

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN MASTERY IN GRANITE

Part II

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INTRODUCTION

When the debate between evolution and the biblical historical account of mankind is deliberated, there is one specific item of interest that is occasionally discussed but is typically approached from two divergent viewpoints. That subject is the level of intelligence and capabilities of ancient man. A basic premise of evolution states that man has evolved from an animal with minimal intelligence to modern man with an advanced level of intelligence; coarsely defined as (*from the goo – to the zoo – to you*). Contrary to this viewpoint is the biblical account of mankind that clearly states Adam and Eve were created with a high level of intelligence in order to subdue and rule over the earth (Genesis 1:28).

Not surprisingly, if we examine ancient historical evidence with an unbiased mind without the modern dogma of "*ancient means primitive*," we find there is something inconsistent about our past. Instead of finding *a lack* of advanced intelligence and technology, we find *clear evidence* of incredible technical feats that existed in the past, some of which cannot be duplicated today and/or were only discovered with the assistance of modern technology! To solve this problem, we

can investigate ancient history and look for evolutionary evidence of obscurity slowly evolving to a level of high intelligence in modern mankind, or look for an *initial level* of high intelligence that has in some cases exceeded the level of intelligence of modern times. If ancient evidence of advanced human intelligence is carefully analyzed then a different picture of ancient man and intelligence as opposed to primitive evolutionary ideology begins to emerge. Not surprisingly, if we approach this question from a biblical perspective, the solution becomes more understandable if we consider that man was created with a high degree of intelligence and did not need the assistance of intelligent alien life as modern archaeology frequently alleges because this is the accepted evolutionary methodology to explain intelligence without God.

As a beginning starting point, in Part I on September 18, we began looking at ancient technology by highlighting some of the more noteworthy aspects of what ancient civilizations were capable of producing that rival or surpass the capabilities of modern technology. This enigma has given rise to a thought-provoking abbreviation in archaeology termed "OOPARTS" which stands for "*Out Of Place Artifacts"* that simply means that a form and/or type of technology should not be present – but is! As we discussed in Part I, the presence of OOPARTS is a difficult problem to explain from a secular evolutionary perspective, but a more reasonable viewpoint to understand from a biblical viewpoint as mankind was created with a high level of intelligence in order to subdue and rule over the earth (Genesis 1:28). Therefore, from a biblical perspective, it should not be surprising to see past forms of technology, some of which challenges modern technology.

Although we have considered three facets of ancient technology from the perspective of (1) Ancient Intelligence/Technology, (2) Ancient Megalithic Construction and (3) Engineering Genius that comprised such examples as the Greek Antikythera Mechanism, Israeli Great Molten Sea, Turkish Piri Reiss Map, Lebanese Trilithon, Peruvian Sacsayhuaman, Bolivian Puma Punku, Indian Kailasa Temple, and Italian Pantheon or Colesseum, let's "*raise the bar*" (to use an old saying) and consider Egyptian mastery in granite that has not only lasted for well over three thousand years, but has also significantly challenged secular science and archaeology for a relevant answer.

With these thoughts in mind let's look at some examples of Egyptian Granite Technology (that is one of the hardest elements on earth) that rivals modern technology, and in some cases, cannot easily and/or economically be duplicated today as many secular scientists and archaeologists are mystified from the perspective of "*how could simple ancient civilizations do that?*"

EGYPTIAN GRANITE TECHNOLOGY

When considering the ability and/or difficulty of working with granite (one of the hardest elements on earth), there are numerous examples of ancient civilizations that worked with granite megalithic stones of immense weight that were regularly quarried, moved noteworthy distances and elevated to heights above grade-level, it is even more remarkable that no subsequent civilizations have reproduced these remarkable accomplishments. However, the ancient Egyptians (about 2,500 B.C. to 1,200 B.C.) not only equaled or exceeded the movement and placement of large granite megalithic stones in addition to building the Great Pyramid of Cheops, they also displayed a precise artistry in granite that other ancient civilizations did not accomplish.

Continuing, let's look at the precise granite technology of the ancient Egyptians and consider some examples of their skill that continues to mystify modern scientists, archaeologists and the general public alike. Although it is easy to focus on the fact that ancient Egyptians produced copious amounts of precise and meticulous granite artistry that took modern science and Metrology using *state of the art technology* to understand, it is a challenge to understand how this was accomplished since Egyptian artistry in granite is a unique accomplishment regardless of any epoch since these ancient construction feats were achieved. Yet, we are supposed to believe from modern science mantra that a civilization that had recently emerged from the Stone Age with simple tools were able to accomplish this?

