

# The Date of the Lost Cities of Dvaravati (Dwarka) and Atlantis

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Modern historians had already concluded that the references of the lost city of Dvaravati or Dwarka in Indian literature and the references of the lost city of Atlantis in Greek literature are mythical. But the new researches in Indian and world chronology clearly indicate that the civilizational history of ancient nations has arguably commenced in the beginnings of Holocene. I have established based on the archaeo-astronomical evidence in my article titled “From Manu to Mahabharata” that the early Rigvedic period had commenced around 14500 BCE.

According to the genealogy of the Yadu dynasty given in Puranas and the chronological information available in various historical legends and the reference of Ghora Angirasa in Chandogya Upanishad, Devakiputra Krishna flourished around 11100-11020 BCE. Interestingly, Rishi Vasishtha relates the story of Devakiputra Krishna to Ikshvaku King Dilipa, an ancestor of Sri Rama as recorded in Padma Purana (4.13.8 ff).

दिलीपेन पुरा पृष्ठो वसिष्ठो मुनिसत्तमः  
तच्छृणुष्व महाप्राज्ञ सर्वपातकनाशनम् ८  
दिलीप उवाच-  
भाद्रे मास्यसिताष्टम्यां यस्यां जातो जनार्दनः  
तदहं श्रोतुमिच्छामि कथयस्व महामुने ९  
कथं वा भगवान्जातः शंखचक्रगदाधरः  
देवकीजठरे विष्णुः किं कर्तुं केन हेतुना १०  
वसिष्ठ उवाच-  
शृणु राजन्प्रवक्ष्यामि कस्माज्जातो जनार्दनः  
पृथिव्यां त्रिदिवं त्यक्त्वा भवते कथयाम्यहम् ११  
पुरा वसुंधरा ह्यासीत्कंसादिनृपपीडिता  
स्वाधिकारप्रमत्तेन कंसदूतेन ताडिता १२

Valmiki Ramayana refers to the legend of Narakāsura Vadha. Nammalvar, the 5<sup>th</sup> Tamil Vaishnava saint (born in 3173 BCE) and Andal (born in 3075 BCE) wrote poems dedicated to Lord Sri Krishna. Andal composed two poems in which she expressed her love for Sri Krishna. She imagined herself as Gopi of Sri Krishna. Evidently, Lord Sri Krishna was well established as Vishnu's incarnation before Mahabharata era. There are numerous references of Krishna as incarnation of Vishnu in Mahabharata. Udyoga Parva (48) refers to Krishna as Narayana.

एष नारायणः कृष्णः फल्गुनस तु नरः समृतः नारायणो नरश्चैव सत्त्वम एकं दविधाकृतम् ।  
एतौ हि कर्मणा लोकान अश्रुवाते ऽकषयान धरुवान तत्र तत्रैव जायेते युद्धकाले पुनः पुनः ।  
तस्मात् कर्मैव कर्तव्यम् इति होवाच नारदः एतद धि सर्वम् आचष्ट वृष्णिचक्रस्य वेदवित् ।  
शङ्खचक्रगदाहस्तं यदा दक्ष्यसि केशवम् ।

Evidently, Devakiputra Krishna, the disciple of Vedic Rishi Ghora Angiras had flourished much before the Ramayana era whereas Krishna of Mahabharata era, the disciple of Guru Sāndipani lived around 3211-3126 BCE. Puranic historians of the Gupta era erroneously mixed up the historical account of Devakiputra Krishna and Krishna of Mahabharata era.

Devakiputra Krishna founded the city of Dvaravati and Vishvakarma was the civil engineer who planned the city. Dvaravati city was built on the same place where the city of Kushasthali was existed. Kushasthali was the earliest capital of Saurashtra. King Raivata Manu (12800 BCE) founded this city near Raivataka hill or Girnar. Harivamsa Purana relates that Sri Krishna built the city of Dvaravati on the land released by ocean. Probably, Kushasthali was submerged by sea in a Tsunami but resurfaced later around 11200-11100 BCE.

