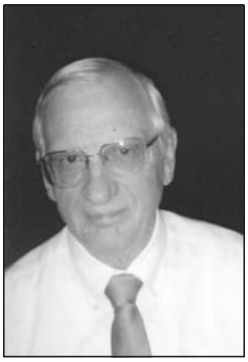
Seeking the Emergence of Created Man and Woman

Robert C. Schneider



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This is a theory about the origin of human beings that combines the creation of man and woman by God with the theory of evolution. An explanation is given to reconcile the creation story in Scripture with scientific observation. Evolution is considered as a useful theory of the development of life on earth. A solution is given for the conflict between the continuity of Homo sapiens *coming forward to today's human beings, and our creation by God.*

Recent scientific literature concerning archaeology and origins, etc., which is usually interpreted as showing continuity of Homo sapiens*, was searched for indications that God's created man and woman replaced* Homo sapiens*. The major ecological effects of the Ice Age and early Holocene are considered as likely major factors in the transition from* Homo sapiens *to created man and woman around the world.*

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Creation by God and current scientific knowledge of origins are considered together here in a theory concerning the origin of human beings. God is accepted as Creator of the universe, of life on earth, and of humankind. The scientific information about origins is taken from published sources written by experts in their fields. Generally that information has led to the conclusion that today's humans evolved continuously from ancient hominids.

In this article, we seek to interpret that information to forward an alternate, Christian view of the recent origin of human beings. Since much of this theory is drawn from the information in those published sources, it remains for Christians most knowledgeable in the several fields of origin studies to evaluate the information and the theory. We seek the truth about the origin of human beings although some of prehistory remains obscure.

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In the Beginning

The biblical creation premise adopted here, recognizing star spectra, etc., begins with God creating the universe billions of years ago, referring to Gen. 1:1. Generally the laws of nature set in place at the creation of the universe seem to have served God's will and purpose in the development of the universe, and essentially remain for us today. When God determined universal conditions were right, God created life beginning with the base of the food chain. From there, the evolution theory gives us insight into how life evolved up to the creation of humans. Then God created man and woman in his image. This opens Pandora's Box and elaboration on these premises follows.

First, let us consider a view on the relationship of the above premise to the creation verses of the Bible, Gen. 1:2—2:7, the six-day creation. Most likely, God was not giving a scientific explanation of how he created the universe and the Hebrews were neither looking for, nor capable of understanding, the "how" of creation. God says later, in Isa. 45:9, "Does the clay say to the potter, 'What are you making?'"[1]

However, it was important that the Israelites knew that God was the powerful Creator who could have created the universe in six days. The creation narrative too, disposed of

the contemporary gods and other creation stories common at that time.[2] Jesus later confirmed for us that God is the Creator (Mark 13:19), but Scripture does not indicate that Jesus related any details of creation.

It is generally believed that Moses gave us the basis for the book of Genesis and the Ten Commandments from God. Possibly the commandments came before the creation narration. Whether one purpose of the creation narration was to confirm the seventh- day Sabbath by use of allegory seems impossible to know. Moses' use of the allegory form was referred to by Flavius Josephus in his preface to "Antiquities of the Jews." Just as allegory is commonly used in the Bible to allude to the future, here it seems to speak of the mystery of the deep past. For example, Gen. 1:2 refers to the darkness and the hovering spirit of God. This six-day creation story is earth and humanity centered, consistent with the probable understanding in those times.

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God's next major creation with the universe in place seems to be that of life on earth when the universe was ready. Although various chemicals found in nature are offered as possible forerunners of the chemistry for life, many scientists today see the supernatural required in the complexity of life chemistry, even that of a single cell.

For the period between the creation of life and the creation of humans, it seems reasonable to accept most of the evolution theories for that period. Much good work has been done and continues to help us to understand the principles of evolution of life.

Many Christians oppose the idea that God would let only his laws of nature develop life and the universe. It is not intended here to imply that God used a hands-off policy, but to say that God seems to allow his laws of nature to work except when he wills to intervene. In this way, the world becomes generally understandable and dependable for us to follow his directive to have dominion over the earth.

The long period of evolution of life provided time for the development of many life forms, which continually provided necessary food sources and eventually gave us the beauty and diversity of today's world. It provided for the accumulation of most of our earthbound organic energy sources, and for the evolution of the forerunner of created human beings—*Homo sapiens.* As the initial energy of the universe dissipated over millions of years, our environment stabilized somewhat and apparently God found it suitable for the creation of humans.

Long before the creation of human beings occurred, *Homo sapiens* had become what most proponents of the evolution theory see as our ancestors. Evolutionists generally consider that *Homo sapiens* were anatomically modern man at least 35,000 to 40,000 years ago. Development since then is generally considered to be cultural evolution.[3] Most origin scientists say *Homo sapiens* developed tools and weapons; made clothing and shelter; crafted paintings, sculptures, and jewelry; probably utilized vocal communication; and like the Neanderthals, buried objects with their dead (such as beads, flowers, and tools). Buried objects are seen here as a natural expression of mystery and remorse experienced by most of the higher forms of life. Cave drawings and figurines have been interpreted in many ways in recent decades, from simply representing observations, to shamanism, to more elaborate meanings.[4] Perhaps God considered that it was time to intervene in their development. Sir John Eccles, Nobel Prize winning scientist, came to the conclusion that it was necessary to invoke supernatural spiritual creation for the qualities of the human mind.[5]

We are told in Genesis that God created man in his image. The Garden of Eden narration shows God's intent to provide for humans and it shows our sinful nature and free-will response. Jesus confirms in Mark 10:6 that God created humans.

Our anatomical similarity to *Homo sapiens* living before creation seems to indicate that God used the basic pattern of this most successful life form in his creation of humans. However, it is likely that God created humans as a new and separate species. Our new species would have absolute hybrid sterility, thus isolating created humanity to remain a separate species from *Homo sapiens*. In Acts 17:26, the Apostle Paul said we all came from one man. The long life span attributed in the Bible to early created humans indicates a significant difference from *Homo sapiens* of that era.

We are told in the Garden of Eden narrative that created humans communicated with God, indicating a high level of language skills and the accompanying high level of intelligence. Created humans knew God was a spiritual provider, and they would proceed to worship God and to repeatedly call on him for help. Adam and Eve's sons, Cain and Abel, prepared sacrifices for God and talked to God. This awareness by created humans of a spiritual provider would eventually be expressed in different ways as indicated by created humans' art and other artifacts. Whether created humans' outward appearance was obviously different from *Homo sapiens* is debatable. It is likely

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that *Homo sapiens* originating in Africa near the equator did have darker skin. A visual difference in body hair seems possible.

When we say we accept that we all came from one man, we are saying *Homo sapiens* must have become extinct. The last Ice Age, followed by the high temperatures of the Holocene period, put great stress on much of the earth's flora and fauna including *Homo sapiens*, from 20,000 years ago down to 5,000 years ago. Creation of humans, on the other hand, seems to have been after 12,000 years ago when farming and domestication of animals began, since Cain and Abel were practicing those life-styles. If God were utilizing the environmental effects of the last Ice Age, etc. to aid in extinction of *Homo sapiens*, we should look for created humans to begin taking over the world around 11,000 years ago.

