

Atlantis of reality - Where is it?

This article is updated when new information appears

The article contains LINKS for other articles, some in Danish, YOUTUBE videos etc. which elaborates on a mentioned topic.
(English is NOT my first language, sorry..)

Last updated: 17-01-2019

Plato was the first and perhaps the only one who in his tale "**Timaeus**" describes Atlantis. The story is written 2400 years ago, and told to the family and Plato, by his Great Grand Grandfather **Solon** as approx. 600 years BC was in Egypt and had the story of Egyptian priests. A story that has subsequently been found somatically described on the walls of "**Edfu buildings**" in Egypt, but without the name "**Atlantis**" is mentioned.



Many have since tried to decode the story to find the place where Atlantis lay.

Atlantis has, over time, been "**found**" in eg. Spain, England, the Caribbean and Bolivia, while others claim it belongs in Antarctica, out in the Atlantic, close to Doggerbank or somewhere in Greece, perhaps as a picture of the fabled Troy.

What may have been the reason why Atlantis is located all these places?

The Egyptians told Solon that the Atlantics had subjugated themselves to most countries in the Mediterranean, as well as quite a few countries outside of Heracles Columns, and that a war had just ended, where Athens (the Greeks) had won the Battle over Atlantis 9000 years earlier, and thus liberated the countries from which Atlantis had acquired its vast wealth.

Plato writes that Atlantis's fleet was 1,200 ships, and should not be any of those who had reached North or South America, and spread the Atlantic culture there, and thus could there be suspicions that Atlantis could be located there?

Atlantis is also mentioned in ancient Indian writings, so I believe that Atlantis has had a very big impact on culture, architecture and dissemination of knowledge, everywhere in the part of the world that this people have visited and subjugated.

Could Atlantics survive the worldwide disaster of biblical dimensions described by Plato as being Atlantis finally, has searched for the nearest landing site and tried to recreate the world they knew so well from Atlantis?

Perhaps this is why archaeologists find traces interpreted as remnants of this mighty civilization in many places on the globe today.

Personally, I have always thought that "**who rarely goes smoke without a fire**", and therefore I have also read Platon's description in his some special conversation form, but over the years my conviction has shifted from one to the other and the third ...

But never have remnants looked better at Platon's description than those now available.

The world 11,600 years ago

When trying to find Atlantis, think about how the world looked then, for the 9,000 years that had gone from Plato's description and **the war between Athens and Atlantis**, which in fact is the basis of Platon's tale of a world that is totally out of order.

Some scientists believe that old agriculture has caused Sahara to dry out. A new study suggests that desertification of Sahara started about 7 million years ago, at least four million years earlier than previously assumed. However, this testimony is based on the fact that the Sahara dried out **due to a change in Earth's orbit** affecting the sun's isolation or the amount of electromagnetic energy the earth receives from the sun.

In simpler terms, isolation refers to the amount of sunlight shining down on a particular area at a particular time, and depends on factors such as the geographical location, time of day, season, landscape and local weather.

Changes in the earth's slope cause changes in weather patterns. Such a change is believed to have made the "**Green Sahara**" dry.

Climate researcher Gavin Schmidt, from **NASA's Goddard Institute for Space Research**, explained that the Earth's orbit for about 8,000 years the year was a little different from today. The slope changed from about 24.1 degrees to today's 23.5 degrees. *"The earth also had its own closest approach to the sun in the northern hemisphere (with) in the summer of August,"* Schmidt said. *"Today, the closest approach is in January. Then the summer time in the north was warmer than it is now. "*

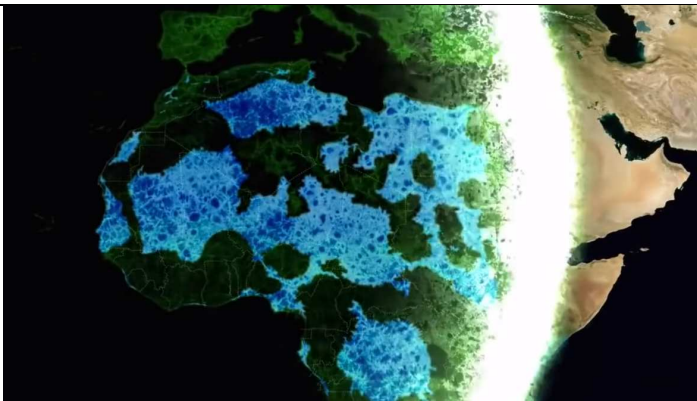
The changes in Earth's orbit and procession (or wobbling motion) arise from the gravity of other bodies in the solar system.

