

A Study on the Possibility of Jeju Mythology as World Mythology

- Focusing on the Atlantis Myth

2022. 12. 27

Daejin University Choi Won-hyeok

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I. Introduction - Jeju Island's Policy Support for Jeju Mythology



To confront 'Jeongyeomgwi,' the evil spirit that attacks the mystical island of Jeju, 'Ban'—who has endured thousands of years—along with 'Miho,' who stands at the center of destiny, and 'Yohan,' the world's greatest and youngest exorcist priest, set out to find a



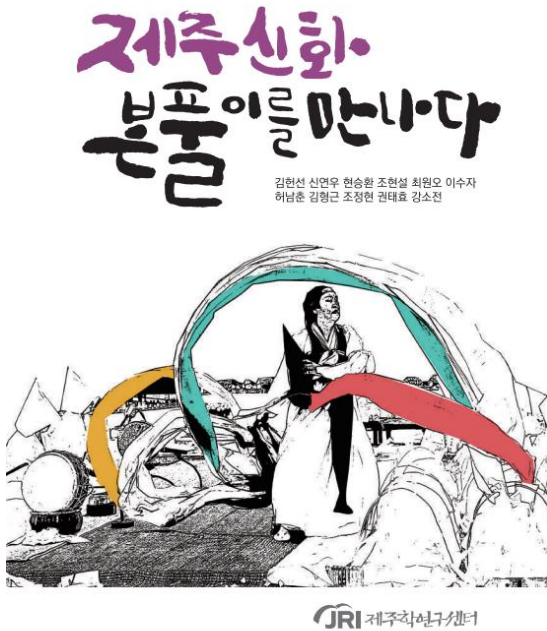
A 22-year undertaking. An area of no less than 970,000 m² (about 300,000 pyeong). Total project cost of 185.5 billion won (90.5 billion won in national funds, 95 billion won in local funds). It is no exaggeration to say that the entire Jeju Stone



which broke Jeju's record for the largest foreign investment attracted (US\$1.5 billion, about 1.7 trillion won)

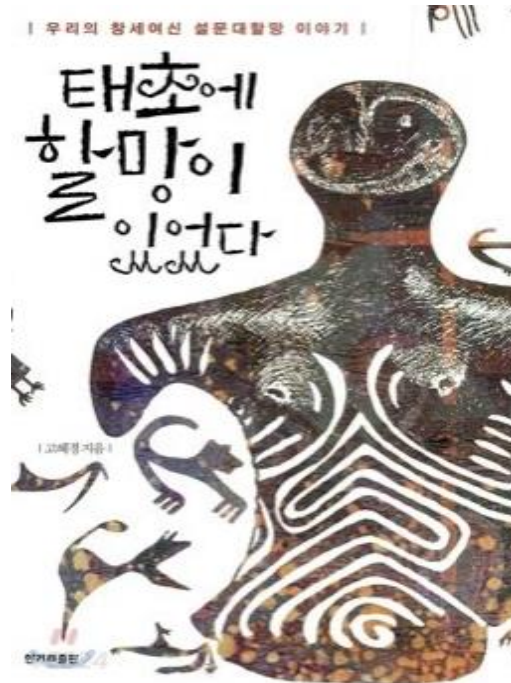
View of Jeju Shinhwa World

I. Introduction - The Global Significance of Jeju Mythology



The framework of Jeju's creation myth shares common features with the myths of the Bible and the Popol Vuh.

Shin Yeon-woo, Professor,
Department of Creative Writing,
Seoul National University of
Science and Technology



Noted that the Seolmundae Halmang myth, the representative Jeju myth, is a great female mythological archetype rarely found in the world

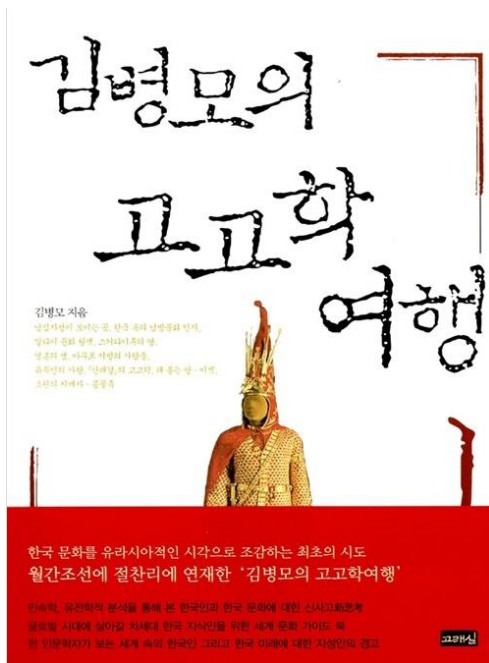
Ko Hye-kyung, Director, Academy
of Myth and Dream



Reborn anew by adding the author's imagination to the Chasa Bonpuri and Cheonjiwang Bonpuri

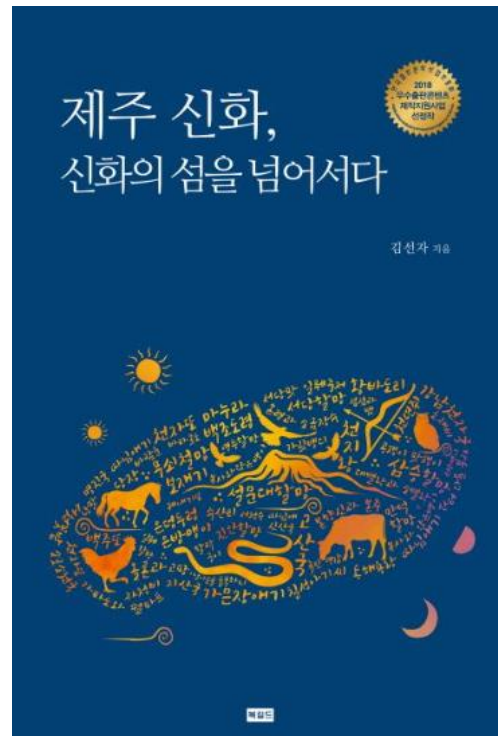
Joo Ho-min, original author of
Along with the Gods

