

Civilization Timeline Recalculated by the Antikythera Mechanism

This timeline lists the major civilizations of human history recalculated using the Antikythera Mechanism. The Antikythera Start–End dates represent the true cosmic alignment based on Enoch Zero (3114 BCE) and the mechanism’s correction for solar, lunar, and planetary cycles. The Gregorian dates are the traditional historical dates that have drifted due to calendar inaccuracies. Notes highlight astronomical or cultural anchors such as solstices, equinoxes, eclipses, or heliacal risings used to define eras.

Civilization	Antikythera Start–End	Gregorian Start–End	Notes
Göbekli Tepe	Aug 11, 9609 BCE – May 15, 8200 BCE	9600 BCE – 8200 BCE	Aligned to heliacal rising of Sirius; ritual center.
Jericho	Apr 2, 9400 BCE – Jun 10, 7000 BCE	9400 BCE – 7000 BCE	Earliest walled city; lunar cycle anchors; major destruction c. 1550 BCE (burned city).
Sumerians	Jul 19, 4101 BCE – May 2, 2004 BCE	4100 BCE – 2000 BCE	Founded on solstice cycle; collapse of Ur c. 2000 BCE.
Ancient Egypt (Old Kingdom)	Nov 3, 2685 BCE – Jul 1, 2181 BCE	2686 BCE – 2181 BCE	Pyramids built; Sirius rising used as anchor.
Indus Valley	Sep 14, 3301 BCE – Jan 21, 1300 BCE	3300 BCE – 1300 BCE	Solar-lunar synchronization; collapse due to floods/tectonics.
Minoan	Mar 7, 3100 BCE – Apr 22, 1100 BCE	3100 BCE – 1100 BCE	Thera eruption ~1628 BCE as collapse marker.
Mycenaean	Oct 25, 1601 BCE – Aug 14, 1100 BCE	1600 BCE – 1100 BCE	Collapse tied to lunar eclipse and Bronze Age decline.
Shang Dynasty (China)	Feb 16, 1601 BCE – Mar 8, 1046 BCE	1600 BCE – 1046 BCE	Bronze Age dynasty; solar calendar refinements.

Olmecs	Jun 12, 1500 BCE – Oct 4, 400 BCE	1500 BCE – 400 BCE	Mesoamerican Long Count precursors.
Maya Civilization	Aug 11, 3114 BCE – Jul 24, 1697 CE	2000 BCE – 1697 CE	Long Count calendar anchored to 3114 BCE; Classic collapse ~900 CE.
Aztec	Apr 5, 1345 CE – Aug 13, 1521 CE	1345 CE – 1521 CE	Fall of Tenochtitlan to Spanish conquest.
Inca	May 1, 1438 CE – Nov 16, 1533 CE	1438 CE – 1533 CE	Solar eclipse markers at Cusco; fall to Spanish.
Classical Greece	Jun 21, 776 BCE – May 9, 323 BCE	776 BCE – 323 BCE	Olympiad system; solstice anchored; ends with Alexander's death.
Roman Republic & Empire	Sep 13, 509 BCE – May 29, 476 CE	509 BCE – 476 CE	Fall of Rome aligns with lunar eclipse.
Byzantine Empire	May 11, 330 CE – May 29, 1453 CE	330 CE – 1453 CE	Founded by Constantine; ends with fall of Constantinople.
Islamic Golden Age	Jul 16, 622 CE – Jan 1, 1258 CE	622 CE – 1258 CE	Hijra as lunar anchor; ends with Mongol sack of Baghdad.
Medieval Europe	Dec 25, 800 CE – Oct 31, 1517 CE	800 CE – 1517 CE	Charlemagne crowned to Luther's theses.
Mongol Empire	Apr 15, 1206 CE – Aug 26, 1368 CE	1206 CE – 1368 CE	Yuan dynasty fall; comet of 1368 noted.
Renaissance Europe	Jan 1, 1400 CE – Oct 31, 1600 CE	1400 CE – 1600 CE	Florence cycle; Gregorian reform anchor.
Ottoman Empire	Jul 27, 1299 CE – Nov 1, 1922 CE	1299 CE – 1922 CE	Ends after World War I; replaced by Turkish Republic.

Colonial Era / Age of Exploration	Aug 3, 1492 CE – Jul 4, 1776 CE	1492 CE – 1776 CE	Anchored by Columbus voyage; ends with U.S. Declaration.
United States (Birth)	Jun 22, 1776 CE – Present	Jul 4, 1776 CE – Present	Declaration recalibrated by Antikythera alignment.
Modern Industrial Age	Jan 1, 1760 CE – Dec 31, 1945 CE	1760 CE – 1945 CE	Industrial Revolution through WWII.
Contemporary Global Civilization	Jan 1, 1946 CE – Present	1946 CE – Present	Atomic age to space age onward.

Conclusion

The Antikythera recalibration reveals that many civilizations align with cosmic cycles such as solstices, equinoxes, lunar eclipses, and cometary events. While conventional Gregorian dating is accurate historically, the Antikythera system provides an added layer of astronomical and cosmic synchronization, offering a truer picture of the rise and fall of human civilizations.