To understand exactly what is happening, imagine a spinning top when easily disturbed. Like a top angle the ground also a bit about its axis of rotation.

This slope changes between about 22 and 25 degrees about every 41,000 years, while the procession **varies by approx. 26,000 years.**

These cycles have been determined by astronomers and validated by geologists studying ocean sediment records.

"If you see a time period long enough that is well dated, you should be able to see frequencies in the data corresponding to the periods that predicted by the theory," Schmidt explained.



The Sahara turns green every 26,000 years because the earth wobbles in its rotation around the sun.

Watch a very interesting video:
[How The Sahara Desert Was Made](#)

ca. 45 minutes.

We must imagine the time now 11,600 years ago, at the end of the recent so-called '**The Younger Dryas**' Ice Age, that it was a the water world, where the rise of the sea in the Mediterranean occasionally subdued itself to a city that sank into the sea and disappeared.

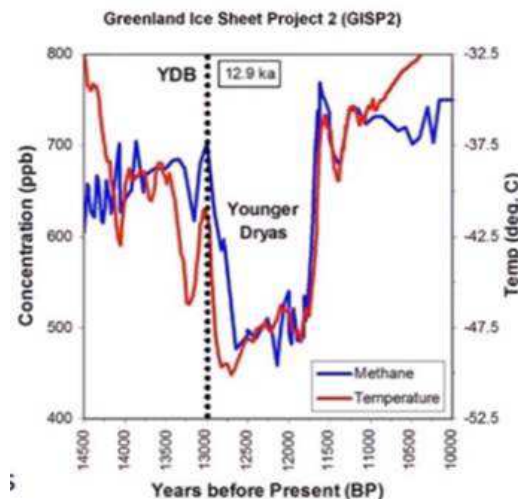
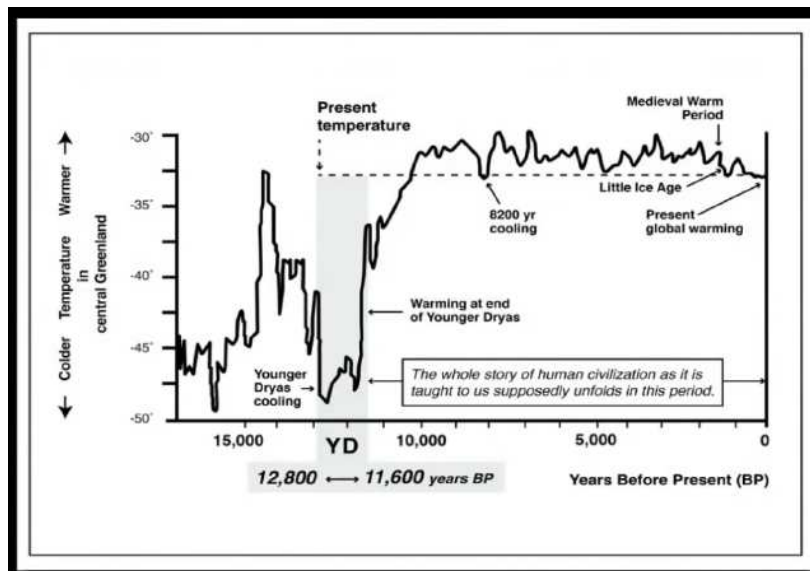
Historical writings have countless tales of cities that have disappeared through the ages, and the biblical stories of the Flood are completely probably also founded at this time, with unimaginable great floods.

