

Table of Contents

I. Introduction

II. Jeju Island as the Center of

III. Comparison of the Atlantis Myth and Jeju Mythology

IV. Comparison of the Land of the Gentlemen and Jeju Mythology

V. Conclusion

II. Jeju Island as the Center of Sundaland

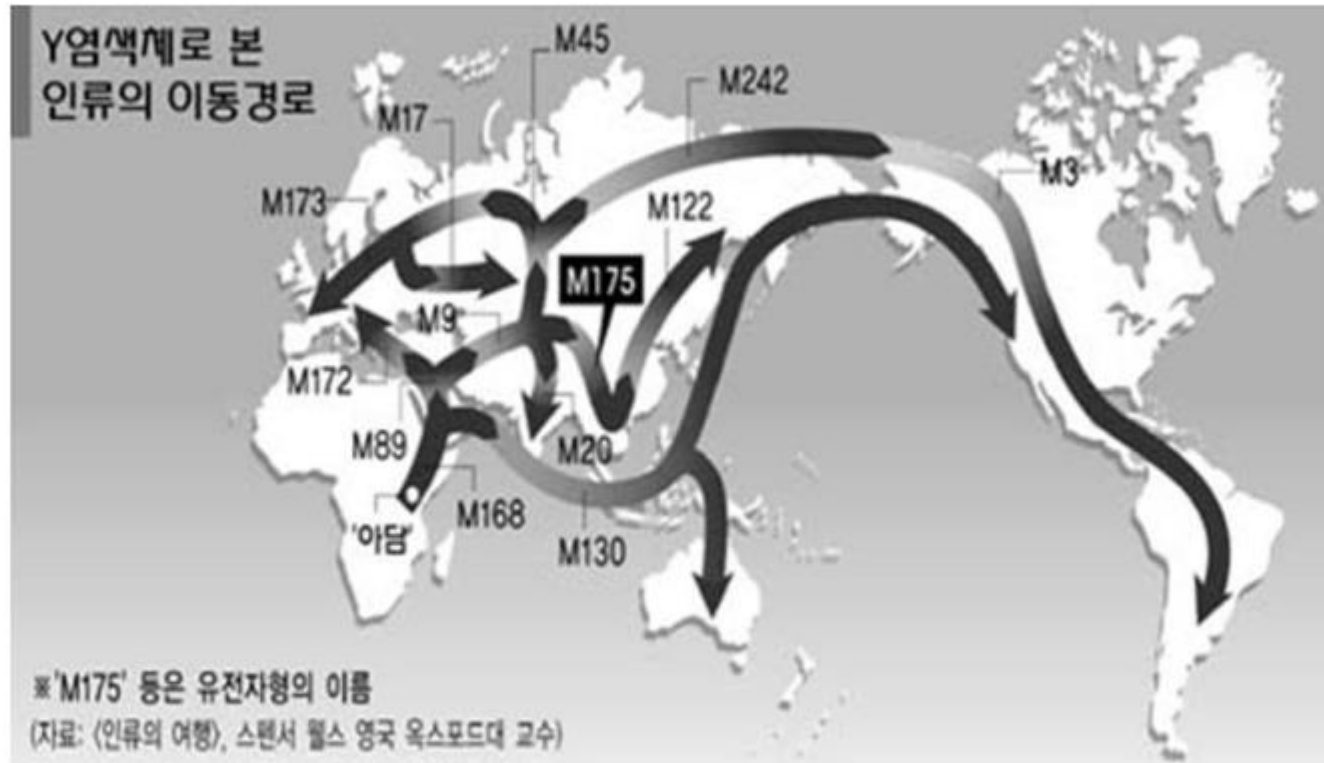


KBS 파노라마
코리안 이브



가덕도 유골서 7천년전 '유럽형 유전자' 발견

II. Jeju Island as the Center of Sundaland



KBS 파노라마 코리안 이브

11. Jeju Island as the Center of Sundaland



기후는 급격하게 변화하지 않는다. 하지만 '드리아스기'라면 이야기는 달라진다. 10년이라는 비교적 짧은 시간에 걸쳐 기후가 완전히 달라지기 때문이다. © ScienceTimes

A sudden climate change is not impossible. In fact, it happened during the 'Younger Dryas stadial.'

