Global Journal of
Archaeology & Anthropology
ISSN: 2575-8608

Juniper Publishers
key to the Researchers

Opinion
Volume 7 Issue 4 - December 2018
DOI: 10.19080/GJAA.2018.07.555718

Glob J Arch & Anthropol

Ancient Mathematical Physics III

Paul TE Cusack*

BScE, DULE, 1641 Sand y Point Rd, Saint John, NB, Canada E2K 5E8

Submission: December 04, 2018; **Published:** December 13, 2018

***Corresponding author:** Paul TE Cusack, BScE, DULE, 1641 Sand y Point Rd, Saint John, NB, Canada E2K 5E8, Canada

Abstract

The people of ancient Mesopotamia knew very advanced mathematical physics approximately 4000 years before Chris. They recorded some of what they knew on the designs of their pottery. Herein, we examine a sample of pottery from Ur that dates to 4300-5700 BCE.

Keywords: Mesopotamia; Ur; Pottery; Astrotheolgy

Introduction

Continuing with the themes of two previous papers under a similar title, we see that Ancient Mathematical Physics was far more advanced -even ahead of today's – in its depth. We examine a sample of pottery and its decorations that imply that the ancient people of Ur, in Mesopotamia, in the Euphrates River basin, ancestral homeland of Kings and Biblical Abram (Abraham), knew various constants of the physical universe. These were no uncovered publically until this author's publication of Astrotheology [1], Cusack's Universe. Here below is the photograph of the marking that are found in a piece of pottery dating from 5700 -4300 BCE. This is 3000 years before Moses who is said to have written the Torah which also contains similar information encoded into that book (Figure 1). The symbolism is decoded here below.

Figure 1: Pottery Decoration 5700-4300 BCE [1].

∏= (5 x 5 x 5) x (5 x 7 x4) x (6 x 7 x6) x (5 x 65) =66=G

π-base e=3.125 -2.718=0.406

0.406/π/G=0.406/3,.125/66=196=∞

66/4=165~1/6=60 °

Ln (Ln 1623) =2=dM/dt

God =1/Eivl=1/1632=6127~613 Laws of the Old Testament

I decoded a pottery decoration that dates to 5700 =-4300 BC in Ur. It has some important constants in my physics: Astrotheology. Abram came out of Ur. The Babylonians figured all this out using their knowledge of Math, the circle, and the angle of repose of sand (Figure 2). They must have thought that the universe was made up of small spheres like sand [2,3]. This is contradistinction to Eastern Mysticism when they thought everything was continuous viz without particles.

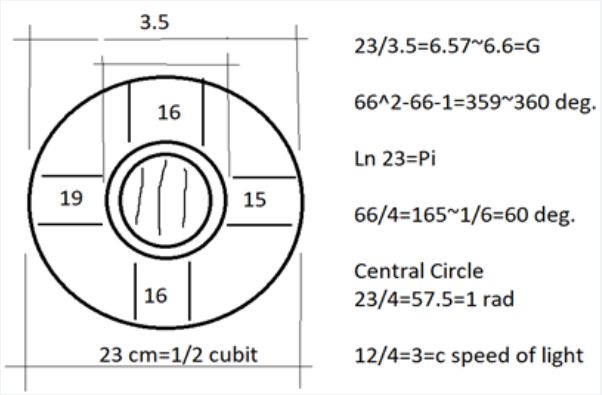

Figure 2: Schematic of Pottery Decoration 5700-4300 BCE [1].

I don't know how a Mesopotamian culture or people that were trying to survive would have had time for algebra etc. They knew the Quadratic Equation! It seems to me that everything they did was to help them survive more easily, except for decorations and religion [4]. They must have had some geniuses or priests who worked on these math problems and solved them. It is mind baffling. They were farmers and hunters and herdsman. How would they have come up with the knowledge of mathematical physics, unless it were somehow given to them?

From the 4th Century BCE, so called "eye" idols were found in great numbers at Tell Barak in Mesopotamian. They look

like creatures with big eyes. They have a design of a letter "M" across their chest -a design also found on pottery from that era. They look like aliens perhaps. In about 3000 BCE, there were pottery markings that had half the swastika [5]. The swastika was an ancient religious symbol of Jainism. The four limbs of the swastika include pillar of the faith, including telepathy. Aliens may have communicated these ideas of physics, such as inside and outside the universe, to the Mesopotamians.

Conclusion

The Ancient Mesopotamians knew far more mathematical physics over 4000 years before Christ which was indicated in the designs on their pottery. How they knew this much may indicate an outside, extra-terrestrial, help.

References

1. Roaf M (1990) Cultural Atlas of Mesopotamia., Equinox, New York, USA.
2. Cusack P (2018) Ancient Mathematical Physics. Glob J Arch & Anthropol, Juniper Publishers, USA.
3. Cusack P (2018) Ancient Mathematical Physics II. Glob J Arch & Anthropol, Juniper Publishers, USA.
4. Cusack P (2016) Astrotheology, Cusack's Universe. J of Physical Math, Omics, USA.
5. Kagan N (2018) Concise History of the World. An Illustrated Timeline, National Geographic Washington DC, USA.

DOI: 10.19080/GJAA.2018.07.555718

How to cite this article: Paul T C. Ancient Mathematical Physics III. Glob J Arch & Anthropol. 2018; 7(4): 555718.
DOI: 10.19080/GJAA.2018.07.555718.