Read about the theories for **the start of "The Younger Dryas" 12,860 years ago:**

<https://videnskab.dk/miljo-naturvidenskab/gronlandske-isbjerger-skabte-istidens-sidste-krampetraekning>

Throughout history, meteor impacts have occurred which have had repercussions for humans, and a meteor impact could start an avalanche of events that may have been the basis of Atlantis's downfall, and caused the end of the Ice Age, and the water flow of the Bible.

Watch a video about the start of **"The Younger Dryas Period"** and the influence of an exploded meteor in the atmosphere high above the country, had been on North America. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=icqRjF04w_E



The ice contained methane, as the above picture shows after the melting of the ice, and the more methane released, the ice melted faster, and therefore it was a self-reinforcing mechanism that was started at the end of the ice age.

Looking at the Mediterranean, as it took 20,000 years ago, the entrance to the Black Sea was closed flow, and the Mediterranean in general, a third less than it is today, because the water was kilometers thick frozen to ice at poles.

Africa pushes against Europe, and 'Google Earth' clearly shows where the shores of the ice age were bounded to the deeper seas.

Sahare was then, during the Ice Age, a lush green landscape, with large forests, lakes and a vast wildlife.

Egyptian and Greek writings tell of large lush green areas with large lakes that have prevailed in the areas perhaps for many thousands of years, and been the basis for the formation of sand from marine animals, which is what we see in the Sahara desert today.



The melting of the ice exterminated a lot of people everywhere in the then known Mediterranean and coastal areas in and around The Black Sea, and along the west coast of Africa, and the end of "The Younger Dryas" exterminate 90% of Earth's people.

At the same time, one must consider that Africa is still heading north, and today, it is pushing against Europe and South Spain, which gives tumult in the geology. Just think of Etna in Sicily, one of the most active volcanoes in Europe. This is probably due to the constant pressure from the African continent up towards Europe, which at the same time causes the ongoing landslides in North Africa, which have has contributed to the drying out of Lake Sahara and formed the desert.

GOOGLE EARTH shows that at some point water is flowing over most of SAHARA, perhaps by a natural disaster such as a meteor impact in North Greenland. A tsunami from such a blow would have hit West Africa with enormous strength and caused the water to flow into it through the land and rinsed it over with mud, carrying whales, whose skeletons we find today as remnants far in the Sahara.

Read here about [**Whale skeletons found in Mauritania's Sahara Desert.**](#)

There is a tremendous amount of energy to suddenly melt the mighty ice cream parlor that lay over Canada and which went far into America and Greenland and lay like a blanket over Scandinavia and western Russia. England was connected with Denmark and Norway, but was only partly covered by this ice.

The Hiawatha crater in North Greenland is 31 km in diameter. The meteor impact will have formed a huge tsunami that has hit all the coasts the countries that are out to the Atlantic and have supplied so much heat energy that the ice melted. The water has flowed through the landscape, and ended with huge sediment deposits at the water retreat, the blue areas in the picture below.

Similarly, a tsunami has spread across the North Pole and flushed through the Bering Sea and into the Pacific Ocean, with catastrophic consequences for the countries it landed with.

At the sudden melting of the ice, the water has searched out into the sea or down to the Mediterranean area through rivers and has brought the water level to rise incredibly.

