

**Welcome!**  
**PowerPoint Presentations**  
**for the Textbook PARADIGM**

**Presented at the**  
**Ancient Artifact Preservation Society (AAPS)**  
**Holiday Inn, Marquette, MI**  
**October 24, 2008**

**Introduction by: Karl Hoenke**  
**Born & Raised in Michigan**  
**BS ChE, Michigan State '68**  
**Retired from Chevron June '06**  
**Closet Anthropologist**

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# **Ancient Artifact Preservation Society**

- **AAPS preserves evidence of contact with ancient America from 11,000 to 600 years ago (ya)**
- **Goal is to show that many people came to ancient America in many boats from many places.**
- **High school presentations will be the best way to change paradigm.**

## **Ancient Artifact Preservation Society**

**AAPS was founded in 1985 to focus on Upper Michigan's ancient copper trade.**

**Its scope expanded to include extensive evidence of ancient non-Native artifacts and influences.**

**AAPS collects and documents evidence of foreign contact with America's native people from 12,000 to 600 years ago.**

**The AAPS goal is to persuade school systems to add this recent information to current curricula.**

# **Changing the PARADIGM**

## **INTRODUCTION**

**High school teachers and administrators:**

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 following 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 13,200 years ago and hunted big game via the Laurentide corridor south into the mid-continent. These were the first people, and no one preceded them, or 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 years ago. Occupation dates of 16,000 years ago are accepted for Meadowcroft Rockshelter in Pennsylvania and 16,000 to 19,000 years ago for the Topper site in South Carolina, whose principle researcher, Albert Goodyear, believes occupation may go back as far as 50,000 years ago. 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. This implies a 10,000 year period of isolation! There is, in fact, a huge body of evidence for frequent contacts -- from every direction -- for the period of, at least, 9,000 years ago to 1,440 AD. The information described below introduces this evidence in a series of objective and focused modules.

Even though Dillehay 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 years ago, and Columbus in 1492.

This 10,000 year period of isolation is illogical and unlikely. This period should be open 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 this period of “isolation”.

AAPS offers 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 AAPS may be available to assist with presentation.

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 years ago, 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 Huenahme 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.

The desired outcome is to change the accepted paradigm and to recognize that many people from many places influenced North American people by ancient trade, culture, and politics.

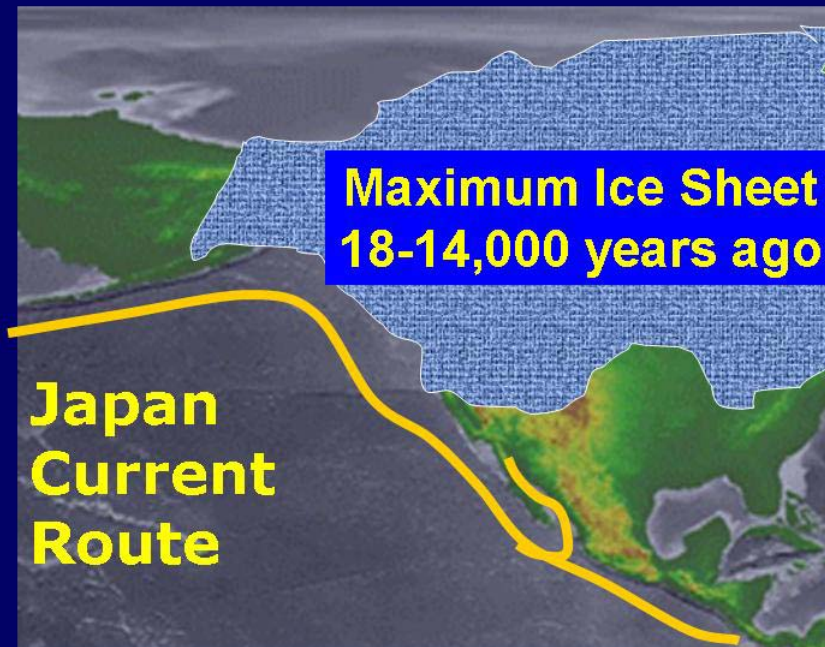
## Ancient use of boats

**Australia colonized by sea  
40,000 to 50,000 years ago (ya)**



**Australian colonists must have crossed the Wallace Strait by boat – because, even at maximum glaciation (and therefore lowest sea levels), the Wallace Strait presented a 60-mile-wide open-water barrier.**

