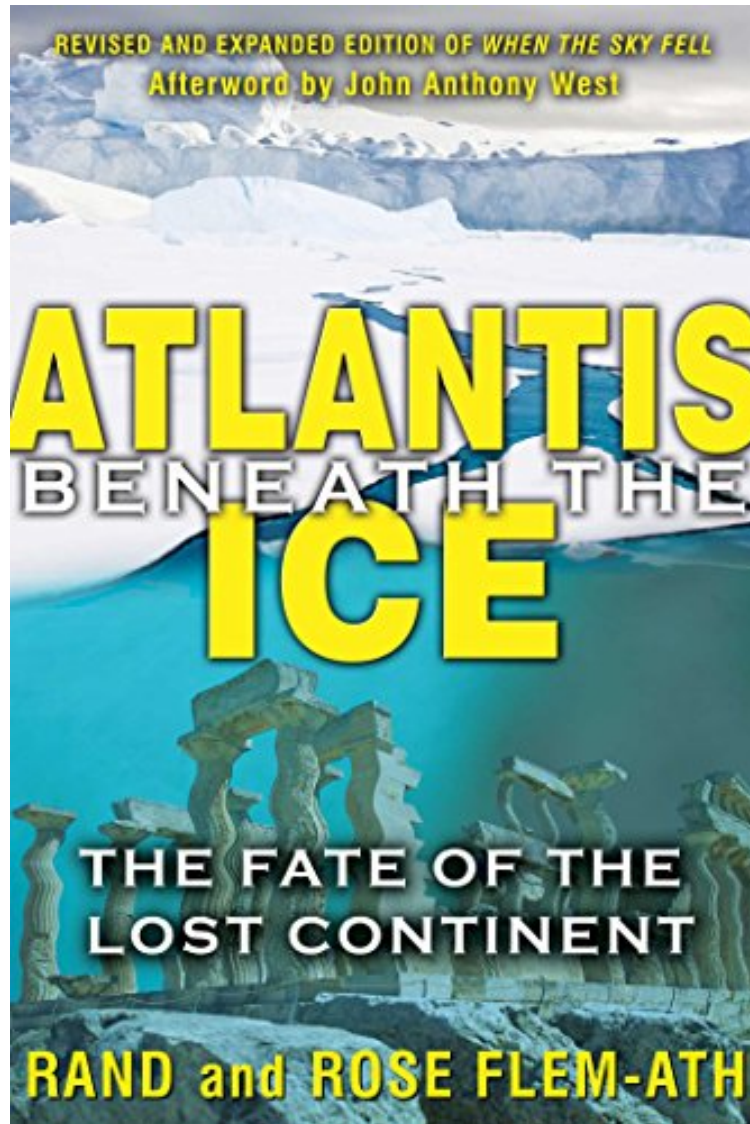


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Atlantis beneath the Ice: The Fate of the Lost Continent (English Edition)

Von Rand Flem-Ath, Rose Flem-Ath
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Von Rand Flem-Ath, Rose Flem-Ath : Atlantis beneath the Ice: The Fate of the Lost Continent (English Edition) before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Atlantis beneath the Ice: The Fate of the Lost Continent (English Edition):

KundenrezensionenHilfreichste Kundenrezensionen2 von 2 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich. Poorly argued, badly written, but nevertheless interestingVon David ReadThe Flem-Aths seem to be entirely innocent of the

