TOP 10 ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS WITH ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY

By David Hatcher Childress

 Like a real life Indiana Jones, maverick archeologist David Hatcher

Childress has taken many incredible journeys to some of the oldest and

most remote spots on earth. Writing prolifically of lost cities and

ancient civilizations, he has produced no less than six lengthy books

(the Lost Cities series) chronicling the dimly remembered glories of

obscure locals from the Gobi desert to Puma Punku in Bolivia, from

Mohenjo Daro to Ba'albek. We caught up with him shortly before taking

off for New Guinea on yet another archeological expedition and asked

him if he would be willing to write an exclusive for Atlantis Rising

on the Top 10 Ancient Civilizations with Advanced Technology. He

agreed to dig through his archives and give us a story. ED

1. ANCIENT MU OR LEMURIA

 According to various esoteric sources, the first civilization arose

78,000 years ago on the giant continent known as Mu or Lemuria and

lasted for an astonishing 52,000 years. It is sometimes said to have

been destroyed in earthquakes generated by a pole shift which

occurred some 26,000 years ago, or at approximately 24,000 B.C.

While Mu did not reach as high a technology, supposedly, as other

later civilizations, it is, nevertheless, said to have attained some

advanced technology, particularly in the building of long-lasting

megalithic buildings that were able to withstand earthquakes. However,

it was the science of government that is sometimes said to have been

Mu's greatest achievement.

 Supposedly, there was one language and one government. Education was

the keynote of the Empire's success, and because every citizen was

versed in the laws of the universe and was given thorough training in

a profession or trade, magnificent prosperity resulted. A child's

education was compulsory to the age of 21 in order for him to be

eligible to attend citizenship school. This training period lasted

for seven years; so the earliest age at which a person could become a

citizen of the empire was 28.

2. ANCIENT ATLANTIS

 It is said that when the continent of Mu sank, the oceans of the

world lowered drastically as water rushed into the newly formed

Pacific Basin. The relatively small islands which had existed in

the Atlantic during the time of the Lemurian civilization were left

high and dry by the receding ocean. The newly emerged land joined the

Poseid Archipelago of the Atlantic Ocean to form a small continent.

This continent is called Atlantis by historians today, though its

real name was Poseid.

 Atlantis is believed to have taken technology to very advanced

stages, well beyond what exists on our planet today. In the book A

Dweller On Two Planets, first dictated in 1884 by Phylos the

Thibetan to a young Californian named Frederick Spencer Oliver, as

well as in a 1940 sequel, An Earth Dweller Returns, there is

mention of such inventions and devices as air conditioners to

overcome deadly and noxious vapors; airless cylinder lamps, tubes

of crystal illuminated by the night side forces; electric rifles,

guns employing electricity as a propulsive force (rail-guns are

similar, and a very new invention); mono-rail transportation; water

generators, an instrument for condensing water from the atmosphere;

and the Vailx, an aerial ship governed by forces of levitation and

repulsion.

 The sleeping clairvoyant, Edgar Cayce, in a reading spoke of

the use of aeroplanes and of crystals or firestones used for energy

and related applications. He also speaks of the misuse of power and

warnings of destruction to come.

 3. RAMA EMPIRE OF INDIA

Fortunately, the ancient books of India's Rama Empire have been

preserved, unlike those of China, Egypt, Central America, Peru. Many

of these ancient nations are now either desert wastelands, swallowed

by thick jungle or literally at the bottom of some ocean. Yet India,

despite devastation by wars and invasion, managed to maintain a large

part of its ancient history.

 For a long time, Indian civilization was not believed to date from

much earlier than about 500 B.C., only about 200 years prior to

Alexander the Great's invasion of the subcontinent. In the past

century, however, the extremely sophisticated cities of Mohenjo Daro

(Mound of the Dead) and Harappa have been discovered in the Indus

Valley of modern-day Pakistan.

 The discoveries of these cities forced archaeologists to push the

dates for the origin of Indian civilization back thousands of years.

A wonder to modern-day researchers, the cities were highly developed

and caused leading archaeologists to believe that they were conceived

as a whole before they were built: a remarkable early example of

city planning. Even more remarkable is that the plumbing-sewage

system throughout the large city is superior to that found in

Pakistan, India, and most Asian countries today.

4. OSIRIAN CIVILIZATION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN

It is said that at the time of Atlantis and Rama, the Mediterranean

was a large and fertile valley. This ancient civilization, pre-dating

dynastic Egypt, was known as the Osirian Civilization. The Nile

river came out of Africa, as it does today, and was called the River

Stix. However, instead of flowing into the Mediterranean Sea at the

Nile Delta in northern Egypt, it continued into the valley, and then

turned westward to flow in the deepest part of the Mediterranean

Valley where it created a large lake and then flowed out between

Malta and Sicily, and south of Sardinia into the Atlantic at Gibraltar

(the Pillars of Hercules). When Atlantis was destroyed in a

cataclysmic upheaval, this cataclysmic change in the Atlantic slowly

flooded the Mediterranean Basin, destroying the Osirian's great cities

and forcing them to move to higher ground.

