



飞碟探索丛书

英汉对照系列

洪水：一万年前的劫难

FLOOD: DISASTER OF 10,000 YEARS AGO

李泽敏 ● 著

邓小文 ● 译

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内容简介

本书主要记述的是发生在一万一千年前的一次全球性大洪水。作者从地质、考古、史料等三个方面对这次洪水的存在和发生，做了细致而又深入的科学考证，并从冰川消融说、气候灾变说、月球倾注说及陨星撞击说四个方面，论证了洪水发生的真正原因。

全书主要就这次洪水给地球带来的深刻变化做了翔实的记录，在说明这次陨星撞击的整个过程及原理的基础上，通过丰富的例证、精确的数据、权威的研究结果，对地球海洋、海岛、环海地貌、两极、地轴、赤道发生的变化做了极其生动而又科学的描述。同时，对史前人群的某些迁移行为也做出了合乎情理的假设与推断。

本书是英汉对照系列的飞碟探索丛书，内容翔实，逻辑清晰，例证丰富，文字流畅，是一本值得向广大读者推荐的好书。



飞碟探索丛书

One day 11, 000 years ago, the sky was blue, a soft breeze was blowing, birds and animals were resting in the grasses and trees. It was full of life everywhere. At this moment, a comet was breaking into the earth's gravitational field at the speed of 30 km per second. Under the huge power of gravity, it broke into several big pieces. After entering the atmosphere, the remaining outer ice was turned into steam or came off in the violent friction and gravitation. Then there were big explosions.

A big disaster fell on the earth.

This sudden disaster left deep memories on the minds of our lucky ancestors surviving all over the world. Because there was no literal record at that time, those memories were passed down through mouths from generation to generation. In the process, people added in such humanistic colors as fancy, emotions, art and religion according to their national characteristics, customs, beliefs and fears. So people of today think they are legends and religions. However, with the rapid development of science and technology in the 20th century, the discoveries in geology, archaeology, geography and paleontology prove that the Flood happened in the pre-history era did exist.



飞碟探索丛书

一万一千年前的一天,天空碧蓝,和风熙熙,鸟兽在草间树丛中栖息,一派生机盎然的和平景象。这时,一颗彗星正以每秒 30 千米左右的速度闯入地球引力场,在强大的引力作用下它分裂成几大块。在进入大气层后,因为剧烈的摩擦和引力的增强,彗星外围的残冰迅速汽化、剥离,继而发生爆炸。

地球的一场大劫难发生了!

这场突发的可怖横祸,在世界各地侥幸存留下来的先民们思想上留下了刻骨铭心的记忆,即使在当时没有文字的时代,也用口头方式一代一代流传了下来。流传的过程中,他们根据本民族的特点、习俗及宗教,更加上人类对大自然的畏惧心理,逐渐加进了许多想像的、感情的、艺术的、宗教的等人文色彩,使今天的人们把它们统统归属到神话、宗教之列。然而,进入 20 世纪以来,随着科技的迅猛发展,在地质学、考古学、地理学和古生物学等方面的发现证实,这场史前全球性的大洪水是确实存在的。

Evidence of the Flood

Geological evidence

The earth's strata are the notepad of the important world events. With the fast development of science and technology, the 20th century geology made brilliant achievements. When geologists opened the layer of 10,000 years ago, its sediments and structures around the world showed them the scene of the pre-history Flood.

The British archaeologist Ronald Wooly found in his excavation of the Ur city site of Sumer that there was a 2-meter-thick sediment of pure earth in the layer of the Stone Age. The analyses of the pure earth approved that it is the sediment of the Flood 10,000 years ago.

A US oceanographic vessel obtained the geological section samples in the Gulf of Mexico in 1970s. Analysis showed that huge amount of freshwater flow into the Gulf 11,000 years ago and obviously reduced the amount of salt contained in the ocean water. The only explanation for this is the Flood.

