



# Explaining the Death of Mammoths in Siberia and Dinosaurs in Alaska

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## INFORMATION

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## ABSTRACT

The article explains the death of mammoths in Siberia and dinosaurs in Alaska with dramatic changes in climate, which happen once during one cycle of precession always during the Leo Age. Ancient text says that during the Leo Age the three big stars from the belt of Orion are aligned with the heavy star Sirius. The strong gravitational pull from this alignment fixes the spinning axe of the Earth at 60° and does not allow it to flip all the way to 180°. This brings dramatic changes in climate on Earth with a lot of extinct species. It is followed by a Big Ice Age, which brings more extinctions. The ancient text says that during one cycle of precession there are 9 mini Ice Ages and one Big Ice Age. The authenticity of the ancient data was checked by comparing the latest value for the cycle of precession 25,720 years with 10 times the periodicity of Ice Ages determined by studies of the glaciers  $10 \times 2,562.5 = 25,625$  years and the difference was 0.4%.

## 1. The Death of Mammoths in Siberia

In Siberia (Russia), which is a symbol of cold, mammoths were found frozen in a thick layer of volcanic ash, completely preserved with still fresh subtropical vegetation in their stomach. This means that the mammoths lived in area with subtropical climate, and the frost came so fast that they didn't have time to digest the subtropical vegetation they ate. What exactly happened that the subtropical Siberia changed very fast to a frozen land? (Kuman, 2001).

The book "Avesta Scriptures of the Aryans" tell us that the Aryans initially lived on island in the Pacific Ocean, but when their island started sinking, they moved to what is now Siberia (which is a symbol of cold).

However, when they moved there the land had subtropical climate. They named their land "Aryana Vayeo" and happily lived there until the cold came and the land became frozen very fast. They had to move fast south through the frozen land with blizzards, and during their heavy journey south many of them died (Kuman, 2001).

## 2. The Leo Age and what Ancient Sources Said about It

The dating of the frozen mammoth was 12,500 BC. What exactly happened 14,500 years ago? This was the Leo Age. The ancient Hindu astronomy [Surya Siddhanta \(1860\)](#), says that this was the astronomy of their "Gods" (in flesh).

According to Egyptian sources, the "Gods" in flesh were extra-terrestrials, who ruled on Earth for 23,200 years and were worshipped as Gods. They were from the forth planet orbiting the double star Sirius and from them the Egyptians knew that the period of orbiting of the double star Sirius is 52 years (our science now says – it is about 50 years).

According to the ancient astronomy [Surya Siddhanta \(1860\)](#), during the whole cycle of precession only once (always during the Leo Age) the magnetic poles of the Sun flip at angle 60° (Kuman, 2001). This is because during the Leo Age, the 3 massive stars in the belt of constellation Orion are aligned with the massive star Sirius and their strong gravitational pull locks the axis of spinning of the Sun at 60° (and not allow it to flip all the way to 180°).



Since our Earth spins in synchrony with the Sun, during the Leo Age the Earth axis of spinning also flips at  $60^\circ$ . Since the Earth is flattened at the poles, flipping of the poles at  $60^\circ$  would require reshaping of the Earth, which would initiate a lot of seismic and volcanic activity. The released huge amount of volcanic ash would screen the Sun, and the land deprived from the warmth of the Sun would freeze very fast. This would initiate a Big Ice Age with a very fast temperature drop and dramatic change in climate (Kuman, 2001).

Thus, the last flipping of the axes of spinning of the Sun and the Earth at  $60^\circ$  during the last Leo Age is what dramatically changed the subtropical climate of Siberia to cold, which brought the extinction of the mammons in Siberia followed

by the last Big Ice Age. Also, frozen skeletons of dinosaurs were found in Alaska. The explanation of the American anthropologists that the skeletons of dinosaurs found by them in Alaska are dinosaurs who had adapted to live in the cold is not right.

