

ANCIENT ARTIFACTS PRESERVATION SOCIETY

The Paradigm Project

Many peoples came to ancient America from many places.

8/29/2008

Dear Educator

We invite you to an educational interactive symposium inspired by the ancient copper trade in the Upper Peninsula, which connected ancient America to the world.

In 2004, members of the Ancient Artifact Preservation Society (AAPS), in Marquette, MI decided to build a museum over the largest piece of float copper in the world. This year, the AAPS will sponsor the fourth annual Conference on Ancient America to continue the promotion of the museum project. www.aaapf.org/scripts/prodview.asp?idproduct=38

An Amazing thing is happening! In the past, speakers came from 21 states, Norway, and Austria. Why? The Conference is one of the few events in the world, where scholars can discuss the evidence of contact between ancient America and other continents. Evidence indicates that many peoples came to ancient America in many boats from many places.

This past year we created educational materials for high school students. Now we have eight educational PowerPoint presentations on ancient America contacts. We will debut these slides Friday, October 24, 2008 at the Holiday Inn, Marquette, MI from 8:00 to 11:45 AM.

These presentations may be used in the class room for 20-25 minutes presentations. Students may use the presentations to do self-study. The presentations, which we will debut, are nearly finished. Now we need educator analysis to improve the slides for class room use.

We invite you to attend, free of charge, our educational interactive symposium. At the end of our seminar educators will receive a preliminary CD of the presentations. When the educator's comments are incorporated, a second CD will be sent to you.

The following pages show the titles of our presentations, our credentials, and an introduction to the subject matter. A preview of the presentations can be seen online at www.frozentrail.org/manymod/downloads.

We want the best educational material possible. Please come to analyze our presentations about the evidence of ancient America contacts with Europe, Asia, and Africa. Reply to myronpaine@frozentrail.org.

We look forward to visiting with you in Marquette.

Karl Hoenke CA

Jeff Bennett MN

Rich Osman IN

Jay Wakefield WA

Larry Stroud AR

Ida Jane Gallagher SC

Contributing Scholar: *Fred Rydholm* MI

Scribe: *Dr. Myron Paine* CA

Welcome!

Interactive Symposium
on The
PATH to PARADIGM

Holiday Inn, Marquette, MI
October 24, 2008

By Karl Hoenke

Born & Raised in Michigan
BS ChE, Michigan State '68
Retired from Chevron June '06
Closet Anthropologist

OCEAN MIGRATION

MOTIVES AND MECHANISMS

Jeffrey A. Bennett,
Captain, Northwest Airlines (ret.)
Avid sailor & scholar of sailing history.

Kennewick Man,
The Power of First Impressions



By Rick Osmon,
Moderator, blogtalkradio.com/loopa.loopa.cafe
Scholar of many topics about Ancient America

Evidence for Asiatic Exploration of America

2,600 BC to 500 AD

By Karl Hoenke
BS ChE, Michigan State '68
Retired from Chevron June '06
Closet Anthropologist
Voracious Reader
Passion is Populations

Loughcrew Petro glyphs (Ireland), 3200 BC,
Stonehenge I (England), 3200 BC,
Discoveries of Faroes, Iceland, and Greenland
Stonehenge III (England), 2000 BC,
Discovery of New continents in the West
America's Stonehenge
(New Hampshire), 2000 BC
Map of Atlantic Ocean, for teaching return route
Lagatjar (Brittany, France), 1600 BC
Commemorating Crossing of Labrador Sea
Ref: How the SunGod Reached America c.2500 BC
Reinoud de Jonge & Jay S. Wakefield

COPPER TRAIL

By Larry Stroud
Associate Editor,
The BATESVILLE DAILY GUARD.
Lifetime scholar of ancient America.
Amateur Arkansas archaeologist.

America's Adena Moundbuilders

And Their Burial Tablets

By Ida Jane Gallagher,
Author,
Contact with Ancient America
Epigrapher since 1982 and
colleague of many advocates
of ancient America for 30 years.

MANY (>24) OTHER PEOPLE
RED PAINT PEOPLE, 7500 BP
WODEN-LITHI, 3700 BP
ABU BA KARI, 700 BP

By MYRON PAINE, Ph. D.
Author, *Frozen Trail to Merica:
Talerman & Walking to Merica*
Ph. D. in Engineering, Oklahoma State, 1971
Who's Who in Engineering, 1967 (Public Education)
Lifetime Scholar of ancient American history.

