

Who was Jason of the Argonauts?

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Like Atlas and Heracles in Plato's Atlantis myth, the Argonaut myth had also two protagonists: Jason and Pelias which sounded as Jason and Paul in Acts 17:6. Jason was also a Greek name for Joshua. Jason's father was a king, Pelias was Jason's uncle. Jason wore a 'leopard skin' and he wanted to succeed his father to become a king (Argonauten, z.d.).

In the book of Daniel 7:6 we read about a third animal which was a leopardess. This was the Greek-Macedonian empire of Alexander the Great. Alexander was born in the Greek-Macedonian city of Pella which sounded as Pelias. In Daniel 2:40 and 7:23 we read about the horrifying empire of the End Times. In Revelation 13:2 we read again about this horrifying empire of the Last Days. It is again characterized by the leopardess. This means that the horrifying empire of the Endtimes is a compilation of all former, Babylonian, Persian and Greek-Macedonian Empires. But at the core it will be a Greek empire again, no matter how Greece is nowadays laying on the torture rack. The main cities of this coming Greek empire will be Athens, rebuilt Babylon and Jerusalem.

Jason is no one else than the king of this future Greek empire. Like King Atlas of Atlantis and Odysseus, Jason is the coming antichrist who was already mentioned in Isaiah 14:12 & 57:9. In the Argonauts myth, Pelias received a vision about a stranger who turned out to be Jason (Argonauten, z.d.). Like Paul received a vision of the antichrist in 2 Thessalonians 2:8. Jason went on a ship to Colchis, Paul crossed the Aegean Sea to go to Greece and bring the gospel to Europe. As Atlantis sunk after a huge earthquake into the sea (Timaios 25), it was the apostle Paul who brought the gospel to the Sea of the Nations.

Ever before Paul it had been Jesus Christ Who had left Judah by crossing the Sea of Galilee to enter the Land of the Gerasenes (Matthew 8:28; Mark 5:1-10; Luke 8:26-27). This land was on the opposite side of the Sea of Galilee and "faced" the Land of Galilee (Luke 8:26) as Atlantis "was facing" the mysterious city of Gades (Critias 114). *Psalm* 49:4 refers to both a harp and a mystery. This mystery is about Jesus who is leaving Israel and travels to the Sea of the Nations, which was the Land of the Gerasenes. This Land of the Gergasenes was inhabited by the Gergasites who were mentioned already in Genesis 15:21. Two cities, Gerasene and Gadara symbolized the dualism of Atlantis with its twin kings. Both cities belonged to a web of ten cities that was called Decapolis. This Decapolis resonated with the ten kings of Atlantis. Gades in Critias 114 corresponded not with Cadiz in Spain but with Gadara off the coast of the Sea of Galilee.

The harp in *Psalm* 49:4 is the shape of both the Sea of Galilee in Israel and of Atlantis as it was pictured on the Athanasius Kircher Map (Kircher, 1665, book *Mundus Subterraneus*, part 1, p. 82). The Argonauts myth was like Plato's Atlantis story an End times prophecy. It was the mysterious python spirit in Acts 16:16 who had invaded both Plato's mind and the writer of the Argonauts myth to write both stories.

Literature

Argonauten. (z.d.). In Wikipedia. Consulted on 16 september 2018, from <https://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Argonauten>

Kircher, A. (1665). *Mundus Subterraneus*. Amsterdam, Nederland: Joannem Janssonium. Geraadpleegd op 15 mei 2019 from <https://archive.org/details/mundussubterrane00unse/page/n5>