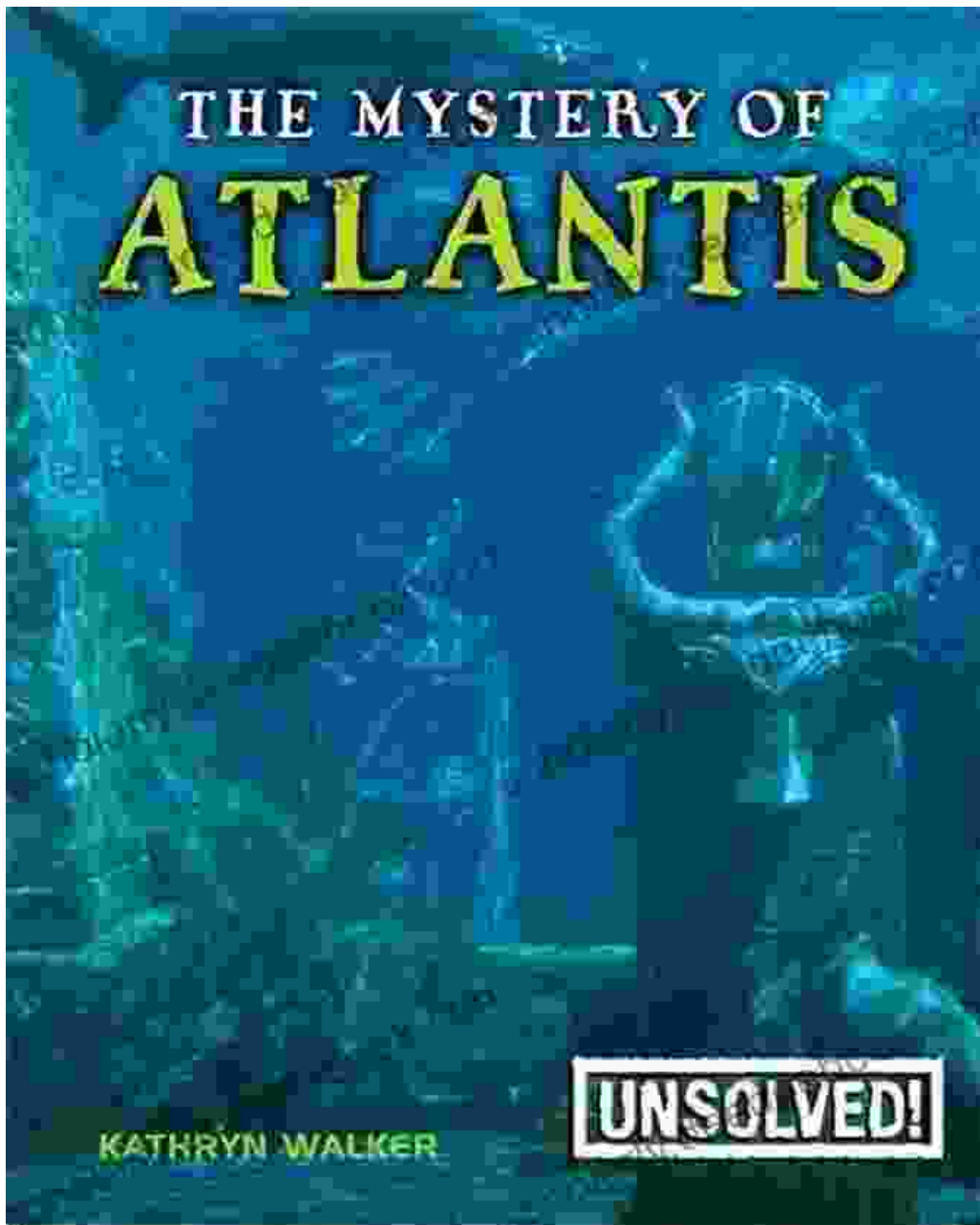


# Time Machine: The Mystery of Atlantis



## Time Machine 8: The Mystery of Atlantis by Robert Browning

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

Language : English

File size : 2049 KB

Text-to-Speech : Enabled

Screen Reader : Supported

Enhanced typesetting : Enabled

Word Wise : Enabled  
Print length : 142 pages  
Lending : Enabled



For centuries, the legend of Atlantis has captivated the imagination of people around the world. This lost city, said to have been located in the Atlantic Ocean, is thought to have been a technologically advanced civilization that disappeared beneath the waves thousands of years ago.

The first written account of Atlantis comes from the Greek philosopher Plato, who wrote about it in his dialogues *Timaeus* and *Critias*. Plato claimed that Atlantis was a powerful and wealthy island nation that existed about 11,000 years before his time. He said that the city was ruled by a benevolent king named Atlas and that its inhabitants were highly intelligent and skilled in the arts and sciences.