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INTRODUCTION

By Karl Hoenke

High school administrators and teachers:

Members of the Ancient American Alliance prepared these materials to supplement coursework on ancient American history. Students may find these perspectives surprising and the ensuing discussions quite challenging. We invite you to examine the materials for possible inclusion in your classes.

Throughout the 20th Century the “Clovis First” paradigm dominated archaeology in the Americas. This theory held that a small band of the Clovis culture arrived across the Bering Strait 13,500 years ago and hunted big game via the Laurentide corridor south into the mid-continent. These were the first people, and no one followed them until the brief Viking visits of 1,000 AD and the post-Columbus European invasion.

Extensive recent archaeological, linguistic, and genetic work has pushed first-arrival dates much further back in time. Tom Dillehay’s extensive work at Monte Verde in Chile proved that ancient peoples reached Chile at least by 14,500 BP. Occupation dates of 16,000 BP are accepted for Meadowcroft Rockshelter in Pennsylvania and the Topper Site in South Carolina, where archaeologist Albert Goodyear is claiming evidence of humans as early as 50,000 BP.

With these findings, and others, “Clovis First” is now “Clovis Last”, with scholars still insisting there were no subsequent contacts between the Americas and populations in Europe and Asia. There is, in fact, a huge body of evidence for frequent contacts -- from every direction -- for the period of, at least, 9,000 BP to 1,350 AD. The information described below introduces this evidence in a series of objective and focused modules.

Even though Dillahay and others have proven people were in America earlier than was generally accepted, books still teach that the earliest people (still Clovis) became isolated as soon as they crossed the Bering Strait. The Americas were then isolated until the Vikings, 1,000 BP, and Columbus in 1492.

This 10,000 year period of isolation is illogical and unlikely. We want to open this period to fact-based discussion, discovery, and change. New evidence shows that, to ancient mariners and traders, the Americas were just another place on the map. Linguistic and DNA analyses, plus artifacts, support later visits of Asians and Europeans during the “isolation” period.

We offer to provide eight 20-30 minute segments of instruction, lesson plans, and suggested follow-up activities. These materials may be inserted into normal coursework. Local specialists from the Ancient American Alliance may be available to assist with presentation.

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Segments have been prepared covering these subjects:

Seafaring – Ancient cultures clearly had the technology to navigate and cross oceans. Unique maps carved into boulders on the coast of France show the way. Olmec heads in Mexico show Africans made it. Extensive inventories of ancient artifacts indicate others came and went. New World plants in the Old World, and vice versa, illustrate trade and travel routes existed long before the present paradigm says they did.

The Copper Trade – Upper Peninsula Michigan contains virtually pure copper, a phenomenon not seen anywhere else. Billions of pounds of this copper, which required no smelting, were mined and removed to Europe for use in bronze during the period 3,000 – 1,200 BCE. How? And by whom? Why did it stop?

Around 4,500 BP, four separate Chinese expeditions explored and mapped North America on north-to-south routes extending from what is now Canada to Mexico. The Chinese sent a scientific expedition to western America in 2,200 BCE to make celestial observations from Grand Canyon! Sent: That means they knew it was here. They documented the journey and results in the 39 volume *Shan Hai Jing* and illustrated the route on maps. These materials were used in Chinese schools for 2,000 years, and are still taught, as myth, today. Chinese monks spent the final 25 years of the 5th century in the American Southwest and Mexico; their influence is seen in pottery, cultural practices, and (perhaps) Mayan calendars. And finally, DNA patterns support the theory that the Chinese came by boat to Point Huenehme north of Los Angeles.

The Algonqian Indian language is almost certainly Old Norse, brought by colonists and traders, over the past 1-5 millennia. For the Norse, seafaring was second nature. They penetrated North America via Hudson and James Bays and reached the Great Lakes via rivers and portages. Their presence is attested by artifacts, place names, DNA, and blue-eyed Indians.

Countless other artifacts fit into the new paradigm. African influences in Central America (pottery, skeletons, sculptures, etc) can be correlated with events in Africa. Pottery and rocks displaying writing in many Mediterranean languages (Iberia-Cyprian, Greek, Egyptian, Hebrew, Phoenician, etc) appear throughout North America and can be dated to periods long preceding 1492!

We hope teachers will share with their students the excitement of bringing this new body of knowledge into their classrooms and that this will lead to a new understanding of the longstanding connectedness of this world we live in. This new paradigm would illustrate that the oceans were not barriers, but rather served as highways, to travel and trade, and that people have interacted extensively for far longer than realized.