A Scientific Look At How a Mega Tsunami & Global Rainstorm Led To The Biblical Flood Story | Ep. 9

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3LeOues4Kp4

Transcript: https://dontveter.com/ec/burckle2.pdf

The other day I was finishing up a script for the final episode in the Berckle crater impact series.

Well, it was supposed to be the final episode before I discovered more chevrons in South America and New Zealand, but I digress.

I was studying up on a research paper that I'd already read through months prior before I started the series but I was refreshing my knowledge on how the global deluge that followed this event took place.

As I was going through all of this, and looking at the math regarding how much water was vaporized, suddenly the idea occurred in my head that it seemed far more likely that the story of Noah's flood started with the mega tsunami and followed afterwards with the global deluge.

Originally I thought it was impossible for the mega tsunami to have made it up as far as Iraq, which back then was known as Mesopotamia but that's changed.

Why? Because when I first started this series I didn't have the same level of knowledge that I have now with a lot of it coming to me as a result of making the series to begin with.

Because as you already know, we literally went to every single major place in the Indian Ocean to find evidence.

So my understanding of these events and what to look for has increased tenfold.

In this video I'm going to take you through some stuff that I find to be pretty damn mind-blowing.

This is just a theory. I could be wrong, but if I'm right then this might just be the missing piece to the puzzle of that story.

Welcome to Oz Geographics.

We first looked at the possibility of the mega tsunami reaching Iraq I immediately speculated it to either be impossible or for the waves to be lackluster by the time it approached it.

What I was missing back then when I'd come to that conclusion was a few key pieces of knowledge.

If you watch the final episode in this series you'd know what happened to Pakistan.

It has some of the most intense chevrons I've ever seen. Well, to the west of it something different happened.

You see when the mega tsunami approached this point here at the Gulf of Oman two things happened.

The first was the ramp up height of the tsunami grew due to it having to narrow in to enter the gulf.

The second was that it had very little option regarding where to go.

It was bounded by very high cliff faces on both sides of the gulf and this is bad because if it can't scale these mountains and lose power then it's going to hug them and follow along with them.

What does this lead to? Bad times for all.

Take this place for example in Oman. This area is about one kilometer higher than the sea level, the lowest point is around 400 meters.

This tsunami was 180 meters maybe 200 meters at most.

Now, when this mega tsunami first entered the Gulf of Oman and smashed into the cliff faces on both sides it definitely would have lost some power.

But it's unclear to me if this diminishment in force was enough to drastically lower the overall height of the tsunami or not.

I'd assume it would though, to some extent.

One piece of knowledge that I was missing when I came to that conclusion that I mentioned earlier, was how the tsunami wave would act when funneled.

The second was how much force remains within it after it collides with an obstruction strong enough to take it.

Alright, so here is where it rips into Oman. [There are] very obvious chevrons.

Let's follow it now, heading over the ocean towards Iran.

Here is the furthest extent the wave reached for the direct impact which has mountains over here that are about 300 meters high at their lowest.

And they stretch above 1.7 kilometers and is evidence of the impact now in chevron form.

And here is where the mountain blocked a wave from penetrating deeper into Iran leaving it no other option than to skirt along with the mountains of Iran depositing thousands upon thousands of smaller chevrons as it slowly lost force the more it traveled and as that occurred sediment began to drop out.

To the west we have this place, I think it's pronounced kasab.

The mountainous cliffs here are 1.5 kilometers high meaning they also acted to block the tsunami wave.

Now I know what some people are thinking, these are aeolian deposits.

Well I've compared them to sites just a little [ways] away which are definitely aeolian deposits and they look nothing like them.

So these chevrons, they're facing a very specific direction towards Iraq.

Now I've looked at many of the other surrounding countries such as the UAE, Qatar and Bahrain and I'm seeing the same chevron type shapes.

They're smaller, more numerous and were likely deposited by a smaller, weaker version of the original mega tsunami.

These countries are all places where the elevation is low enough for it to be rapidly covered en mass with many of these places only 30 meters above sea level.

But to save time I'm going to focus primarily on Iraq in this video.

If you'd like for me to make a separate episode on these please let me know by hitting that like button.

When we reach Iraq, well, the topographical height here doesn't really reach above 20 meters like ever.

I went 400 kilometers inland and still barely a scratch over 20 meters.

Then I did a topographical scan from the sea all the way to Baghdad 600 kilometers away, and it barely got over 40 meters.

This is telling because here's the thing guys.

The chevrons that we covered in a documentary series were all deposited by the direct impact meaning they're the most distinct largest and obvious forms of the deposition left over by the tsunami but what happens when a direct impact has already occurred.

The only obstacle this wave really had was the massive mountain range in Iran, after that barely any obstacles existed.

What's terrifying is that the wave, which as you know, was around 180 meters before, needed to only be 50 meters in height to completely submerge the entirety of what was ancient Mesopotamia beneath between 20 to 30 meters of water.

So this flood story in my eyes is legitimate.

This area looks to have been completely inundated and the landscape itself has small chevron shapes that do not look aeolian in their nature, at least they don't to me.

In Iraq itself we have tens of thousands of small V shapes all throughout the land.

These shapes stretch very far in and I do believe that they are of a mega tsunami origin and that they aren't a normal aeolian process.

And I suspect the tsunami followed the pathway that the ancient Tigris and Euphrates River follows, decimating every single ancient settlement it came across and taking hundreds of thousands or even millions of lives in the process.

Another thing that corresponds with the story is the fact it's often said that the ark itself landed in Mount Ararat in Turkey which also lines up with the direction this mega tsunami was traveling guys.

So yeah, there's a few holes in this theory that still need patching up such as the fact that the area around Turkey is quite mountainous.

But the craziest part to me is the fact that 800 kilometers of Iraq is nothing but flat land giving this mega tsunami free reign to go as far as it wanted and to cause as much chaos as possible.

So, in the present day, I think very little visual evidence can be seen because it wasn't a direct wave impacting it, it was a weaker secondary version of it, depositing smaller chevronsm but still stretching very far inland due to the low topographical height along with the other reasons I gave you.

In the episode where we traveled
to Somalia we saw that slide that stretched 160 kilometers inland and that wasn't even in a bay or in an area where the mega tsunami needed to funnel itself to enter an area.

So, if this mega tsunami was funneled
when it entered the Gulf of Oman and if it was trapped and had nowhere else to go aside from further inland why wouldn't it go further?

Another thing worth mentioning is the fact that this might have also happened to the Gulf of Aden off Yemen, leading to this mega tsunami possibly traveling up the Red Sea and possibly affecting Egypt's Cairo in the process.

Now Cairo was known for recording this story, so I see no reason why that couldn't have happened either.

So what do you think about this guys? Do you think the theory I just mentioned was feasible or a complete flop.

Let me know in the comments down below.

As always, thank you so much for watching and supporting this channel and I'll see you all real soon with another video, cheers guys.

Also, if you enjoyed this video, consider liking and subscribing to the channel.

If you'd like to support our work we have a PayPal that you can donate to, the link to that is on the screen or in the description below.

We also sell merch on our website, ozgeographics.com.

Alternatively, we are raising money on a GoFundMe to purchase a rock crusher so that we can mine a recent gold-rich quartz seam that we discovered and bring you along with us, so any help in achieving that is definitely appreciated.

Thank you again for watching I'll see you all real soon with another video.