I. Introduction - Research Prior to Sundaland

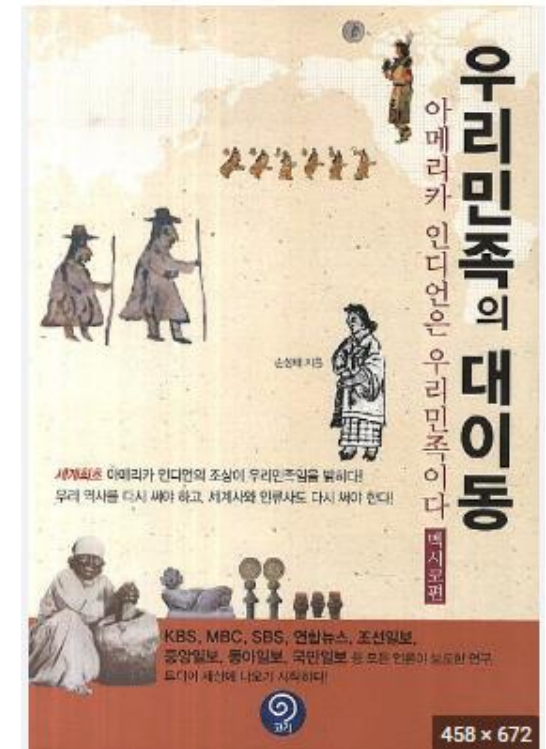


The Dol Hareubang originates from the stone statues of the Besakih Temple on the island of Bali, Indonesia.

'Peru (Inca civilization) → Moai statues of Easter Island → Bali Island, Indonesia (Besakih Temple stone statues) → the Philippines → Jeju Island's Dol Hareubang.'



Jeju was originally a land where the mythological elements of continent and ocean met, and so, from a mythological-historical perspective, Jeju mythology is a 'hybrid,' and it becomes the point of contact where Jeju mythology moves beyond the 'island' of Jeju to meet the world.



It was found that the ancient Native American language 'Nahuatl' and the 'archaic' Korean language coincide in word order, pronunciation, and structural and morphological aspects of sentences."

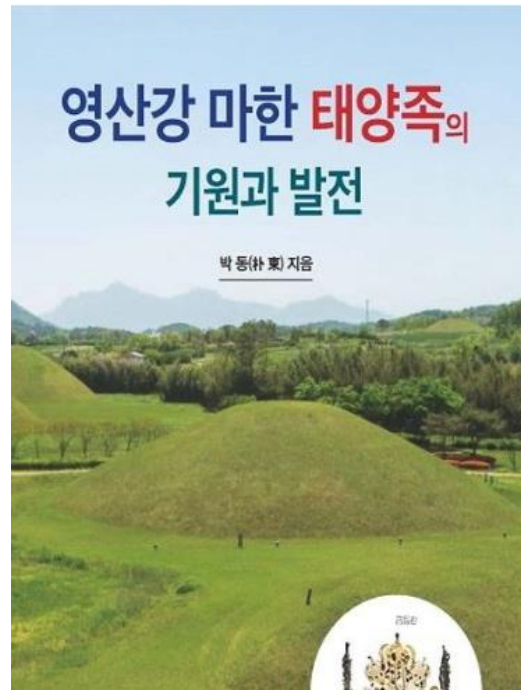
Son Seong-tae, Professor, Paichai University

I. Introduction - Research Prior to Sundaland

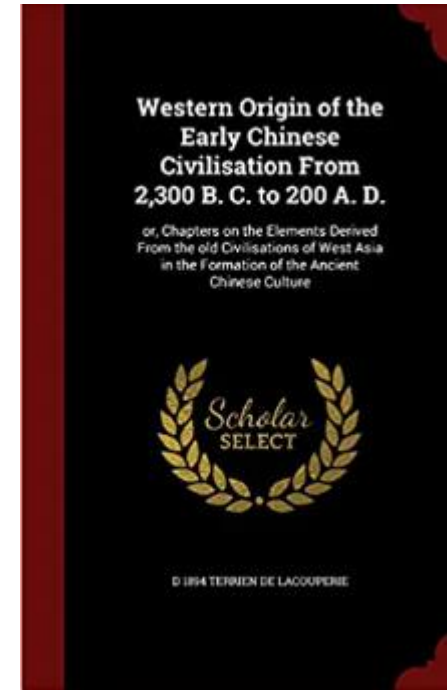


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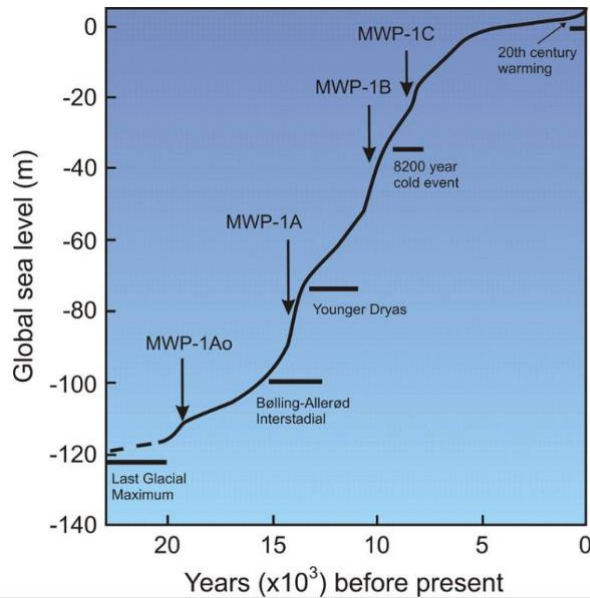
Western Origin of the Early Chinese Civilisation From 2,300 B. C. to 200 A. D.

Son Seong-tae, Professor, Paichai University,

I. Introduction - Sundaland



Dino Mozardien
Bandung, Indonesia



The name "Sundaland" was first proposed by van Bemmelen in 1949, followed by Katili (1975), Hamilton (1979), and Hutchison (1989), who defined the southern p Proposed to describe the continental core of Southeast Asia.

