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Sixteenth Research on the Geographical Orientation of the Classic of Mountains and Rivers

Chunsheng Zhang,

Beijing Meiyi Technology Development Co,.Ltd., Beijing 102200, China.

Abstract: According to the description of the direction and distance of the Classic of Mountains and Rivers, the specific position of the Classic of Mountains and Rivers - The classic of Mountains - The fourth mountains in the east is analyzed and researched.

Keywords: Classic of Mountains; Mountains and Shi River

1. An overview of the geographical position About the classic of the mountains.

The Classic of Mountains and Rivers, an ancient Chinese book handed down from ancient times, has always been regarded as a fantastic book of myths and legends. However, according to the research of the author of this paper, the records about mountains in Classic of Mountains and Rivers have accurately recorded the geographical orientation of all the famous mountains and great rivers in Africa, Europe, Asia, North and South America. The distribution of mountains is described in a sequence of arcs, parallel lines or trees without any correlation. No other repetition occurred except Xuan Yuan Hill, the ancestral dwelling place of the Chinese nation, which was located twice.

In the first classic of South Mountain in the book, it records the distribution of a mountain in central Africa from the west coast to the east coast.

In the second classic of South Mountain, it records an east-west arc of mountains in North Africa.

In the third classic of South Mountain, it records a range of mountains in South Asia from Turkey to India.

In the first classic of West Mountain, It records a series of mountains from Bulgaria on the Black Sea to Portugal on the Atlantic.

In the second record of west mountains, the mountains abuts the north side of the western mountain, from Ukraine on the Black Sea to Spain on the Atlantic.

In the third record of west mountains, It refers to the most important hills in ancient Chinese legends, including Kunlun Mountain, Buzhou Mountain, Xuanyuan Hill, Yingmutai and so on. The book records the eastern and western peaks of the Ural Mountains, through a series of highlands in central Eastern and Western Europe to the English Channel.

In the forth record of the mountain, it records a series of peaks from the Altai mountains along the western Tibetan Plateau to the Indus River.

In the first classic of North Mountain in the book, it shows the hills run southwest to northeast through five parallel rows, and they extend north from the Altai mountains along the ob river to the Arctic Ocean.

In the second record, it records a series of mountains from the Kentish Mountains of Mongolia to the northeast to the Bering Strait.

The third record of the north is much more complex. It records a series of mountains starting in northeast China and moving north to the mouth of the Amur River (Heilongjiang). It then takes the form of a flashback, jumping from the Boro Ridge to the northernmost upland of the Ural Mountains. It goes on to record a series of hills in Northern Europe arranged in

branches, in three branches. After the interlude, the book returns to central East Asia, where it continues to describe all the peaks along the northern coast up to the Bering Strait.

In the first classic of east mountain, it records the peaks of the Rocky Mountains in North America.

In the second record of the east, it records a series of Pacific coast peaks from the coast mountains of North America up to the Isabelia Mountains of Nicaragua.

In the third record of the east, it records a series of peaks in the Andes mountains of South America.

From the first to the twelfth classic of the mountains in the middle, it records almost all the mountains and rivers in the Central Plains of China in detail.

The above contents refer to the author's other articles on geographical research of mountain and sea longitude.

2. The Position Distribution about mountains in the middle.

In the classics of eastern mountains of the classics of Mountains, Shi River was found in the first, second and fourth line of mountains on the east, which is now the Mackenzie River in northern Canada now. This discovery is enough to prove the importance of "Shi River" for ancient people.According to molecular anthropology, the ancestors of the Native Americans now living in the Americas broke off from Central Asian tribes around 16,000 years ago, crossed Siberia and then across the Bering Strait to reach the Americas, where they quickly spread across the continent.

From this we can imagine that after crossing the Bering Strait, the Mackenzie River was the first unfrozen river encountered by the migrating tribes in the vast Arctic Circle.With fresh rivers to live on, they could set up camp and recuperate for further territorial expansion.Therefore, ancient humans knew the area around the "Shi River" (Mackenzie River) so well that they were able to measure and describe the mountain land forms and river course in detail.

3. The Geographic location about the fourth series of mountains in the middle.

After textual research, The following is the map of geographic distribution about thefourth series of mountains in the east.

(Figure 1 Distribution map of fourth series of mountains in the east)

The first of the fourth series of mountains in the East is called Beihao mountain, which lies near the North Sea. (The contents in quotation marks are the original texts of Shanhai Jing, the same as below.) And it is now located at the southern end of Mount Richardson in the Yukon Territory, Canada.

Because of its proximity to the Arctic Ocean, it is called "near the North Sea".

Shi River originates from this mountain and then flows northeast to the sea."Shi River " is now the Mackenzie River,whose tributary, the Carib River, rises at the southern end of Mount Richardson and flows northeast to the Mackenzie River.

Three hundred miles to the south there was a mountain called Mao Mountain.“Mao Mountain”is now located south of Mount Warnecker in the Yukon Territory, Canada.

The water of Cangti River rises from this mountain and flows westward into the Zhanshui, a tributary of the Stewart River, which flows westward into what is now the Stewart River, the Zhanshui.

Three hundred and twenty miles to the south is the Dongshi Mountain, southeast of the Nisling Range in the Yukon Territory, Canada.

Ci River rises from the mountain and then flows northeast to the sea."Ci River" is a tributary of the Yukon River, which flows northeast through the Yukon River into the Bering Sea, the "sea".

300 miles to the southeast there is Nv Zheng mountain, which is now the mount Kasia on the border between the Yukon and British Columbia, Canada.