Of course, this time frame for creation is well before the more conventional 6,000–7,000 years ago that is traditionally based on biblical genealogies. This conflict with biblical genealogies is an old subject. Reference to an article, "Primeval Chronology," by Rev. Professor William Henry Green, D.D., gave an explanation. Green showed that biblical genealogies are not always complete.[6] This fact allows a possible earlier creation.

Before looking further at possible *Homo sapiens* extinction, we can acknowledge that if the Genesis Flood were worldwide that certainly would have made all of us descendants of Noah, and *Homo sapiens* would have perished. Perhaps this will be accepted at some future time, but most scientists today do not see the evidence of a worldwide flood. Between the widespread prehistoric narratives of an extensive flood and the recognized flooding that occurred after the Ice Age, it seems certain that there was major flooding of some dimension in that general time frame. Jesus confirms the flood in Matt. 24:37–39 and in Luke 17:26–27.

Many Christians accept God's creation of human beings, regardless of scientific theories otherwise, feeling that God's ways are often mysterious and beyond our reasoning. However, as scientists in many fields continuously add to our knowledge of prehistory, we can look for an indication that God's creation of humanity is being confirmed in scientific discovery.

Extinction and Discontinuity of *Homo sapiens*

The premise for extinction of *Homo sapiens* begins with the last Ice Age. Following the glacial maximum of the last Ice Age, the caves containing the major paintings in France and Spain by the most advanced *Homo sapiens* of the time were abandoned. This was just one example of the result of stresses on the hunter/gatherer *Homo sapiens* caused by climate changes and their effects on flora and fauna and therefore food availability.

The Ice Age had resulted in huge glaciers in northern Europe, Asia, and North America and had produced a generally arid world. Higher elevations around the world were frozen and sea levels were low. This was followed by a series of environmental changes around the world as temperatures rose. As the glaciers melted and the land beneath rebounded, sea levels rose, inland lake and river levels rose and fell. The temperatures rose in the Holocene period over the following term of about 5,000 years, peaking above the temperatures of today. In coastal regions, rising sea levels covered habitat areas. Flora and fauna were continually adjusting.

These drastic climate changes had occurred before in prehistory and seem to be related to natural solar cycles. However, around 11,000 years ago—between the Ice Age and the Holocene—as temperatures were rising, an unexplainable cooling and drying period called Younger Dryas had a devastating reversal effect on the environment of Eurasia in particular, and to a lesser extent around the world. It lasted several hundred years. Perhaps God was setting the table for creation.

Disease was also common among *Homo sapiens* especially in Africa because of their association with animals.[7] Hunter/gatherers were susceptible to sleeping sickness, tetanus, malaria, and schistosomiasis.[8]

Homo extinction was not new by that time in prehistory. According to the widely accepted "Out of Africa" theory, *Homo erectus* had spread around the world and then had become extinct. Then *Homo sapiens* evolved in Africa and spread around the world. Neanderthals also became extinct as *Homo sapiens* spread into Europe. The extinc-

tions of *Homo erectus* and Neanderthals probably resulted from failure to compete successfully for food and shelter.[9] It is also recognized by most authorities that Neanderthals and *Homo sapiens* probably lived in the same vicinity with virtually no mixing, indicating hybrid sterility of two separate species.

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An improved species can contribute to the extinction of a prior, inferior species in the same area. Ezra Zubrow, an anthropologist, has done theoretical analysis of an extinction of one of two such competing groups.[10] He concluded that with modestly better subsistence skills and vitality (measured as mortality, and just 1% or 2% better) one group could render the other extinct in 1,000 years or less. (The circumstance pertinent in this reference was Neanderthals' probable extinction in competition with *Homo sapiens* in prehistoric Europe.) In some regions, farmers thus forced the retreat of *Homo sapiens* hunter/gatherers to new habitats.[11]

When climate changes produce rapid and significant deterioration of flora and fauna in a region, the inhabitants may not have enough time to change and adapt and can therefore be devastated.[12] The smaller the population is the greater the danger of developing a bottleneck where the species loses much of its genetic variety and stands to lose its ability to evolve and compensate.[13] A population below fifty can easily become extinct in case of an epidemic or failure to reproduce in the right number or the right sex. *Homo sapiens*, like any other large mammals that have become extinct, reproduce at a relatively slow rate and thus are more susceptible to extinction than many other species.[14]

The extinction of *Homo sapiens* is not generally acknowledged. Artifact sites in some regions were occupied before and after 10,000 years ago leaving the impression there was *Homo sapiens* continuity down through thousands of years to the present. However, such sites generally are stratified sites that were not continuously occupied. In fact, these sites generally fit a pattern where there is an unoccupied period between the time they were obviously occupied by *Homo sapiens* before 11,000 years ago and the time when created humans probably arrived in the region. The timing of these unoccupied periods varies around the world. Created humans could have taken over these abandoned sites upon or after their arrival. There is usually a timely change in artifacts that can be interpreted as the arrival of created humans.

In some regions, the majority of the sites indicate very temporary usage or even just seasonal occupation where food supplies required a nomadic existence. Such sites were likely occupied by small, vulnerable bands and could have easily become the stopping place for newcomers when found abandoned. It is difficult if not impossible to identify the occupants of those sites from decade to decade.

The map titled "*Homo sapiens* Spread and Discontinuity Stresses" (p. 202) shows the regions where there were significant *Homo sapiens* sites or paths that had been developed by 15,000 years ago in the old world and by 10,000 years ago in the new world (the Americas). Areas where the last Ice Age and the Holocene climate changes along with diseases resulted in established devastation to the *Homo sapiens* are blacked over to show the areas of probable discontinuity for *Homo sapiens*. The map provides a generalized picture of the state of *Homo sapiens* habitation in the world as created humans began to spread out from the Near East. The discontinuity events are described later in the regional accounts of events around the world with the pertinent sentences set in italics for easy identification.

Evolution of Created Man and Created Woman

With the premise of the eventual extinction of *Homo sapiens* and only created humans surviving today, we must look to evolution of created humans over the last 11,000 years to provide the variety of physical appearances evident among today's people that we sometimes call races. The evolution we commonly refer to, produced DNA changes over long periods of time, perhaps including new species, etc. That aspect of evolution is based on random change that normally takes much more than 11,000 years to accomplish. However, changes in outward appearance brought about by climate and nutrition levels commonly used to identify races, occur in a much shorter period of time.[15] These outward appearance characteristics include body shape, extremity length, skin color, cranial shape, and nostril size. Australian Aborigines, New Guineans, and Sub-Saharan Africans are prominent examples of prehistoric people with dark skin and nostril size—effects from high temperatures and sun exposure near the equator. These genetic drift effects, when occurring among small populations reaching a new territory, have been given the name "founder effects." Those effects seem to be prominent in the evolution of the Australian Aborigines and could have resulted in their current physical appearance in less than 6,000 years.

