

# Noachian Flood occurred in 3161 BC

## Exodus Flood occurred in 1445 BC

Stuart L Harris; Lucinges, France; August 2017

### Calendar data

The date of the Noachian Flood has long been a goal of historians because many events tie to it. **Emilio Spedicato** solved the riddle by finding two independent calendrical sources in agreement.

3161 BC, Julian calendar, no year 0, was the year of the Flood, 600 years after the beginning of the Hebrew calendar in 3761 BC, stated as "in the 600th year of Noah's life".

3161 BC, Julian calendar, no year 0, was the start date of the First Age of the Toltecs, which began and ended with a flood. The start date was obtained by adding the length of the First Age, 1716 years, to the Exodus catastrophe date of 1445 BC.

#### Note 1.

On his web site "Wyatt Archaeological Research", Ron Wyatt quotes the Toltec flood information.

In the first half of the 1500's, the Aztec chieftain Ixtlilxochitl wrote "Ixtlilxochitl Relaciones", a history relating the archives of his family and the ancient writings of his Aztec nation. He claims descent from the Toltecs, who passed down the following tale.

"It is found in the histories of the Toltecs that this age and first world, as they call it, lasted 1716 years; that men were destroyed by tremendous rains and lightning from the sky, and even all the land without the exception of anything, and the highest mountains, were covered up and submerged in water "caxtolmolatli" (translated to read "fifteen cubits"); and here they added other fables of how men came to multiply from the few who escaped from this destruction in a "toptlipetlocali;" that this word nearly signifies a close chest; and how, after men had multiplied, they erected a very high "zacuali", which is to-day a tower of great height, in order to take refuge in it should the second world (age) be destroyed. Presently their languages were confused, and, not being able to understand each other, they went to different parts of the earth.... (IR, vol. Ix, pp. 321,322.)

#### Note 2

The fourth year of the reign of king Solomon dates Exodus. Kings 6:1 states:

It happened in the four hundred and eightieth year after the children of Israel were come out of the land of Egypt, in the fourth year of Solomon's reign over Israel, in the month Ziv, which is the second month, that he began to build the house of Yahweh.

Biblical scholars at the time of Velikovsky used 1447 for Exodus, being 480 years before construction began on the Temple of Solomon in Jerusalem, in the fourth year of his reign in 967.

The destruction of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar occurred in 586 BC.

The years of the kings of Judah after Solomon totaled 345.

The last year of Solomon's reign was  $586+345 = 931$ .

Solomon ruled for 40 years, so his first year was  $931+40 = 971$ .

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Solomon's fourth year would be  $971-4 = 967$  BC.

Later scholars calculated 966 BC as the fourth year of Solomon's reign, noting that the first year of his rule was 970, not 971, a mathematical error, giving 1446 BC for Exodus.

Solomon ruled for 40 years, so his accession year was  $931+40-1 = 970$ .

The most recent group of scholars calculate the fourth year of Solomon's reign as 965 BC because commentaries like Josephus treat his accession year as if it was his first year, but the House of David treated his first full year as 'number 1', thus giving Exodus as 1445 BC.

Solomon ruled for 40 years, so his first regnal year was  $931+40-1-1 = 969$ .

### Note 3

Multiple impacts accompanied Exodus. One was the night of the Passover when a) at midnight, the sky was lit as bright as noon of the summer solstice; b) powerful earthquakes cracked and overthrew stone and mudbrick walls in Egypt, the result of an impact over Crete, which was incinerated; c) torrential hail made it dangerous to venture outside to get away from crumbling walls; d) this hailstorm was caused by the evaporation around Crete of the Mediterranean Sea, whose waters condensed in the cold of outer space.

Somewhat later, Phaethon spiraled out of its orbit, impacted Germany and created strong hot expanding wind. This hot north wind blew the sea away from the shallows at Nuweibaa on the Gulf of Aqaba, which allowed Moses and his people to bypass a rockfall that blocked their route. When the wind died, the sea returned and overwhelmed Pharaoh's pursuing chariots. (Spedicato, 2016).