The Dryas period is divided into three phases. From oldest to newest: the Oldest Dryas (14000 BC – 10400 BC), the Older Dryas (10000 BC – 9800 BC), the Younger Dryas (9000 BC – 8200 BC).

During the Oldest and Older Dryas, summer temperatures were as cold as about 8–9°C, and from the Younger Dryas onward they warmed to over 11°C.

11. Jeju Island as the Center of Sundaland



Egypt's oldest pyramid: 5,000 years
British daily The Daily Mail
Discovered in the West Java region of
Indonesia
Sample analysis results
appear to have been made 9,000–20,000
years ago.

2015.4.3 KBS News Plaza



카탈의 원형 광장 유적지(출처: <http://www.perubuddy.com>)

The oldest traces of an urban civilization that began to form in the Late Archaic (Arcaico Tardío, 3000–1500 BC) is the Caral site, the earliest in the Andes. Caral covered about 0.66 km and is believed to have housed more than three thousand residents.

Ruth Shady discovered a pyramid at Caral over about five thousand years old. She also excavated a typical city with an amphitheater and other residential ruins. The pyramid was large as well, covering an area about the size of four soccer fields and reaching 18 meters in height. Around the time this pyramid was built, pyramids were also being erected in Egypt. Whereas the Egyptian pyramids were massive tombs symbolizing the pharaoh's power, the Caral pyramid appears to have served as a temple and a symbol of the city—a difference that is also

11. Jeju Island as the Center of Sundaland

- Jeju dolhareubang, the Tiwanaku statues of Bolivia, the Moai statues of Easter Island west of Chile, and the statues of Besakih Temple in Bali, Indonesia
 - Statues of Celebes (Sulawesi) Island in the Sulawesi archipelago
 - Statues in places 25,000 km apart by sea are strangely alike.
 - Robert Schoch of the University of Chicago argues for 10,000 years ago
 - Some argue it was built in 15,000 BC, others in 9300 BC. American archaeoastronomer Neil Steede argued for 10,000 BC. Academics judge that the temple of Nevali Cori was most likely built later than the Tiwanaku statues.
- Arthur Posnansky, an Austrian-born archaeologist (professor at the University of La Paz) who devoted his life to studying the Tiwanaku ruins argued that it was built 15,000 years ago and destroyed around 11,000 years ago by a natural cataclysm.

This stone statue, called 'El Fraile,' held its two hands together in front like the Jeju dolhareubang, and its eyes looked as if they were wearing goggles.

The Inca can be said to have been born on the basis of Tiwanaku, that is, an earlier civilization.



터키 네발리 코리 돌기둥 석상(위), 볼리비아 티와나쿠 석상 조각



1 볼리비아 티와나쿠의 엘 프레일레 2 제주도 돌하르방 3 4 발리 석상

11. Jeju Island as the Center of Sundaland



Yonaguni Island underwater ruins (与那国島海底遺跡)

Yonaguni underwater monument

At present, two views are in opposition: one that it is an artificial structure from around 8000 BC, and another that it is a unique landform created by natural tides and other forces



제주 고산리 토기

In the early 1990s, a single piece of raised-pattern (yunggimun) pottery was unearthed here. Dating placed it at around 8000 BC. A vessel used by our ancestors roughly 10,000 years ago

But the upper motif of this Gosan-ri pottery, namely the three horizontal stripes, also appears on Silla pottery. There are places where the more you dig, the more riddles emerge. Gosan-ri on Jeju Island is such a place.