There is a strange layer of sludge on the 150-odd meter mountain slope in Alaska, messily buried with the remains of prehistoric plants and animals. It is sandy earth, grayish black with fine particles. Analyses made by some experts show that, formed 10,000 years ago, it was the sediment of the Flood and the color is due to the large



大洪水的证据

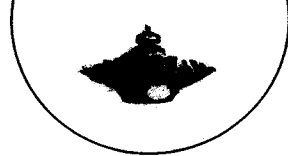
地质学上的证据

地层是地球重大事件的记事板。20 世纪的地质学伴随着科技的迅速发展取得了辉煌成就，当地质学家打开一万年前的地层时，世界各地的地层沉积物和构造物都不约而同地向他们讲述着史前大洪水的情景。

英国考古学家仑那德·吴利在苏美尔古国的吾珥城遗址发掘中发现，有一层约 2 米多厚的干净土沉积层夹在石器时代的地层中。对该干净土层分析表明，它是 1 万年前一场大洪水的沉积物。

美国海洋考察船在 20 世纪 70 年代初钻取了墨西哥湾的地质剖面样品。分析这些资料后人们发现，在 11 000 年前曾有巨量的淡水流入墨西哥湾，使这一带海水的含盐量明显降低。而造成这种结果的惟一解释就是：大洪水。

北美洲阿拉斯加地区，在 150 多米高的山坡上有一层构造奇特的软泥层，其中还杂乱地埋藏着大量史前动植物的遗骸。软泥层呈灰黑色，粒度细腻，属沙质土。经有关专家研究认为，软泥层形成于 1 万年前，是大洪水的沉积物，泥土的颜色则是由于含有



amount of volcanic ash in it.

In Antarctica, the geological materials gained by the Swedish - British South Pole inspection team show that sediments of 6,000 years ago are ice crystals while those of 6,000 - 15,000 years ago are silver sands mixed with gravels and mud. This proved that the Antarctica was not an ice - covered continent 6, 000 years ago. The determination of the mixed layer shows that it was the sediment left 11, 000 years ago. It could not have come into being without a huge flood.

Archaeological evidence

The 20th century archaeological research also discovered a lot about the prehistoric Flood. Here we only introduce some typical examples from different places.

On the inner walls of the Great Pyramid and on the Sphinx in Egypt, there are traces of erosion by the Flood. The inscription in the pyramid at Sakkara 1, 000 meters south of the Giza Pyramid has a thousand lines. From the interpreted sections we can see the grandeur of the Flood, "flood of the Heaven", "they are ferrying Horus", "Horus and Ra board their big boat to tour at the horizon".

Mesopotamia plain in Central Asia is the cradle of ancient Sumer civilization. Archaeologists found several thousand pieces of clay boards five thousand years ago on which cuneiforms record the important events of the dynasties. It is also on these boards that the legend of the pre - historic Flood is recorded: "That day came at last. At dawn, dark clouds appeared. The God of Cyclone changed day into night and destroyed the world as easily as breaking a cup. Black fog



大量的火山灰所至。

在南极洲，从瑞典—英国南极考察队获得的地质资料看出：6000年前的沉积物呈冰晶状，6000年~15 000年前的沉积物呈细沙状，在细沙状地层中夹裹着一层由砾石和泥沙组成的混合层。它说明南极洲在6000年前并非是个冰封的大陆。而对砾石和泥沙混合层测定表明，它们是11 000年左右的沉积物。如果没有较大规模的洪水，是难以形成这种构造的。

考古学上的证据

20世纪的考古学研究中也发现了大量史前大洪水的资料，在这里仅选择不同地区的典型事例做一介绍。

埃及大金字塔的内壁及狮身人面像的躯体上，都留有大水侵蚀的痕迹。吉萨金字塔往南千米处的萨卡拉金字塔发现的铭文长达千行，仅从已经破译的字里行间即可领略到这场大洪水的气势：“天域发生的大洪水”，“他们摆渡着赫拉斯——在大洪水中摆渡着赫拉斯”，“赫拉斯与拉一起登上他的这艘大船，一起乘船去到地平线遨游”。

中亚的美索不达米亚平原是古苏美尔文明的发源地。考古学家在这里发现了五千多年前的数千块写有楔形文字的黏土板，上面记载的是王朝中的重大事件。正是在这种黏土板上，也记述了史前大洪水的传说：“那个日子终于来临。破晓时分，天际涌现一堆乌云。暴风之神将白昼变成了黑夜，摧毁大地如同敲碎一只杯



rushed into the window of the Heaven. . . ”

In many places of South and North America, Europe and Asia, people also found such traces: the bones of carnivores and herbivores, of terrestrial and aquatic animals, and of human beings were in a mess with tree trunks and weeds. Some were even piled on mountains several hundred or thousand meters high. This is beyond human ability or other natural forces. It was the Flood that destroyed them and brought their remains onto the water line then.

Historical records

Besides many legends, there are numerous historical records about the Flood. Of course, these were also recorded by later generations with possible inaccuracies, but there is little doubt about the theme: the Flood.