Dhani Irwanto, 2015

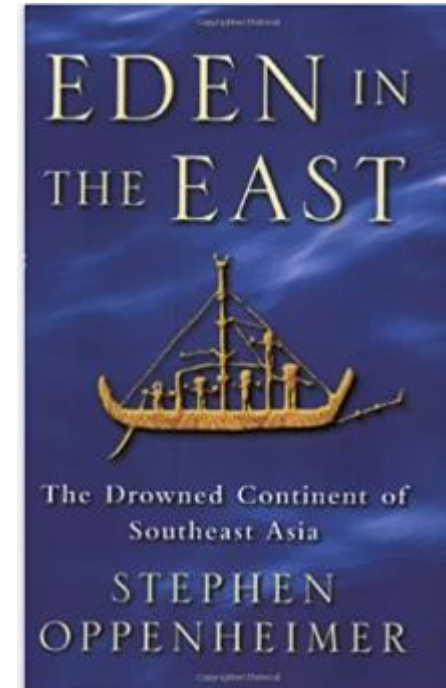
1. Introduction - Research since Sundaland



KBS Panorama – Korean Eve Part
2, The Secret Key: Sundaland /
KBS aired 2014.09.12



“A scientific civilization existed before the historical era... the ancient Egyptian and Mesopotamian civilizations originated from ‘Sundaland’ in Southeast Asia, and the South American highlands where the Sundaland people settled became the ‘home of the gods,’ the Garden of Eden.”



He stirred academic controversy by publishing 《Eden in the East》, a book concluding that the Garden of Eden lay in the Sunda Islands of Southeast Asia over 10,000 years ago.

Stephen Oppenheimer, Eden in the East

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II. Jeju Island as the Center of Sundaland

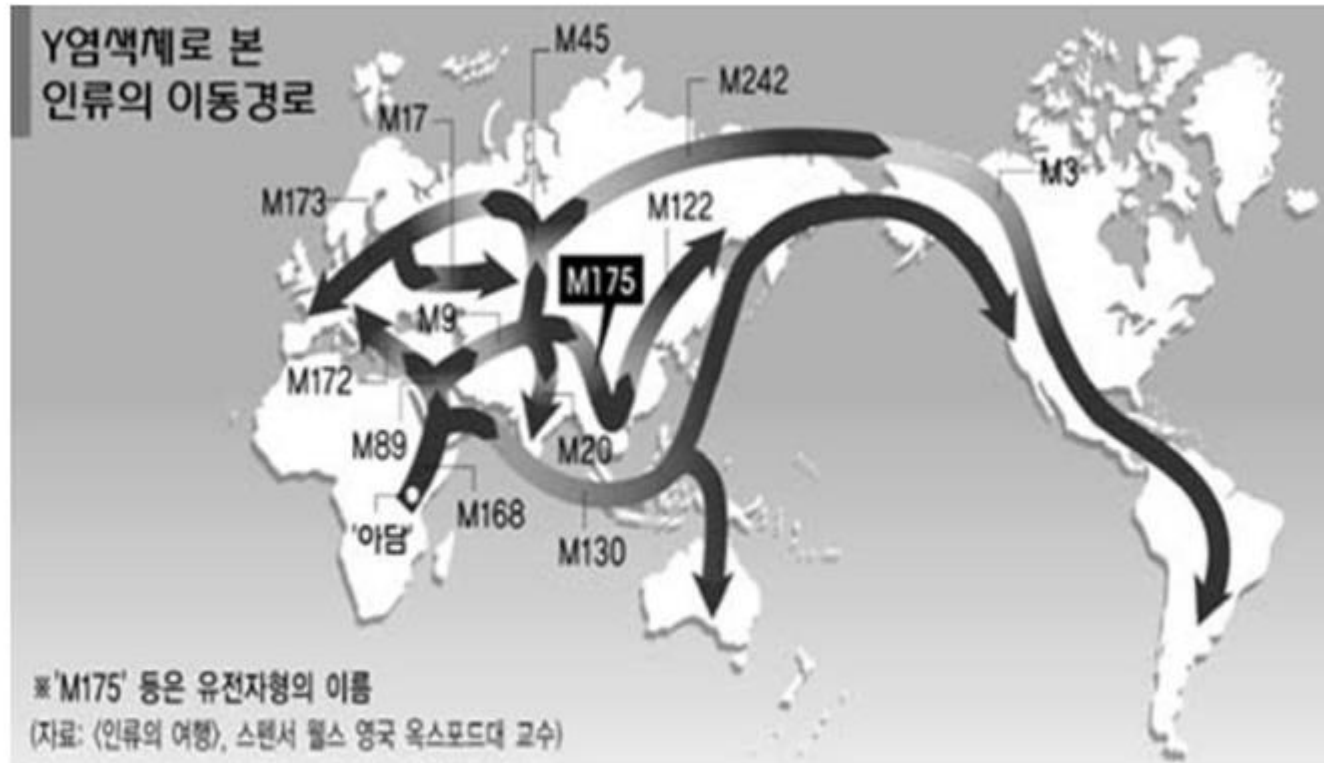


KBS 파노라마
코리안 이브



가덕도 유골서 7천년전 '유럽형 유전자' 발견

II. Jeju Island as the Center of Sundaland



KBS 파노라마 코리안 이브

II. 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

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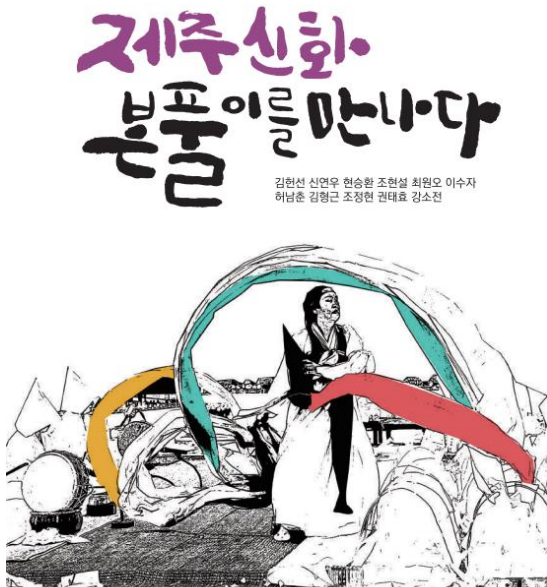
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III. A Comparison of the Atlantis Myth and Jeju Mythology