The African Negro appearance was a similar short-term evolution. Dark skin developed by natural selection and

genetic drift is a major factor in acquiring protection from UV exposure and melanoma. The opposite effect, depigmentation, does not give a known climate advantage of the same magnitude.[16] One author concludes that it would take more than 100,000 years for *Homo sapiens* from Africa to obtain European skin pigmentation.[17] Without natural selection maintaining dark skin, mutation can produce a reduction in the trait, but it takes a different magnitude of greater time length to do so. Created humans from the Near East provide a better explanation for today's Europeans' light skin color.

Genetic drift seems to have the potential in small, isolated groups to make significant changes in as little as 100 generations or some 2,500 years.[18] Another example of rapid natural selection since the Ice Age is the development of resistance to lactose deficiency.[19]

Looking for a transition from *Homo sapiens* to created man around the world calls for a different perspective on many prehistoric artifacts and theories available at this time. What follows are the results of a search of the regions of the world to find extinction and discontinuity for *Homo sapiens* as created humans repopulated the earth. We begin this search in the cradle of civilization—the Near East.

Out of Eden

Biologically modern *Homo sapiens* went to Southwest Asia and on to Europe from Africa by 45K (45,000 years ago).[20] Neanderthals were already there. Cave paintings in southern France were about to begin. The glacial maximum of the Ice Age would come some 25,000 years later.

In the late Pleistocene period, as the Ice Age ended, *Homo sapiens* in the Near East were exposed to major climate variation.[21] *Dry conditions resulted in many* Homo sapiens *(Natufian) sites being deserted.*[22]

Around 11.5K, some *Homo sapiens* were on the south bank of the Euphrates River at a well-known archaeological site, Abu Hureyra, in Southwest Asia.[23] They hunted gazelles in the spring migrations and gathered wild cereal and tree fruitlets, etc.[24] Then, the Younger Dryas last glacial episode arrived at 11K. Both wild cereal and valley bottom plants were greatly reduced and trees receded westward. Site transitions occurred at 11K, 10.4K, 10K, and again at 9.4K.[25] There is evidence that the cultivation of rye was getting started there during the Younger Dryas (11K–10K).[26] The material dated between 10K and 9.4K was disturbed by later inhabitants.[27] The resettlement at 9.4K showed significant advancement in almost all aspects of culture including farming.[28] Perhaps one of these transitions was the arrival of created humans now toiling as farmers. By 8.3K, domestication of goats and sheep began there.[29]

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The timing of the Gen. 4:2 account of Abel keeping flocks and Cain working the soil must have been about the time of evidence for farming and domestication of animals. The Near East is credited with the first recorded appearance of many domesticates during the period 11K–8K, mainly, goats, sheep, pigs, rye, barley and lentil, and cattle.[30] The domestication of sheep and goats was a somewhat unique event. It was started in only one place in the world, southwest Asia, where a susceptible species of mouflon ancestor lived. The sheep (and perhaps goats) were the only animals of many available to humans at that time to be susceptible to domestication. And, one can question why domestication of animals did not occur earlier. Perhaps it points to God providing for created humans. Eventually the lamb/sheep and the shepherd/shepherds take on symbolic roles in Judeo-Christian Scripture.

Another pertinent example in the Near East is the Jericho Oasis settled in that arid area at 10.3K.[31] Emmer wheat and two-row barley were domesticated there and the inhabitants built round houses, walls, and a watchtower before leaving for a brief period between 9.3K and 9K.[32] After the reoccupation at 9K, they reduced their dependence on hunting gazelles for meat and they domesticated goats circa 8.9K.[33] By that time, there were many similar sites in that region.

The Ice Age and the Holocene effects in Europe were somewhat regionalized. Neanderthals had become extinct earlier. At the Glacial Maximum (22K–18K), northern Europe was covered with glaciers.[34] South of the glaciers, after 18K until 10.5K, *Homo sapiens* lived in the Magdalenian culture, most prevalent in southwest Europe.[35] The short, rather severe glaciating of the

Younger Dryas (10.8K–10.2K) had a significant cooling and drying effect on the environment.[36] The ensuing culture in the west, the Azilian (circa 12K–9K), showed degradation in lifestyle.[37] *Population levels were reduced*. There was a general decrease in quantity and quality of artifacts, and cave art ended.[38]

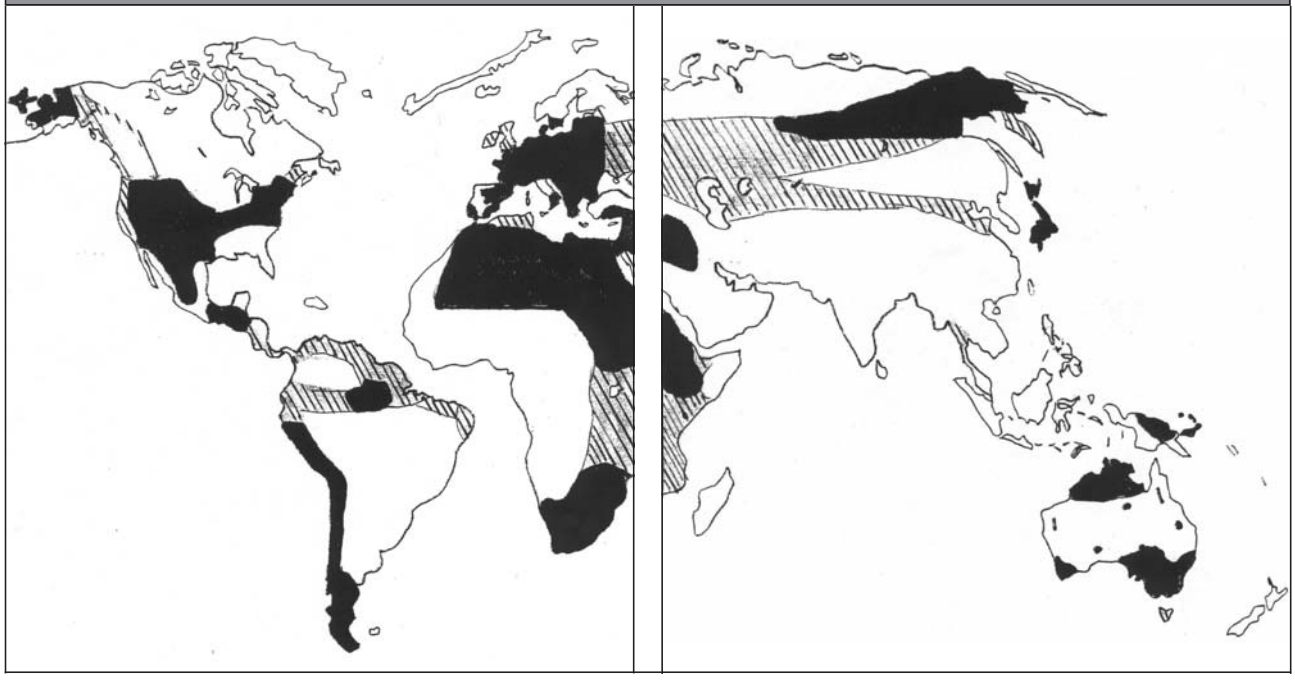
What followed from about 9K was a series of *Homo sapiens* microlithic technology sites starting from southern France, with this phase becoming widespread by 8.5K.[39] By 6.5K, another microlithic technology derived from Denmark was widespread (the Ertebolle). *These* Homo sapiens *sites, 10K–6.5K, were also characterized as small, some temporary, with a low population density implied*.[40]