The gypsum water originated from the mountain and flowed westward into Li River,which is now the tributary of the Teslin River and westward into the Teslin River, Li River in the classics.

Two hundred miles to the southeast, there is Mount Qin,which is now the Skeener Mountain in British Columbia, Canada.

Shishui River originated from this mountain and flowed northward to Gaoze,which is now a tributary of the Riad, flows northward to the Riad, and finally to the Mackenzie River.At the junction of the Riad and Mackenzie rivers there is a large swampy area known as "Gao Ze".

Two hundred miles to the southeast, there is Mount Ziton, the Great Snow Mountain of British Columbia, Canada.

The water of the Zitong rises from this mountain and flows westward into Lake Yuruze, which is a tributary of Lake Willeston, and westward into Lake Willeston, which is called "Yuruze".

Two hundred miles to the northeast, there is a mountain called mount Yan, which lies at the westernmost point of the Cameron Hills in the Northwest Territories of Canada on the border with British Columbia.

Two hundred miles further east is Mount Tai, which lies at the southeast end of Mount Franklin in Canada.

Gou River rises from this mountain and flows north into the Lao river, the northern tributary of Canada's Great Bear Lake, which flows north into Great Bear Lake.The "Lao River" is the Big Bear River, an out-flowing tributary of the lake.

The beginning and end of the fourth series of mountains in the east,which is from the mount Beihao to the mount Tai fourth series of mountains in the east, there are eight mountains included, stretching 1,720 li.The actual distance is more than 1,800 kilometers, which is basically in line with the "1,720 li" radius.The ancient Chinese before the Qin Dynasty used the unit of area as the unit of length. A li means an area unit 300 steps long and 300 steps wide. Therefore, the length of a li was doubled,a li at that time was equivalent to a kilometer in modern times.

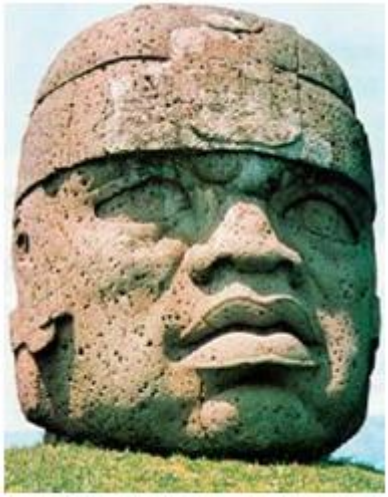
4. Association between Olmec culture in America and Sanxingdui Civilization in China.

Is it a coincidence that the Olmec culture, the earliest civilization in the Americas discovered in Mexico, is so similar to the Sanxingdui culture unearthed in Sichuan, China?

They are of the same age.Both cultures reached their peak about 3,200 years ago.

Where it came from and where it went became a mystery.The Olmec civilization began magically in the San Lorenzo highlands and lasted until about 400 BC, when it mysteriously died at La Venta.The Sanxingdui Civilization originated suddenly from the south bank of the Duck River in the northwest of Guanhan and lasted until 600 BC, mysteriously disappearing in Jinsha Village, Chengdu.

Eerie portraits.Bronze heads of various shapes have been unearthed in Sanxingdui, among which the bronze longitudinal face mask is 1.42 meters long, with cylindrical protruding eyes and a pair of carved ears fully spread to both sides. Sanxingdui also has bronze statues of standing, kneeling, human heads, human masks and animal faces.The Olmec giant head weighs 30 tons and is about 3.05 meters high. It has a flat nose, thick and large lips, half-opened, almond shaped eyes and heavy eyelids.The bronze head wore a decorated helmet that covered both ears.The Olmec also made many small upright naked faces and full-featured masks, animal figures, or figurines out of green or black jade.



（Figure 2 Giant head of Olmec stone）

（Figure 3 Bronze head of Sanxingdui culture）

Although the materials and forms of the portraits in Sanxingdui and Olmec are totally different, they have one thing in common: the appearance of these portraits is totally different from that of the indigenous people who have inherited the area to this day.Maybe that's why both of them suddenly disappeared.

Both worship fine jade.The Olmec believed that wearing jade was a sign of nobility.While People in Sanxingdui worship Heaven with jade.

Totem worship.The numerous bird-shaped artifacts and decorative patterns in Sanxingdui indicate that the divine bird is the relic of totem.Quetzalcoatl was the universal god of the Olmec.Join them together is dragon and phoenix.

About pottery.Olmec pottery is dominated by POTS and POTS with thick walls and surfaces that are polished first and then carved with representative patterns.The pottery unearthed from the Sanxingdui site is composed of tall bean, small flat-bottomed pot and spoon shaped like a bird's head as the basic combination. There is also a bottle cup, 30 or 40 centimeters high, with three pocket-shaped feet at the bottom and an empty middle, which can be used to increase capacity.

Building.The Olmec buildings were made of mud and earth.The dwelling houses and the pedestal of the worship center are earth bases.Sanxingdui city wall and house foundation site are also built with braised earth, mixed with a lot of pebbles.It should be first to dig the foundation groove, and then to ramming the foundation.

So far, we can not help but ask,is the Olmec culture indigenous?

The Kunlun Mountains and Xuanyuan Hills mentioned in the Classic of Mountains and Rivers are close to Central Asia and Eastern Europe. Since Eastern European tribes could migrate over the Altai Mountains and through the Gobi Desert to the Central Plains of China, they could also migrate to the American continent.It is not surprising, therefore, that the American Indians and the Chinese ancestors of the Yin and Shang dynasties used similar methods of civilization.

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