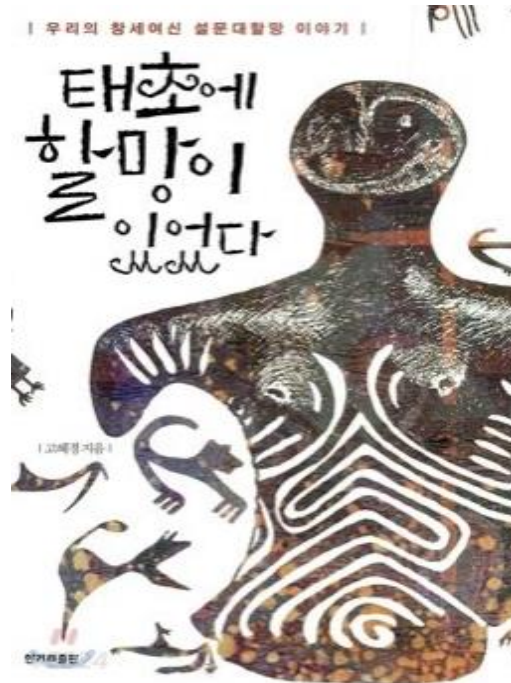


III. A Comparison of the Atlantis Myth and Jeju Mythology



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Reborn anew by adding the author's imagination to the Chasa Bonpuri and Cheonjiwang Bonpuri

Joo Ho-min, original author of
Along with the Gods

III. A Comparison of the Atlantis Myth and Jeju Mythology



A book recording the experiences of Jang Han-cheol (張漢喆), a Jeju scholar who, in 1771 (the 47th year of King Yeongjo of Joseon), while on his way to sit the state examination, met a typhoon and drifted to the Ryukyu Kingdom (Okinawa)
Jang Han-cheol's Pyohaerok (Record of Drifting Across the Sea), known as the oldest surviving documentary record concerning Seolmundae Halmang—Jeju National Museum

或起拜向漢拏而祝曰 白鹿叀子活我活我
訖麻叀婆活我活我
蓋耽羅之人諺傳仙翁騎白鹿遊于漢拏之上
又傳邃古之初有訖麻姑步涉西海而來遊漢拏云

[Some (of the merchants) rise and bow toward Mt. Halla, praying: "Baengnok Seonja, please save us, please save us! Seonma Seonpa, please save us, please save us!" Now, an old saying of the Tamna people holds that an immortal elder rode a white deer and roamed atop Mt. Halla, and also that in the distant past Seonmago first crossed the West Sea on foot and roamed on Mt. Halla.]

-The fifth day of the first month, 1771

One is '訖麻叀婆 (Seonma Seonpa), that is, 訖麻姑 (Seonmago).' In other words, 'Seonma(go)' and 'Seonmun(dae Halmang)' are outwardly similar in their characters, so the two are held to be the same figure. 'Seonmundae' is a variant form (異形) of 'Seolmundae.' The other is 'Seonmago first crossed the West Sea on foot and roamed on Mt. Halla,' meaning that unless Seonmago were Seolmundae Halmang, who stood as tall as Mt. Halla, she could not have waded splashing across the West Sea. Source: Media Jeju (<http://www.mediajeju.com>)

III. A Comparison of the Atlantis Myth and Jeju Mythology



70,000 BC

III. A Comparison of the Atlantis Myth and Jeju Mythology



12,000 BC

III. A Comparison of the Atlantis Myth and Jeju Mythology



III. A Comparison of the Atlantis Myth and Jeju Mythology



2,300 BC

III. A Comparison of the Atlantis Myth and Jeju Mythology

- 1) Poseidon, god of the sea, holds in his right hand a trident, a kind of spear, and in his left hand a dolphin; he was one of the sons of Cronus, king of the gods, and together with his brothers he divided and ruled the world.
- 2) Zeus held dominion over the land, Hades over the underworld, and Poseidon over the sea; the Greek gods gave Poseidon the island of Atlantis to rule.
- 3) On a hill in the plains region of the island lived a married couple born of the earth and their only daughter, Cleito; after the couple died, Poseidon, seized with desire for the daughter, married her.
- 4) Poseidon broke apart the land around the hill and drew in seawater, so that, with the center of the island as its axis, rings of land came to be enclosed in a double circular formation.
- 5) Since the people of that time knew nothing of ships or navigation, no one could approach Cleito's dwelling at the center; here Poseidon dug two springs, one gushing hot and the other cold, and made the land bring forth all kinds of crops in abundance. This place was later called the Central Island and became the capital of the kingdom.
- 6) Here Poseidon and the human's daughter bore five pairs of twin sons, and he divided the island of Atlantis into ten parts, making each son a king; the eldest son became their leader, the king of kings.
- 7) Because his son's name was Atlas, this island came to be called Atlantis. The Atlas

III. A Comparison of the Atlantis Myth and Jeju Mythology

8) According to these rules, fighting within Atlantis was strictly forbidden; if a rebellion arose in any kingdom to overthrow its royal house, the kings of each kingdom would join forces to fight against it under the command of the House of Atlas. Moreover, even the king of kings had no authority to punish any of his brother kings without obtaining the consent of a majority of the ten kings.

9) The descendants of Poseidon's ten kings united to improve and develop the land. First, they built bridges over the waterways surrounding the central island where their ancestor had dwelt; at key points they dug tunnels and built temples; and they laid out wide, deep canals crisscrossing the land so that even large ships could pass through, with docks installed at the canal entrances.

10) Among the many temples, the one dedicated to Poseidon was especially lavish and grand: a colossal structure about 180 meters wide and 90 meters long, its exterior entirely clad in silver plate and its roof covered in gold plate. The interior ceiling was entirely of ivory, adorned with gold, silver, brass, and platinum.

11) This temple held many golden statues, the largest being a statue of Poseidon standing on a chariot driving six winged horses. Around the temple stood rows of golden statues of successive kings, offerings dedicated by citizens, and gifts presented by kings of other nations.

12) On the ring-shaped land surrounding this central island, various structures such as chariot racecourses and quarters for the royal guard were built according to their uses, while ordinary houses were packed densely along the outermost ring. The harbor was tremendously crowded with trading merchants and sailors who came from all over the world.

