea+kings&FORM=IGRE>

See M of ASK page 40, 169, 176

Ibn Ben Zara map: From 1487, it has remnants of glaciers in Britain, and detailed profiles of islands in the Mediterranean and Aegean seas- the islands are still there, but are now under water. Therefore this map I believe was made during the ice that followed Noah's flood.

<http://www.forbiddenhistory.info/?q=node/73>



<http://www.forbiddenhistory.info/?q=node/73>

Zeno Map: Drawn in 1380, accurately outlines coasts of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, and Scotland, as well as the exact latitude and longitude of a certain number of islands- though the chronometer (necessary for longitude) was not invented until 1765.

Also shows Greenland free of glaciers as it was prior to the Ice Age (I believe this is from right after the flood).

Did Noah and/or one of his family invent the chronometer? I believe that they did and that is why the ancient maps are better than later maps.

S. Osma Beatus Medieval World Map



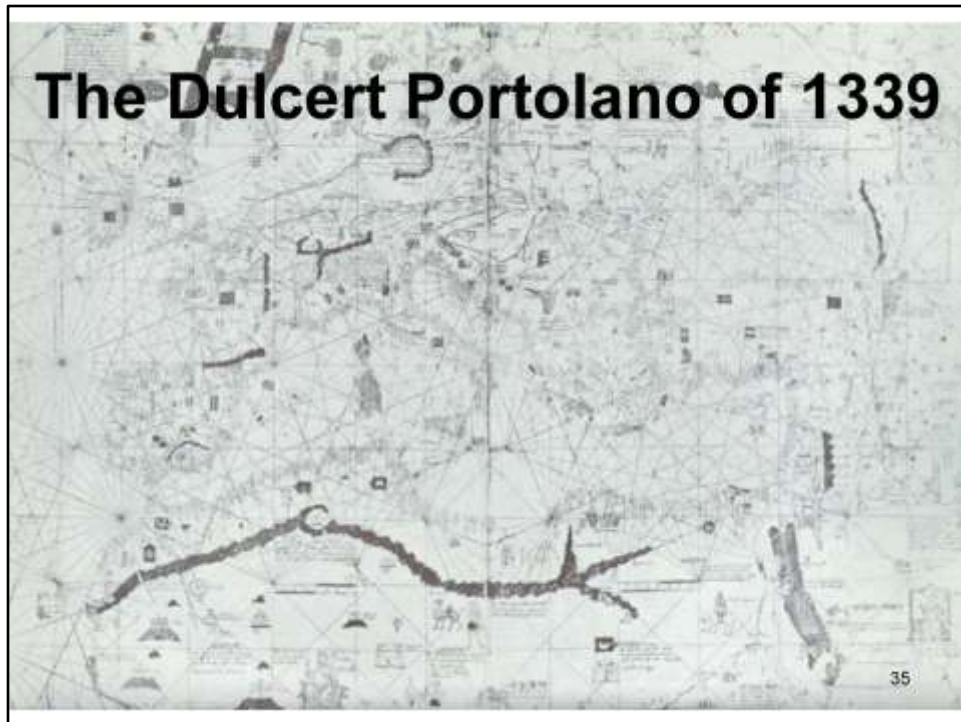
http://members.tripod.com/~Glove_r/Hapgood.html

The S. Osma Beatus Medieval World Map

M of ASK P4, 5

This is an example of a map of the world that was generated in **around 750 AD** (not a copy of the older maps) which is exceedingly crude; completely unlike the older ancient maps. This shows that the better quality ancient maps were not made during medieval times.

Medieval map makers also admit to using older maps when making some of their maps.



http://members.tripod.com/~Glove_r/Hapgood.html

M of ASK P9 P113

Portolan charts are navigational maps based on compass directions and estimated distances observed by the pilots at sea. Portolan charts are very accurate and they show up in the middle ages (from out of nowhere) and are never improved on (in the middle ages).

For instance this map is accurate (in longitude) for the Black and Mediterranean seas to within a half of a degree.

Apparently this chart (as well as all portolan charts) were made with the use of trigonometry to transfer points from the spherical earth to the flat plane of the map. Again I think this is consistent with the advanced technology that Noah and his family had (I believe).