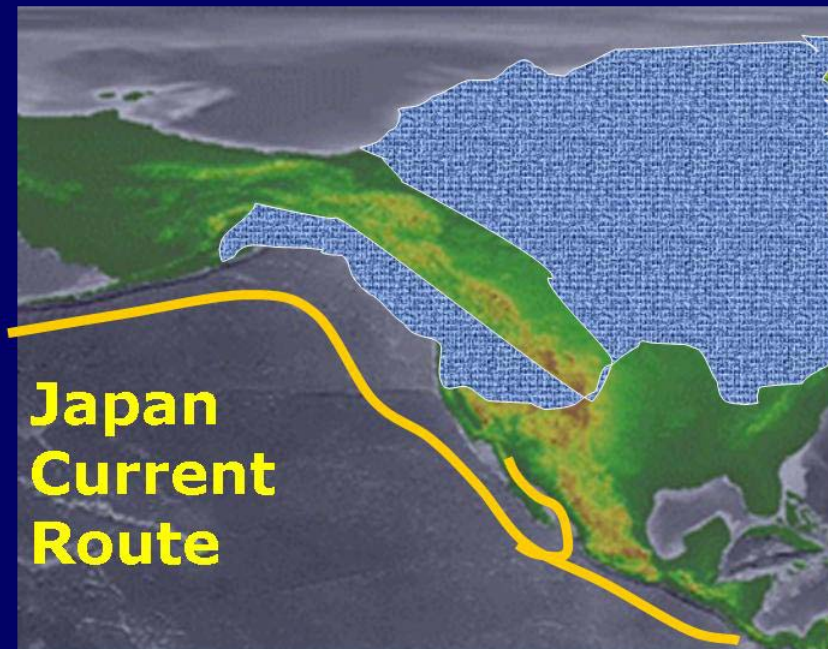
## Americas populated by sea, c. 30,000 to 18,000 ya



Recent theories accept that the first visitors to the Americas probably moved via boat down the western coastal shelf at a period of lower sea levels, thus their archaeological remains are invisible to us. Linguistic and DNA analyses suggest first-arrival dates of 18-30 KYA.

