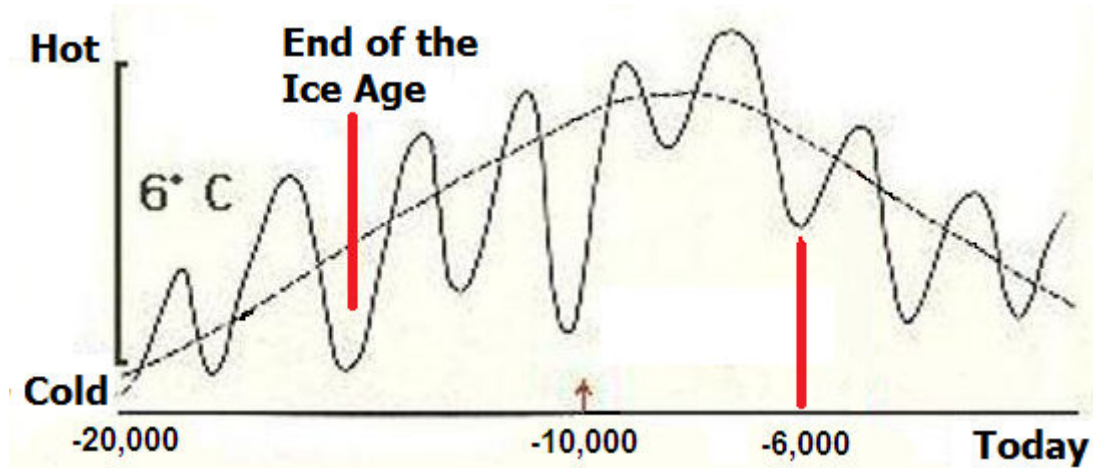


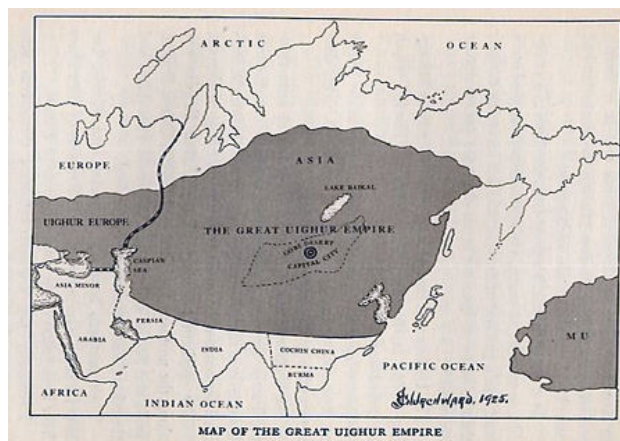
The Buildings of MU

Doç. Dr. **Haluk Berkmen**

In the previous article (1) about the sunken continent, I did not mention when exactly Mu did disappear from the surface of the Pacific Ocean. According to geological studies we have a clear knowledge about the climate fluctuations for the last 20,000 years. In the graph below we see that after the end of the ice age (about 16,000 years ago) the temperature of the northern hemisphere has suddenly increased dramatically.



It is during this drastic temperature change that volcanoes erupted on the vast continent located in the heart of the Pacific Ocean and started a chain of cataclysmic events that resulted in the disappearance of MU. But MU did not sink suddenly; it took several millennia, between 16,000 and 10,000 BP, for its completion. Meanwhile a certain number of inhabitants left MU and some escaped towards the east to present south America and others escaped towards the west to present day Asia. Here is the map drawn by James Churchward.



He has located the large continent called MU in the Pacific Ocean, as can be seen on the right hand side of the map. In the center of the map we see a huge region of Central Asia called "**The Great Uighur Empire**", which was occupied by those people who fled from the disaster awaiting MU. Even today we have the Uighur Autonomous Region of China (2). These people are an ethnic Turkic group and their language is Turkish. There are many Turkic groups living in Asia and their history is still a matter of debate. According to the Uyghur politician and historian Muhemmed Imin Bughra the presence of the Turks in Central Asia dates back to 9,000 years BP (3). This date is quite compatible with the probable disappearance of the MU continent.

In article **43-Okinawa and Yonaguni** (4), I have said: "The Yonaguni monument challenges the established historical paradigm" because no one wants to believe that an advanced civilization existed some 10,000 years BP. But there is a construction in Peru called **Saksay Waman** which defies all preconceptions about building techniques. The present understanding is that the **Killke** culture built the massive fortress Saksay Waman of Cusco (Peru) from 900 to 1200 AD, prior to the arrival of the Incas in the 13th century. But nobody can explain how they managed to cut the boulders to fit them together so tightly without mortar (5). The large stone blocks are so well joined that not even a thin knife blade can be inserted between most of these blocks. And also nobody can explain how these huge stone blocks could be carried from 60 km's away and transported to an altitude of 3,701 m (12,142 ft).

Could it be possible that the Killke culture found these walls already built before them? And could it be possible that the people fleeing MU, came to these regions and built **Saksay Waman** several thousand years BP? Here are two pictures of this structure.



References:

- (1) <http://www.halukberkmen.net/pdf/390.pdf>
- (2) <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uyghurs>
- (3) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Uyghur_people
- (4) <http://www.halukberkmen.net/pdf/355.pdf>
- (5) <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saksaywaman>