13) According to Plato's detailed record, to the south of this island lay a vast continent, surrounded by high mountains and consisting of a broad plain where green grasses grew. On this land, too, the kingdom laid out

III. A Comparison of the Atlantis Myth and Jeju Mythology

15) The plain of Atlantis was divided into 60,000 districts, from each of which one male leader was selected, and the military system was organized separately under the command of these leaders.

16) Each district was obligated to provide one chariot per six districts, two chariot horses, two riders, one cavalryman and one runner, two heavily armed infantry archers and two slingers, three lightly armed slingers and three javelin throwers, and four crew members for each of the 1,200 ships. Even by rough calculation, this means they possessed a powerful military organization of 1 million army troops and 240,000 naval troops.

17) The Kingdom of Atlantis had abundant produce and thriving trade, and so developed greatly, but gradually a wicked shadow began to fall even over this paradise that seemed as if it would last forever.

18) Plato comments that the reason was that the people of Atlantis, having acquired a taste for luxury and pursuing only wealth and material things, lost their divine nature.

19) The people of Atlantis were originally a mixture of gods and humans. For the first several generations, their divine nature predominated, allowing them to remain gentle, thoughtful, and of very noble spirit. But as generations passed and their human nature gradually grew stronger, their enormous wealth became a burden instead; they fell into luxury, lost self-restraint, and, for the sake of wealth, ceased to regard other important things.

20) Plato relates that the Kingdom of Atlantis attempted to invade Athens but was defeated and withdrew due to the bold counterattack of the Athenian army, explaining this as the result of the gods shifting their favor from Atlantis to Athens.

III. Comparison of the Atlantis Myth and Jeju Mythology – Budoji



징심록(澄心錄) - 15지(誌)			
구분	상교(上敎)	중교(中敎)	하교(下敎)
1	부도지(符都誌)	사해지(四海誌)	농상지(農桑誌)
2	음신지(音信誌)	계불지(袈裟誌)	도인지(陶人誌)
3	역시지(曆時誌)	물명지(物明誌)	?
4	천웅지(天雄誌)	가악지(歌樂誌)	?
5	성신지(星辰誌)	의약지(醫藥誌)	?

징심록은 3종류(상교,중교,하교) 15권의 지誌 로 구성
추가) 금척지, 징심록추기 = 모두 17권



III. A Comparison of the Atlantis Myth and Jeju Mythology



마고							
궁희				소희			
황궁씨	청궁씨	천녀1	천녀2	백소씨	흑소씨	천녀3	천녀4
아들	아들	딸	딸	아들	아들	딸	딸

III. A Comparison of the Atlantis Myth and Jeju Mythology

구분	실(實)	허(虛)
마고대성(麻姑大城)	실달지성(實達之城)	허달지성(虛達之城)
마고의 비행물체	지구(행성)	달(위성)

선천의 시기			
위치	상부(윗쪽)		하부(아랫쪽)
구분	마고대성	허달대성	실달대성
병렬	마고성이 허달성과 함께 실달성 위에서 병렬하였다.		

III. A Comparison of the Atlantis Myth and Jeju Mythology

마고성에 지유(地油)가 나오기 시작했다.			마고성의 변화
구분	이희(궁희와 소희)		지유가나옴에 따라서 이희가 사천인 사천녀 를 낳고 지유(地油)를 먹여서 길렀다.
생산(출산)	사천인(四天人)	사천녀(四天女)	
목적(임무)	집률-울을 맡다.	집려-려를 맡다.	

1. 제 1장 원문

麻姑城은 地上最高大城이니 奉守天符하여 繼承先天이다. 城中四方에 有四位天人이 提管調音하나, 長日 黃穹氏요, 次日 白巢氏요, 三日 靑穹氏요 四日 黑巢氏也라. 兩穹氏之母曰穹姬요 兩巢氏之母曰巢姬니, 二姬는 皆麻姑之女也라. 麻姑는 生於朕世하여 無喜怒之情하니, 先天爲男하고 後天爲女하여 無配而生二姬하고, 二姬도 亦受其精하여서 無配而生二天人二天女하니 合四天人四天女였다.

III. Comparison of the Atlantis Myth and Jeju Mythology – Budoji

1. 麻姑城은 地上最高大城이니 奉守天符하여 繼承先天이다.
마고성 지상최고대성 봉수천부 계승선천
2. 城中四方에 有四位天人이 提管調音하니
성중사방 유사위천인 제관조음
3. 長曰 黃穹氏요, 次曰 白巢氏요, 三曰 靑穹氏요 四曰 黑巢氏也라.
장왈 황궁씨 차왈 백소씨 삼왈 청궁씨 사왈 흑소씨야
4. 兩穹氏之母曰穹姬요 兩巢氏之母曰巢姬니, 二姬는 皆麻姑之女也라.
양궁씨지모왈궁희 양소씨지모왈소희 이희 개마고지녀야
5. 麻姑는 生於朕世하여 無喜怒之情하니, 先天爲男하고 後天爲女하여 無配而生二姬하고,
마고 생어짐세 무희로지정 선천위남 후천위녀 무배이생이희
6. 二姬도 亦受其精하여서 無配而生二天人二天女하니 合四天人四天女였다.
이희 역수기정 무배이생이천인이천녀 합사천인사천녀

III. A Comparison of the Atlantis Myth and Jeju Mythology

1. Period of Atlantis' existence; c. 9,570 BC - c. 9,000 BC
2. Cause of destruction; great earthquake and great flood
3. Location; a continental harbor situated in the vast ocean beyond the Mediterranean

Im Hwan-yeong argues that the Atlantis Plato speaks of can be said to be a new Ice Age civilization born in the Americas, to which the Mago people had migrated. Looking at points 1, 2, and 3: it was the end of the Ice Age, and around 9,000 BC the postglacial period began and sea levels rose by 140 meters, so Atlantis was surely somewhere near the American West Indies, where vast continental shelves are well developed, or near Okinawa in East Asia. Europe before Greece and Rome, he says, was under continuous invasion from the Americas.

The source of this story was conveyed by an Egyptian priest to Solon, then passed to his friend Dropides, and Plato recorded it in the form of a dialogue with that friend's great-grandson, Critias. Since Critias was Plato's great-grandfather on his mother's side, it is suggested that Plato dramatized the part about Poseidon, the god of the sea.