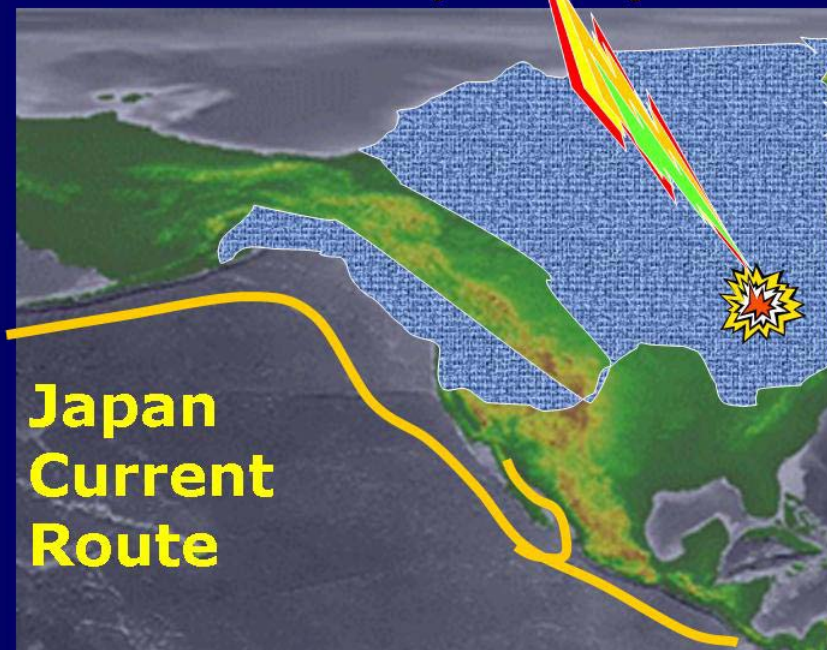


## Hypothesis: Ice Free corridor c 13,000 years ago.



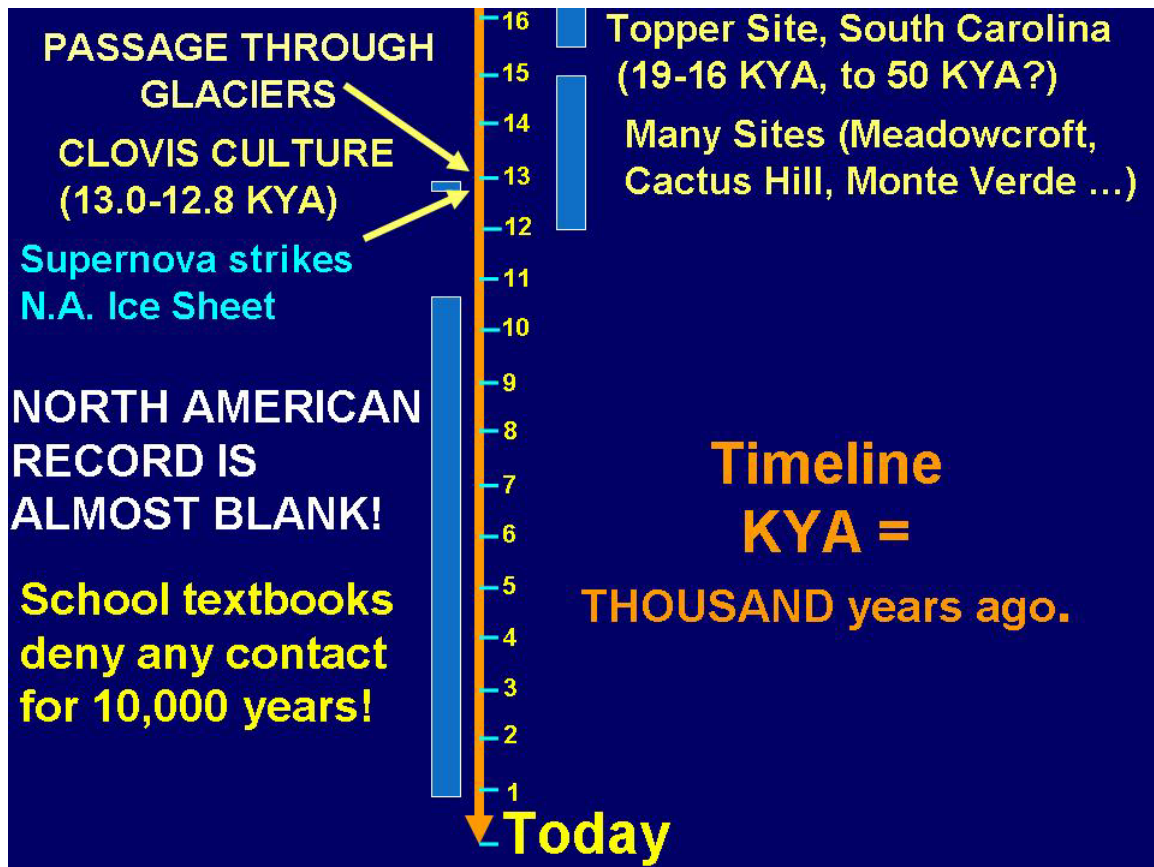
**Clovis culture appears in the present U.S. and southern Canada, but shows no precedents in Siberia. It appeared at 13,200 years ago and ended abruptly 300 years later, and was replaced by Folsom cultural artifacts. One theory being explored is that Clovis is descended from the Silutrian Culture of France; however, this remains controversial.**

Hypothesis with strong evidence:  
Debris from Supernova hits.  
13,000 years ago.