According to Harivamsha (2.98.15), Dvaravati was located close to the Girnar (Raivataka) hill (बभौ रैवतकः शैलो रम्यसानुगुहाजिरः). A river was also flowing into the city (महानदी द्वारवतीं पञ्चाशद्भिर्महामुखैः, प्रविष्टा पुण्यसलिला भावयन्ती समन्ततः). The length of Dvaravati city was 12 yojanas and the breadth was 8 Yojanas (अष्टयोजनविस्तीर्णमचलां द्वादशायताम्, द्विगुणोपनिवेशां च ददर्श द्वारकां पुरीम्). It may be noted that Yojana was equal to ~165 meters during Vedic, post-Vedic and Ramayana eras. Later, Yojana became equal to ~13 kms. Thus, Dwarka city had a length of 1980 meters or 1.98 kms and the breadth of 1320 meters or 1.32 kms.

After the death of Sri Krishna around 11020 BCE, the city of Dvaravati lost its political significance. At the same time, Sarasvati River lost in Thar desert and the kings of Ikshvaku and Videha dynasties migrated to the east. Seemingly, the city of Dvaravati was submerged by sea around 9800 BCE.

According to Oceanographic studies, sea level suddenly rose 28 meters in about 500 years about 11500-12000 years ago. This accelerated sea level of 10200-9700 BCE has been named as Meltwater Pulse 1B. Many Yadava families had to migrate eastwards and southwards. It appears that Indian astronomers observed the event of “Rohini Shakata Bheda” (when either Mars or Saturn pass through Rohini Shakata i.e. the triangle formation of stars in Taurus constellation) several times around 9860 BCE. Probably, Dvaravati city was submerged by sea around 9800 BCE. This may be the reason why Rishi Garga’s astrology had correlated Rohini Shakata Bheda with a deadliest disaster. Latadeva (3160-3080 BCE) also refers to Rohini Shakata Bheda in his Surya Siddhanta because Saturn occulted e-Tauri during Mahabharata era.

Recently, a submerged city in the gulf of Khambat has been discovered in 2001. Marine archaeologists found a piece of wood in this submerged city and it was carbon dated to ~7500 BCE. Undoubtedly, this submerged city was the original Dvaravati or Dwarka founded by Sri Krishna. It appears that some of the descendants of Sri Krishna resettled at Muldwarka after 9800 BCE. Thereafter, the city of Dwarka had again been shifted close to Gulf of Kutch in the region of Bet Dwarka. This third city of Dwarka had also gradually lost its land to sea and became Antardvipa (as referred to in Sabha Parva) before Mahabharata era. This city (Bet Dwarka) was suddenly submerged by sea in a tsunami around 3126 BCE after Mahabharata war.

### **The Sunken City of Atlantis**

Greek philosopher Plato narrates the story of the city of Atlantis. According to him, the residents of Atlantis island were the seafaring people. Most probably, these seafaring people were Pani Asuras who migrated from India after 10800 BCE due to weakening of monsoon. These Panis dominated in the region of Mediterranean sea. Plato says that the Atlantis people had conquered the parts of Libya, Egypt etc. and enslaved them. The people of Athens fought against the invaders of Atlantis and conquered back the parts of Libya and Egypt. He states that the Island city of Atlantis was located beyond the pillars of Hercules at the strait of Gibraltar.

Interestingly, Plato states that the city of Atlantis was also submerged by the sea 9000 years before his lifetime. Modern historians date Plato around 428-348 BCE but considering the error of ~660 years in the chronology of world history, Plato lived around 1088-1008 BCE. Thus, the city of Atlantis might have been submerged by sea around 10100-10000 BCE. Evidently, the cities of Dvaravati and Atlantis were submerged by the accelerated rise of sea level (Meltwater Pulse 1B ) around 10000-9800 BCE.

Most probably, the descendants of Turvasha migrated to Anatolia and Greece around 12000-11000 BCE and settled at Athens. Asuras migrated to Syria and came to be known as Assyrians. Panis migrated to Lebanon, Cyprus etc. and came to be known as Phoenicians. Druhyu's sons migrated to Syria and came to be known as Druze. Airas, sons of mother Irā and Kashyapa migrated to Iran, Iraq and Armenia and came to be known as Airans. Seemingly, the sons of Turvasha were the first who had migrated to East Europe.