### Note 4

GISP2 ice core recorded direct hits at both events: a spike of ammonium ( $\text{NH}_4$ ) between 3165 and 3160 BC, and a spike in the size of particles raining down on the ice sheet from outer space in 1445 BC. However, counting snow layers is tricky business and could miss a year if a strike near Greenland ablated a year's worth of snow. On the other hand, knowing 1445 is correct, then the ice core layer count is perfect, and Exodus Flood occurred in 1445 BC.

### Note 5

Within hours of the Passover, Egypt and the rest of the Middle East were paralyzed by a high wind from the west that bore thick, black, inflammable, poisonous dust, which lasted until the wind changed direction. Retracing this route leads to monstrous craters in the Gulf of Mexico off the coast of Texas, on a submerged part of the Continental Shelf that lacks a mile of overlying sediments, visible on Google satellite view. These sediments fill the Gulf of Mexico, which is three miles deep. They were lost when a turbidite fifty miles wide slid down the 2-degree slope of bedded layers into the Gulf of Mexico and exposed high-pressure gas, oil and naphtha. These elements plus water and dust spewed high into the atmosphere, where jet winds carried them to Egypt at 200 mph. A major impact triggered the turbidite, possibly one over Crete, but more likely an impact closer to Texas. The turbidite raised the Gulf of Mexico by a mile, and left a hole a mile deep – a two-mile differential. The resulting wave flooded the center of the US short of Detroit, the entire Yucatan Peninsula, all of Florida, and the lowlands around the North Sea and Baltic Sea. Greek mythology calls it the Flood of Dardanus. The Mediterranean was spared because of the narrow opening at the Pillars of Hercules.

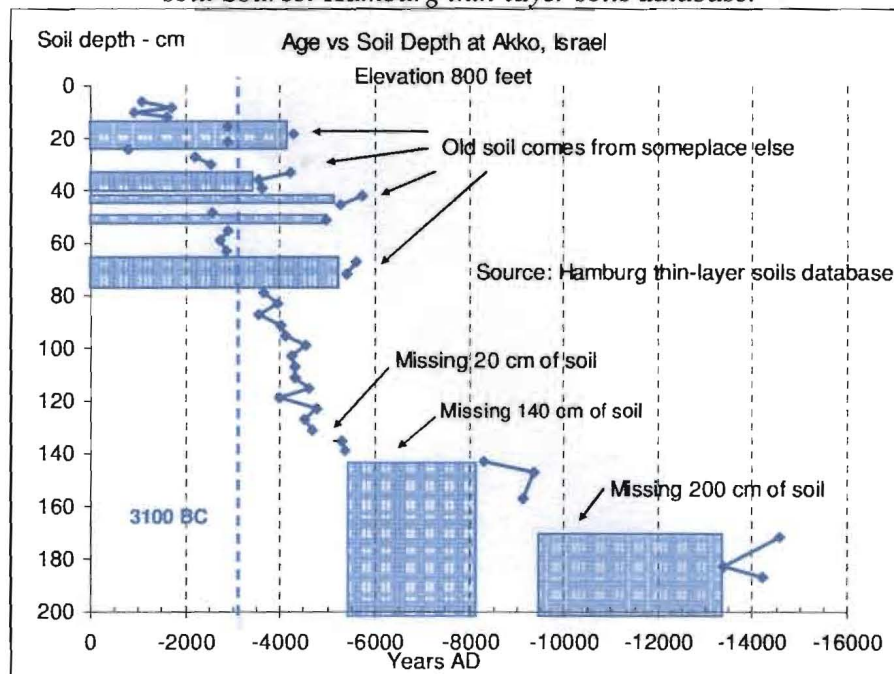
*Multiple turbidites released pockets of gas within the Continental Shelf of Texas, leaving behind immense craters. A deadly combination of gas, oil, naphtha and dust was blown by jet winds toward Egypt in 1445 BC.*



### Soil data

3100-3200 BC: There was a complete upset of the soils at Akko, Israel, at an elevation of 800 feet. The flood deposited a layer of older soil from someplace else. This astounding soil profile shows other major events stripped off the topsoil circa 4500 BC, 5200 BC, 9000 BC, and 14300 BC.