Solon was one of Greece's foremost statesmen, hardly a man to accept and pass on nonsense, and Plato too was Greece's representative philosopher, a great scholar frequently quoted even today and no fool to talk nonsense; there was considerable basis for it, and Plato's famous Theory of Ideas can even be seen as originating from Atlantis.

The Korean word adeul (son) and Atlantis both derive from Northern Sotho; the Korean word mul (water) also comes from the Northern Sotho moela (stream), and among Korean words, riddling

III. A Comparison of the Atlantis Myth and Jeju Mythology

The Mago people, including Grandmother Mago, left the Maenggol Archipelago region, which was Jerusalem (meaning fortress), and migrated to a new Jerusalem in Mexico in the Americas. <Jerusalem (Yerushalayim)> is the Rwandan yerurutsa (to hide) + <Sotho sala + Rwandan ima>, meaning to hide one's livelihood, signifying a <fortress-city> made of a stronghold. The Mago Fortress of the Budoji likewise carries the meaning of a fortress. The Maenggol Archipelago south of Jindo was precisely the Atlantis of which Plato spoke. The Native peoples of Mexico are the Northern Sotho, descendants of Mago, and the Celts, who were the Sotho, migrated during the postglacial period northward to the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River basin, then crossed the Atlantic and landed in Europe and the west coast of North Africa. The civilization they established across South America at that time was given the existing name Atlantis, which became the origin of the word Atlantis. Along an Atlanticist theory, the Great Atlantic Code researchers. Atlantis is the N, 500 BC is the <Sumerian King List> noted (12,000) BC. The origin etymology of the Korean <adeul (soil)> and <adeul> is significant. The Mago Kingdom established on the Korean Peninsula.

The Sotho were the Celts, and

III. A Comparison of the Atlantis Myth and Jeju Mythology

수메르 홍수이전 시대

도시	통치자	단위	기록연도	환산연도(년)	기간(년)	연도(BC)	시대
에리두	알룰림	8 sars	28,800	480	1080	11,200	마고시대
	알라가르	10 sars	36,000	600		10,120	
바드티비라	엔엔루 안나	12 sars	43,200	720	1200	8,920	황궁씨 시대
	엔멘갈 안나	8 sars	28,800	480			
	두무지	10 sars	36,000	600	1080	7,840	황궁씨 및 아틀란티스
라라크	엔-시파드-지드-아나	28800년	28,800	480			
시파르 슈트팍	엔-멘-두르-아나	21000년	21,000	350	660	7,180	황궁씨
	우바라-투투	18600년	18,600	310			
계			241,200	4,020			

Jack Finegan(1974)

III. Comparison of the Atlantis Myth and Jeju Mythology – Grandmother Seolmundae

The main outline of the Grandmother Seolmundae legend is as follows.

- 1) Long ago, on Jeju Island, there was a grandmother of the level of a <goddess who created the world>.
- 2) This grandmother <gathered earth in her skirt and made the many oreum (volcanic cones)>, and Hallasan was one of them.
- 3) The grandmother had the ability to <connect Jeju with the southern coast of the Korean Peninsula>, and she actually tried to connect them.
- 4) However, the grandmother's <condition was 100 bolts of silk>, and the people <failed to deliver it in full>.
- 5) In the end, the grandmother <failed to connect to the mainland> and <drowned in the water>.

III. Comparison of the Atlantis Myth and Jeju Mythology – Grandmother Seolmundae

1) Seonmundae Halmang was the goddess who created the heavens and the earth... This indicates that she was a female chieftain during the period when, as the seas of the last ice age receded, the continental shelf was exposed as land.

2) She built many pyramid-like earthen mounds from soil. This means that, because floods periodically inundated the great continental-shelf plain of the southwestern sea, people built high mounds to live on in order to survive, and in normal times came down to farm or hunt.

3) She tried to connect Jeju Island with the southern tip of the Korean Peninsula. During the ice age the sea level was 130 m lower than today, so Jeju Island and the peninsula were connected; however, a large river formed by the merging of the Yellow River, the Yalu, the Han, and others flowed between them, so a bridge had to be built...

4) Halmang demanded 100 rolls of silk from the people but received only 99... At that time the currency was hemp cloth, the representative commodity, but in later historical eras silk replaced it as currency, and Halmang, as ruler, was demanding taxes from the people. That the people failed to pay in full the taxes Halmang demanded indicates that a rebellion occurred, that Halmang was stripped of power, and that the country fell into great turmoil.

5) Halmang failed to connect to the mainland and³⁹drowned... This means that, when the post-glacial

III. Comparison of the Atlantis Myth and Jeju Mythology – Jonjaam Site

It is currently designated as Jeju Special Self-Governing Province Monument No. 43. Some presume it to be the birthplace of Jeju Buddhism. Such a presumption stems largely from the sentence in Hong Yu-son's "Jonjaam Gaegu Yuinmun" that "the hermitage named Jonja was built when the Three Clans (三姓) first arose," and from the identification of Tammollaju (耽沒羅洲) — where, according to the Beopjugi of the Tripitaka, the sixth arhat Bhadra lived together with the arhats — with Jeju Island.



