Lost Civilizations

If we think about lost civilizations, we might imagine a setting in which people suddenly vanish, leaving behind only mounds that seem to mark ancient buildings. This is a common image, but it's not always accurate. Some ancient civilizations have simply been forgotten, and their history has been lost to time. Others have been deliberately erased by later civilizations. In this article, we'll explore some of the most famous lost civilizations and what we know about them.

The Lost Civilization of Atlantis

Atlantis is the most famous of all lost civilizations. It was first described by Plato in his books "The Timaeus" and "The Critias," where he described a lost island civilization that had been submerged by the sea. Plato's account is fascinating, but it's also controversial, as many people doubt that Atlantis ever existed.

The Lost Civilization of the Mayas

The Mayas are another lost civilization that has fascinated people for centuries. They were a Mesoamerican civilization that flourished in Central America from about 2000 BC to 1500 AD. They built magnificent cities and carried out advanced astronomical and mathematical calculations.

The Lost Civilization of the Incas

The Incas were a South American civilization that flourished from about 1200 AD to 1532 AD. They built massive cities and constructed an elaborate road system to connect their territories. The Incas were also skilled farmers and engineers.

The Lost Civilization of the Aztecs

The Aztecs were a Mesoamerican civilization that flourished from about 1400 AD to 1521 AD. They built magnificent cities and carried out advanced astronomical and mathematical calculations. They were also skilled farmers and engineers.

The Lost Civilization of the Egyptians

The Egyptians are one of the most well-known lost civilizations. They were a civilization that flourished from about 3100 BC to 30 BC. They built magnificent cities and constructed an elaborate road system to connect their territories. They were also skilled farmers and engineers.

The Lost Civilization of the Greeks

The Greeks are another well-known lost civilization. They were a civilization that flourished from about 800 BC to 300 BC. They built magnificent cities and constructed an elaborate road system to connect their territories. They were also skilled farmers and engineers.

The Lost Civilization of the Romans

The Romans are a civilization that flourished from about 753 BC to 476 AD. They built magnificent cities and constructed an elaborate road system to connect their territories. They were also skilled farmers and engineers.

The Lost Civilization of the Persians

The Persians are a civilization that flourished from about 550 BC to 330 AD. They built magnificent cities and constructed an elaborate road system to connect their territories. They were also skilled farmers and engineers.

The Lost Civilization of the Chinese

The Chinese are a civilization that flourished from about 2000 BC to 1912 AD. They built magnificent cities and constructed an elaborate road system to connect their territories. They were also skilled farmers and engineers.

The Lost Civilization of the Ancient Egyptians

The ancient Egyptians were a civilization that flourished from about 3100 BC to 30 BC. They built magnificent cities and constructed an elaborate road system to connect their territories. They were also skilled farmers and engineers.

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overcoming the "Great Forgetting"—basically, the idea that we've lost so many of the lessons and technologies of our ancestors. Dr. Hancock is an author, historian, and spiritual teacher. His interests include ancient history, archeology, and metaphysics, and he seeks to uncover the secrets of the past and to help humanity rediscover its lost knowledge and potential.

Archaeological Evidence

Kensho L. Poster 2009-09-30 This book is an excellent field guide for sites in North America that reflect the mysteries of the past and the secrets of our ancestors. It's not easy to find such a comprehensive guide to this fascinating subject. The author provides detailed descriptions of many of the world's most important archaeological sites, accompanied by beautiful photographs and maps. A must-read for anyone interested in ancient history and culture.

Lost History: Ancient Civilizations Lost in History

The Mystery of Ancient Pyramids and Megaliths

Gobekli Tepe - Dwarka - Bosnia-Pyramids - Gornaya Shoria - Arkaim - Mount Lalakon

and analyzed by the author. Bellezza describes the vast network of castles, temples, megaliths, necropolises, and rock art established on the highest and now

radically reshaped the long-established picture and we know now that the Americas were first peopled more than 130,000 years ago - many tens of thousands of years

earlier than previously believed. The recent discovery of the "Lost City of the Monkey God" in Honduras provides a fascinating glimpse into this ancient world.