Even when they found palm leaves in the fossils of Alaska, which indicate that the climate in Alaska was not always cold, they still claim that the dinosaurs must have adapted to the cold. According to the dating of the found dinosaurs in Alaska, they got frozen in a previous Leo Age. Previous flip of the earth axes at  $60^\circ$ , changed the subtropical climate of Alaska to cold and brought the extinction of the dinosaurs in Alaska.

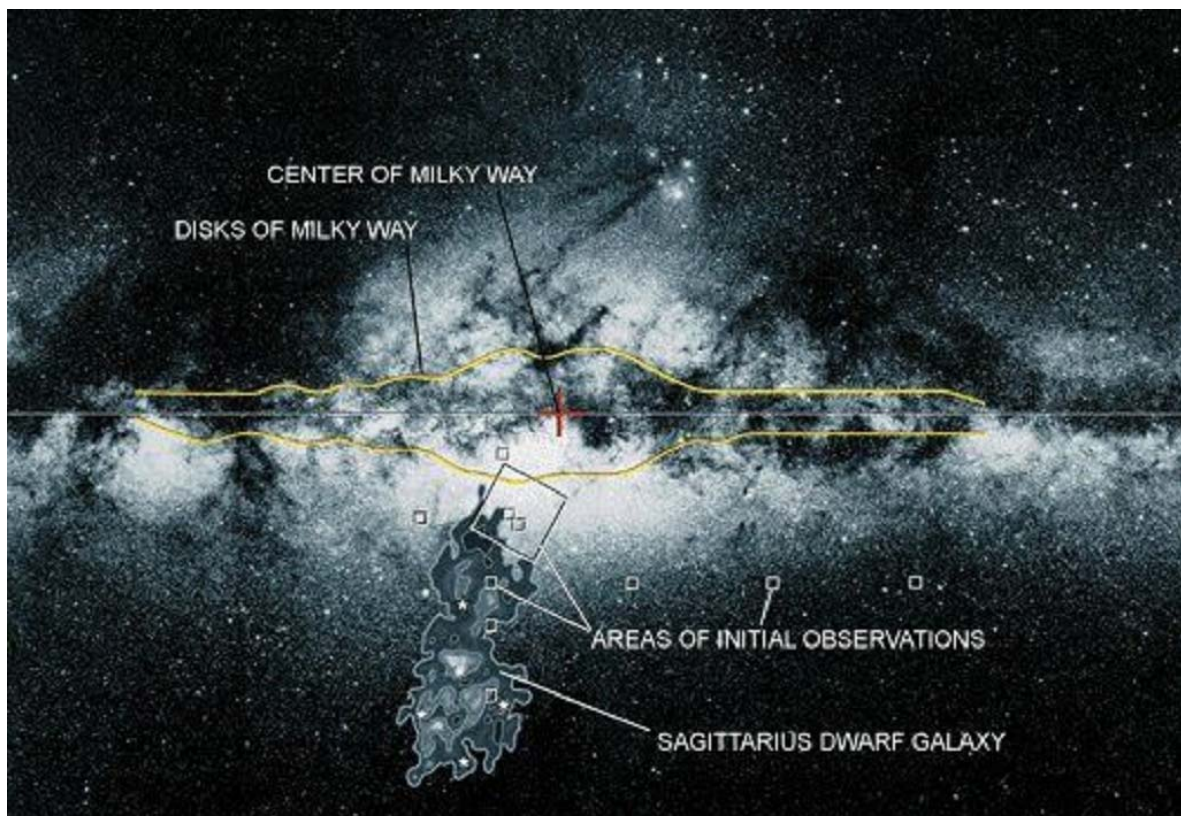


Fig. 1. The Black Hole2 of the Sagittarius Galaxy with the left-over stars orbiting around the center (Black Hole1) of our Galaxy

### 3. The Ten Ice Ages during One Cycle of Precession

Surya Siddhanta (1860) says that during one cycle of precession (which is wobbling of the axis of spinning of our Sun), there are 10 cycles of solar activity. The minimums of these solar cycles bring on Earth 9 Mini Ice Ages and 1 Big Ice Age, which totals to 10 Ice Ages. Our contemporary study of the glaciers gives for the periodicity of the Ice Ages 2,562.5 years (Kuman, 2001). I am willing to believe that the contemporary value for the periodicity of Ice Ages (2,562.5 years), is the correct value. Then the cycle of precession will last  $10 \times 2,562.5 = 25,625$  years.