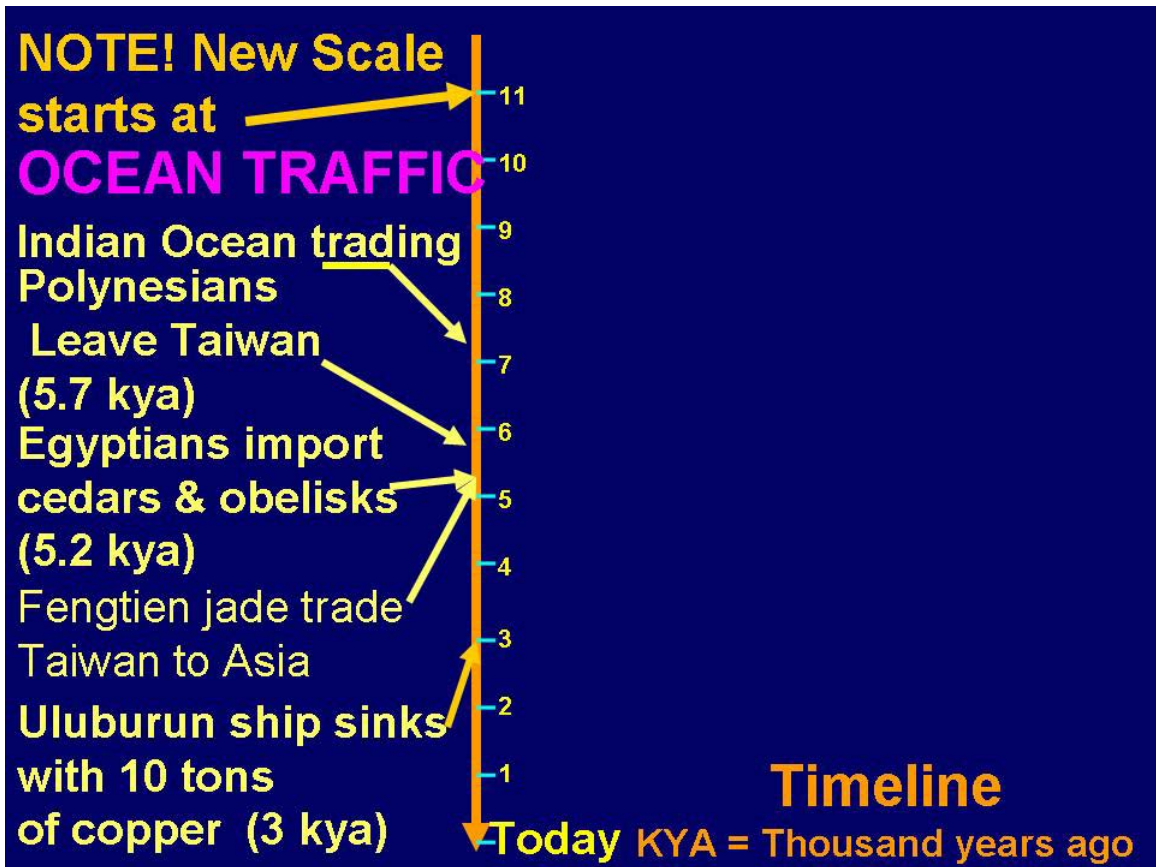


A very persuasive body of evidence analyzed and published by Firestone, West, and Warwick-Smith proposes that a comet impacted the ice sheet over Lake Michigan around 13,000 years ago. It is remembered in the legends of many Native American peoples. This event contributed to the demise of North American large mammals and the Clovis culture. It nearly depopulated North America, thus leaving an empty land for subsequent peoples to fill. But note: There is no evidence of Clovis culture above (younger than) the event debris.