Carahunge and Ancient Maps

Carahunge:

- Accurately measure latitude
- Earth was sphere
- Radius was 6300km
- Accurate calendar

Map Makers:

- correct shape and size of the earth
- utilized spherical trigonometry
- used ultra-modern methods of map projection
- had advanced geodetic instruments



<http://forbiddenhistory.info/?q=node/11>

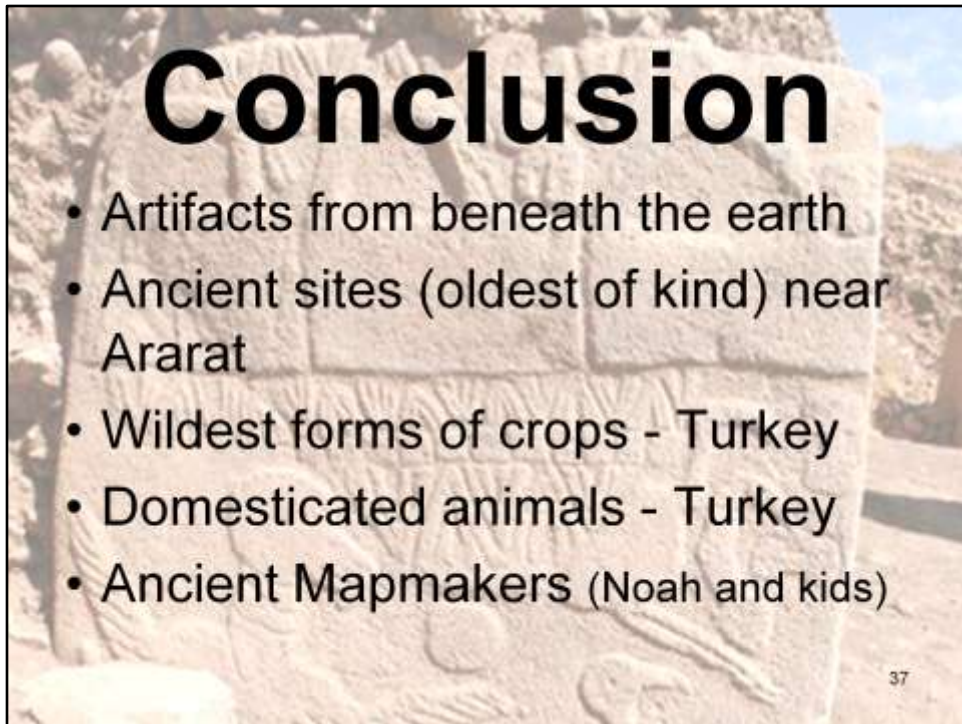
Just go through this chart; those who made carahunge and the maps may have been one and the same and a close relative of Noah

Carahunge: It is claimed that the builders of Carahunge knew mathematics, geometry, written language, astronomy, philosophy, etc.

Map Makers:

Conclusion. As put concisely by the US Government's Cartographic section, the knowledge contained in these maps is incompatible with the state of known cartography/geography of the period.^[2] The authors of these maps freely admitted that they were drawn from earlier source maps. We can draw certain conclusions from these maps^[1]:

1. At some time in the past, man had a comparable cartography with what we have only recently developed.
2. Ancient man knew the correct shape and size of the earth.
3. In antiquity, man utilized spherical trigonometry in their mathematical measurements.
4. Prehistoric man used ultra-modern methods of projection (exact coordinates).
5. Ancient man had advanced geodetic instruments to measure longitude and latitude- completely lost and not developed in the modern world until the end of the eighteenth century.
6. In antiquity, they were organized on a global scale- someone undertook a global survey at least 5,000 years ago.



Go through chart

By the way this picture that you see here is from Gobekli Tepe and that box shape at the top is believed to be a representation of Noah's ark.

Once again I am encouraged by the evidence that is consistent with a literal interpretation of the story of Noah's flood.