According to our last most accurate data the cycle of precession lasts 25,720 years. If so, our contemporary value of the cycle of precession of 25,720 years is only 0.4 % higher than the value from the study of the glaciers of  $10 \times 2,562.5 =$

25,625 years. The 2,562.5 years periodicity of Ice Ages means that every 2,562.5 years the Sun start spinning counterclockwise (like an anti-vortex) and loosing energy through the poles, which leads to low or no activity.

Nine times in a row, every 2,262.5 years, the solar activity decreases to almost zero, which leads to 9 Mini Ice Ages on Earth. The low solar activity continues until the horizontal pressure on the plasma at the equator reaches the critical value, which the plasma can tolerate. To release the pressure, the Sun starts spinning in opposite direction (clockwise) and sucking energy in, which speeds up the spinning, bulges the Sun at the equator, and increases its turbulent activity manifested with 2 chains of alternating vortices and anti-vortices running parallel to the equator, whose openings are observed as solar spots.

These 9 times reversing of the direction of spinning of the Sun is adequate to 9 times flipping of the magnetic poles of the Sun to  $180^\circ$ . Only once (always during the Leo Age), the magnetic poles of the Sun flip to  $60^\circ$  – they are fixed by the gravitation gradient from the alignment of the 3 massive stars in the belt of Orion with the massive star Sirius. The magnetic poles of the Earth follow the orientation of the magnetic poles of the Sun, and also flip to  $60^\circ$ . This leads to dramatic changes of the climate on Earth, which brings a lot of extinctions, and the following Big Ice Age brings more extinctions.

#### 4. Scientific Explanation of the Cycle of Precession

Now, I owe you an explanation of what is causing the cycle of precession, or what is making the Sun's axis of spinning to wobble. Indeed, why do the axes of spinning of our Sun, and all the planets orbiting it, wobble? Recent astronomical observations found that the axes of spinning of all other stars and planets in our galaxy (the Milky Way) also wobble. What made them wobble in synchrony?

My explanation in my article (Kuman, 2019) is: because our galaxy with Black Hole1 in the middle has swollen in the past the smaller Sagittarius Dwarf Galaxy with Black Hole2 in the middle. In our telescopes, we can still see the Black Hole2 of the Sagittarius Dwarf Galaxy with the leftover stars orbiting around the Black Hole1 of our galaxy (Fig. 1). Since the Black Hole2 of the Sagittarius Dwarf Galaxy is very heavy, its orbiting around the Black Hole1 of our Galaxy makes all

stars and planets of our galaxy to wobble in synchrony with the orbiting of the Sagittarius Dwarf Galaxy around the Black Hole of our Galaxy, which is making full orbit for 25,625 years.

#### 5. Conclusions

The article explained that once in one cycle of precession, always during Leo Age, the axes of spinning of the Sun and Earth flip to  $60^\circ$  instead of the due flip to  $180^\circ$ . This brings dramatic changes of the climate on Earth, which leads to extinction of many species. It is followed by the Big Ice Age, which brings more extinctions. The frozen mammoths found in Siberia with still fresh subtropical vegetation in their stomachs are victims of the last flipping of the poles at 600 (14,500 years ago), which started the last Big Ice Age. The found skeletons of dinosaurs in Alaska mean that dinosaurs once live there and the found petrified palm trees mean that Alaska was subtropical in earlier times, in time before one of the earlier Leo Ages.

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