



The ancients of South America worshipped the 'Sun' and for the Incas, Mayans and Aztecs, their very land was a monument to the Sun and one such example is 'Tiwanaku' one of the largest archeological sites of South America and said by some to be at least 12,000 years old.

The ancient city of Tiwanaku is pretty much an observatory to the stars and within the walls of Tiwanaku we find many structures reflecting this and many of these structures have names whose astronomical purposes can be explained by way of the ancient Sanskrit language.

The centrepiece of Tiwanaku was the 'Akapana Pyramid' and this was surrounded by cities, temples and the amazing irrigation channels which used an ingenious system which enabled it to feed the citizens of this once great ancient city.



At fourteen thousand feet above sea level any crops which are grown would succumb to the freezing effects of the frost. The citizens built up narrow banks of soil through which flowed the irrigation channels, which not only fed the crops but due to the effects of the Sun, fed them warm water enabling them to survive the freezing nights.

The Akapana Pyramid which is the centrepiece of Tiwanaku has upon its summit a huge water tank whose waters were warmed by the Sun and these waters slowly seeped into the complex system of irrigation channels which once again provided warm water for the crops.

The name 'Akapana' can be very much translated through the ancient Sanskrit language as the water (pani) of the Sun (arka) or as drinking (pana) from the Sun (arka) or even as the canal (pana) of the Sun (arka) all of which are appropriate names.



To the north of the Akapana Pyramid we find the courtyard of 'Kalasasaya' which is described as a sacred space used for public and religious ceremonies. The most obvious part of its name is 'kala' which the academics translate as 'stone' and which in Sanskrit means 'time'.

Tiwanaku was seen as the centre of the universe and the complex was structured around astrological concepts hence 'time' seems appropriate. The second part 'sasaya' is also Sanskrit meaning 'ever flowing' 'abundant' 'unfailing' as in ever flowing (sasaya) time (kala) or abundant (sasaya) time (kala).

An advanced civilisation transports stones weighing hundreds of tons some 50 miles away to construct astrological monuments and observatories and also grow crops where normally you could not grow crops, and when these great feats have been accomplished these same ingenious people are incapable of a more imaginative or inspiring name than 'standing stones'.

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