*Soil data from Akko, Israel, indicates multiple floods that either added old soil or stripped off soil. Source: Hamburg thin-layer soils database.*



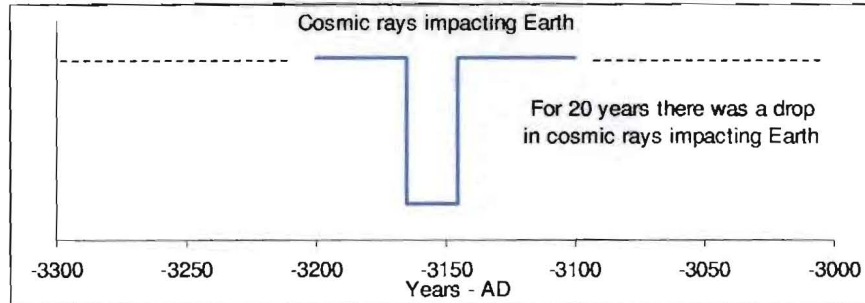


## Exodus Flood occurred in 1445 BC

### Cosmic ray data

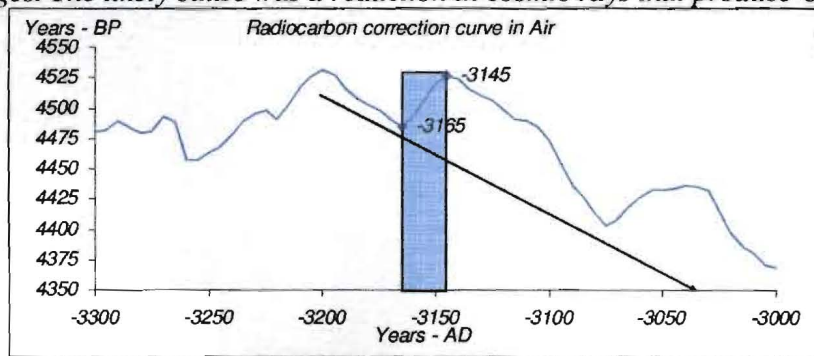
3165±3 BC: A severe anomaly in the radiocarbon correction curve in air occurred because of an absence of cosmic rays. For 20 years, something blocked cosmic rays from hitting Earth.

*Around the time of the Noachian Flood, something prevented Cosmic Rays from reaching Earth.*



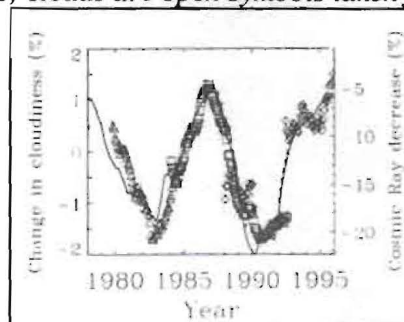
Without cosmic rays to produce new C14, the amount of C14 in the air declined. As a result, radiocarbon dates became increasingly old. Twenty years later the curve resumed its normal decay slope. Perhaps Earth's magnetic field strengthened during this interval.

*From 3165 to 3145 BC, C14 formation dropped drastically, producing increasingly old C14 ages. The likely cause was a reduction in cosmic rays that produce C14.*



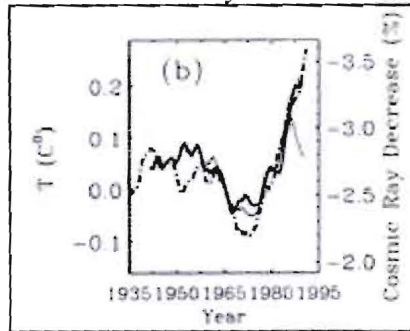
Cosmic rays affect more than C14, they also affect cloud cover. Over a fifteen-year period from 1980 to 1995, the two measures were in lockstep (Svensmark, 1998).