This theory helps explain the strange megalithic remains found

throughout the Mediterranean. It is an archaeological fact that there

are more than 200 known sunken cities in the Mediterranean. Egyptian

civilization, along with the Minoan and Mycenean in Crete and Greece

are, in theory, remnants of this great, ancient culture. The

civilization built huge earthquake-proof megalithic structures and had

electricity and other conveniences common during the time of Atlantis.

Like Atlantis and Rama, they had airships and other modes of transport,

often electrical in nature. The mysterious cart tracks of Malta, which

go over cliffs and under water, may well be part of some ancient

Osirian tram-line, possibly taking quarried stone to cities that are

now submerged.

Probably the best example of the high technology of the Osirians is

the amazing platform found at Ba'albek, Lebanon. The main platform is

composed of the largest hewn rocks in the world, the famous ashlars

of Ba'albek. Some of the individual stones are 82 feet long and 15

feet thick and are estimated to weigh between 1,200 and 1,500 tons

each!

5. UIGER CIVILIZATION OF THE GOBI DESERT

Many ancient cities are said to have existed at the time of Atlantis

and Rama in the Uiger civilization of the Gobi Desert. Though the Gobi

is now a parched land-licked desert, these cities were ocean ports.

Edgar Cayce once said that elevators would be discovered in a lost

city in the Gobi Desert, and while this has not happened yet, it is

not out of the question.

Vimanas and other advanced devices are said to have been in use in

the Uiger area, and the famous Russian explorer Nicholas Roerich

reported seeing a flying disc over northern Tibet in the 1930s.

Perhaps the craft was an ancient vimana coming from a still active

city using Uiger technology that exists in Northern Tibet or the

Gobi Desert.

Significantly, it is claimed that the Elders of Lemuria, known as the

Thirteenth School, moved their headquarters prior to the cataclysm to

the uninhabited plateau of Central Asia that we now call Tibet. Here

they supposedly established a library and school known as The Great

Wh-te Brotherhood. For instance, the great Chinese Philosopher Lao

Tzu, born in 604 B.C., talked frequently of Ancient Masters and their

profound wisdom. He wrote the famous book, Tao Te Ching, probably the

most popular book ever written in Chinese. When he finally left China,

near the close of his very long life, he journeyed to the west to the

legendary land of Hsi Wang Mu. According to the ancient Chinese, this

was the headquarters of the Ancient Ones. Could this have been The

Great Whi-e Brotherhood and the Thirteenth School of Mu?

6. TIAHUANACO

 As in Mu and Atlantis, construction in South America was on

megalithic scale with polygonal construction techniques designed to

make the massive walls earthquake-proof. Earthquake-resistant walls

were important all around the Ring-of-Fire, ancient Mu.

 Homes and communal buildings were built out of megalithic blocks of

stone. Because of the high regard the culture had for the well being

of future generations and the value they placed upon the gradual,

sustained growth of the community, structures were built to last for

thousands of years. A house built of cement, wood and plaster-wall

will last a hundred years or so, if kept up.

 Witness the megalithic construction of Egypt, Malta, Peru. These

buildings are still standing today. Cuzco, the ancient capital of

Peru, which was probably built before the Incas, is still inhabited

today after thousands of years.

 Indeed, most of the buildings of downtown Cuzco today incorporate

walls that are many hundreds of years old (whereas more recent

buildings constructed by the Spanish are already crumbling). Only a

few hundred miles to the south of Cuzco lie the fantastic ruins of

Puma Punku, high in the Altiplano of Bolivia. The ruins of Puma

Punku, about one mile from the famous ruins of Tiahuanaco, are

massive megalithic constructions that are tossed about like toy

building blocks. What kind of cataclysmic upheaval could have done

such a thing? Here is the kind of megalithic construction meant to

last for thousands of years, yet, the 100-ton blocks have been torn

asunder by mighty geological forces.

 It would appear that the South American continent was suddenly and

violently thrust upward during some kind of cataclysm, most likely a

pole shift. A former sea-level canal can now be seen at 13,000 feet

in the Andes Mountains. As possible evidence for this scenario, many

ocean fossils can be found near Lake Titicaca. The lake is even

inhabited by the only known fresh water sea horses.

7. THE MAYANS

 Mayan pyramids are found from Central America to as far away as the

Indonesian island of Java. The pyramid of Sukuh, on the slopes of

Mount Lawu near Surakarta in central Java is an amazing temple with

stone stelae and a step pyramid that would match any in the jungles

of Central America. The pyramid is in fact virtually identical to the

pyramids found at the ancient Mayan site at Uaxactun, near Tikal.

 The ancient Mayans were brilliant astronomers and mathematicians

whose early cities lived in agrarian harmony with earth. They built

canals and hydroponic garden cities throughout the ancient Yucatan

Peninsula. Some of the Mayan glyphs were allegedly radionic-type

insect control devices that broadcast an etheric vibration of the

targeted pest.