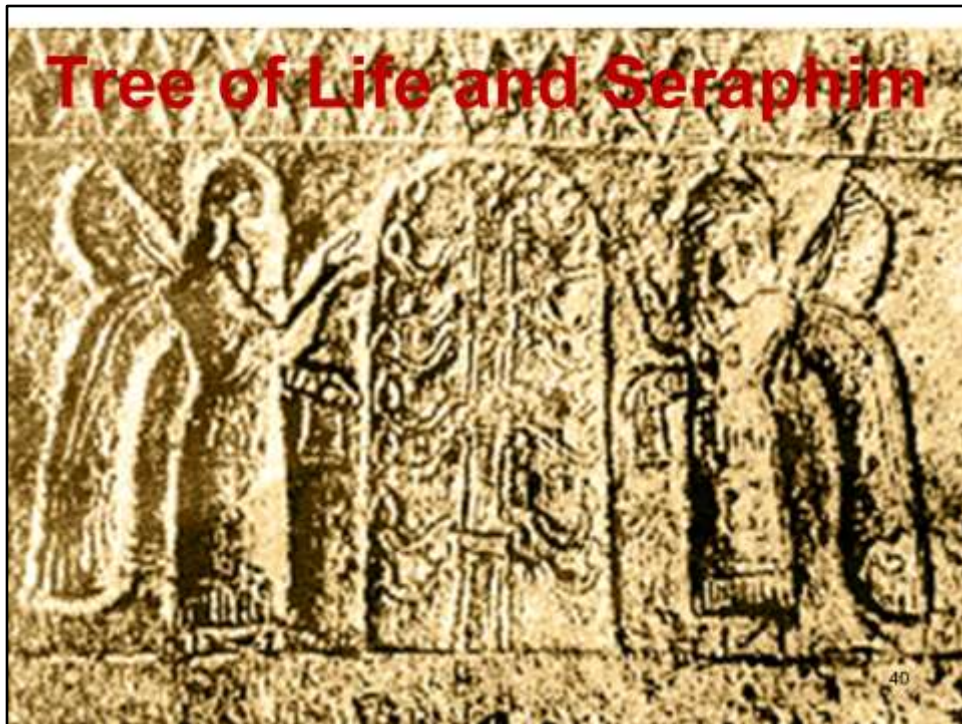
I hope that you also are encouraged by the evidence that has been presented.

It is my hope that you will trust God's word more and more in your life as a result of this presentation.

Backup slides



While doing the research for my lectures on Mount Ararat, I came across information that I thought was interesting but didn't always have time to show you... until now!



<http://www.starspring.com/ascender/urartu/urartu.html>

SACRED TREE WITH ATTENDANTS.

Extreme stylization of tree indicates that tradition was already ancient. (Uartian, detail of bronze helmet of King Sarduri II, 760-743 B.C. Hermitage Museum, Leningrad).

The art of Urartu (the kingdom that arose around lake Van, which is about 100 miles from Mount Ararat) contained abundant depictions referring to the sacred tree, images of sacred trees guarded by **seraphim** and genii (guardian spirits) and sometimes attended by a king or kings.

This is consistent with Noah and his family bringing the story of the tree of life to the new world.



http://www.britishmuseum.org/explore/highlights/highlight_objects/me/a/adam_and_eve_cylinder_seal.aspx

http://www.biblehistory.net/newsletter/tower_of_babel.htm

One of the most amazing finds uncovered in **Akkad** was that of a seal which possibly shows that the Akkadians knew of the story of the temptation of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden. George Smith of the British Museum, who lived during the middle 1800's, wrote: "One striking and important specimen of early type in the British Museum has two figures sitting one on each side of a tree, holding out their hands to the fruit, while at the back of one (the woman) is stretched a serpent. We know well that in these early sculptures none of these figures were chance devices, but all represented events or supposed events, and figures ... , thus it is evident that a form of the story of the Fall, similar to that of Genesis, was known from early times in Babylonia."

One of Noah's descendants was a man by the name of Nimrod whose kingdom included the cities of **Babel, Erech, Akkad, and Calneh** in the land of **Shinar**.

Consistent with the Bible being true.

Harmony-tongued Sumer

• An amazing text is located in the Oxford Ashmolean Museum. Without reading the entire text, we find the following:

"In those days, the lands Subur and Hamazi, Harmony-tongued Sumer, the great land of the decrees of princeship . . . The whole universe, the people in unison, To **Enlil** with **one tongue**. . . The leader of the gods . . . Changed the speech in their mouths, **brought contention** into it, Into the speech of man **that had been one**."

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The above comes from Livingston's article

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/48742312/22-1-Pp015-026-JETS-the-Historical-Background-of-Genesis-Babel-or-Ur>

In 1963 **Samuel Noah Kramer published a translation of a fragment** of the poem entitled "Enmer karand the Lord of Aratta." The poem refers to a time in the memory of Sumer when the entire land spoke one tongue only, notes that the situation has changed, and states that Sumer is now "many-tongued."

Break in the text then:

The texts are in Oxford's Ashmolean Museum; some were dug up at **Kish (Cush is Noah's grandson through Ham)** during the **1923-1932** Anglo-American excavations, and the remainder belong to the Weld-Blundell collection. The fact that they come from a time either during or near the fall of the Third Dynasty of Ur is of major importance.

The translator, Samuel Noah Kramer, commented, "It is beyond all doubt that the Sumerians believed that there was a time when all mankind spoke one and the same language."

Enlil is the "god" that sent the flood to [Utnapishtim](#) (in the [Sumerian](#) flood story), remember the reference from the previous slide about Enlil being angry at people for making so much noise?