The sea level was rising and wooded areas were increasing, resulting in abrupt changes in food supply.[41] During this period, those who chose the coastal and river sites for marine food sources were experiencing rising water levels and in some areas probably a decline in food supply due to insufficient oxygen in the water.[42]

Some *Homo sapiens* had followed the reindeer north from southern France late in the Ice Age. Those who went to the Baltic area found lagoons and a fresh water glacier lake in the Gulf of Bothnia (between Sweden and Finland).[43] However, the sequence of events that followed was: (1) the rising North Sea spilled into the lake; (2) the sea was shut off by rising land masses recovering from under the glaciers, allowing the formation of Ancylus Lake; (3) the North Sea eventually rose further and returned circa 7K. *The population went to nothing*.[44] It seems that farmers arrived in Denmark at 6.5K.[45]

Created humans seem to have moved into Europe beginning around 8K. Farmers spread from the Near East into Europe from Turkey and went northwest over the Great Hungarian Plain and on to the North European Plain by 6K.[46] Some appear to have also crossed the Mediterranean. *The earliest spread of farming into Europe in Greece, the Balkans, and the Mediterranean was probably into a relatively empty landscape*.[47] Crete and Cyprus also were essentially empty landscapes circa 9K. Two of the well-explored, earliest sites where created humans seem to replace *Homo sapiens* are the Franchthi Cave in Greece around 9K and the Danube gorges between Serbia and Romania (including Lepenski Vir) around 8.5K. There were several phases of development at Lepenski Vir with sheep and goats arriving at 8.5K. Sheep and goats were not indigenous to the area.[48] Pottery, too, was first dated from Phase 4 in the same time period, giving a second possible indication of the arrival of created humans. The Franchthi cave at the Mediterranean was originally occupied by

Homo sapiens Spread and Discontinuity Stresses



Blank Areas: Generally not a significant *Homo sapiens* region 15,000 years ago.
Black Areas: *Homo sapiens* areas, after 15,000 years ago in the Old World and 10,000 years ago in the Americas, became stressed toward discontinuity as created humans spread around the world.
Striped Areas: *Homo sapiens* paths or site areas where they may have been exposed to insignificant stress from the environment.
All Areas: Are before the spread of created humans from the Near East.
Note: The world map displays today's land forms (not those of the Ice Age). *Homo sapiens* paths in southern Asia and some coastal sites in southeast Asia and Oceania are probably under water. Sites in the central Asia paths were generally widely scattered.

A major concern when looking for discontinuity of Homo sapiens *and the emergence of created humans is the origin of the Australian Aborigines. Many scholars … believe [they] are descendants of the* Homo sapiens *who were there at least 50,000 years ago. Generally this conclusion is drawn from the oral transmissions of "The Dreaming" and some related art works.*

Homo sapiens who were using marine food sources. Around the beginning of the Neolithic period (9K–7K), there was a rapid shift to farming.[49] One of a few possible explanations given is the arrival of newcomers—maybe created humans.

As the farmers eventually moved further west in Europe encountering loess soils, they developed a shifting (or swidden) cultivation, switched from sheep/goats to a mainly pig and cattle economy and settled in temporary sites seemingly adjacent to remaining *Homo sapiens* sites.[50] The Neolithic farmers in central Europe used the land at a site for 10–15 year cycles thus allowing soil fertility to be restored.[51] A few transitional sites indicate possible switching of sites after the other group abandoned. A site in south Belgium indicates a ditch used to keep out hunter/foragers. *However, it is also possible the newcomers found these territories essentially uninhabited*.[52]

The spread of pottery basically coincided with this spread of domesticated plants and animals in Europe. Clay had been first used to make objects in the Near East (10K–9K).[53] Meanwhile, farming was also spreading from the Near East eastward into Iraq and Iran and northeastward through Turkmenistan.[54] Altogether this seems to be the beginning of the worldwide spread of created man from the Near East with farming, domesticated sheep/ goats and pigs, and probably with pottery. It looks like more than a coincidence that this spread of people around the world leading to the first civilizations in the world got started in southwest Asia around 10.5K–8.5K. There are some genetic data that confirm that the ancestors of today's population also spread out from the Near East to Siberia, India, and North Africa.[55]

Southeast Asia and Greater Australia

According to the "Out of Africa" theory, *Homo sapiens* had crossed Asia, passed southward through eastern Asia, and at least 50,000 years ago, floated to the continent of Greater Australia composed of New Guinea, Australia, and some nearby islands.[56] At the time of the glacial maximum, inland Australia was arid.[57] By 16K, a lake system in southeast Australia contained adequate water. *Then in 13K, it eventually became dry, and after 13K, the river levels became low and famine and disease resulted in small isolated populations*.[58] The *Homo sapiens'* remains indicated they became smaller and less robust. The tribes there probably reached the marginal population level for survival which is estimated to be about 500.[59]

The population of Homo sapiens *in New Guinea from 26K to 11K had been sparse*.[60] Early attempts at cultivation-drainage control there, circa 9K, resulted in malaria.[61]

At the end of the Ice Age, the rise of sea levels was the major ecological event in all of Greater Australia and Southeast Asia, including the separation of New Guinea from Australia at 8K.[62] Most Ice Age coastal occupation sites in the region are now under the seas. Lowland coastal sites at New Guinea today date back to only 4K.[63] *The Bismarks just north of New Guinea were unoccupied from 8K to 3.5K*.[64] *Homo sapiens* who inhabited the coastal areas of Australia prior to 6K experienced sea intrusion up to several hundred kilometers.[65] *Population realignment was significant. One hypothesis indicates that coastal populations of the Pleistocene in Australia were unable to adjust to living in the interior*.[66] *Homo sapiens* used canoes to travel between islands and practiced arboriculture to obtain food.[67] *As temperatures peaked in the Mid-Holocene, some islands experienced catastrophic drought and depopulation*.[68]

A major concern when looking for discontinuity of *Homo sapiens* and the emergence of created humans is the origin of the Australian Aborigines. Many scholars, who have studied Australia, believe the contemporary people labeled as Australian Aborigines are descendants of the *Homo sapiens* who were there at least 50,000 years ago. Generally this conclusion is drawn from the oral transmissions of "The Dreaming" and some related art works. Others, who also have studied Australia, do not consider the Dreaming stories to be factual sources of environmental events from hundreds of generations in the past.[69] Dreaming times are from an entirely different intellectual concept of time and evidence. *Homo sapiens'* remains at the Mungo site dated 62K carried an extinct genetic lineage in mtDNA that is not found in living humans.[70] There are further indications that today's "Aborigines" and the Dreaming stories are of more recent origin.

The uncertainty connected with the chronology of the Dreaming stories is easily understandable. Some of the sites associated with the Dreaming stories are too sacred to excavate.[71] Some of the Dreaming record remains secret and there is no reliable, authoritative source for all of the Aboriginal creation stories.