In china, *Huainanzi* records the Flood as follows: “ Pillars of the heaven collapsed and ties of land were broken. The heaven tilted towards northwest with the sun, moon and stars. There was less earth in the southeast so water and dust all flew there. ” *Shang Shu*: Yao also states that “the huge waves covered mountains and valleys as if water was connected with the heaven. ”

A classic Babylonian epic relatively completely describes the Flood. It is recorded that the water kept rising for 12 days before it began to fall and it took 129 days to finish.

The Bible has it that the flood kept growing for 40 days and the water was 15 elbows above mountains. 40 days later it began to fall and it took 150 days to finish.



飞鹰报丛书

子。一团黑雾昏昏暗暗，直涌向天空的窗子……”

在南美洲、北美洲、欧洲、亚洲的许多地方，人们也都发现了有这样的遗迹：平时老死不相往来的动物——肉食动物与草食动物、陆生动物与水生动物、还有人——的骨骼夹杂着树干和蒿草杂乱地堆积在一起。有的竟堆积在几百米，甚至一千多米高处的山上。这种情况的发生绝非人力所及，也不是一般自然力所能够办到的；是大洪水毁灭了这些生物，并把它们的遗骸推送到当时的水际线上的。

史料中的记载

对于这场大洪水，在世界各地除留下了大量传说外，这方面的史料也浩如烟海。当然，这些史料也都是后人追记的，其中的细节难免与事实有所出入，但是，对于所记事件的主题——大洪水——的真实性是大可不必置疑的。

在我国，《淮南子·天训篇》中对这场大洪水做了如下记载：“天柱折，地维绝，天倾西北，故日月星辰移焉；地不满东南，故水潦尘埃归焉。”而在《尚书·尧典》云：“汤汤洪水方割，荡荡怀山襄陵，浩浩滔天。”

古巴比伦的《季尔加米士史诗》是比较完整记载这场大洪水的史料之一。书中记载洪水持续高涨达 12 天，然后开始消退，到第 129 天退完。

《圣经》记载说，洪水持续高涨了 40 天，水势比山高过 15 肘，40 天后洪水开始退去，到第 150 天退完。



The consistency of time and scale of the floods shown by the great amount of evidence in geology, archaeology and history fully proves that they are not isolated and regional events, nor coincidences, but records of the same flood kept in different places in the world by different means. The records agree so well with legends of the world that they have aroused attention of scholars to study from new perspectives. As a result, if we remove the humanistic flavors, the essence will be the focus on the unprecedented human disaster: the Flood.

Cause of the Flood

Basically people today no more regard the flood over 10, 000 years ago as a legend or religion. They have shifted from theoretical hypothesis to the identification of facts. But there are still many opinions of the cause, including mainly the theory of ablation, the theory of meteorite impact, the theory of disastrous climatic changes and the recent theory of moon shower.

The theory of ablation holds that it was the end of the Quaternary glaciation that led to the Flood by the ablation of snow and ice caps on the poles. Others hold that although the ablation could have flooded some parts of the land and caused widespread flood, it was by no means the cause of the Flood. There are three reasons:

Firstly, the ablation of glaciers was a slow process not conforming to the flow of the Flood. The simulating demonstration in the Fluid Mechanics Lab of Oxford University shows that it would take 5 years for



这些地质上的、考古上的、史料中的大量证据在时间上的一致性和在规模及程度上的非比寻常充分说明，它们不是孤立的区域性事件，更不是偶然的巧合，而是同一场大洪水在全球不同地点、以不同方式留下的记录。这些记录与世界各地流传着的神话传说竟如此完好的吻合，使学者们对这些传说引起了重视，并从新的角度加以研究。结果表明，如果我们把这类神话和传说中的人文色彩剔除，其内核则全部集中在人类这场空前的大洪水浩劫上。

大洪水发生的原因

时至今日，人们对于一万多年前这场全球性的大洪水，已基本不再看成是神话和宗教了，并且从“理论上的假设”转到事实认同上来。但是对于这场大洪水的发生机制仍众说不一，主要有冰川消融说、陨星撞击说、气候灾变说，最近又出现了月球倾注说。

冰川消融说认为，由于第四纪冰川期的结束，覆盖大地的冰雪和两极的冰帽消融造成了这场大洪水。但也有人提出，冰川消融虽然能够淹没部分陆地，造成较为广泛的水灾，但是绝不是这场大洪水的成因，理由有三：

第一，冰川消融是个缓慢的发展过程，与大洪水的水势不相符。牛津大学流体力学实验室的模拟演示表明，如果把地球上所有的冰雪都置于赤道上水温最高的水域，全部融化也要5年时



飞渡重东丛书

the ice and snow in the whole world to thaw even if they were put into the hottest water areas on the equator, or in other terms, the sea level would rise by 3.3cm each day, which would leave enough time for men and animals to move to higher places.