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



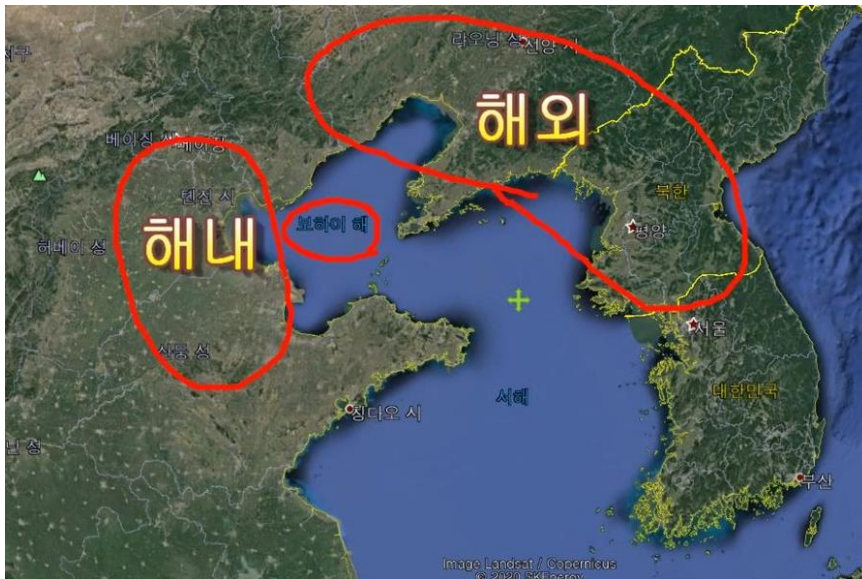
『관자管子』 〈소문小問〉

옛날 천자는 중앙에 있어
지방천리를 다스린다.
昔者天子中立 地方千里

『회남자』 〈지형훈隆形訓〉

동쪽에는 군자국이 있고,
동남쪽에서 동북쪽으로 대인국,
군자국, 흑치민, 현고민, 모민, 노민이 있다.
東方有君子之國 ... 自東南至東北方 有大人國
君子國 黑齒民 玄股民 毛民 勞民

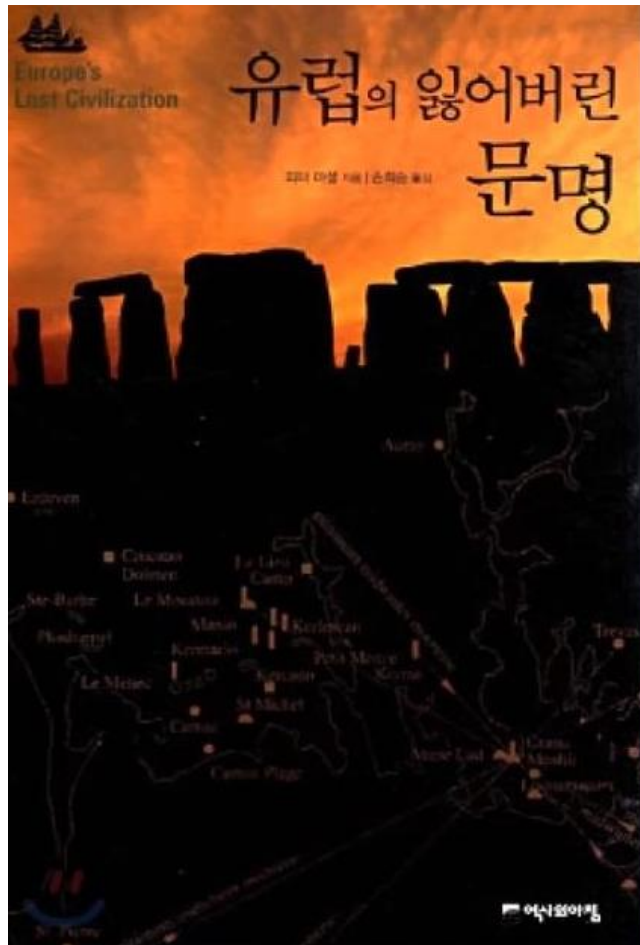
IV. Comparison of the Land of the Gentlemen and Jeju Mythology



『산해경山海經』 <해외동경海外東經>

해외의 동남쪽 귀퉁이에서
동북쪽 귀퉁이에 이르는 지역.
의관을 갖추고 칼을 찬다.
짐승을 먹고 큰 호랑이 두 마리를 부리며
결에 둔다. 그 사람들은 서로 양보하는 것을
좋아하며 다투지 않는다.
무궁화가 있는데 아침에 피고 저녁에 진다.
海外自東南隅至東北隅者...君子國在其北衣冠帶劍
食獸 使二大虎在旁 其人好讓不爭 有薰華草 朝生夕死

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



기원전 9000년경 빙하시대가 끝나고
빙원이 물러날 무렵, 인류는 북유럽
탐험에 나섰다. 주로 바다를 통해 와서
강을 따라 탐험했다. 기원전 6500년경
지구 온도가 상승하면서 해수면이
30미터 이상 올라갔다.

아일랜드와 영국을 유럽 대륙과 연결하던
땅이 잠겼다. 대서양의 따뜻한 바닷물이
북해로 흘러 들어갔다.

- 『유럽의 잃어버린 문명』 35쪽

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

해양족 남색족의 이동



동이 - 산둥반도쪽 동이 = 남색족
만주동이 = 혼혈

산둥반도의 동이는 태평양 섬들에 사는
폴리네시아Polynesia 사람들의 특징 있음

전 세계 고대문명이
비슷한 이유

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

『한서』〈율력지律曆志〉

창림은 창意的 아들이다.

천하에서는 고양씨라 한다.

蒼林昌意之子也 ... 天下號曰高陽氏

창성할 창昌 = 푸른 나무들이 우거짐 = 남색 암시

황제 헌원은 원래 창제로 남색족
그 자식들 역시 남색족.

25명의 자식들 가운데

청양(=현효=소호)은

이름에서 볼 수 있듯 남색족

『예문류취』〈염제신농씨〉

〈춘추명력서〉에 전하길 신인이 있어 석년이라 이름 지었다. 얼굴은 푸른빛에 눈썹이 크며 옥리를 머리에 이었다. (옥리는 옥영과 같은데 신농씨이다)

《春秋命歷序》曰 有神人 名石年 蒼色大眉 戴玉理
(玉理 猶玉英 神農也)

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



『대대례기』 <오제덕>

공자왈 전욱은 황제의 손자로 창익의 아들이며 고양이다. 용을 타고 사해를 다녔고 북쪽으로 유릉, 남쪽으로 교지, 서쪽으로 유사, 동쪽으로 반목

孔子曰 顓頊黃帝之孫昌意之子也 曰高陽 ... 乘龍而至四海 北至於幽陵 南至於交趾 西濟於流沙 東至於蟠木

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

『삼국사기』 〈김유신열전金庾信列傳〉

신라 사람들이 스스로 이르기를,
소호금천씨의 후예이므로 성을 김이라 한다고 하였으며
「김유신 비문」에도 헌원의 후예요 소호의 자손이라
하였으니 남가야의 시조 수로와 신라는 같은 성씨였다
羅人自謂少昊金天氏之後 故姓金 庾信碑亦云 軒轅之裔
少昊之胤 則南加耶始祖首露與新羅 同姓也

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

사기의 족보

헌원 -(장남)소호금천(청양,현효)-교극-제곡고신-요

- 설契 은나라

- 직稷 주나라

- 신라 - 금 - 청

헌원 -(차남)창의-고양- ~ -고수-제순

- 곧 - 우 하나라

- 고구려, 백제

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

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

순임금이 중앙국 2대 제로 즉위했으나 장남 소호가문의 서쪽 고망국과 차남 창이가문의 아메리카 부락국에서 이를 따르지 않은 것으로 보인다. 그래서 『여씨춘추呂氏春秋』 《사용론士容論》 <무대務大>에 순은 해외를 복속하고자 했으나 이루지 못하고 제위에 오른 것에 만족해야 했다고 했을 것이다.

