

Background: Within the research paradigm in the cognition, brain, and behavior (CBB) group includes studies of sensation and perception, learning and memory, attention, mental imagery, and conceptual representation. The Bronze Age Armenian Artifact is an example of humans from the past using (CBB) to communicate with humans of the present. The artifact dates to the 11th-12th centuries BCE.

There are five ancient archeological sites related to the Bronze Age Armenian artifact via the planet's ley lines:

- 1) Mount Nemrut, Turkey, dates from the 1st century BCE.
- 2) Lake Sevan, Armenia, where the artifact was discovered.
- 3) Carahunge dates back 7,500 years.
- 4) Karahan Tepe is at least 11,000 years old
- 5) Göbekli Tepe, Turkey dates between c. 9500 and 8000 BCE.

Methods: Address the research question via observation and analysis, "How does the Bronze Age Armenian Artifact act as a holographic measuring device, create synchronistic connections between 1) itself, 2) Google Maps, and 3) an analemma of Lake Sevan, Armenia that allow for the deciphering of meaningful geodesic geometry that connects the aforementioned to reveal encoded knowledge about the artifact itself and its relationship to ancient archeological sites in the same vicinity of its discovery?"

Results: Archeological discoveries from 3,200 to 12,000 years ago are changing how modern man sees his ancestors. Increased archeological evidence shows immense astronomical sophistication that has yet to be recognized with academic aplomb. Therefore, research is accomplished to create a tertiary academic paradigm shift.

Conclusions: The ancient archeological sites and the ancient artifact from the eastern side of the earth reveal information concerning the western side of the world. Connected via the planet's ley lines on the earth's grid, the ancients who designed the artifact encoded where on the planet a person with a like mind, via CBB, is decoding the Bronze Age Armenian Artifact.