Those seeking to solve this mystery turn to the prehistoric rock art for illustrations of the Dreaming. Some drawings composed of abstract lines have been dated at 14.4K–13K, and others, at a different site, 10K–8K.[72] This was followed by drawings of large, naturalistic animals in a phase titled the Old Phase. There was an Intermediate Phase and then a Late Phase from 4K with advanced art composed of "x-ray" paintings, stick figures, and beeswax figures. The Intermediate Phase, beginning around 6K, is represented by "Rainbow Serpent" imagery of the Dreaming in Kakadu rock art along with animated battle scenes. This is seen as the beginning of a continuous religious tradition and sounds like the arrival of created humans.

One theory indicates some of the Aboriginal culture came from north of Australia across the Torres Strait.[73] Some of the beings in the Dreaming stories had come to the northern shores, arriving in Cape York from across the sea. Likewise, microliths arrived in Australia at 6K–5K, probably from Southeast Asia.[74]

Most of the rock paintings that commonly expressed Dreaming have been dated later than 6K. The Victoria River District Dreaming paintings are dated 1.4K. The painted rock shelters at Mount Grenfell and Mount Gunderbook are dated 2K and pigment art there in general has been dated 2.5K–0.5K.[75] Another aspect of these paintings that subtracts from their offering dependable chronology is the retouching of paintings by the Aborigines.[76] This retouching is influenced by periodic rejuvenation of motifs and by competing heritage values of the sites. One explanation of the motive for the Dreaming paintings is that the Aborigines feel they must maintain the images to have life on earth continue.

Created humans probably used routes similar to *Homo sapiens* through the Asian mainland to eventually go south and east toward the Pacific. Evidence of farming at 9K in India and Pakistan, and pottery from 8K in Pakistan, confirm this route.[77] The pottery trail goes to Spirit Cave in northwest Thailand (8.8K) and Cambodia (6K).[78] The trail continues eastward to central China and Hong Kong (7K), Taiwan (circa 6K–4.5K), and the Philippines (circa 3K). Continuing toward the South Pacific, pottery was in the Moh Khiew cave in south Thailand (circa 7K), Malaya (circa 6K), and Indonesia (5K–4K).[79] Pottery was in New Guinea by 5K– 3K.[80]

A more direct indication of the probable arrival of created humans was the arrival of domesticated pigs. Pigs had been domesticated in the Near East before 8K, showed up in China near Shanghai circa 7K, then in Taiwan circa 6K.[81] Some people of Taiwan went southward thru the Philippines. Domestic pigs were not native to the islands of the Pacific region or New Guinea, but were discovered to have been in New Guinea circa 6K.[82] Also by 6K, there was a major advance in agriculture in the highlands of Papua (New Guinea).[83] This could be the arrival of created humans there.

A more direct indication of the probable arrival of created humans was the arrival of domesticated pigs.

Domestic pigs do not seem to be a factor in settlements of Australia. There were a series of regional, stone-tool-use developments in Australia over the period 7.5–2K.[84] *These regional changes seem to indicate abandonment or possible extinction in the north for those using unifacial and bifacial points, 7.5K–5.5K*. Microliths were next at 6K–5K. Then, the north was reoccupied by macroblade users. Finally came the widespread use of tulas which continued into the recent past. The use of microliths, probably from Southeast Asia, could indicate the arrival of created humans. In that period, environmental changes continued, resulting in highly mobile and adaptive people in new territories 6K–3K.[85]

While looking in Asia, we consider a special find in Japan of *Homo sapiens* pottery dated circa 12.5K. This is the earliest pottery in the world and although pottery is generally associated here in this text with created humans, this is too early to have been created humans. This pottery was designated as Jomon pottery.[86] However, this first pottery was very primitive, very fragile, and was recovered as only small shards.[87] The wall thickness was 0.5 cm or less.[88] Some believe this could have been the beginning of a culture that produced Jomon pottery up to historical times.

However, Jomon pottery was developed over several millennia, with a number of distinct changes.[89] Some say further that variations in the culture indicate Jomon may have been a mixture of cultures of different people.[90] The primitive 12.5K shards may have been made by a previous *Homo sapiens* culture that died out.

There was rapid warming in Japan, 12K–10K.[91] Homo sapiens *skeletons from 9.5K to 7K indicate that* Homo sapiens *were experiencing severe survival conditions*. Widespread use of microblades came to a halt and there were few sites. By 7K, coastal sites were covered by the sea.

Created humans had come to the Americas in Alaska from northeast Asia around 8K. … The majority of created humans entering Alaska appears to have gone directly south on the west coat of North America and most of them continued southward to Central and South America. … [Here] we first see the evidence of farming and pottery generally associated with created humans.

There are indications of a new culture following this—possibly created humans. Petroglyphs dated 6.5K are like those of Ur in the Middle East.[92] Some form of agriculture seems to have been introduced (7K–6K) to produce green beans and gourds.[93] A study of the Jomon of 7K concluded that they are the ancestors of the Ainu in modern Japan.[94] By 6K–5K, they were using dugouts and paddles, possibly for deep sea fishing.[95] A major change in constructing Jomon pottery occurred in the 9K–6K period, when they began coiling ropes of clay to form pots followed by smoothing the surface.

On the Asian mainland, pottery similar to Jomon (Chulmun pottery) was developed in Korea 8K–4K.[96] The bifacially flaked, stemmed points similar to those that replaced microliths in Japan were found in Manchuria, dated 4.2K.[97]

Americas

Homo sapiens had come to Alaska from Asia during the Ice Age by crossing a land bridge (Beringia) where the Bering Strait is today.[98] *They were coming from northern Siberia where the population density remained low as the Ice Age was winding down*.[99] They were basically hunter/gatherers and fishermen arriving in small groups. At first they encountered an almost completely glaciated northern half of North America and generally dry American continents. *On the Alaskan side of Beringia and in the interior of Alaska, populations were also small. By 9K, several Beringia sites were abandoned, and the Denali complex seems to have crashed*. As the *Homo sapiens* moved southward, they progressed down the western side of the continents to the southern tip of South America. In the United States, they headed eastward, south of the glaciers. A small number also eventually went eastward in South America.