*Cloud cover varies directly with cosmic rays; the more cosmic rays, the more clouds.  
Cosmic rays are a solid line; clouds are open symbols taken from four different satellites.*



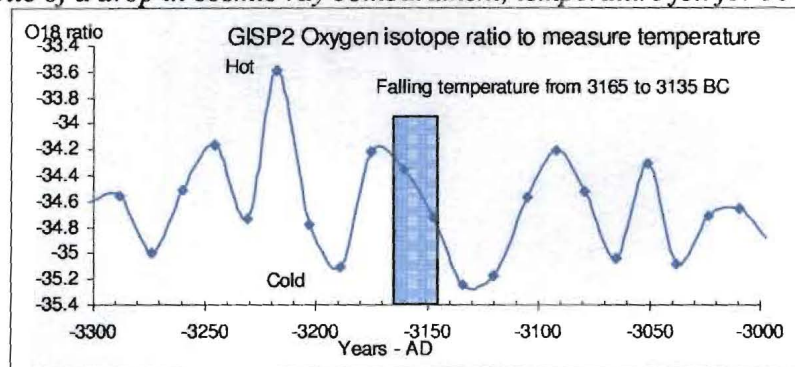
In turn, cloud cover affects global temperature. Fewer cosmic rays produce fewer clouds, leading to higher temperature, as shown in the next chart, where temperature varies inversely with the level of cosmic rays.

*Global temperature varies inversely with cosmic rays. Same source.*



Therefore, fewer cosmic rays should produce higher global temperature. But over the interval 3165 to 3135 BC, temperature decreased instead of increased.

*In spite of a drop in cosmic ray bombardment, temperature fell for 30 years.*



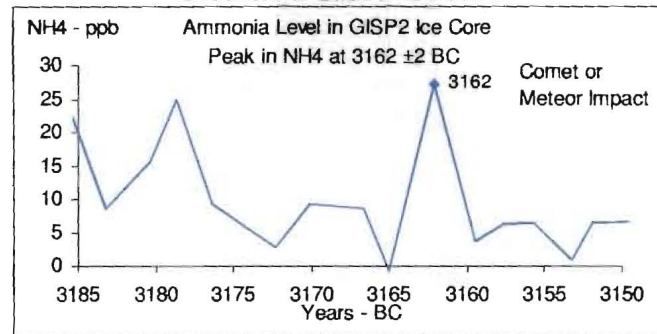
Thus, some recurring event initiated widespread cloud cover and a consequent decline in global temperature from 3165 to 3135 BC.

### Ice core data

3162 $\pm$ 2 BC, exhibits a peak in ammonium ( $\text{NH}_4$ ) in Greenland GISP2 ice core. This peak indicates a strike from a comet or meteor, which if it hit just right, could have caused Earth to rotate (Barbiero, 1999). Barbiero estimated that an object 3 km in diameter would be sufficient if it hit tangentially. During such a rotation, the ocean would move in one direction toward a phantom new axis, while the earth would rotate in the opposite direction to conserve momentum. The sea would slowly wash over the surface and then recede as the new position stabilized. The equatorial bulge, 21 km high, would also start to move, creating earthquakes, hot surfaces and unusually high or low sea levels. On some parts of Earth, the sea would recede, not flood. One result would be a longer year, necessitating a new calendar, such as the Mayan (Spedicato, 2006).

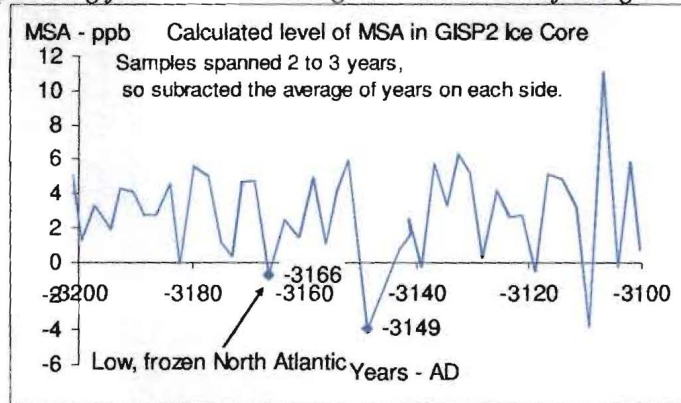
## Exodus Flood occurred in 1445 BC

*Around the time of the Noachian Flood, something struck Earth and left a spike of ammonium in Greenland GISP2 ice core.*