concept that they need to prove, or least cogently argue, that there was an Atlantis, that there is such a thing as "earth crust displacement," and that the latter explains the demise of the former. Instead of arguing their case, they simply assume the truth of their premise and then argue that it explains such things as the numerous flood legends known to so many cultures around the world. Not only is the book poorly argued, it is very badly organized. It is as though facts and stories, many of which are utterly irrelevant to the argument, have been put in a blender, well mixed, and then poured out onto the pages of the book. Along with the appalling lack of forensic rigor, there is also some outright intellectual dishonesty. Noted 19th century scientist Georges Cuvier is quoted commenting upon the "breaking to pieces and overturning of the strata, which happened in former catastrophes", which catastrophes "have perhaps moved and overturned to a great depth the entire outer crust of the globe . . ." Cuvier was apparently commenting on what is today known to geologists as overthrust, a phenomenon in which earlier strata overlies later strata. Overthrust is completely unrelated to the theory of "earth crust displacement", which was first hypothesized by Charles Hapgood in the 1960s. Yet the Flem-Aths write of "Cuvier's theory of an earth crust displacement" more than once in the paragraphs following the quoted material. I could cite several more examples of the Flem-Aths playing fast and loose with their authorities and references. The Flem-Aths recount the flood legends of several native American peoples; several of these legends bear a striking resemblance to the Genesis flood story. Interestingly, the Flem-Aths completely fail to comment on the similarity. In fact, there are many more flood legends than the few recounted by the Flem-Aths. Anthropologists have collected 59 from North American Indians, 46 from central and South America, 31 from Europe, 17 from the middle east, 23 from Asia, 37 from the south sea islands, and 7 from Africa. The written symbol for ship in the Chinese language is made up of a boat with 8 mouths, symbolizing the 8 people who escaped in the Ark. In addition to the Atlantis Myth, the Greeks had a tradition that Zeus destroyed the world by inundation, sparing one man. Ovid's metamorphosis contains the Roman flood tradition, in which Jupiter destroys the human race with a flood because of its wickedness. And, of course, there is the Gilgamesh epic, which so closely tracks the Genesis flood story that some scholars have suggested that Moses cribbed from Gilgamesh. Despite this abundant evidence of a world-wide flood, which evidence the Flem-Aths endorse as supporting their Atlantis theory, they refer to those who believe in the Genesis account as "religious fanatics." Most of the other interesting material in the book also supports the Genesis account. For example the Piri Re'is map, showing the ice free coastline of Antarctica, dovetails with creationist models of a very warm post-flood ocean. After the flood, the oceans were warmer and the land colder than they are today. Over the course of hundreds of years, the ice receded on land and formed in the oceans at the poles. The short ice aged that followed the flood also coincided with wetter climates in subtropical areas. Thus, when Egypt was settled, it had a much wetter climate than it does today, which accounts for the water erosion of the Sphinx observed by Schwaller de Lubicz. The Egyptologists are not wrong about the age of the Sphinx. Rather, the geologists are wrong about how recently the climate became arid and desertlike. Was there an Atlantis? I would not be surprised. The myth is likely based upon some historical fact. What is interesting, however, is not whether there was an Atlantis, but how people like the Flem-Aths can marshal evidence supporting the Genesis flood account without realizing the implications of their work.

1 von 1 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich. Uncertain certainties

Von sid1gen

When William Ryan and Walter Pitman first presented their theory of the Black Sea as a fresh water lake invaded by the salt water of the Mediterranean in a cataclysmic event 7,600 years ago, they were laughed at by the scientific establishment to which they belong as marine geologists. Today, their theory is accepted as the most probable scenario that explains the peculiarities of the Black Sea and might also explain the insistence of so many peoples on the legend of a Flood. Less than twenty years ago it was taught in schools that Cro-Magnon had killed Neanderthal in a racist war for control of the planet, but today we are told, with the same certainty and by the same people, that both groups coexisted for millenia and that the causes behind Neanderthal's disappearance are unclear. Recently, the Clovis mind-set of anthropologists and archaeologists in the Americas was shattered by discoveries in Chile of human habitation 12,000 years ago, long before Clovis in New Mexico. So, everything about dates in the Americas, dates set in stone for the die hard crowd of scientists, had to be revised, although most books still carry the Clovis date because the shattering information is quite recent. Now this book "When the Sky Fell" about a new idea regarding Ice Ages and the possibility that another legend may be based in truth is so poisonously criticized by some reviewers, that I can't help remembering all those times when the so much vaunted "real" science was wrong. The Java Man comes to mind, and Troy, and the fact that Mayans didn't know the wheel (wrong: they did). Examples are many. Science is good and necessary. But scientists are fallible, too. The Flem-Ath's book proposes an elegant, novel idea that deserves a hearing, not a summary dismissal. It is quite disturbing to read reviews such as one where the reader states that everything regarding earth crust displacement is garbage and has been proven to be so, and then consult a geology textbook for college and find the candid assertion that we really don't know "exactly" the composition of the planet beyond the crust. Science can defend itself with the facts and doesn't need self-appointed champions to foolishly charge against anybody who dares have a different opinion or propose a new theory. Besides, the Flem-Aths are not attacking anyone. They are saying "this is what our investigation has led us to believe." They may be wrong, in which case they are in good company with all those scientists who gave us perfect dates for the peopling of the Americas; certainty regarding the Mayan ignorance about the wheel; certainty about the Flood being nothing but the overflowing