Several *Homo sapiens* sites in North America are dated 12K–10K. In this time period of major changes in climate and environment came the great extinction of mammals, including mammoths, the *Homo sapiens* main food source.[100] This extinction is frequently blamed on overkill by the *Homo sapiens* as well as the environmental changes. As the temperatures increased in Canada and the US, there was major periodic flooding of rivers as glacier lakes formed and then dumped their flooding waters.[101] The temperature and land form differences resulted in devastating winds and dust storms in some areas of North America up to 9.5K.[102]

The Holocene period brought peak temperatures progressing from northwest to northeast in North America from 10K to 4K.[103] The peak temperatures were above those experienced today. The prairie area between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi River became drier than today for a few millennia beginning circa 8K.[104] *Forest and grass fires were common and the interior was thinly populated*.[105]

Homo sapiens headed northward in the east into Canada following the bison and headed further north later to hunt caribou. *In the Great Lakes region, there was a pause between the occupation by those Paleo Indians (Homo sapiens) and the arrival of the next culture – the American Archaic*.[106] *After 10K, the Paleo Indians had phased out*.[107]

In Mexico by 8K, the Holocene had brought forests and a change in subsistence for the *Homo sapiens* there.[108] Paleo Indian coastal sites flooded and large fauna became extinct.[109] *In the dry season of the El Riego Phase (9.2K–7.2K), the* Homo sapiens *probably nearly starved before the spring's new growth*.[110]

In South America, many *Homo sapiens* archeological sites in the west were dated 13K–7K.[111] *In Ecuador, Peru, and Chile, there was great variety of land forms and climate in the late Ice Age and the early Holocene period, resulting in dispersal of* Homo sapiens. The ice sheets in the Andes had started to melt by 14K; by 12K, lake levels started to fall; and by 10K, temperatures were up to those of today. Large game including the mastodon and sloth (important food supplies) became extinct by 10K.[112] *Populations became small and dispersed*.[113] Those who went to the coastal areas where food was more plentiful were contending with thermal maximum effects of the Holocene by 8.5K–6.5K, namely sea level change, tectonic uplift, and tsunamis.[114] Precipitation in the southern Andes was inconsistent. A semi-continental scale volcano struck circa 7.9K and earthquakes there are common.[115] Diseases that evidently were present in pre-historic South America were tuberculosis, hookworm, trypanosoma cruzi, and treponemal diseases.[116] Homo sapiens *sites and cultures ending a little later were the Northwest Tradition*

around Las Vegas, Ecuador, at 6.6K, and the Paijan Tradition of coastal fisherman of 10K, inundated by the sea by 7K.[117] *The Encanto Phase took over in the Anton Chillon area in Peru at 6K. In a study of the Eastern Bororo in central Brazil, there was a gap in the lithic traditions from 8.5K to 6K as the maximum temperatures arrived there.*[118]

Created humans had come to the Americas in Alaska from northeast Asia around 8K. Near East tools were found at a site in Russia dated 9–8.5K.[119] The Beringia land bridge had been breeched by the rising seas circa 10K. There had been significant warming of western Alaska, 10K–8.3K.[120] It is believed that the ancestors of the Eskimos and Aleuts were able to cross the Bering Strait by boat.[121] The ancestors of the Eskimos had crossed to the Kobuck River in northern Alaska circa 8K. They were probably using boats on the Kobuk River in northern Alaska from 8.2K.[122]

The other probable access route to Alaska involved island hopping (in the warm Japanese current) from northern Japan that led to the Russian Kamchatka Peninsula and on to the Aleutian Islands. That intersection of the Bering Sea and the Pacific Ocean is rich in marine life.[123] Arrival at the northern island of Japan (Hokkaido) would have been from Russia in the north or from Korea in the south. Some created humans had taken the southern route through Asia and went north through China to Korea. The ancestors of the Aleuts settled in the Aleutian Islands at Anangula circa 8.7K.[124] Both the Aleuts and Eskimos used two-hole kayaks.[125] Both cultures basically remained in the Arctic-type region where they had developed skills unique to the region.

The ancestors of some North American Indians are genetically similar to the Chukchi on the Russian side of the Bering Strait.[126] From the Bering Strait in Alaska, they probably went south through the MacKenzie mountain pass to the United States where they would have encountered a difficult environment.

The majority of created humans entering Alaska appear to have gone directly south on the west coast of North America and most of them continued southward to Central and South America. It has been estimated that by the time the Europeans arrived, there were seven times as many people in Central and South America as in North America.[127]

Some people did remain in the northwest of North America rather than proceed further south. Maritime cultures had fully developed there circa 8K.[128] The art of the Nootka people there seems to have origins in the ancient Aquatic Art of eastern Asia and Oceania.[129] The totem pole art of the Haida there indicates origins in China and Siberia.

It is in Central America and South America that we first see the evidence of farming and pottery generally associated with created humans. The early Holocene climate and environment in North America seem to have discouraged farming there. One of the earliest evidences of farming is in Mexico. Maize (corn) had been domesticated from teosinte in the Tehuacan Valley in the Coxcatlan phase (7K–5.5K).[130] The Amazonian Indians cultivated manioc, perhaps as early as 7K– 6K, or at least by 5K–4K.[131]

The Amazonian Indians may have been the first created humans to settle in the south in the New World. They had the earliest pottery known in the Americas (7.5K–6.5K).

The Amazonian Indians may have been the first created humans to settle in the south in the New World. They had the earliest pottery known in the Americas (7.5K–6.5K).[132] This was at a time in the early Holocene when there was a change in the size and shape of the stone tools used there, going away from the tools used previously by the *Homo sapiens*. The Amazonian Indians have evolved to appear similar to pygmies as a result of adaptation to the environment, which is common in rain forests.

Ceramics were in northern Columbia, 6.5K–5.5K, and in Panama and on the Ecuador coast circa 5.5–4.5K.[133] The pottery of the Initial period in Peru was dated about 4K–2.7K with examples of drinking vessels used by the rulers of an area there dated 4K–3K.[134] The earliest pottery in North America was discovered at Stallings Island at the Savannah River from 4.5K.[135] Pottery in the Woodland culture around 3K in the eastern United States was similar to Siberian and Scandinavian pottery.[136]

Farming was late in spreading in South America because maritime food had been abundant. Farming was added to the coastal life way there by 4K.[137] In the highlands of Peru, artificial niches were developed with irrigation where needed. Intense cultivation became extensive as populations grew by 3.8K. Cotton was grown by 5K and nets contributed to increased marine food yields by 4K.[138] Llama and alpaca were domesticated circa 5K.[139]

Maize farming had reached the southwest of the United States from Mexico by 4K. It spread with various adaptations along the way in the interior to become the dominant crop in far away New England by circa 1K.[140] By 2.5K, in the Four Corners Territory of the southwest, they were raising corn, beans, and squash, which had originated in Mexico.

A better indication of created humans arriving in northern Africa comes from studying the movement of sheep and goats. Sheep and goats did not originate in Africa. They arrived domesticated from the Near East. This is used as the basis for finding the possible north to south progression of created humans down into Africa beginning well before 7.5K.

Now back to created humans who had come to the United States from Alaska via the mountain pass reaching the drying plains in the heartland. It is difficult to know what cultures were there in the early Archaic Period. The Paleo Indians had been there and seem to have gone. At the Koster site (Illinois River Valley), several occupation levels were explored.[141] Animal remains indicate year-round occupation as early as 7K. In Horizon 6 (5.9K–4.8K), the occupants harvested fish and ate Marsh elder, which they cultivated as early as 2.5K. Those people (created humans) were probably representative of the ancestors of today's North American Indians. Life in the Archaic Period was characterized as bands adapting to the Holocene environment utilizing local riverine sites.