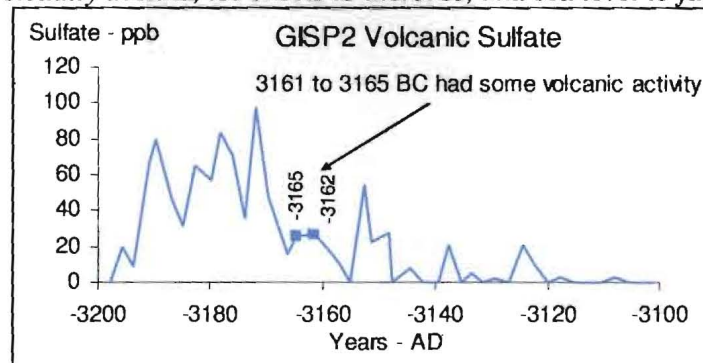
3166 $\pm$ 5 BC. During this entire year, no MSA appeared in GISP2 ice core. This chemical evaporates in the summer from the North Atlantic and precipitates in snow on Greenland. Thus, for one summer, the North Atlantic remained frozen. An even colder event, possibly two summers in a row, occurred seventeen years later around 3149 BC.

*Around the time of the Noachian Flood, the North Atlantic froze solid, which prevented MSA from evaporating from the sea during the summer and falling on Greenland.*



3165 and 3162 BC had small peaks in volcanic activity, followed by others in 3155 and 3149 BC. If these volcanoes were far from Greenland, the eruptions might have been more significant than the GISP2 ice core indicates. These continuous eruptions formed a high haze that cooled Earth.

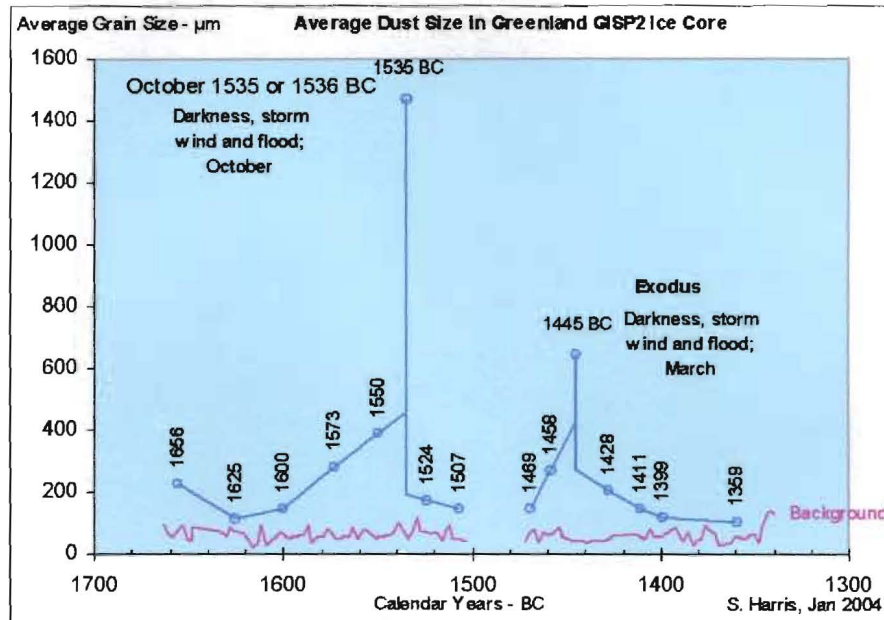
*The years leading up to and following the Noachian Flood had a high level of volcanic activity, measured by volcanic sulfate in GISP2 ice core. This would have caused global temperature to steadily decline, ice sheets to increase, and sea level to fall.*





1445±0 BC, Julian calendar with no year 0, GISP2 ice core experienced an extraordinary increase in the average grain size of microparticles falling on the ice sheet. Coupled with the Toltec offset of 1716 years suggests a date of 3161 for the Noachian Flood.