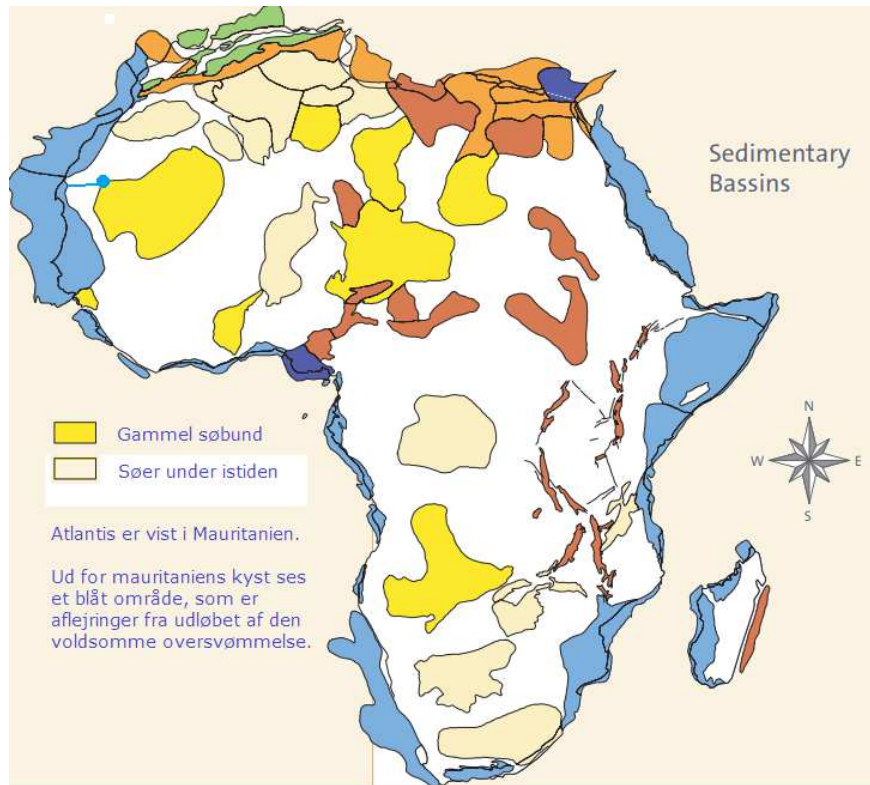
Hercules Pillars (the Strait of Gibraltar) have not been able to hold back a Tsunami, but have caused the water to break through into **The Black Sea.**

Such a meteor impact would have had tremendous impact on the entire African continent, indeed, the whole world.

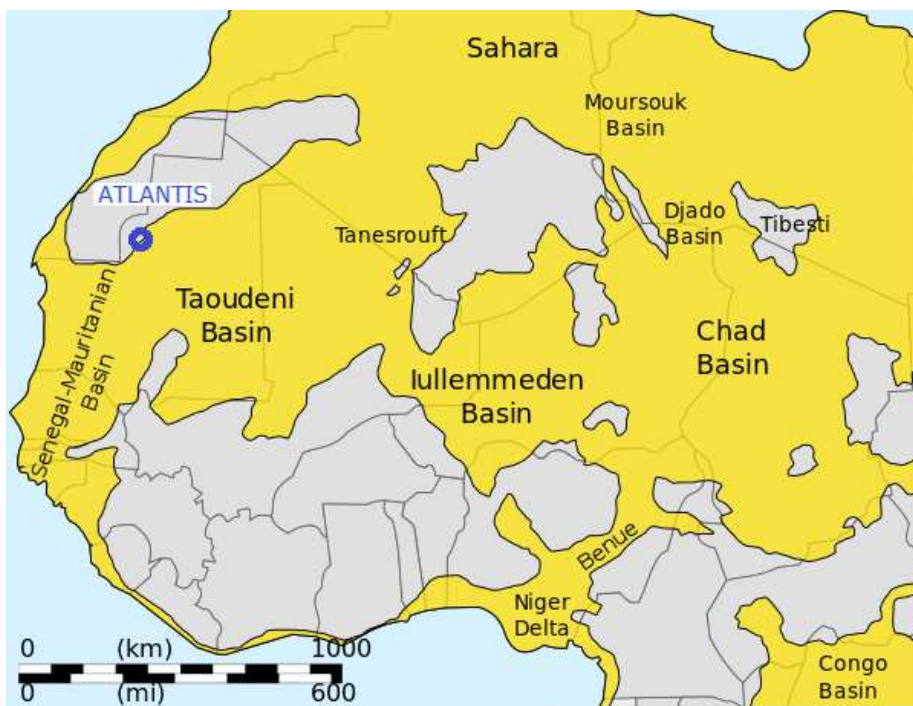
There is virtually no other explanation for where that energy should come from which has caused the melting of the ice from "**The Younger Dryas**", over such a short time as maybe less than a ten-year, as seen by drilling samples from Greenland.

From the above picture, it is not difficult to imagine what became of people in the coastal areas when the water suddenly and overnight rose with the strength of a huge tsunami.