Buffalo hunting was important by 6K. Tipi rings of stones were dated 5.5K.[142] By 2.5K, pottery was common in the Central Plains.[143] The Archaic Period had been a difficult environment. In the North Black Mesa study area in Arizona, there were seven Archaic sites in 5,000 years, and in the following pottery and agricultural phase—Basketmaker II—there were 120 sites in 300 years.[144]

Both pottery and farming by created humans were common across the United States where mounds are found. A famous large geometric mound was found at Poverty Point in Louisiana.[145] This was a trade center settlement (3.2K–2.5K) with three types of pottery. The mound builders were the ancestors of the modern Indian tribes.[146] They hunted buffalo and by 2.5K, were using bows and arrows.[147]

Africa

Some of the *Homo sapiens* remained in Africa after the glacial maximum. In northeast Africa, an area dominated by the Nile River, *Homo sapiens* had occupied the wetlands for the generally dry 8,000 years approaching the end of the Ice Age.[148] Then in 12.5K, in the so-called "Wild Nile" flood, the Nile River destroyed its own lower valley wetlands. *In the Nile Valley, there were no significant sites then to almost 8K.*

In north central Africa, Lake Chad was almost completely dry until 13K.[149] *By 10K, the unity of the Iberomaurusian* Homo sapiens *had broken down in northern Africa. In the Sahara desert before 9K, there were only small groups of nomads except for the great oases*. An astounding African rainfall period occurred that caused the sudden greening of the Western Sahara desert from 10K to 7K.[150] Just as astounding were drought periods there circa 8K and 5K.[151] In eastern Africa at 10K, below the Nile at Kenya, Lake Turkana rose to 80 meters above the current level, covering twice the current surface area.[152]

In South Africa, late Pleistocene microlithic assemblages were low density (40K–12K).[153] As the sea level rose, coastal fauna were affected.[154] By 9.5K, the giant buffalo, southern springbok, and cape horse all became extinct.[155]

Many infections started in Africa, such as malaria, yellow fever, and trypanosomiasis.[156] Parasites there resulted in anemia.[157]

There are several long-term sites in southern Africa. They are mostly stratified caves and rock shelters where occupation extends well back into *Homo sapiens* times and into more recent times. Artifacts are essentially limited to those of stone.[158] For example, at Nelson Bay Cave on the southern cape, there is a *Homo sapiens* stratum (19K–12K) containing Nachikufan microliths and a Wilton microlith stratum near the entrance dated 2.9–1.9K.[159] Some of the Wilton microlith-industry people (we will confirm in later text) seem to have been created humans. They had come down into southern Africa through Zimbabwe and southern Namibia after 8K.[160] It seems reasonable to accept that the later stratum could have been created humans utilizing this popular multistrata shelter.

Created humans coming from the Near East would be expected to come into Africa in the north—apparently from the Mediterranean as well as through Egypt. Although skeleton evidence in Africa is rare and difficult to categorize, there are indications that people in northwest Africa came from across the Mediterranean Sea. Skeletons at Haua Fteah in Libya from as early as 10K appear to be related to Mediterranean peoples.[161] These skeletons related to Capsian cultures, seem to be mixed with skeletons from an earlier Mechta-Afalou culture (*Homo sapiens*). A typical Capsian site near the border of

Algeria and Tunisia has been dated 8.5K. A rock painting dated probably 10K–4K at the border area of Algeria and Libya depicts cattle domestication.[162]

A better indication of created humans arriving in northern Africa comes from studying the movement of sheep and goats. Sheep and goats did not originate in Africa.[163] They arrived domesticated from the Near East.[164] This is used as the basis for finding the possible north to south progression of created humans down into Africa beginning well before 7.5K.

In addition, the chronological progression of pottery sites in Africa also follows a generally north to south pattern. Pottery in the Sahara at 9.6K is generally accepted as the first in West Africa.[165] The Saharan pottery has been associated with new inhabitants at 10K and was not from the indigenous Aterian industry.[166] By 8K, that pottery showed affinity to the pottery across the Mediterranean.[167]

In the table below titled "African Trends," the north to south progression of herding sheep/goats and of pottery discoveries is shown by listing relevant African sites vertically with northern sites at the top. A few latitude references are included. The southward progression of sites is divided between east and west because the progression appears to have taken place in essentially independent tracks in the east and west halves of the continent.

Khartoum is a very often-mentioned site in Sudan associated with early pottery (wavy line) and later phase pottery (impressed dots).[168] The original population (circa 10K) has been classified as Negroid, harpoon fishermen and was *Homo sapiens*.[169] The early pottery probably came from southern Libya (9.5–8.5K) in the west. (Sudan and Libya are early, northern sites in the east and west sides respectively in the African Trend table.) This arrival of pottery could indicate created humans arriving at Khartoum. At Esh Shaheinab (just north of Khartoum and considered related to early Khartoum), beads were found (probably from Chad) with remains of goats.[170] *Homo sapiens* and created humans may have both been in adjacent areas of East Africa for a few millennia after 9K. By 6K, the later pottery phase was established along with farming.[171]

Another possible indication of created humans in Africa was found at the Fayuum Depression in northern Egypt. An arrow manufacturing technology used there (8K–7K) came forward into Egyptian dynasties.[172] This was the site of the first Egyptian agriculture at 7K like that previously in Asia at 9K.[173] By 6.5K, the southwest Asian group of domesticates was there.[174]

A different aspect of prehistoric Africa is the origin of the variety of people there now in historic times. Determination of origins is hampered by the severe lack of late Stone Age sites.[175] A variety of origin conclusions have been reached over the years and more recent studies of language sources and DNA patterns have helped to draw more conclusions, but work continues. From the standpoint of created humans arriving in Africa, current people

AFRICAN TRENDS

Herding—Sheep/Goats				Pottery			
West		East		West		East	
El Khril, Morocco[176]	8K	Kharga, Egypt[177]	c.9K	El Khril, Morocco[178]	8K	—	
Haua Fteah, Libya[179]	8K	Afayeh, Egypt[180]	c.5K	Acacus, Libya[181]	c.9K	—	
Acacus, Libya[182]	7K	—		Niger[183]	9.6K	—	
20° North							
Ghana[184]	3.8K	Kadero, Sudan[185]	c.6.5K	Nigeria[186]	6.5K	Sarourab, Sudan[187]	9.3K
—		El Bor, Ethiopia[188]	5K	Cameroon[189]	c.7K	Kadero, Sudan[190]	6.5K
—		Ileret, Kenya[191]	4.5K	—		Shabona, Sudan[192]	7.5K
—		—		—		El Bor, Ethiopia[193]	5K
—		—		—		Ileret, Kenya[194]	4.5K
Equator							
—		—		Zaire[195]	c.2.5K	—	
10° South							
Namibia[196]	2K	—		Angola[197]	c.2K	Zimbabwe[198]	2.1K
—		—		S.Cape Coast[199]	c.2K	—	

The fact that those first civilizations grew out of the farming settlements seems to indicate another leap in culture in just a few millennia. That was not characteristic of Homo sapiens *and indicates those people were created humans with sophisticated language abilities (syntax).*

there must be the result of adaptation of created humans to their new environment in Africa.

