

4 Yugas - Ancient Antiquity

"European scholarship regards human civilization as a recent progression starting yesterday with the Fiji islander, and ending today with Rockefeller, conceiving ancient culture as necessarily half savage culture." It is a superstition of modern thought that the march of knowledge has always been linear." "Our vision of "prehistory" is terribly inadequate. We have not yet rid our minds from the hold of a one-and-only God or one-and-only Book, and now a one-and-only Science." ~ Shri Aurobindo Ghosh

Yuga

In Hindu philosophy 'Yuga' is the name of an 'epoch' or 'era' within a cycle of four ages. These are the Satya Yuga, the Treta Yuga, the Dvapara Yuga, and finally the Kali Yuga. According to Hindu cosmology, life in the universe is created, destroyed once every 8.5 billion years, which is one full day (day and night) for Brahma:

- 1 day of Brahma is 4.5 billion years.
- 1 night of Brahma is 4.5 billion years.
- We are currently 2 billion years into this day of Brahma, within the Kali age.
- The lifetime of a Brahma himself may be 311 trillion and 40 Billion years.

The cycles are said to repeat like the seasons, waxing and waning within a greater time-cycle of the creation and destruction of the universe, like a great breathing. Like summer, spring, winter and autumn, each yuga involves stages or gradual changes which the earth and the consciousness of mankind goes through as a whole. A complete yuga cycle from a high Golden Age of enlightenment to a Dark Age and back again is said to be caused by the solar system's motion around another star.

Durations of the four Yugas:

The more recent and popular interpretation from the Srimad Bhagavatam (3.11.19) states the following:

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| 1. The duration of the Satya-yuga is | 1,728,000 years. |
| 2. The duration of the Tretā-yuga is | 1,296,000 years. |
| 3. The duration of the Dvāpara-yuga is | 864,000 years. |
| 4. And the last, the Kali-yuga , is | 432,000 years. |

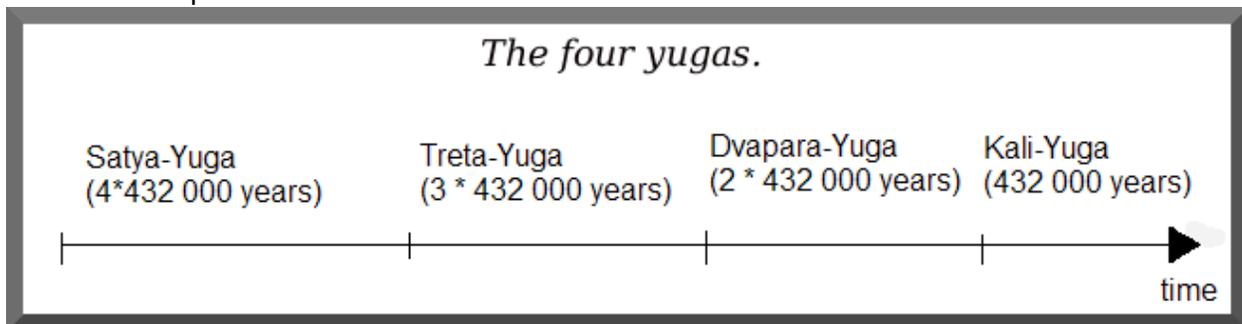
These 4 yugas follow a timeline ratio of (4:3:2:1)

1. **Satya Yuga**:- Virtue reigns supreme. Human stature was 21 cubits. Average human lifespan was 100,000 years.
2. **Treta Yuga**: - There was 3 quarter virtue & 1 quarter sin. Normal human stature was 14 cubits. Average human lifespan was 10,000 years.
3. **Dwapar Yuga**: - There was 1 half virtue & 1 half sin. Normal human stature was 7 cubits. Average human lifespan was 1000 years.
4. **Kali Yuga**: - There was 1 quarter virtue & 3 quarter sin. Normal human stature was 3.5 cubits. Average human lifespan will be 100 years. Towards the end of the Yuga this will come down to 20 years.