This incident eradicated 90% of the Earth's people, who had primarily settled along the coasts and described with all Clearly the Bible's water river, and the oceans rose up to **125 meters above the sea level at that time.**



READ HERE: [Ancient river network discovered buried under Saharan sand](#)



When the country in West Africa was flooded and most of the Sahara was a large sea, ATLANTIS was an independent island. ([picture from WIKIPEDA: Taoudenibasin](#))

The entire northern and northwestern Sahara have been subject to land reclamation, which still affects the landscape, because Africa is pushed up towards Europe. Looking at **Google Earth**, at some point, catastrophic flooding of large areas in North-West Africa, which could have been initiated by the meteor battle in the recent **Hiawatha crater found in North Greenland**.

Incredible amounts of water from a giant tsunami seem to have flowed in from the Atlantic, where the tracks are left all the way as huge sand dunes with large amounts of sea shells and skeletons.

Also Egypt and southwest around Chad and further east, the water has had its route, and even in Egypt, [large whale skeletons have been found](#).

In Morocco, stones have been found with drawings of falling meteors and people fleeing from them.

<https://www.ancient-origins.net/news-science-space/meteor-morocco-0011039>

Tenoumer Cratered in Mauritania (from WIKIPEDIA)

"The crater is located in the western Sahara desert. It is 1.9 km in diameter, and the age is estimated to be $21,400 \pm 9,700$ years old, being placed in the Pleistocene era.

The crater is visible on the surface and is almost circular. The crater's edges rise up to 110 meters high above the bottom of the crater, but this one bottom is covered with approx. 200-300 m thick layer of sediments.

(Where do these sediments originate if it has not been a flood of mud?)

The Tenoumer crater is formed of gneiss and granite of pre-ceramic pencils with a thin layer of Pliocene sediments (not older). The crater is believed to be caused by a meteor impact due to the stones found outside the crater. A volcanic origin was once theorized due to the discovery of basalt and the rhyodacite of the crater basin, while present evidence clearly indicates an origin due to a meteor impact. "



Tenoumer krateret, Google Earth: 22.55 N – 10.24 V



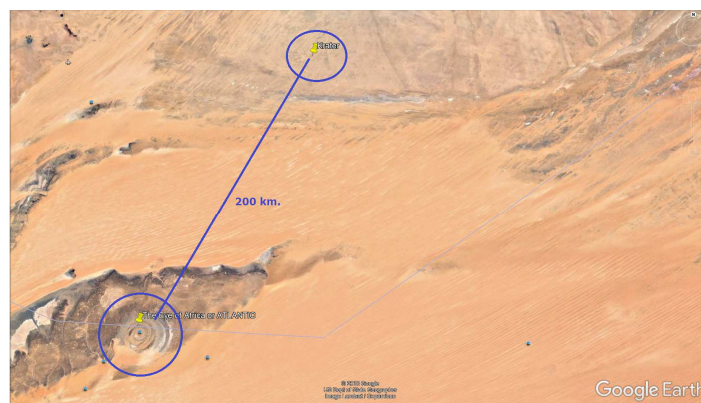
Only at the mouth of this massive tidal wave, in southern Western Sahara and Mauritania, it has a width of 450 km.

The sand that is left shows clear signs of past seabed, as it contains mussels and other sea creatures that have lived in a lake, or in the sea.

It should be noted that there is only 200 km to **the Tenoumer crater**, which is north, northeast of **"The Richat structure" which I mean is Atlantis**.

Another, but much smaller crater (390 meters), Auouelloul crater, is located south west of "The Richat structure", the distance is approx. 150 km.

Another and smaller crater, TEMIMICHAT CRATER (700 meters) is located 24 ° 15 'N, 9 ° 39' W, northeast of "The Richat structure", the distance is approx. 393 km, in exactly the same direction as the Tenoumer crater.



Now we are approaching Atlantis.

By Plato's description, we know about how to recognize Atlantis.

ATLANTIS is to be located on an island, "**outside the columns of Heracles**" (Gibraltar), and has **subjugated itself to most countries** in the Mediterranean, including a. current Italy.