11. Jeju Island as the Center of Sundaland

The waters off western Gunsan showed depths ranging from a minimum of 46 m to a maximum of 92 m, with an average depth of about 78 m. Overall, the seabed topography was found to feature sand ridges that developed in line with the strong tidal currents, extending in a long northeast-southwest direction, and a sandbar was clearly identified on the seabed at a depth of 70 m.

The West Sea and South Sea consist of continental shelf, with an area of 345,000 km², about 3.5 times the land area

The Yellow Sea is a shallow sea less than 80 m deep, entirely part of the continental shelf

The waters with broadly developed continental shelves are: the region around Britain including the North Sea; the South China Sea and Java Sea around the Indochina Peninsula and Indonesia; the Arafura Sea between Australia and New Guinea; the West Sea and East China Sea waters; the eastern half of the Bering Sea; the east coast of North America; the Argentine coastal region of South America; and the Eurasian continental margins of the Arctic Ocean. [Source: Encyclopedia of Korean Culture (Continental Shelf (大陸棚))]

Korea Hydrographic and Oceanographic Agency reveals the secrets of the West Sea continental shelf's seabed to



12000년전~8000년전까지 해수면



5000년전~현재까지 해수면

11. Jeju Island as the Center of Sundaland

Sima Qian (司馬遷) / Records of the Grand Historian (史記),
Treatise on the Feng and Shan Sacrifices (封禪書)

自威宣燕昭，使人入海，求蓬萊方丈瀛州。此三神山者，其傳在渤海中，去人不遠，患且至，則船風引而去。蓋嘗有至者，諸僊人及不死之藥皆在焉。其物禽獸盡白而黃金銀爲宮闕。未至望之如雲，及到三神山反居水下。臨之風輒引去，終莫能至云。世主莫不甘心焉。及至秦始皇并天下，至海上，則方士言之不可勝數。始皇自以爲至海上而恐不及矣，使人乃齋童男女入海求之。船交海中，皆以風爲解，曰未能至，望見之焉。其明年，始皇復游海上，至琅邪，過恒山，從上黨歸。後三年，游碣石，考人海方士，從上郡歸。後五年，始皇南至湘山，遂登會稽，並海上，冀遇海中三神山之奇藥。不得，還至沙丘崩。

Since the time of Kings Wei and Xuan of Qi and King Zhao (昭王) of Yan, it became frequent to dispatch people out to sea to search for Penglai, Fangzhang, and Yingzhou (蓬萊，方丈，瀛洲).

According to legend, these Three Divine Mountains (三神山) lay within the Bohai Sea and the way to them was not far, but the currents were so strong that the ships would be driven far away. This matches the account in the Record of the Ten Continents (十洲記), which states, "The currents are great and rough, and terrifying waves surge."

Bohai (渤海) is originally a Siddham word meaning 'mudflat.' The exact pronunciation of the character bal (渤) recorded in the Dongguk Jeongun is 'ppeol.' That is, it refers to a tidal mudflat. The Siddham dictionary also gives the meaning of 'great plain.'



〈그림 3〉 중국 사서史書에서 발해 동쪽에 있다고 한 삼신산. 하늘에 천제 지내던 감비고차(강화도)가 방장이었고, 오름이 많은 제주도가 영주였고, 한반도가 마고지나麻姑之那였다. 마고지나는 마고의 나라라는 뜻이다.

11. Jeju Island as the Center of Sundaland

Go Bu-yang

U Gyu-il, "The Protagonists of the Founding of Tamna—The True Identity of the Three Divine Men of Samseonghyeol, and Their Encounter with the Three Princesses of Japan (Byeongnang-guk)," Presentation materials, Korea-China Friendship Association China Xu Fu Culture International Forum, 2009



<그림 1> 산둥반도와 중국 동해안의 지형 변화(기원전(BC) 5500-BC 1300). 황색은 후에 간척지. BC 5500년경 산둥 반도가 2개의 섬으로 돼 있다가 BC 1300년경 연륙이 끝나 간척지가 만들어지고, 현재(완신세完新世)의 지형이 됐다