Before we look at specific examples of ancient Egyptian artistry in granite, there are six stipulations (in no particular order) of conditional boundaries that must be stressed:

MASTERY

According to the Merriam Webster Dictionary,[1] the definition of mastery is "*possession or display of great skill or technique.*" Although there were other ancient civilizations that precisely cut granite blocks, moved them from one location to another, and lifted them into exacting positions (Figure 1), the ancient Egyptians also accomplished similar achievements. However, they were also able to shape granite stone into large statues, such as the 36-feet tall, 83-ton red granite statue of Ramesses II (Figure 2) to precise tolerances of hundreds of an inch, and numerous smaller artifacts (such as the renowned small vases in Figure 3) with repetitive tolerances of two-thousands of an inch in granite stone! The ability to produce precision type tolerances in granite stone clearly sets the ancient Egyptians apart from other civilizations:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QzFMDS6dkWU&t=3737s



Figure 1. Southern Peru



Figure 2. Ramesses II, Egyptian Cairo Museum



Figure 3. Granite Vases

GRANITE

Granite is one of the hardest rocks on earth, one of the most difficult materials to work with, and one of the most difficult materials to cut with precision. On the *Moh's Scale of Hardness*,[2] mineral hardness is a numerical scale, from 1 (talc, softest) to 10 (diamond, hardest) and is a numerical system used to assess the scratch resistance of minerals, ranging from 1 to 10 (copper and/or copper tools rate a 2.5 to 3 on the Moh's scale so copper is a significantly softer mineral than granite). The fundamental principle is that a harder material will visibly scratch a softer one, but the reverse will not occur. Granite typically exhibits a Mohs hardness that ranges between 6 and 7 and does not possess a single fixed number because it is a composition of different interlocking mineral crystals so the overall hardness of granite is an average of its integral minerals.

The primary minerals in granite are quartz and feldspar, along with smaller amounts of mica and silicates. Quartz is the defining mineral for scratch resistance, registering a 7 on the Mohs scale, and Feldspar, often the most abundant mineral, is softer, usually falling between 6 and 6.5. This varying combination of hard and softer minerals in granite make it extremely difficult to cut with precision. This is why modern diamond tipped saws and water-cooled machinery are used to cut granite today. Remember that the official explanation for how the ancient Egyptians accomplished this task was the purported use of copper chisels, dolorite

(diabase) hammers, and wet sand used as an abrasive slurry that have been repeated in textbooks, museum placards and the History/Nat Geo TV channels for years. According to the Moh's hardness scale, this is not a viable explanation.

So, why is granite so difficult to cut with power machinery as diamond tipped blades will cut virtually any type of rock. The problem with granite is sub-surface fractures.[3] When any mechanical force is used to cut granite, the crystalline structure beneath the subsurface can fracture. If the cutting force continues, cracks propagate downward from the contact point of the cutting force and into the granite stone underneath the area being cut. Interestingly, the Serapeum (page 16) and some other areas of ancient Egyptian cuts (or milling operations) show no fracturing from cutting, just pristine unbroken granite beneath cutting operations, just separated cleanly along a boundary. Every known cutting tool leaves sub-surface damage in granite except for one category of process – ultrasonic cutting.

When a cutting surface vibrates at an ultrasonic frequency above roughly 20,000 cycles per second, the vibration disrupts the crystalline bonding at the contact point so rapidly that the stone separates so cleanly without propagating cracks into the material below. The subsurface stays intact, the cut surface stays precise, and this is exactly what is found in the Serapeum boxes (page 17) and the Aswan area of Egypt.[4] However, sustaining ultrasonic vibration requires a power source capable of driving this operation continuously. Modern ultrasonic power is provided by a piezoelectric transducer capable of converting electrical current into mechanical vibrations at a controlled sustained frequency. This process requires electricity, a frequency generator, and an ongoing high frequency energy source. To date, no ancient civilization has produced any known semblance describing anything functionally equivalent to this discussion but yet the ancient Egyptians were able to precisely cut and work with granite rock!
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xZUgWzRpA-4
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i3o6WQHbwAs

MAGNITUDE OF CONSTRUCTION

The magnitude of construction was colossal as were the stones used in an assortment of construction types. As an example, the Unfinished Obelisk in Aswan, Egypt, was intended to be the tallest and heaviest obelisk ever created (Figure 4). If completed, it would have stood 137-feet tall and weighed more than 1,200 tons. Instead, it remains attached to the bedrock where artisans began shaping it thousands of years ago. During the carving process, ancient workers discovered deep cracks running through the granite. These flaws made it impossible to safely lift and transport the monument. Rather than risk disaster or waste resources, the workers abandoned the project.