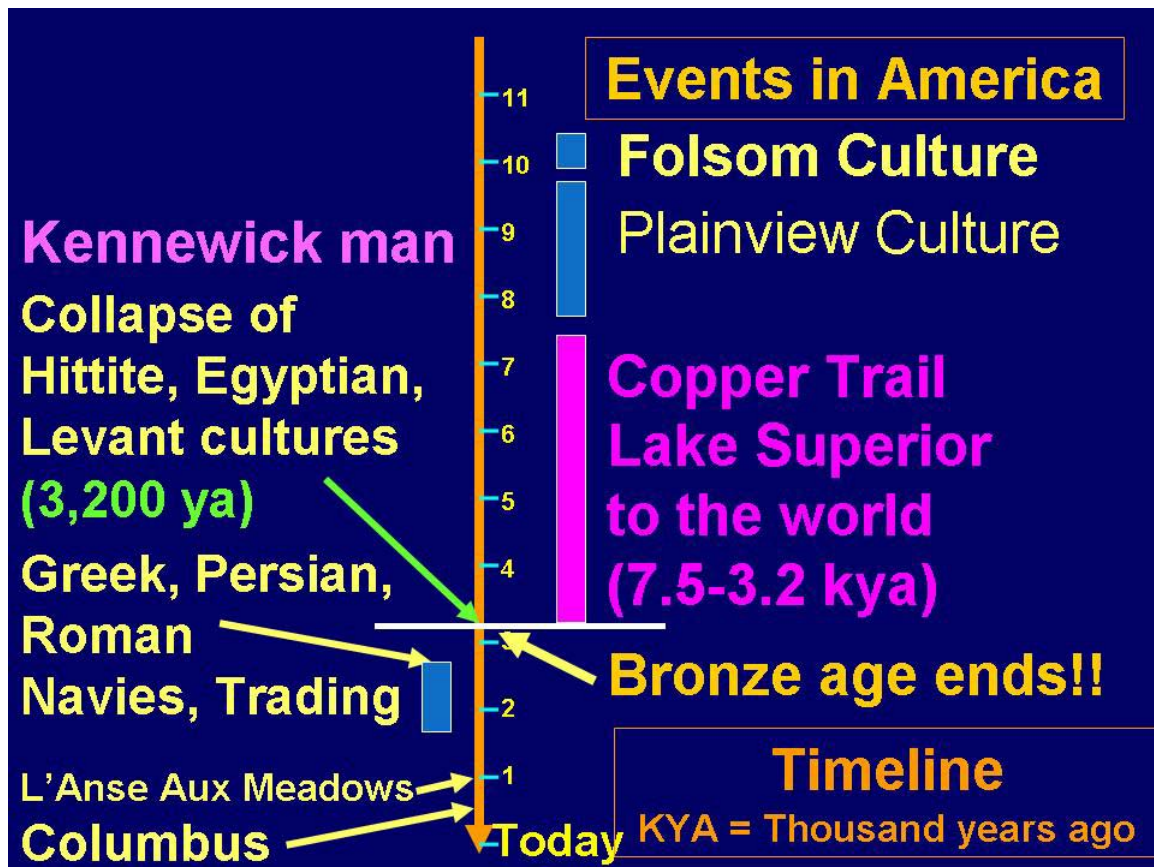




This Timeline emphasizes major eras and trends for the last 16,000 years. The right side identifies ancient North American cultures which existed before the Big Event. The left side highlights accepted known events during the period between glaciations and Columbus. Note the 10,000 year interval, which school textbooks record as devoid of contact.



This Timeline, starting 11,000 years ago, emphasizes major eras and trends dependent upon sea-faring. The skills to build large boats and navigate open oceans go back much further than generally realized. The left side highlights accepted dates and known events of interest in the ancient oceans of the world. By 6,000 years ago, sea-faring was well developed, as evidenced by the Polynesians plus thoroughly documented events in the Mediterranean, where trade using large and highly sophisticated shipping was common.



Humans cultures, labeled Folsom and Plainview, returned to North America after the Big Event

One of the oldest skeletons found in America, to date, is called Kennewick man. The skeleton appears to be more caucasian than American.

Labels shown in purple are discussed in accompanying slide sets.

Copper mining on an enormous scale was conducted in the Keweenaw for at least 4,000 years. This mining ended suddenly at the same time as the Bronze Age ended and Mediterranean cultures collapsed. It is possible that that collapse eliminated markets for the copper. As the Iron Age emerged, the need for Michigan copper evaporated.



The “Red Paint” and “Maps on Stone” cultures of the east coast of North America comprise extensive remains which mirror similar remains typical of western France and Norway. The Chinese who visited the west coast of North America 4,240 years ago and again in 475-499 AD left documentation. Their impact may have been substantial.

A few centuries later, King Woden-Lithi from Norway came to America for copper.