Secondly, the water volume of the glaciers is not sufficient. The water lines left by the Flood in some places are as high as several hundred or thousand meters above the present sea level. As we all know the increase of sea level caused by the ablation was basically a static process and would not cause huge waves. The water is far from enough to flood places 1,000 meters high. Calculations show that it would need another 4.2 billion km^3 of water to cover the plains and ordinary mountains (1,000 meters above sea level); and if all the snow and ice on the earth were melted, the sea level would only increase by 60 meters. Taking soil absorption into consideration, it could only add 400 million km^3 of water. The largest amount of rainfall in the world is 10,000 mm per year; that is to say, 94 years of rainfall are needed. What's more, precipitation is a part of the water circulation, though it can cause flood in some places, it is impossible to reach the same amount of 94 years in a short time (within dozens of days), let alone global flood. Or, if there had been sufficient amount of water at that time, where would have the water gone then? Soil absorption could not hold so much. Obviously, the water lines were not marks of static water but of huge waves.

Thirdly, the Flood came and went very quickly, only lasting for over 100 days. It is impossible for the ice cap in the south and north poles to thaw and freeze in such a short time.



飞碟观察丛书

间,换算成洋面的升幅,则每天最多上涨 3.3 厘米。这种上涨速度对于人和动物来说,完全可以不慌不忙地转移到高原和高山上,不可能出现那种人兽相杂、种群繁杂地拥挤在一起的混乱局面。

第二,冰川的水量不够。洪水在有些地方留下的水际线高达现在的海平面以上几百米,甚至上千米。我们知道,冰川融化造成的海面升高,不会出现大的波浪,基本上是个静态过程;而要淹至一千多米的高处,其水量远远不够。计算结果表明,仅把平原和不属于高原的山峰淹没(海拔 1000 米)就要向地球补充 42 亿立方千米的水;而把地球上的全部冰雪融化,海平面也只升高 60 米,考虑到土壤的吸收和渗漏,最多也只能增加 4 亿立方千米的水,相差了 10 倍。地球上降水量最多的地方年降水量也就是 10 000 毫米,也就是说,就是按最高降水量来计算,也还需要补充 94 年的降水。再说,降水是地球上水的循环,虽然能够在极其有限的局部造成有限的洪灾,但是由于 94 年的降水量不可能在短时间(几十天)内完成,也就不可能因此造成全球性的大洪灾。退一步来说,就算是当时有如此多的水,后来这些水又到哪里去了呢?土壤的吸收和地壳的渗漏也不可能吸纳如此多的水。很显然,洪水留下的水际线并非是静态淹没的水际线,而是巨大的浪涌造成的水际线。

第三,这次大洪水来得猛也去得快,最多持续了百余天。而极地的冰帽融化后再结冰,在这样短的时间内是绝不可能完成的。

So the theory of glacier ablation does not hold water. In spite of that, we also noticed the rise of sea level by 60 meters after the earth restored its peace as a result of ablation and meteorite impact.

The theory of disastrous changes of climate is in the final analysis the theory of ablation, so it can not stand either.

The hypothesis of moon shower sounds like a sci-fi story and is unacceptable at all. Common sense tells us the difference in temperature between day and night on the moon surface is as high as 300°C , so there can't be so much liquid water. What's more, the moon gravitation is not strong enough to hold the water. If there was enough water on the moon, it is impossible to "pour" onto the earth, just as we can not pour the earth water onto the sun or other planets. Or if indeed the water had been "poured out", the earth's gravitation to the water on the moon must be stronger than the moon's gravitation itself, which could only be done by shortening the distance between them. The result would be that the moon is attracted to the earth before the water on the moon is "poured out". To avoid the moon from clashing with the earth, the former must be able to overcome the increasing friction between them as it gets closer (if the close contact will not tear the moon into pieces). When the earth's gravitation to the water on the moon is stronger than that of the moon, the water can then be pulled onto the earth and the moon would return to its orbit. This is far beyond science. It becomes a fairy tale.

The last point I want to mention is that the surface of the moon is covered with gravels and dust which have existed for at least hundreds of millions or several billions of years. It is hard to imagine the water