Figure 4. Unfinished Obelisk

Conversely, the ancient Egyptians were also capable of producing small items in granite – such as the well-known granite vases in Figure 3 – that have recently attracted much scientific attention in the area of Metrology (science of measurement). These ancient, small, amazing artifacts are changing history. Scans and analysis have shown some of them to be incredibly precise, meticulously elegantly and mathematically designed with their purpose being immaculately executed in ridiculously hard types of igneous/granite rock, which in some cases is more difficult to produce than larger items.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YqGoaWPzxd0&t=2804s

MACHINE TOOL MARKS

Copper tools confidently displayed by Egyptologists and archaeologists as a means for the creation of the many ancient Egyptian artifacts, are in reality, physically incapable of reproducing them.[5] However, there are artifacts that are indicators that some type of advanced machinery power was being used by the ancient Egyptians. These granite artifacts exhibit marks that are the same as those resulting from cutting hard granite rock with modern machinery indicating there is unmistakable evidence of advanced machine tooling methods. Today, it is surprising to many people that evidence proving that the ancient Egyptians used tools such as straight saws, circular saws, and even lathes has been recognized for

over a century.[6] The lathe is the father of all machine tools in existence, and evidence showing that not only were lathes used by the ancient Egyptians, but they performed tasks which would, by today's standards, be considered impossible without highly developed specialized techniques such as cutting concave and convex spherical radii without splintering the material.[7] So why do modern mainstream Egyptologists insist that this work was accomplished with a few primitive copper instruments when the Moh's Hardness Scale says otherwise?

Without being able to go back in time and interviewing the craftsmen who worked on granite stone, we will probably never know for sure what materials their tools were made of and what specific kind of tools were used. However, the manner in which the ancient Egyptian stone masons used their tools can be viewed and discussed, and if we use current methods of cutting granite as a baseline with some of the finished artifacts, we should be able to draw potential conclusions on which to form some parallels as machine tool marks are evident on numerous artifacts that cannot be explained by the use of simple hand tools. Let's look at three examples:

Machine Saw Marks

The granite block in Figure 5 is a simple example of *circular saw signatures* (as are other blocks on the Giza Plateau and Abusir) rather than simple hand grinding, and is located in the basalt bethel pavement blocks by the Great Pyramid Cheops. Some of the cuts imply saw blades with diameters approaching 30-feet were used.[8]



Figure 5. Circular Saw Signatures

Machine Feed Striations

About 5 miles North of Giza is Abu Roash (also spelled Abu Rawash) which is the site of Egypt's most northerly Pyramid, the mostly ruined Pyramid of Djedefre (also known as the lost Pyramid) that sits atop the plateau of Abu Roash. For purposes of this discussion, the focus is not on the Pyramid of Djedefre but on a granite stone that presents a challenge to modern engineers as using any of the methodology proposed by conventional archaeological wisdom would be insufficient by a large margin.

Although the granite stone initially appears to be rather large but otherwise unimpressive, a closer inspection quickly reveals that the top surface is concave instead of flat (Figure 6) and also appears to be machined. From the perspective



Figure 6. Granite Stone at Abu Roash

of what methodology would be necessary to create this granite stone in its present configuration, let's briefly summarize why it is so noteworthy:

- The stone exhibits two machined steps of different heights
- The concave surface is *true* to the segment of a cylinder (curved)
- A close inspection of the concave surface reveals visible feed striations (Figure 7) that are indicative of *machine feed marks* from a machine type tool
- The only feasible explanation of this stone is that it was machined by a large circular saw capable of creating two machined steps

- It has been computed that to accomplish the concave surface with two machined steps of different heights, a circular saw of 37.5-feet in diameter would have been necessary
- Provides evidence that circular machine tools were used on the Giza Plateau
  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GIPpHt45wzI
  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H3uLAnqxKNk&t=443s



Figure 7. Machine Feed Marks

Petrie Core #7G

During an 1881-1882 archaeological survey on the Giza Plateau by Sir William Matthew Flinders Petrie,[9] a granite drill core from a bore hole from ancient Egypt was recovered and catalogued as Core #7G. The cylindrical granite core measures about 4-inches long and is illustrated in Figure 8. Petrie's meticulous observations found spiral grooves on the drill core indicating a continuous cutting path, a penetration depth per revolution that he estimated at an astounding *"1/10 of an inch per revolution of the drill,"* and bore holes in extremely hard stones (granite, diorite, quartzite) with smooth, parallel walls. Petrie concluded that the Egyptians had used tubular drills operating under considerable pressure, and that the feed rate and cutting efficiency implied a level of technological mastery that could not be explained.[10]

