

Greek timeline fall: Critias identified as Plato!! Glaucon too old!

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Let's see how smart the archaeology scientists are. Some say certain things cannot be taught but you have to have a "knack" for them. I think scientists, looking straight ahead or through a microscope can't see too many forests for the trees. They are great at the details. That's good. But a good investigator needs imagination. People can have knowledge and wisdom, but do they have UNDERSTANDING! Case in point the OJ Simpson murders. It appears that based on the evidence and knowledge that he did it. But if you know cultic symbolisms, you could tell from the marks on the two bodies that a secret cult performed the murders professionally and framed OJ Simpson for the killings. Even so, you wouldn't understand WHY this occurred unless you knew about the cult and Los Angeles racist politics. Key: Anybody can get your blood from your doctor and put it wherever they want—it doesn't mean you were actually there. People are too dumb to realize this. Another topic totally, but just an example.

In this case, ARCHAEOLOGY is trying to maintain a straight face by insisting upon using an outdated, fake timeline. By use of that timeline they make comparisons and decisions that have now begun to look incompetent, especially with the advent of more precise RC14 dating! But it still boils down to correcting the timeline. That has already been done based upon astronomical text event realignments. But you still have to get rid of 82 years of fake Persian history and 28 years of fake Greek history, upon which foundation the entire "fixed" timeline through the Assyrian Period rests. Therefore, the new task of the day is destroying the current Greek timeline by listing enough discrepancies all pointing in the same direction so that it would be incompetent to think the Greek timeline is remotely reliable. Once the extra fake years are convincingly removed, then the entire timeline will fall and SELF-CORRECT since the astronomical events limit the spontaneous or creative redating of events. There are only a few choices.

However, this presentation is pure FUN! Unless you have an extensive background in Greek history you would not be able to figure this out, thus I present it to you, AS IS, and will explain the potential meaning.

Here's the quote from Wikipedia about "Charmides" the beautiful Greek boy:

"Socrates narrates the dialog, and says that he has just escaped from a

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battle at Potidaea, a comment that recalls Alcibiades comment in the Symposium, that Socrates escaped the battle at Delium with the general Laches (Symp. 221a). Socrates says that, shortly after the fighting began, he slipped back to his old haunts at the palaestra of Taureas where the boys gather. With the help of Chaerephon, he found his way to the side of Critias, and asked him about the present state of philosophy, and who among the boys was gaining in wisdom or beauty, or both. Critias says that Charmides is the boy of the moment, almost a young man.

Critias tells Socrates that Charmides is his cousin, son of his uncle Glaucon, and just then Charmides enters the scene and causes huge consternation in the crowd. Chaerephon rushes over and asks Socrates if the boy is not beautiful, and Socrates agrees. Chaerephon says suggestively that if Socrates could see his naked form, he would forget all about his handsome face. Socrates says all this will be good and well if the boy also has a noble soul. Socrates tells Critias that before they look at his body, they will ask the boy to strip and show them his soul.

From: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charmides_\(dialogue\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charmides_(dialogue))

Wonderful!! Problem is, Glaucon is the brother of Plato. Also Charmides is supposed to be the brother of Plato's mother. In that case, Charmides is also the "uncle" of Plato. But as the context shows, Critias is old enough to be the charge of this youth who is the son of Glaucon. Plus as you can tell by the context, Critias is also a philosopher, one that Socrates knows personally.

EXPLANATION: This beautiful young boy is not the "cousin" of Critias but his young nephew, and "Critias" is just a substitute identity for Plato, to fill in the early life of Plato and Socrates, the same as "Phaedo" was invented to substitute for the boy-lover of Socrates, who was really Aristotle.

But this makes sense! That's because when the history of Socrates was moved back in time along with the Peloponnesian War, suddenly he was no longer 7 years older than Plato (Socrates was born in 435 BCE, Plato in 428 BCE) but now 41 years older. But Socrates and Plato had a relationship from his youth. This scene, which occurs 7 years into the war, is thus when Socrates is 39 and Plato is 32. Plato's brother, Glaucon would have been around 39 as well and thus could have had a young son maybe around 15 years of age which was born when he was about 24, etc.

So here the historian revisionists are playing games! They don't mind hinting that this beautiful boy, Charmides, is related to Plato, only they change his brother to his uncle, and change the identity of Plato to Critias so that he is old enough to know Socrates and be in charge of Charmides.

This fits the corrected history. Because Socrates would have been 39 at the time and Plato 32. Charmides was not Plato's uncle.

GLAUCON PROBLEM:

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But here's something else that is a huge problem. Plato's brother, Glaucon:

From Wikipedia:

Glaucon (Greek: ???????)(bef. 389 BC, d. 409 BC) son of Ariston, was Plato's older brother. His mother was Perictione and he was born in Collytus, just outside of Athens. Glaucon was eulogized after the Battle of Megara in 409.

From: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glaucon>

If Glaucon was close to the age of Socrates, born in 479 BCE then he would have been 41 years older than Plato born in 428 BCE. If Plato's mother was at least 15 years of age when she bore Glaucon, then she would have been already 56 years old, 61 if she was 20 when she had Glaucon. But after Plato, she married again and had other children. So she was still having babies in her 70's?

No WAY!! Instead, when Socrates is corrected to being born in 435 BCE, just 7 years older than Plato, then the range of children makes sense, within the normal age of childbearing for the average woman.

STILL THINK THERE WAS NO REVISIONISM? If you do then you're clearly not that bright. That's all there is to it!

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