of the Tigris-Euphrates basin; certainty about Neanderthal; certainty about the poles never shifting; certainty about catastrophes not playing a significant role in evolution... So many certainties that must be changed later on. I von 1 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich. I believe Atlantis has been found Von Ein Kunde I believe that Flem-Ath has presented a convincing argument and has shown adequate proof for the possible location for the Lost City of Atlantis. He has shown how Plato's account fits perfectly and the author does not try to twist Plato's words as other authors have done to prove their theories. And you do have to take into consideration the ancients maps like the ones in Hapgoods book Maps of Ancient Sea Kings which show Atlantis. I have read other Atlantis stories and none fits like this one is presented. I have recommended it to my friends who have found Flem-Ath theories very believable over others like the theory of Santorini (near Crete). Santorini has too many holes as author Robert Sullivan admits to in his book Atlantis rising but still tries to prove it's Santorini. In Sullivan's book Plato's words are twisted to have Santorini fit. I truly believe Antarctica to be an excellent possibility. To Rose and Rand Flem-Ath excellent book! Now the question is when is the expedition for the excavation going to take place. Remember Troy was once a myth due to the determination and research of the believers it was found and became a reality. Atlantis may be a myth today but to the believers it has already been found it's just a matter of time before tomorrow comes when it becomes a reality. We await for tomorrow to come.

Kurzbeschreibung Scientific and mythological evidence that Antarctica was once Atlantis Reveals how the earth's crust shifted in 9600 BCE, dragging Atlantis into the polar zone beneath miles of Antarctic ice Examines ancient yet highly accurate maps, including the Piri Reis map of 1513, which reveals a pre-glacial Antarctica Shows how myths of floods and disaster from around the world all point to a common source In this completely revised and expanded edition of When the Sky Fell, Rand and Rose Flem-Ath show that 12,000 years ago vast areas of Antarctica were free from ice and home to the kingdom of Atlantis, a proposition that also elegantly solves the mysteries of ice ages and mass extinctions, the simultaneous worldwide rise of agriculture, and the source of devastating prehistoric climate change. Expanding upon Charles Hapgood's theory of earth crust displacement, which was championed by Albert Einstein, they examine ancient yet highly accurate world maps, including the Piri Reis map of 1513, and show how the earth's crust shifted in 9600 BCE, dragging Atlantis into the polar zone where it now lies beneath miles of Antarctic ice. From the Cherokee, Haida, and Okanagan of North America to the earliest records of Egypt, Iran, Mexico, and Japan, they reveal that ancient myths of floods, lost island paradises, and visits from advanced godlike peoples from all corners of the globe all point to the same worldwide catastrophe that resulted in Atlantis' demise. The authors explain how the remaining Atlanteans, amid massive earthquakes and epic floods, evacuated and spread throughout the world, resulting in the birth of the first known civilizations. Including rare material from the archives of Charles Hapgood, Albert Einstein, and Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Flem-Aths explain how an earth crust displacement could happen again in the future, perhaps in correspondence with high solar activity. With new scientific, genetic, and linguistic evidence in support of Antarctica as the location of long-lost Atlantis, this updated edition convincingly shows that Atlantis was not swallowed by the sea but was entombed beneath miles of polar ice. Pressestimmen "A landmark work." --Ottawa Citizen "A great adventure into the realm of possibility." --Ocala Star-Banner "An excellent book which is not only beautifully researched but extremely entertaining to read. Their theory on Atlantis will go down in the annals of this subject as one of the most convincing and imaginative. Well done for the first-class tour de force." -- Robert G. Bauval, author of The Orion Mystery: Unlocking the Secrets of the Pyramids