

Atlantis in the Sea of the Nations

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The Bible proves that the prisoners in Plato's Cave (Republic VII.514-520) were "demonic possessed" (Luke 8:27). Around the Sea of Galilee there were many of such caves (Rabbi Simeon ben Gamaliel cited in Gill, z.d., commentaar op Matthew 8:28). The Sea of Galilee is harp shaped and was a blue print for the Athanasius Kircher Atlantis map (Kircher, 1665, book *Mundus Subterraneus*, part 1, p. 82). *Psalm* 49:4 refers to both a harp and a mystery. This mystery is about Jesus who is leaving Israel and travels to the nations, the Land of the Gergasenes. A theological expression for the nations is the Sea of the Nations.

Jesus who went to the Sea of the Nations (Matthew 8:28, Mark 5:1-10 and Luke 8:26-28) had a counterfeit in Atlantis that sunk into the sea (Timaios 25).

The Sea of Galilee was close to a web of ten bigger cities that was called the Decapolis. This Decapolis corresponded with the ten kings of Atlantis. In Matthew 8:28, Mark 5:1-10 and Luke 8:26-28 Jesus visited this area of two cities, Gadara and Gergesa. Both cities belonged to the Decapolis and symbolized the dualism of Atlantis with its dual kings and its Pillars of Hercules. Gergesa was derived from 'Gargushta', meaning, "clay" or "dirt" (Lightfoot, z.d., commentaar op Matthew 8:28). This meaning is one small step away from the mud of Atlantis as mentioned in Timaios 25.

In Critias 114 we read that Atlantis was "facing" the mysterious city of Gades, aka Gadeirus. If Gades was the predecessor of Cadiz we have a problem here. Because nothing is facing Cadiz, except of Morocco. But if we shift the story to the Sea of Galilee, we can see that the city of Gadeirus in Critias 114 was nothing else than the city of Gadara. In Luke 8:26 Jesus crossed by ship the *Sea of Galilee* entering this area of Gadara which was located "across" the Sea, "facing" the land of Galilee. It was here where Jesus healed a demonic possessed guy who lived in a nearby cave (Luke 8:27). Theologically this man was king Atlas who lived in Plato's cave. In Matthew 8:28 we read about two demonic possessed guys. Theologically the other guy was Atlas' brother Gadeiros (Critias 114). Or he could have been Hercules. The cave of both demonic possessed guys was Plato's cave (Republic VII.514-520). They were indeed prisoners of satan until Jesus healed them.

According to Flavius Josephus, Gadara was the city of Perea (Josephus in Clarke, z.d., commentary on Mattheüs 8:28). The people from Gergesa should have been the Gergasites in Genesis 15:21 (Gill, z.d. commentary on Matthew 8:28).

Overview:

- The Sea of Galilee = same shape of Athanasius Kirchers Atlantis
- Gadara in Decapolis = Gades/Gadeirus in Critias 114
- Decapolis = ten kings of Atlantis
- "Facing" in Critias 114 = "Opposite" or "across" in Luke 8:26.
- Two cave men (Matthew 8:28) = the prisoners in Plato's Cave (Republic VII.514-520).
- The prisoners in Plato's cave were demonic possessed prisoners of satan (Luke 8:26-27). Jesus healed and liberated them.
- Psalm 49:4, Jesus Who went to the Sea of the Nations (Matthew 8:28) versus Atlantis that had sunken into the sea (Timaios 25).

Literature

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