Apparently, one type of tool that was used – and is clearly evident – were tube-drills used to hollow out the interior of boxes such as a sarcophagus, and is referred to as "*trepanning*" which is also a medical term. To grasp the significance of this concept, let's briefly look at how the Egyptians used this system. In order to hollow out the interior of a solid granite box, masons drilled systematic holes (cusps) around the area to be removed with 18-inch hollow-core tubular-drills. After tubular drilling the appropriate area of a box, cores and webs would remain and need to be removed. Following their removal by breaking, any irregularities



Figure 8. Petrie Core #7G

would then be *machined* away until the interior surfaces were *perfectly flat*. As a result, the walls and floor of a box (i.e., sarcophagus) was finished to an accuracy that modern manufacturers reserve for precision surface plates. Drills that left spiral-grooves on cores that were cast aside by masons indicate that the feed-rate of the Egyptian tubular-drills was .10-inch per-revolution of the drill and are visible in Figure 8. To keep this in perspective, the feed-rate of modern drills is .0002-inch per revolution. This indicates that the ancient Egyptians drilled into granite with a feed-rate that was *much greater (or deeper per revolution of the drill) than modern drills* which is an astounding comparison between the capabilities of ancient Egyptian masons and modern masons.[11]

https://gizapower.com/gizeh/articles/walking-in-the-shadow-of-william-f-petrie/

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H3uLAnqxKNk&t=1763s

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jJtgMgI-2Z0

SPECULATION

Lastly, the Cambridge English Dictionary defines speculation as *"the activity of guessing possible answers to a question without having enough information to be certain."* This definition directly applies to the technology of the ancient Egyptians as their skill that is still evident in the pyramids, the ability to create precise artifacts in granite stone, and move/position stone artifacts of over hundreds of tons still challenges modern science and archaeology to a reasonable and rational scientific explanation of how it was accomplished before the time of Christ.

So, although a prominent question is "*what*" did the ancient Egyptians do, this question is easily answered as their handiwork is still visible to anyone willing to investigate current archaeological findings and artifacts. Not surprisingly, the more modern science applies the modern expertise of advanced Metrology to ancient Egyptian technology, it is becoming more apparent that the ancient Egyptian handiwork in granite – as well as other artifacts such as the Great Pyramid of Cheops – is not only far beyond what an ancient civilization was allegedly capable of, but capable of matching or exceeding modern technology.

However, a more conspicuous question is "*how*" the ancient Egyptians achieved their apparent technology. Looking at this question from two perspectives:

- First, the ancient Egyptians were known to document virtually everything they did. As an example, pyramid labor rosters, delivery schedules, administrative details and travel routes were documented. Yet, there is a total absence of any documentation of how they accomplished their granite technology, which is "*there for all to see.*" Additionally, the exactitude of measurements that have been scientifically obtained by precision equipment, qualified scientists, and remaining machine tool marks indicate that the ancient Egyptians used some type of unknown advanced machines to cut, dress and finish their work in granite rock which is one of the hardest materials of earth
- Second, even though it has become apparent that the ancient Egyptians used some unknown type of highly sophisticated machining methods, there is also a complete absence in the archaeological record of any machinery and/or related power equipment that was used by the ancient Egyptians

To summarize the aforementioned discussion on the relevance of the word speculation to *how* the ancient Egyptians accomplished their advanced level of

technology; any theory, assumption, supposition, conjecture or opinion is speculation until a relative and definitive answer has been unearthed, discovered, or exposed in a credible scientific environment. So, let's continue and consider what we do perceive and/or know from available archaeological evidence.

ADVANCED GRANITE TECHNOLOGY

Many advanced engineers familiar with modern tools and technology gape in unbelief at what the ancient Egyptians accomplished. It seems that such genius could also be capable of the design, building and implementation of tools that were capable of producing works of unbelievable magnificence. With aid of several examples, let's look at several examples of ancient Egyptian technology and their resultant artifacts that boldly stand as a clear reminder that the ancient Egyptians were far more advanced than secular science and archaeology will admit.

