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| 1421 CE | Who:  Chinese Sailor Zheng He | Evidence:   * Zheng He created maps showing the west coast of Africa. * Submerged Limestone Breakwater (dock for ships) found in the Caribbean – man made but unsure of its origin * 1763 Map creator describes getting his information from one of Zheng He’s maps. Map shows all 7 continents. |
| 455 CE | Who:  Chinese Buddiest Monk Xuanzang | Evidence:   * Tells stories of far off lands. He describes the length of time it takes to get there. Ocean current data matches the length of time he described. * Round anchor stones found off the coast of California (35 in total). Trying to rule out that they could be created by nature. |
| 1150 CE | Who:  Madic of Wales | Evidence:   * Columbus describes following Madic’s route to the Americas in his writing. * Native American Tribe – the Mandans- show European traits such as light hair and blue eyes * Legends from Wales describe Madic using a Viking type boat that has proven to be capable of making the trip to the Americas. |
| 1000 CE | Who:  Polynesians | Evidence:   * Polynesian type fish hooks found off the coast of California. * Live in an island nation – very experienced sailors * Used a 60 foot sea going canoe – recreated one called the Hokulea, made the voyage easily * Transfer of goods and language – South America gave the Polynesians sweet potatoes, Polynesians use the same name as the South Americans for sweet potato and this word is not native to their language. * Transfer of goods – Chicken bones found in South American date to much older than Columbus. Chickens were originally thought to have been brought by Columbus and his men. That has been disproved. * Chumash tribe in California/ Oregon use a special technique to build the canoes. This is the same technique used by the Polynesians to build there canoes. No one else in the world uses this technology. * Ocean current data supports the possibility of this trip. |
| 1000 CE | Who:  Erik the Red/ Leif Erickson | Evidence:   * Very well know explorer know to have reached Greenland and the east coast of Canada. * Runestones found dated to 200 years old. * Butternuts found in Americas - they do not normally grow there they are native to Scandinavia * L’Anse Aux Meadows in Newfoundland is a known Viking site. They describe a place called “Vineland” thei could be the United States. * Viking coin found in New England in the United States. Dates to the time of Leif Erickson. |
| 530 CE | Who:  Saint Brendan the Navigator | Evidence:   * Ukums – Irish language of hash marks found in Kentucky. * Columbus said “I go to find the promised land of Saint Brendan.” * Connecticut Site- evidence of early Irish religious features and structures. * Tales from Ireland describe Brendan sailing to a far off land. He described many tales from the New World. |
| 600 CE | Who:  Ancient Hebrews | Evidence:   * They were exiled from Jerusalem thought to have traveled across the ocean. * Believed to be the ancestors of the Cherokee people. DNA project to test tribe members still ongoing * Important religious dates to Cherokee match important religious dates to the Jewish religion. * Paleo Hebrew bones have found all over the United States. Tested but can’t find a positive date. |
| 22,000 BCE | Who:  Solutreans | Evidence:   * The Ice Age dropped the ocean levels 450 feet. * People were believed to have followed the ice sheet from Europe to the Americas. * Biface tool called a Clovis Point was found within a mammoth skeleton only used by Solutreans in Europe not any Asian cultures. * Many Clovis Point tools and weapons have been found on the east coast of the United States and the oldest has been dated to approximately 50,000 old. |
| 3044 BCE | Who:  Japanese (Jumon Culture) | Evidence:   * Pottery found in Ecuador and in the Jumon culture of Japan only. * Pottery was found to have 26 similarities in technique and design. * Rare virus found only in people from a small part of japan was found in mummies from South America. * People of Ecuador have Asian type features on their faces. |
| 2010 CE | Who:  Polynesians  (same group as number 4) | Evidence:   * Currently trying to test bones found along the coast of Chile. * Bones found to have Polynesian Traits – Rocker Jaw and shape of skull. * Bones found in Oregon/Washington area believed to be Chumash also show Polynesian trait of the Rocker Jaw |