*Earth was hammered in 1535 and again in 1445 BC by something with a stony tail that rained down large particles. Periodically it would swing by again and leave a rain of finer particles from further out in the tail. The most likely culprit is Venus, described as comet-like. Exodus complains bitterly of hot cinders destroying the crops.*



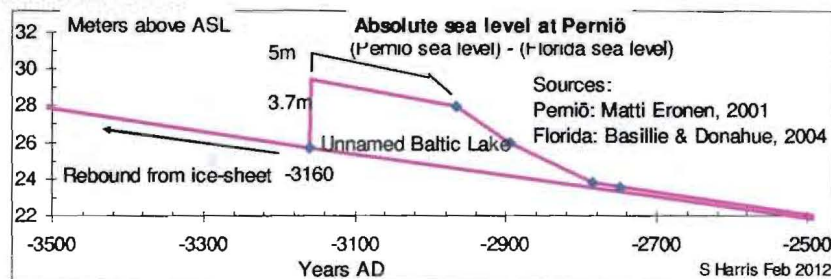
## Tree ring data

3161 and 3160 BC, Julian calendar with no year 0, produced average tree rings among Bristlecone pines. No narrow tree rings are close to this date, so the cold was restricted to the North Atlantic, not a dramatic event that froze the planet.

## Sea level data

3160±5 BC. For fifty years on either side of 3160 BC, sea level in Florida declined steadily without an abrupt rate of change. Glaciers expanded, which lowered sea level, but not from this event alone. There is no hint of a sudden increase in the volume of water in the sea.

3160±10 BC, a sudden uplift of land in southern Sweden raised the sill that controlled the outflow of the Baltic Sea. As a result, the Baltic Sea became a lake, elevated 3.7 meters above the North Sea. In 480 years, the sill eroded away to sea level. This lake, unrecognized in the literature, I name Noah Lake.



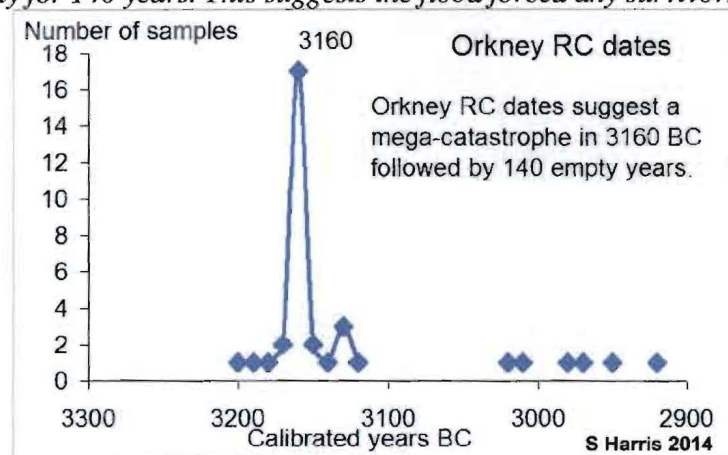
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### Archaeological data

3150±15 BC, (4525 BP C14) Ötzi the ice man, an Italian smith and medicine man, was shot in the back with an arrow at low elevation after eating a good meal with venison and goat. The arrow hit an artery that could not be staunched, and he bled to death. Friends chased away the killer before he could take his valuable axe, then carried Ötzi's body to the top of a pass in the Austrian mountains, where they laid him on a flat stone with his possessions nearby. A change in weather preserved Ötzi in ice and snow for the next 5000 years. His killer drew a petroglyph of the event, which rock was preserved in the foundation of a church in the valley below. Perhaps his death immediately preceded the event that created the Noachian Flood, after which great storms covered his body in snow.

3160±10 BC, life ceased in the Orkney Islands. Radiocarbon dates cluster around 3160 BC, followed by 140 years with no radiocarbon dates.