RAMESSES HALL AT LUXOR

The Ramesses Hall at Luxor (also known as the Ramesseum and/or the Temple of Amun Mut Khonsu) is the memorial temple of Pharaoh Ramesses II (1279-1213 B.C.) and is located in Upper Egypt across the Nile River from the city of Luxor. The temple is comprised of an outer and inner courtyard with numerous large granite statues of Ramesses II and a 48-column large hall with columns surrounding the inner courtyard. One particular item of interest is the remaining



Figure 9. Visitors To the Ramesses Hall at Luxor

fragments of the entrance statue of Ramesses II that was originally 62-feet high, weighed over 1,000 tons, and the fact the granite statue was transported 170 miles over land. Figure 9 illustrates the scale and magnitude of a portion of the remaining temple and the Ramesses II entrance statue in relation to visitors.

The Ramesses Hall at Luxor is often referred to as the world's greatest open-air museum – and for good reason. Although there are many exceptional examples of Egyptian art, hieroglyphics, precise engineering/construction methodologies and advanced granite stone technology with clear evidence of *machining granite*, we will just briefly focus on how the statues of Ramesses II at Luxor challenge the Giza pyramids as the most perfectly engineered artifacts of ancient Egypt – and perhaps all of human history.

To better clarify the advanced brilliance of the ancient Egyptians and their ability to *mass-produce* precise works of art in granite (one of the world's hardest rocks), it must be remembered that:

- The preciseness of their technology only became recently evident and understandable through the use of modern technology of measurement known as Metrology
- The sheer volume of granite and diorite (similar to granite) that was precisely cut into statues around Luxor demonstrates the ancient Egyptians mastery of their craft and is even the more surprising as it is known that the ancient Greeks and Romans did not sculpt statues in granite rock

To attempt to illustrate the level of the ancient Egyptians ability and accomplishments, let's primarily consider the statues of Ramesses II and specifically his head and face, remembering that the technology we will be considering was only clarified when digital pictures were taken of Ramesses statues and then brought back to America and placed into modern CAD (Computer Aided Design) programs on specific computers. This allowed – for the first time – the ability to observe and evaluate the degree of accuracy and geometric perfection that was commonplace to the Egyptian craftsmen of that time frame:

- Initially, it must be stated that to achieve geometric perfection by hand (as simple hand tools are often exemplified by the History and Nat Geo channels) would involve an inordinate amount of grinding and polishing, yet there are no scratches that would normally be associated with grinding and polishing. Additionally, grinding and polishing would not achieve the same level of perfection in each statue
- When a digital picture of the face of Ramesses II was imported into a computerized CAD program, it was discovered that the left and right side of

the face was a *mirror image*, or, there was no variation between the left and right side.[12] This incredible accomplishment is graphically displayed in Figure 10 with respective measurements for clarity

- In looking at the face of Ramesses II in Figure 10, notice the smooth blending of the contoured surfaces (cheeks, nose, lips, etc.). Today, these types of surfaces are regularly created with computer algorithms that are known as *non-uniform rational B splines* (NURBS) that allow designers to smoothly morph one shape into another with perfection. In addition to the precise measurements in Figure 10, the ancient Egyptians were also able to achieve the identical results over and over again throughout the Egyptian Empire without NURBS