According to Plato, Atlantis was eventually destroyed by a massive earthquake and tsunami. The city sank beneath the waves and was never seen again.

Over the centuries, there have been many attempts to find Atlantis. Explorers have searched for it in the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea, and even the Caribbean Sea. However, no definitive evidence of the city has ever been found.

Some scientists believe that Atlantis was a real place, while others believe that it was simply a myth. There is no definitive answer to the question of

whether or not Atlantis existed. However, the mystery of this lost city continues to fascinate people to this day.

## **Historical Accounts**

In addition to Plato's account, there are a number of other historical accounts that mention Atlantis. These accounts come from a variety of sources, including ancient Greek, Roman, and Arab writers.

One of the most interesting accounts of Atlantis comes from the Roman writer Pliny the Elder. In his book *Natural History*, Pliny writes that Atlantis was a large island located in the Atlantic Ocean. He says that the island was inhabited by a race of giants who were ruled by a king named Atlas.

Another account of Atlantis comes from the Arab writer Al-Masudi. In his book *The Meadows of Gold*, Al-Masudi writes that Atlantis was a large island located in the Mediterranean Sea. He says that the island was inhabited by a race of people who were skilled in the arts and sciences.

These historical accounts provide tantalizing evidence that Atlantis may have been a real place. However, it is important to note that these accounts are all second-hand and that there is no definitive proof that Atlantis existed.

## **Archaeological Evidence**

In addition to historical accounts, there is also some archaeological evidence that suggests that Atlantis may have been a real place. In 1900, a team of archaeologists led by Arthur Evans discovered the ruins of a Minoan palace on the island of Crete. The Minoan civilization was a Bronze Age civilization that flourished on Crete from about 2700 to 1450 BC.

The Minoan palace at Knossos is one of the most impressive archaeological sites in the world. It is a large and complex structure that contains many beautiful frescoes and sculptures. The palace also has a number of advanced features, such as running water and sanitation.

Some archaeologists believe that the Minoan civilization may have been the inspiration for the legend of Atlantis. They point to the fact that the Minoans were a highly advanced civilization that lived on an island in the Mediterranean Sea. However, there is no conclusive evidence to support this theory.

In addition to the ruins of the Minoan palace at Knossos, there are a number of other archaeological sites that have been linked to Atlantis. These sites include:

- The Thera eruption
- Tartessos
- Bimini Road
- Nazca Lines

The Thera eruption was a volcanic eruption that occurred on the island of Santorini in about 1600 BC. The eruption was so powerful that it destroyed the Minoan civilization on Crete. Some archaeologists believe that the Thera eruption may have been the inspiration for the legend of Atlantis.

Tartessos was an ancient city located in southern Spain. The city was founded by the Tartessians, a people who were skilled in metalworking and

navigation. Some archaeologists believe that Tartessos may have been the capital of Atlantis.

Bimini Road is a series of underwater rock formations located off the coast of Bimini, Bahamas. The formations are made up of large blocks of limestone that are arranged in a straight line. Some people believe that Bimini Road is the remains of an ancient road that led to Atlantis.

The Nazca Lines are a series of geoglyphs located in the Nazca Desert in Peru. The lines are created by removing the top layer of soil to expose the white rock beneath. The lines depict a variety of animals, plants, and geometric shapes. Some people believe that the Nazca Lines are a message from an ancient civilization that lived in Atlantis.

These archaeological sites provide some tantalizing evidence that Atlantis may have been a real place. However, it is important to note that there is no definitive proof to support this theory.

## **Scientific Theories**

There are a number of scientific theories that attempt to explain the disappearance of Atlantis. One theory is that Atlantis was destroyed by a massive earthquake and tsunami. Another theory is that the city was destroyed by a volcanic eruption. A third theory is that the city was destroyed by a comet or asteroid impact.

None of these theories has been proven definitively. However, they all provide a possible explanation for the disappearance of Atlantis.

The mystery of Atlantis continues to fascinate people to this day. There is no definitive answer to the question of whether or not the city existed. However, the historical accounts, archaeological evidence, and scientific theories all provide tantalizing clues that Atlantis may have been a real place.



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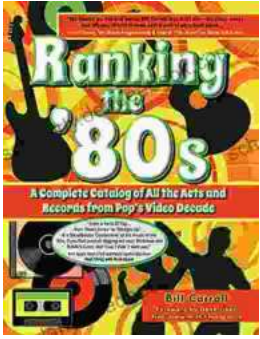
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