North of Atlantis, the island consists of mountains, and the capital of Atlantis itself is constructed as concentric rings, with the king and the priests located on the island in the middle. Then follow a moat and another circle populated by the king's soldiers, then another circle with a moat, to join the surrounding land to the rest of the population.

"The depth and breadth and length of this trench was incredible and gave the impression that such work beyond so many other works, could hardly have been done by the human hand." (From Platon's description).

Furthermore, **the country must have a large amount of elephants.**

"... and since it (Atlantis) was subsequently lowered by an earthquake and flood, it left an impenetrable barrier of mud to sailors who sailed from there to the sea." (From Platon's description).

Atlantis was found by astronauts.

Such a large and famous and thoroughly thought-out city cannot disappear completely without leaving the slightest trace.

We'll probably never know how Atlantis really looked, but stick to Plato's description, which, in terms of its location, is quite accurate, and then use the imagination in the best way, and await archaeologist's examinations once in the future.

If you are standing on the ground and looking out over the landscape, you may not be able to see the drawing of Atlantis, but if you are located right up, maybe for a few hundred miles, over the earth, you can easily see this image, and Astronauts have since used the discovery as a landlord.



Find it on Google Earth at the position: 21 ° 07'37.45 "N 11 ° 23'29.14" W, and then zoom out ...

High mountains to the north, intersected by old river beds and crater, which, by the way, fits perfectly with Platon's description, with the concentric rings.

Going close to these mountains with Google Earth, it is evident that the erosion is due to water flowing in abundant quantities and that the area has been characterized by extremely active volcanoes, just northwest of Richat's rings.

It is not hard to imagine that a mighty wave that has flowed through the landscape has removed everything that could remind on buildings according to the time standard. And the island... Yes, it's part of the current Africa itself as a continent, so the story fits in every way.

Size is the outer crater ring approx. 40 km. in diameter, and the central island in the middle is approx. 10 km. in diameter, so the city with soldiers could easily contain 50,000 - 100,000 people and the surrounding areas even more.

Looking back at the Tenoum Crater, Italian geologists have timed their origins at least 11,700 years, and if it's just one about the right time, such a downturn can easily be the cause of a natural disaster that has started flooding of catastrophic dimensions. After 11,700 years, and a tremendous flood, there can be little left to the archaeologists' investigation of Richat / Atlantis.

In the same period for around 12,600, a meteor / comet has also fallen in North America, which has laid the whole of North America and large areas of South America deserted.

The recently found **Hiawatha crater in northwest Greenland** at 31 km in diameter appears to have been dumped exactly in the same time period.

A comet of this size will have influenced the whole earth. The impact will have broken the atmosphere and caused it quick freezing of Siberia's mammoths and other large animals. It will have caused the sea around the slaughterhouse to evaporate, and formed a huge tsunami that has spread through the Baffin Bay and the David Strait and beyond into the Atlantic Ocean.

You will probably find traces of such a tsunami as far south as **Antaktis** if you are looking for it.

However, nothing is certain. Atlantis, since the **Richat structure** has only been investigated by geologists from among others, Canada, which has found that the crater has emerged in a natural way, for approx. 100 Mill. years ago.

A mighty bubble is pushed up by magma from a caldera deep down in the ground, and after this bubble has reached a certain height, it has fallen together and formed these concentric rings in the landscape.

The rings have been filled with water from natural rivers from the underlying mountains, and it has been like finding a gold mine for one belligerent people who have been able to barricade themselves here and oppose any external attacks. Moreover, it probably has not been so easy to find if anyone were to think about looking for Atlantis by sea.

You can find countless myths about Atlantis. There is a tree in Morocco called "**Moroccan Atlantic cedar**". [See it here at WIKIMEDIOA.](#)

The card writers had their information from other cards, and it is, of course, seen from such cards that many of these have markings that far from being precise, however, it gives clues on how to perceive the world in the artist's time.

Plato's description of Atlantis as an island can easily be understood in the way the Sahara has had large lakes and hence hidden the truth about Atlantis, which may have been an island state lying in these lakes, which is now West African Sahara, and if one is arrived at Atlantis by sea.