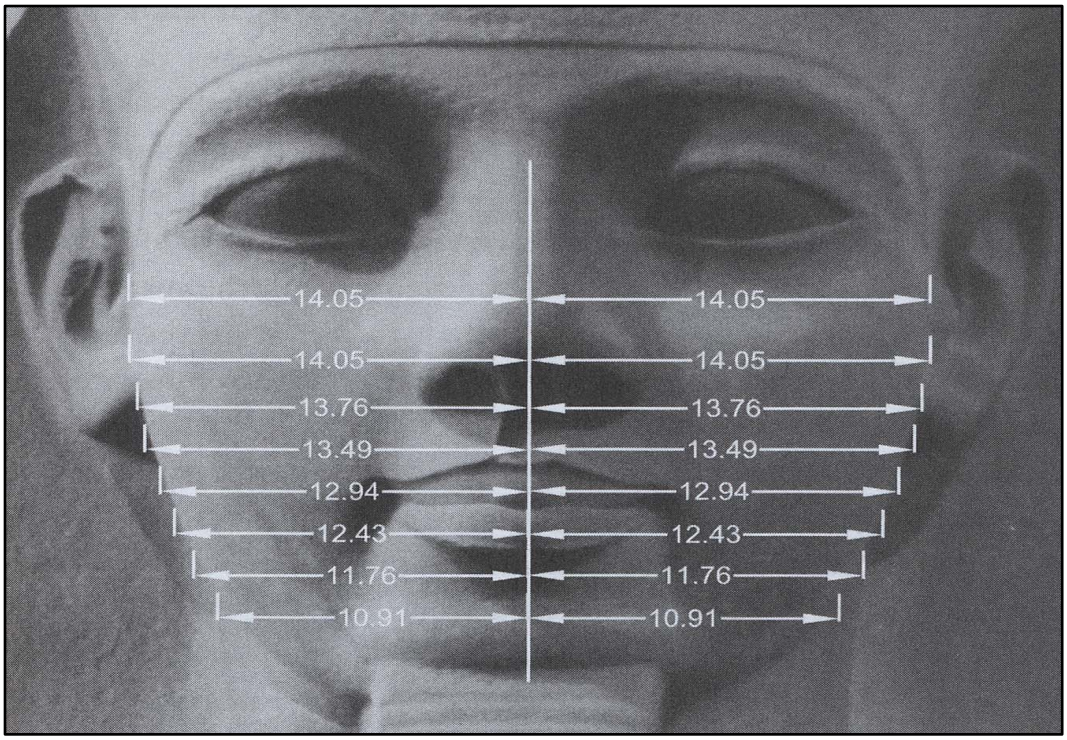


Figure 10. Mirror Image of Ramesses Face

- Figure 11 shows a different view of Ramesses II face to illustrate another example of circular geometric perfection
- The statues of Ramesses II are not the only statues of a Pharaoh with perfect symmetry. Pharaoh Amenhotep and most other Egyptian statues are also crafted to an astonishing symmetry and precision
- Figures 9, 10 and 11 dismiss the concept of ancient Egyptian sculptors using stone balls, hammers and/or copper chisels
- There are over 100 known statues of Ramesses II in Egypt. However, there are also more than 250 statues of Amenhotep (a Pharaoh during the 18th dynasty) in Egypt that also display the same level of meticulous precision in granite.[13] When contemplating the creation of over 350 of these statues in granite, one