옛날에 제순은 바다밖의 나라들을 복속하고자 했으나 이루지 못했고 제의 지위를 이룬 것에 만족해야 했다.

昔有舜欲服海外而不成 既足以成帝矣

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

요임금 때의 대홍수로 인해 중앙국의 수도가 발해바다 속으로 가라앉은 것으로 보인다. 현원의 첫 도읍은 탁록이었는데 여기도 황해바다로 가라앉았을 것이다. 요하문명의 하류에 있던 초기 군자국의 수도가 가라앉은 것이다. 상전벽해라는 말이 여기서 유래했다고 본다. 『사기』 <봉선서封禪書>에 삼신산은 발해 속에 있다고 하니 발해바다 속으로 가라앉았다는 말이다.

(제나라)위왕 · 선왕 · 연나라 소왕 이래로 사람을 시켜 바다로 들어가서 봉래 · 방장 · 영주를 찾게 하였다. 이 삼신산은 발해 속에 있다고 전해지며
自威 宣 燕昭 使人入海求蓬萊 方丈 瀛洲 此三神山者 其傳在勃海中

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

통일한 전세계를 고망국, 중앙국, 부락국의 셋으로 나눠 통치했다고 『열자』 <주목왕>에 나온다. 고망국에 해당하는 서쪽 1만 2천리는 헌원의 장남이며 신라 김씨의 시조인 소호금천이 다스렸다고 『회남자』 <시척훈>에 나온다. 동쪽 부락국은 헌원의 둘째 아들이며 전옥고 양의 부친인 창의가 다스린 것으로 보인다. <오제본기>에 좌우대감을 두어 만국을 감독했다고 했으며 또한 두 아들 모두 천하를 얻었다고 했기 때문이다. 중앙국 1만리는 헌원이 직접 다스리다 전옥에게 물려 주었고 제곡고신, 요, 순임금까지 해서 <오제본기>에 자세히 기록되어 있으니 <오제본기>는 한족의 역사가 아닌 동이족의 중앙국 역사를 쓴 것이다.

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

西極之南隅有國焉

In the southern corner of the far west, there is a country.

不知境界之所接 名古莽之國

No one knows how far this country's borders extend, but its name is the Land of Gomang.

陰陽之氣所不交 故寒暑亡辨

The energies of yin and yang do not interact there, so there is no difference between cold and heat,

日月之光所不照 故晝夜亡辨

and the light of the sun and moon does not shine there, so there is no distinction between day and night.

其民不食不衣而多眠

The people of that country neither eat nor clothe themselves, yet they sleep a great deal.

五旬一覺

They awaken once every fifty days.

以夢中所爲者實

They regard what they do in dreams as real,

覺之所見者妄

and regard everything they see once awake as illusory.

四海之齊謂中央之國

Again, the country equidistant on all four sides is called the Central Country.

跨河南北

A great river flows across it from south to north,

越岱東西 萬有余里

and high mountains lie to the east and west, so that the land extends over some ten thousand li.

其陰陽之審度 故一寒一暑

The measures of yin and yang are distinct there, so it is now cold and now hot.

昏明之分察 故一晝一夜

Since day and night are clearly distinguished, it becomes day and it becomes night.

其民有智有愚 (qi min you zhi you yu)

The people of that land are both wise and foolish.

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

萬物滋殖 (wan wu zi zhi) 才藝多方 (cai yi duo fang)

All manner of things flourish. Their talents span many fields.

有君臣相臨 (you jun chen xiang lin) 禮法相持 (li fa xiang chi)

Ruler and subject meet one another. They observe propriety toward each other and uphold the law together.

其所云爲 (qi suo yun wei) 不可稱計 (bu ke cheng ji)

So numerous are the things they say and do that they cannot all be counted.

一覺一寐 (yi jue yi mei)

The people of this land are awake by day and asleep by night.

以爲覺之所爲者實 (yi wei jue zhi suo wei zhe shi) 夢之所見者妄 (meng zhi suo jian zhe wang)

They hold that what is done while awake by day is real, and that what is seen in dreams is all illusion.

東極之北隅有國 (dong ji zhi bei yu you guo), 曰阜落之國 (yue fu luo zhi guo)

At the northern corner of the far east there is a land called the Land of Furak.

其土氣常燠 (qi tu qi chang yu) 日月餘光之照 (ri yue yu guang zhi zhao)

That land is always warm, and sunlight and moonlight forever shine upon it.

其土不生嘉苗 (qi tu bu sheng jia miao)

In that land no fine grain sprouts.

其民食草根木實 (qi min shi cao gen mu shi)

The people of that land eat only grass roots and tree fruits,

不知火食 (bu zhi huo shi)

and do not know how to cook food over fire.

性剛悍 (xing gang han) 彊弱相藉 (qiang ruo xiang jie)

Their nature is hard and fierce, and the strong prey upon the weak.

貴勝而不尚義 (gui sheng er bu shang yi)

Thus they prize only winning in battle and do not honor righteousness.

多馳步 (duo chi bu) 少休息 (shao xiu xi)

They often run about in haste and rest little.

常覺而不眠 (chang jue er bu mian)

They are always awake and never sleep.

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

『후한서』에도 평양은 요임금의 도읍이라고 나오니 무진년 평양에
도읍한 단군은 요임금일 가능성도 있다.

평양후국에 철이 난다. 요의 도읍지이다.

平陽侯國 有鐵 堯都此

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물병을 든 아나히타



Thank you