About a millinum later the Adena culture began to occupy the Ohio River Valley. The script they used came from Spain. There is strong evidence that maritime Africans were trading along the Caribbean coast of Central America and as far north as Veracruz in present Mexico, inspiring the Olmec “heads” and establishing trading villages. Upon arrival in Panama, the Spanish reported villages of Africans.

The most recent culture to sail to America came in historic times. Abu Ba Kari sailed with 200 couples to central America.

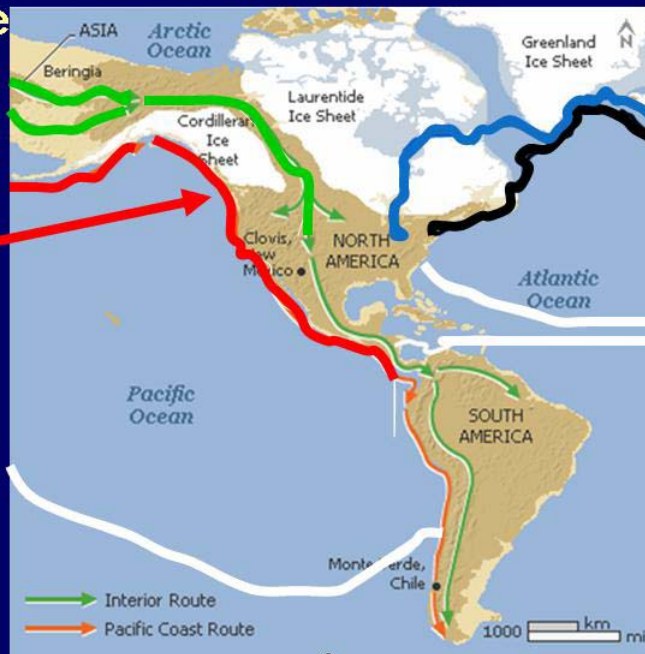


# Post Ice-Age Routes to Americas

Land Route  
through  
glaciers??

Coastal  
Route  
always  
Available

Polynesian  
Route



NORTH  
Route from  
c4200 ya

SOUTHERN  
route from  
c4500 ya  
European,  
& African

1. Whether due to a comet or to the extreme hardships imposed by the advance and retreat of glaciers, North America 11,000 years ago was very lightly populated and had few, if any, large mammals. Nevertheless, it was a huge land mass with ample game and resources. It was into this relative "vacuum" that peoples from Asia, Europe, and Africa came.
2. Certainly, as the glaciers melted, the corridor between the Laurentide and Cordilleran Ice Sheets opened up and provided a pathway, albeit pretty hostile, to the fecund lands of today's southern Canada and the U.S.A.
3. The Coastal Route following the Japan Current was always available, as attested by Nike shoes and Japanese fishing net floats washing ashore in Oregon and California.
4. Northern Europeans have always hunted at sea, and clearly were capable of following the edge of the Ice Sheet across the Atlantic to landfall in the Americas.
5. Later, when the glaciers were gone, fishermen and hunters routinely visited Iceland, Greenland, and the Grand Banks off Newfoundland.
6. Currents from the Cape Verde Islands to the Caribbean were known to Columbus and were utilized by both Europeans and Africans for thousands of years before 1492. The Spanish, upon "discovering" Central America, reported finding villages of Africans. Olmec "heads" betray early African influence in the Gulf of Mexico. Artifacts found in mounds confirm the presence of Mediterranean peoples over 2,000 years ago.
7. Many Asian items predating the Spanish were found along the South American west coast, including cotton and very diagnostic chickens. The Polynesians may have reached South America long ago.



PowerPoint SLIDES for  
**SCHOOL HISTORY**

**OCEAN HIGHWAYS** by Jeff Bennett  
**KENNEWICK MAN** by Rick Ozman  
**SHAN HAI JING** by Karl Hoenke  
**MAPS to AMERICA** by Jay Wakefield  
**COPPER TRAIL** by Larry Stroud  
**ADENA SCRIPT** by Ida Jane Gallagher  
**MORE CULTURES** by Dr. Myron Paine  
**Red Paint People**  
**Woden-Lithi**  
**Abu Ba Kari**

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