The 4 Yugas see a gradual decline of dharma, wisdom, knowledge, intellectual capability, life span, emotional and physical strength.

from *The Holy Science*, Sri Yukteswar states that “our sun revolves round a grand center called Vishnunabhi, which is the seat of the creative power, Brahma, the universal magnetism. Brahma regulates dharma, the mental virtue of the internal world. The sun, with its planets and their moons, takes some star for its dual and revolves round it in about 24,000 years of our earth.... Essentially, When the sun in its revolution round its dual comes to the place nearest to this grand center, the seat of Brahma...the mental virtue, becomes so much developed that man can easily comprehend all, even the mysteries of Spirit. Further, ...when the sun goes to the place in its orbit which is farthest from Brahma, the grand center...the mental virtue, comes to such a reduced state that man cannot grasp anything beyond the gross material creation”.

Another example:



Evidence of advanced knowledge and wisdom from the ancient and prehistoric world is staring at us, while mainstream 'science' tries to explain it away, or just ignores it in order to maintain the status quo. There are the 'mystery' structures built thousands of years ago all over the world that 'primitive' people could never have constructed. Some are beyond the capability of even modern technology. At Baalbek, northeast of Beirut in Lebanon, three massive chunks of stone, each weighing 800 tons, were moved at least a third of a mile and positioned high up a wall. This was done thousands of years ago. Nearby is another block, weighing 1000 tons – the weight of three jumbo jets. In Peru, there are ancient temples and other sites built with stones weighing 440 tons, and at the ancient city of Tiahuanaco there are blocks weighing 100 tons and connected by metal clamps. This site has been dated at some 11,000 years ago. Also in Peru are the mysterious Nazca Lines formed when the ancients scored away the top surface of the land to reveal the white subsurface. By this method were created incredible depictions of animals, fish, insects and birds. The images are made with one continuous line, and some are so big they were only seen in their entirety after 1939 when aircraft began to fly over the region. Rock carvings dating back more than 10,000 years were found during an expedition to the Marcahuasi plateau, northeast of Lima, Peru, and these included sculptures representing people and animals, most of which are not native to the country. They included a polar bear, walrus, African lion, penguin and the stegosaurus dinosaur. Dinosaurs were unknown to science until the 1880s and the stegosaurus was not identified until 1901.

These amazing ancient structures, temples, stone circles and standing stones were not only lined up precisely with the Sun, Moon and certain star systems ... they were aligned just as precisely in relationship to each other all over the planet. Often the building techniques and designs were the same in different parts of the world because, if you go back far enough, ancient societies were not isolated and disconnected. Here are a few examples from "Forbidden Archeology" by Michael Cremo:

- A copper coin was found in Lawn Ridge, Illinois, with the age of the deposit being formed during the Yarmouthian interglacial period sometime between 200,000 and 400,000 years ago. The coin suggests the existence of a civilization of at least 200,000 years in North America. Yet beings intelligent enough to make and use coins (*Homo sapiens sapiens*) are generally not thought to have lived much earlier than 100,000 years ago. According to standard views, metal coins were first used in Asia Minor during the eighth century BC.
- A small human clay figurine artwork found suggests that humans of a modern type were living in America around 2 million years ago, at the Plio-Pleistocene boundary.
- Electric batteries have been found in ancient Egyptian tombs.
- Prehistoric bones of animals have been discovered with bullets in them.
- A modern human skull was found in Buenos Aires, Argentina, within the uppermost portion of the Pre-Ensenadean stratum, 1-1.5 million years old.

- A human face carved on a seashell was discovered in red rock dated at between 2-2.5 million years old.
- Cut and broken bones and shells used as tools have been found in the Pliocene age of 2-5 million ago and in the Miocene age of 5-25 million years ago.
- Handmade stone tools called eoliths and paleoliths were found in England's Red Craigs formation and at Thenay in France's, could be anywhere from 2.5 to 55 million years old.
- More advanced paleoliths were found on the other side of the planet on the Argentine coast south of Buenos Aires dated at 3-5 million years old.
- Advanced stone tools were found in California gold mines. The implements, including spear points and stone mortars and pestles, were found deep in mine shafts, underneath thick, undisturbed layers of lava, in formations ranging from 9 million to over 55 million years old.
- An imprint of a modern shoe with a heel was found in mineral deposits 5.5 million years old.
- A piece of gold thread was found embedded in eight feet of rock in Rutherford Mills, England, in 1844, rock was estimated to go back 60 million years.
- Humanoid footprints were discovered with dinosaur remains in the same layer from the Cretaceous period of between 65 and 135 million years ago.
- Hundreds of perfect metal spheres were unearthed by South African miners in mineral deposits some 3 billion years old.