 Edgar Cayce mentions the Mayas and their technology in one

reading: As for a description of the manner of construction of the

stone: we find it was a large cylindrical glass (as would be termed

today); cut with facets in such manner that the capstone on top of it

made for centralizing the power or force that concentrated between

the end of the cylinder and the capstone itself. As indicated, the

records as to ways of constructing some are in three places in the

earth, as it stands today: in the sunken portion of Atlantis, or

Poseidia, where a portion of the temples may yet be discovered under

the slime of ages of sea water, near what is known as Bimini, off

the coast of Florida. And (secondly) in the temple records that

were in Egypt, where the entity acted later in cooperation with

others towards preserving the records that came from the land where

these had been kept. Also (thirdly) in records that were carried

to what is now Yucatan, in America, where these stones (which they

know so little about) are now, during the last few months, being

uncovered.

 It is believed that an ancient Hall of Records resides somewhere

in the Mayan region, probably beneath an existing pyramid complex, in

an underground tunnel and chamber system. Some sources say that this

repository of ancient knowledge is kept in quartz crystals that are

of exceptional quality and capable of holding large amounts of

information in the similar manner as a modern CD.

8. ANCIENT CHINA

 Ancient China, known as Han China, is said to have come, like all

civilizations, from the huge Pacific continent Mu. The ancient Chinese

are known for their sky-chariots, their geomancy, and the jade

manufacture that they shared with the Mayas. Indeed, the ancient

histories of the Chinese and the Mayas seem indelibly linked.

 Anthropologists makes a good case for a Taoist influence coming to

Central America by showing Shang dynasty symbols and motifs (the

yin-yang is the most famous, but there are many more) and then

relating them to known Mayan art and sculpture. Jade was of particular

importance to the Shang Chinese. So far, the source of Chinese jade

has not been pinpointed. Much of it may have come from Central America.

Even the source of Central American jade is a mystery; many ancient

jade mines are believed to be still undiscovered. Anthropologists

suggest that Chinese voyages to Mexico, between 500-300 B.C., may

have been related to Taoist trade in magic mushrooms or drugs of

longevity.

 The ancient Chinese are often said to be the originators of every

invention from toilet paper, earthquake detectors, paper money,

canons, rocket technology, printing methods, and thousands of other

clever and high-tech items. In 1959 archaeologists in China discovered

belt buckles made out of aluminum thousands of years ago. Aluminum is

generally processed from bauxite with electricity!

9. ANCIENT ETHIOPIA & ISRAEL

 From such ancient texts as the Bible and the Ethiopian book Kebra

Negast, we have tales of the high technology of ancient Ethiopia and

Israel. The temple at Jerusalem is said to have been founded upon

three gigantic ashlar blocks of stone similar to those at Ba'albek,

Lebanon. Today, the revered Temple of Solomon and Muslim Dome of the

Rock mosque exist on this site, whose foundations apparently reach

back to the Osirian civilization.

 Like much of the later Phoenician construction, the building at the

Temple to hold the Ark of the Covenant and the temples in Ethiopia

are the last of the megalithic stone constructions. The massive

Temple Mount, built by King Solomon on the ruins of earlier

megalithic temple, was made to house the ancient relic known as the

Ark of the Covenant.

 The Ark of the Covenant is said to have been an electrical generator

box which housed several sacred objects, including a solid gold statue

from earlier cultures that is called the Holy of Holies. This box and

gold statue were said to have been removed from the King's Chamber in

the Great Pyramid in Egypt by Moses during the period of the Exodus.

 Many scholars believe that the Ark of the Covenant, as well as other

ancient artifacts, were actually electrical devices, some of which were

worshipped in temples as oracles. The Bible recounts how certain

unauthorized persons would touch the Ark and be electrocuted.

10. THE AROI SUN KINGDOM OF THE PACIFIC

 The last of my list of ancient civilizations is that of the virtually

unknown ancient culture of the Aroi Sun Kingdom of the Pacific. While

the so-called lost continent of Mu sank over 24,000 years ago in a

pole shift, the Pacific was later repopulated by a racial mixture of

all civilizations, coming from Rama, China, Africa and the Americas.

 An advanced island nation, with larger areas of land than are

currently in the Pacific, grew up around Polynesia, Melanesia and

Micronesia. Ancient legends in Polynesia attribute this remarkable

civilization to the Aroi Kingdom that xisted many thousands of years

before the European rediscovery of the Pacific.

 The Aroi allegedly built many of the megalithic pyramids,

platforms, arches, roads and statues throughout the central Pacific.

When some of the more than 400 gravel hills on New Caledonia were

excavated in the 1960s, cement columns of lime and shell matter were

carbon dated by Yale and the New Caledonia Museum as having been

made before 5120 B.C. and 10,950 B.C. These weird cement columns can

be found in the southern part of New Caledonia and on the Isle of

Pines.