The landscape has been luxuriant, and there has certainly been a waterway to the Atlantic Ocean that the Atlantic has been able to navigate and one mighty people may have had port cities along the Atlantic shores. From here, they have been able to sail and penetrate the Mediterranean and submit to the coastal towns there. They could even have crossed the Atlantic, and perhaps been the basis of any of the mighty ones

cultures that have been there, and then the Atlantics have also been described in Egypt, which must be the place from which Plato has his description.

I thought that at Atlantis's flood, a lot of ships in the lake could not return to Atlantis, as Plato writes:

".. an impenetrable barrier of mud to sailors .." and they have therefore had to find elsewhere and have therefore spread Atlantis culture over most of the world then.

No one knows the original landscapes from that time. Many thousand years ago, during the great ice age, there have been enormous forms lakes in the Sahara, where marine wildlife has left the sand, which today characterizes the landscape. West Africa may have been an arid, inhabited by many people. Since then, the Sahara has lost its lakes, and because of Africa's movement towards Europe, landslides have changed it to a desiccated desert landscape, although **the sea level was 125 meters lower before the ice age ended.**

Archaeologists have not yet visited the **Richat area**, which, with its location, is exposed to warlords and bandits, and therefore It is too dangerous for archaeologists to go in there. It will probably come someday, and it will be exciting if they can find traces an incredibly famous civilization on the spot.

Below is a selection of the famous **Turkish general Piri Reis's** Card from 1513, which Columbus bl. other cards included on his journey, when he discovered America.

From here are seen at the top right the Iberian Peninsula, the Gibraltar Strait, and the West African Coast. It is clear that the area I am here is talking about, Mali and Mauritania, showing deep rivers that go far into the country and which also have depictions of elephants mentioned in Plato's descriptions of Atlantis.



Piri Reis has made notes on the card, which is said to tell that the card is transcript of other cards that are as far back as from 400 years before our time, and thus at Alexander the Great, and which show among other things the South Pole country, which, however, is not shown in this section.

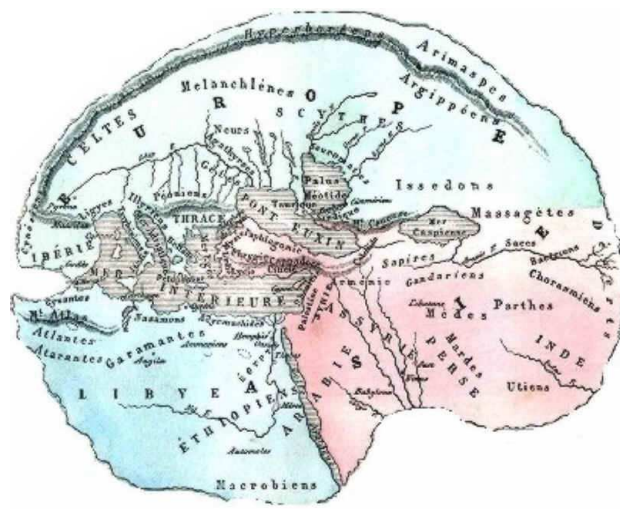
The area in West Africa shows that there are many elephants.

The map below is a sample of Juan De La Rosa's world map from the year 1500, and here you can see that you knew about the area around the big river drainage to the Atlantic and the water came from large lakes deep in the African highlands.



The map below is found on this website:
<https://mediterranees.net/geographie/herodote/cartes.html>

The page describes a map of the known world, which is a poster of Herodotus Map from approx. 450 years before our time.



Here Atlantis is located just below the Atlas Mountains, so it may well be surprising that this area has not been investigated earlier, or that the place and its surroundings are taken into account at all.

People at the ancient time knew more than we think today, and now you know my understanding of **"Where's Atlantis"**.

Palle A. Andersen, Autumn 2018, after ideas from eg. YOUTUBE, see below ...

If you want to know more....

The explorer's visit to Atlantis or the Richat structure:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=86Z-Ej_Ysu4