The Lost City of the Monkey God

John Marco Cochrane 2020-01-02 Provides a fascinating, alternative version of prehistory. New discoveries have

revealed the great landscapes of the ancient world: monuments, cities, and civilizations. The evidence includes the remains of huge structures, thousands of years old, that were

constructed by unknown cultures. The book presents a wealth of information about these ancient peoples, their beliefs, and their way of life.

America Before the Earliest Civilizations

Graham Hancock 2015-09-10 Fingerprints of the Gods remains an astonishing, deeply

controversial, wide-ranging investigation of the mysteries of our past and the evidence for Earth's lost civilizations. Twenty years on, Hancock returns with a book filled

with completely new, scientific and archaeological evidence, which has only recently come to light... The evidence revealed in this book shows beyond reasonable doubt

that an advanced civilization that flourished during the Ice Age was destroyed in the global cataclysms between 12,800 and 11,600 years ago. Since the end of the last

Ice Age 12,800 years ago, a giant comet that had been roaming the solar system for many years crashed into Earth. Fragments of the comet sent a shower of debris

around the Earth, which has left its mark on our planet and on the inhabitants of the ancient world. The evidence presented in this book provides a unique glimpse into

the spiritual and technological sophistication of their Neolithic builders—a transoceanic civilization fractured by the cataclysmic effects of comets. Tying in his extensive

archaeological research and analysis, Hancock challenges the conventional view that the Americas were first peopled by a small group of people who crossed the Bering

Strait from Siberia around 13,000 years ago and who gradually spread south, filling in the remaining territories. Instead, he argues that the Americas were inhabited by

advanced civilizations that had their roots in Europe and Asia. Hancock presents a compelling case for the existence of a lost civilization that thrived in the Americas for

thousands of years before the arrival of the first Europeans. The evidence includes the remains of huge structures, thousands of years old, that were

constructed by unknown cultures. The book presents a wealth of information about these ancient peoples, their beliefs, and their way of life.

The Lost World of Old Europe

David W. Anthony 2010-05-04 In the prehistoric Copper Age, long before writing, cities, or the assembly of society, Old Europe was

among the most culturally rich regions in the world. Its inhabitants lived in prosperous agricultural towns. The ubiquitous goddess figurines found in their houses and

tombs reflect a society that revered women and valued artistic expression. The Old European period saw the rise of complex societies, the development of art and

architectural styles, and the emergence of powerful elites. The evidence presented in this book provides a unique glimpse into the world of the Old Europeans and their

achievements, from their colorful art to their advanced technology. The book is based on the latest archaeological research and provides a comprehensive picture of

Old Europe's cultural, technological, and artistic ingenuity.

The Lost World of Old Europe

Expeditions to the lost world of Old Europe include essays by Douglas Bailey, John Chapman, Cornelia-Magda Lazarovici, Ian Hislop and Carole Browne, Bart Punter, Daniel Boeckler, and Michael Schneider.

Before Atlantis

Frank Joseph 2019-03-02 A comprehensive examination of Earth's earliest past, the evolution of humans, the two great civilizations, and the global catastrophes • Explores biological evidence for the aquatic ape theory and 20-million-year-old evidence of pre-human cultures from which we are not descended • Unveils the ancient human history of the Americas and the origins of human cultures from which we are not descended. This is a must-read for anyone interested in the mysteries of our past and the evidence for Earth's lost civilizations.

The Lost History of Liberalism

Taking readers from ancient Rome to today, Helena Rosenblatt traces the evolution of the words "liberal" and "liberalism," revealing the heated debates that have challenged our most basic assumptions about a political creed that has become a rallying cry—and a term of derision—in today's increasingly divided public square.

The Lost History of Liberalism

Graeme Wood 2020-01-30 The changing face of the liberal creed from the ancient world to today. The lost history of liberalism challenges the modern paradigm, and it comes just as liberal values are under attack by the death of the old order. This is a must-read for anyone interested in the history and evolution of liberalism.

The Last War

Graeme Wood 2018-05-21 The South's leading authority magnitude facts and figures behind the Atlanta siege in history, politics, and American history includes Price, Thomas W., D. F. Smith, and many other states, both liberal and conservative. Related topics are also extensively covered and explored, and includes documented accounts to prove the country's development. In addition, annual statistical information, etc.