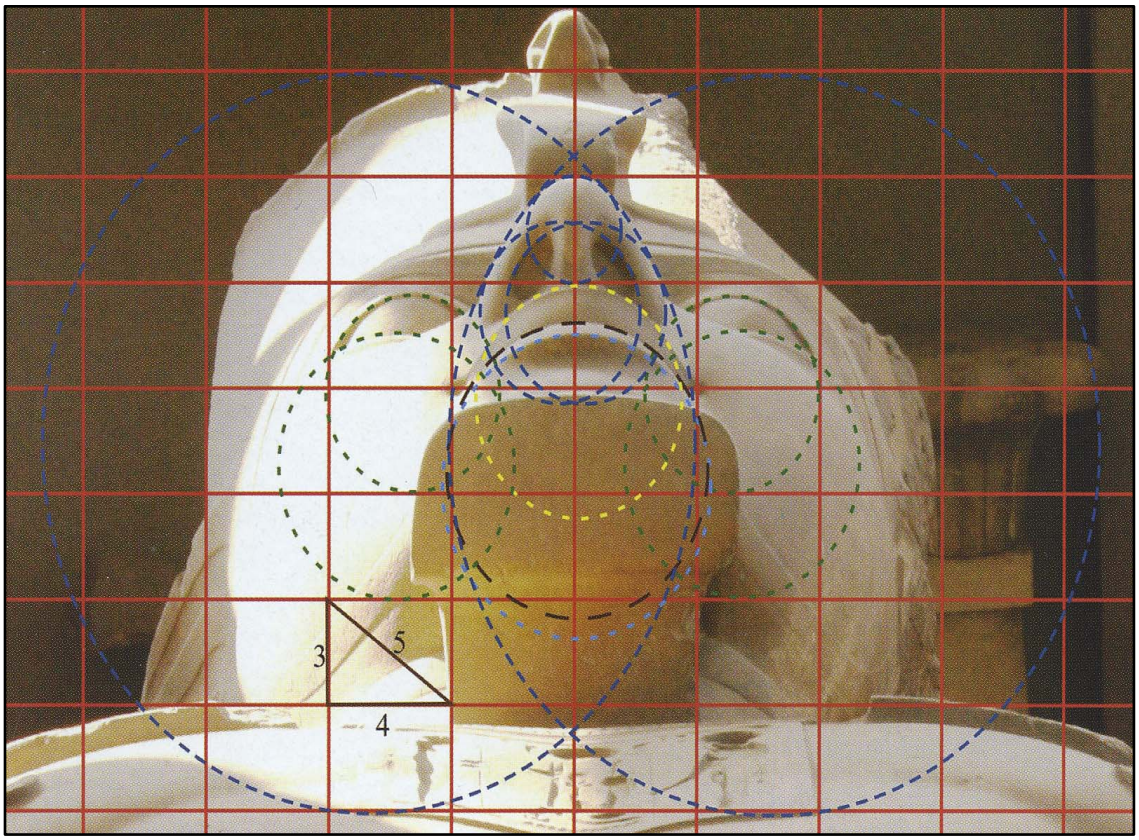


Figure 11. Precision Circular Geometry in Granite

must imagine that the execution of these statues across all of Egypt implies that a standardized system of measure and production-line manufacturing must have existed and that it would not be out of place in modern manufacturing plants capable of precise measurements
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ow0Icx7DD9Q

SERAPEUM OF SAQQARA

Located near the Pyramid of Djoser at Saqqara is the Serapeum of Saqqara which is a large designed cemetery near lower Egypt. According to archaeologists, it was the burial-place of Apis bulls that were believed to be incarnations of the god Ptah. Saqqara is believed to have been built sometime around 1300 B.C. by Ramesses II and its re-discovery of its tunnel complex, numerous galleries and their contents in 1850 have perplexed scientists, archaeologists and researchers alike. This majestic ancient labyrinth (Figure 12) is home to some wooden sarcophagi, and 24 megalithic black "*granite boxes,*" weighing between 70 to 100 tons each (lids included). The sizes of the granite boxes are about 10-feet in height, 13-feet long, and 6.5-feet deep with each box inserted in a niche on a lowered flooring (Figure 13). All of the granite boxes have been determined to be empty but the smaller wooden boxes were used as a sarcophagi for the aforementioned Apis bulls.[14]