*Radiocarbon dates from the Orkney Islands just north of Scotland cluster around 3160 BC, then stop completely for 140 years. This suggests the flood forced any survivors off the islands.*



### Summary

Something interacted with Earth around 3161 BC. This date comes from a Toltec offset of 1716 years before an American flood at the same time as Exodus, estimated at 1445 BC. The same date of 3161 BC comes from a 600-year offset after the start of the old Hebrew calendar in 3761 BC. An impact triggered land uplift in southern Sweden that raised the exit to the Baltic Sea by 3.7 meters. Nearly everyone drowned in southwest Finland, not to reappear for 300 years. The Orkney Islands off Scotland were lifeless for 140 years. The event likely forced Earth to reverse its axis, a complicated process with seas moving in one direction, land in the opposite. During the reversal, the equatorial bulge slowly moved around the globe in the form of high, warm water. It left a layer of old soil in Israel at 800 feet. Natives on the west coast of Canada survived the slowly rising warm waters in boats; after the seas subsided, their houses were intact but covered with mud. The reversal apparently strengthened Earth's magnetic field so that cosmic ray bombardment weakened for twenty years. Heat from warping of the Earth's surface created terrible storms for forty days. The impact triggered volcanoes that spewed a cloud cover. In the north, cold followed; one year, the North Atlantic remained frozen all summer. For 30 years, volcanoes continued to eject enough chemicals to cool Earth.



## Bibliography

Barbiero, Flavio (1999); On the possibility of instantaneous shifts of the poles; Proceedings of the Conference New scenarios on the evolution of the solar system and consequences on history of Earth and Man, Milano and Bergamo, June 1999, University of Bergamo Press, 2002. Italian naval engineer Flavio Barbiero modeled the gyroscopic action of the seas separately from the land mass. In this model, the only mass that affected spin was the bulge at the equator. If a comet or meteor 3 km or more in diameter struck Earth obliquely, then it briefly confused the seas, who interpreted the event as a shift in the pole axis and headed off to take their position around the new axis. To conserve angular momentum, the Earth rotated in the opposite direction. After circling around for some time, when the seas settled down, the axis of Earth still pointed to the North Star, but Earth had rotated to a new position. One of the stable configurations was a complete reversal that maintained the old equatorial bulge. Both Chinese and Mayan astronomers recorded four pole reversals, with the Sun rising alternately in the East and West following an impact.

Mitrovic, George; Proofs of Cataclysm, published on the web. Mitrovic has collected a wide range of phenomena that took place between 3200 and 3100 BC.

Spedicato, Emilio and A. Del Popolo (2006); On the reversal of the rotation axis of Earth, a first order model; Report DMSIA 06/04, published on the University of Bergamo web site. The physics of a pole shift require the length of a year to increase slightly.

Spedicato, Emilio (2016); The Deucalion catastrophe, Moses route on the Sinai, and the passage of Red Sea, explained in terms of the Phaethon explosion, following a key in Paulus Orosius; published on the web at [www.migration-diffusion.info](http://www.migration-diffusion.info) under Authors – Emilio Spedicato. As a result of Typhon exploding over Germany, expanding hot winds blew all night and pushed back the shallow sea at Nuweibaa on the western shore of the Gulf of Aqaba, which today has risen slightly above sea level and supports a modest community. This escape route allowed Moses to bypass a rockfall that blocked the precipitous coastal route. The pursuing war chariots of Pharaoh were caught from behind when the sea suddenly returned. According to Biblical scholar Mauro Biglino, translator of the Leningrad Code, the oldest Bible, the last part of the phrase ‘The sons of Israel entered the domain of the sea, walking on the dry bottom, *the water being for them a wall on the right and a wall on the left*’ does not exist! Instead, it states that ‘*the waters provided a protection*’.

Svensmark, Henrik (1998); Influence of Cosmic Rays on Earth's Climate, 1998, Solar-Terrestrial Physics Division, Danish Meteorological Institute, Copenhagen, Denmark. Identifies a sharp drop in cosmic rays precisely at the Noachian Flood, which impacted the radiocarbon correction curve.

Wyatt, Ron (1996); “Myths” of the Americas, Wyatt Archaeological Research, [www.wyattmuseum.com/mythsof-the-americas](http://www.wyattmuseum.com/mythsof-the-americas). Wyatt quotes the Toltec flood information told by an Aztec historian.

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