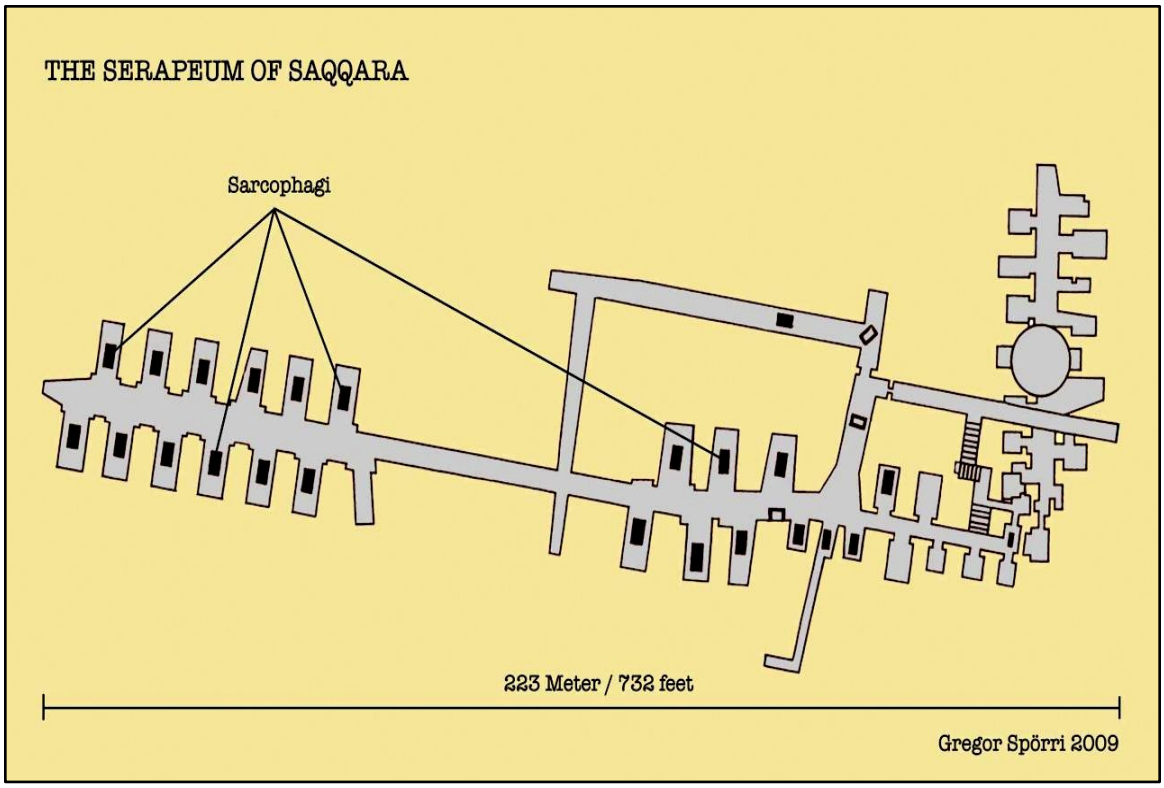


Figure 12. Serapeum of Saqqara


Figure 13. Serapeum Granite Box

Moving a single stone block of 70 to 100 tons from a quarry to a boat, down the Nile River for 560 miles, across land to Saqqara, and then into an underground tunnel that is just 2-feet wider than a granite box would be a significant logistical challenge even with modern equipment. But the enigma becomes an unanswered problem when we specifically consider the granite boxes. The granite boxes were not just big; they were precisely made which is unnecessary for a potential sarcophagi, and they were either made from red granite (an extremely hard granite) or diorite (a similar hard material). The lids alone can weigh over 20 tons, yet they sit perfectly flush with contact surfaces that are measured in modern machine shop tolerances. The inner surfaces of many boxes appear to be polished to a mirror-like finish. The corners are cut to a sharp ninety-degree precision (Figure 14). The lids fit perfectly with gaps of just several thousands of an inch. Some boxes also have what appears to be polished exterior sides. Interestingly, all of the granite boxes have been cut and created from a single block of granite – something modern granite yards cannot do. Modern engineers who have studied the boxes admit the tolerances are extraordinary—more precise than most precision machine shops achieve today, yet they are thousands of years old.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cgZzHpRwv7k



Figure 14. Ninety-Degree Corners

The precision in the preceding artifacts is irrefutable. Even if we ignore the question of how they were produced, we are still faced with the question of why such precision was needed. In this case it's understandable to hear the question of "*where are the machines"* as machines are tools. The truth is that no tools have been found to explain any theory on how precise ancient Egyptian artifacts were built or granite boxes were cut![15] More than eighty pyramids have been discovered in Egypt, and the tools that built them have never been found. Even if we accepted the notion that copper tools are capable of producing these incredible artifacts, the few copper implements that have been uncovered do not represent the number of such tools that would have been used if every stonemason who worked on the pyramids at just the Giza site owned one or two. In the Great Pyramid alone, there are an estimated 2.3 million blocks of stone, both limestone and granite, weighing between 2½ tons and 70 tons each. That is a mountain of evidence, and there are no tools surviving to explain its creation.

CONCLUSION

If you watch any current television program on history, open a history textbook, or walk into a museum, the past is always presented from the perspective of ancient is always associated with primitive in concert with an evolutionary past that has steadily progressed from a primitive beginning to the advanced culture of science and technological achievements of today. It is not an accident that virtually all of the artifacts that are preserved in geological and archaeological records and displays have been specifically arranged to fit within the secular archaeological view of evolution.

Yet, from the evidences that are plainly observed and known by modern archaeologists (a few of which are summarized in these notes), there is evidence of a different account of past history. This evidence is called *"out of place artifacts"* (OOPARTS) because they do not fit the established pattern of ancient evolutionary history. Instead, they direct attention to the existence of advanced technology, a very advanced technology that was present way before modern times. Though these discoveries are well documented, most secular historians would prefer to ignore, discount, or offer creative explanations for OOPART anomalies *"that should not be there – but are."* As we discussed in our last program on September 18, 2026, modern science often uses the premise that alien life has previously visited this earth. This ideology has been adopted by secular archaeology to explain how evolving ancient civilizations could have built many of the OOPART artifacts and/or how alien life could have left the required technology here to be used by future generations.

If the dates of ancient technology are carefully examined, it readily becomes apparent that most of the dates are prior to the time of Christ! If the Bible is true, we should find evidences of technology in the past where there should be none according to the evolutionary time scale. Not surprisingly, that is what we find, so accepting the biblical account of creation and history should be simplified. Unfortunately, that is not the case as graphically outlined in Romans 1:18-23, *"For the wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of people who suppress the truth by their unrighteousness, because what can be known about God is plain to them, because God has made it plain to them. For since the creation of the world his invisible attributes-his eternal power and divine nature have been clearly seen, because they are understood through what has been made. So, people are without excuse. For although they knew God, they did not glorify him as God or give him thanks, but they became futile in their thoughts and their senseless hearts were darkened. Although they claimed to be wise, they became fools."*

RESOURCES

1. https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/mastery
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3. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i3o6WQHbwAs
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15. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K80JebExyEY