The "African Trends" Table indicates a north to south movement of created humans from northern Africa toward the equator in the west and east sides of Africa. Dark skin is an example of natural selection which is responsive to sun exposure, which in turn, increases approaching the equator.[200] We go to the west side of Africa to find the origin of the major Negroid inhabitants of Africa, the Bantu speakers. They had come from the Near East and were herders and probably farmers as well, living in the Sahara around 7K. They were tending long- and short-horned cattle as well as sheep/goats.[201] There are indications of fighting—there may have been some *Homo sapiens* still there seeking food. The period, 6.5K–4.5K, was considered a wet period for those herders.[202]

The tsetse fly prevented any southward movement until 4.5K. When dryness extended southward, the tsetse had to move southward below the newly dry area. The herders then also moved southward staying north of the tsetse but nearer the equator. The herders occupied the area just north of the Niger River. The Bantu-speaking people became farmers in West Africa below the Sahara after the 5K drought in the Sahara.[203] They became the major Negroid inhabitants of Africa, developing farming across the continent to the east and south from 3K, and then southward in the east from 2K to 1K.[204] Their farming technology and sustaining yam crops gave them success in supplanting other peoples as seen in Zaire at 3K.[205] Other created humans, Negroid groups, probably evolved independently in the east side near the equator.

The pygmies have adapted to the African equatorial rainforest. Other pygmies are found at similar geographic and climatic sites around the world.[206] This seems to indicate an established adaptation of created humans to those particular environments. For example, the Bantu speakers who went into that African forest showed pygmy characteristics in just a few centuries compared to those Bantu in the savanna.[207]

The well-known San of South Africa are representative of one type of Khoisan people in Africa. Some feel they have *Homo sapiens* ancestors before 10K.[208] That conclusion is generally based on ethnographic studies of recent San, indicating a continuous hunter/gatherer life-style of periodically gathering and dispersing, and on conjecture concerning African rock art. However, it is likely that the paintings that possibly depict San belief systems and rituals were produced in the past few thousand years. Many earlier artifacts discovered in South Africa are naturalistic paintings of animals and geometric or schematic motifs, typical of *Homo sapiens*, and probably irrelevant.

A different approach (that from created humans) to San origins can be found in the Wilton people, who arrived in South Africa. There is a genetic similarity between Khoisans and West Asians.[209] Some of the Wilton industry people went down into southern Africa through Zimbabwe and southern Namibia after 8K.[210] Some of these people in the mid-Holocene (circa 4K) were known to practice seasonal aggregation and dispersal and reciprocal gift exchange, characteristic of the San.[211] The Wilton industry people could have been the created humans' ancestors of today's San. The San were in southern Zambia in 4K where reliable skeleton artifacts at Gwisho Hotsprings confirm the Khoisan presence there circa 5K–3K.[212] The San have moved further south since then to the Kalahari in Botswana. The Khoi, a taller version of the Khoisan people, began a practice of pastoralism with sheep at 2K in south Africa.[213]

Developed Neolithic or Emergence of Created Man and Created Woman?

Archaeologists named the period after 11K the New Stone Age—believing that *Homo sapiens* hunter/gatherers, after 45,000 to 100,000 years as biologically modern man, turned to farming and herding settlements. The Near East is recognized as the starting place for this drastic cultural change and the spread around the world in less than 10,000 years.

The primary requirement for the first farming of various crops around the world was the presence of an indigenous forerunner (wild) plant.[214] The Bible indicates the

belief that God provided those wild plants. This is indicated in Gen. 1:29 and 3:17–19. God sent humans out from Eden to toil in the fields and gave created humans every seed-bearing plant on the face of the earth. Then Isaiah tells of God teaching the farmers and indicates God was assisting the founders of animal domestication (Isa. 28:26). Jesus indicates in Mark 4:26–29 that the wheat crop grows from the soil but (like the Kingdom of God) they do not know how.

The second most important requirement for farming was a settled community. This necessity eventually led to the world's first civilizations in the Near East, China, and Egypt; followed by Europe; then Central and South America. It was wheat farming, beginning in the Near East and extending into Egypt and Europe. Rice farming went from Pakistan (around 9K) on the way to China.[215] Corn was domesticated in Mexico (7K–5.5K) and beans and manioc domesticated in South America (6K). The fact that those first civilizations grew out of the farming settlements seems to indicate another leap in culture in just a few millennia. That was not characteristic of *Homo sapiens* and indicates those people were created humans with sophisticated language abilities (syntax).

In other areas of the world, development of civilizations was delayed by the environment. In Africa, domesticated sheep/goats (and perhaps cattle) were the first choice of created humans. In North America, created humans encountered a harsh environment in the Archaic Period with farming developing late. Corn domesticated from Teosinte for farming in Mexico was carried by farmers to the southwest of the United States around 4K. Maize arrived in the Midwest in the Hopewell area by 2K–1K.[216] It was eventually hybridized to grow in New England by 1.2–1.1K.[217] Created humans had utilized domesticated pigs in the South Pacific. Farming was not developed in Australia until 4K–3K.

Seeking the Creator Spirit

Perhaps the most decisive indication that it was created humans who repopulated the earth comes eventually in the Developed Neolithic Period. It is seen in created humans' intuitive quest for God and spirit. The more settled lifestyle of farmers and herding bands led to their expressing their thoughts in various art forms. Their art predominantly expressed a relationship with a provider spirit, thus distinguishing created humans from *Homo sapiens.*

On the following page is a tabulation of those artifacts showing recognition of a spiritual world. These examples are taken from the first known artifacts (after 11K) to express an acknowledgment of a spiritual world in a particular region. The spread of these art and worship forms follows the spread of created humans around the world after 10K. In general, the artifacts and beliefs represented were spirit-evoking figurines and idols, shamanistic seeking of favors from the spirits, using masks, etc., worship of pantheons of gods, worship of or through human deities, and religious writings in historic times, including the early books of the Old Testament. From the period, 4.6K to 2.6K, in what could be called here the birth of religions outside of the Near East, there are art artifacts that indicate places of worship in chapels and temples in Europe, and the advent of Greek gods. At the same time, the Vedas religious hymns of India were among the earliest writings.

Perhaps the most decisive indication that it was created humans who repopulated the earth … is seen in created humans' intuitive quest for God and spirit.

The Bible, too, refers to the various attempts by humans to gain access to spirits other than Yahweh in the Near East. The Genesis Flood indicated God's anger at the way created humans' free-will response had gotten off to a bad start. In the Exodus from Egypt (3.3K), some of God's chosen people fell into worshiping idols and foreign pantheons, and it happened again in the Kingdoms after Solomon. The Ten Commandments had been God's first universal guide to help wayward created humans to understand what was necessary for all people to live peacefully together and enjoy his creation.

The map, "Spiritual Artifacts After 11K" (p. 211), shows the sites of the first art and worship artifacts found in a region after 11K, taken from the previous tabulation. The map emphasizes the location and the date of the artifacts. The timing sequence of the first spiritual artifacts generally follows the arrival of created humans around the world. It seems unlikely that *Homo sapiens* around the world would begin expressing those spirit manifestations in such a pattern.

There are at least two examples where worship of spirits after 11K is seen by some to connect back to *Homo sapiens* Ice Age art. Some see a commonality of thought in the recent symbols in bull worship and goddesses with the symbols in Ice Age art. It has, however, been concluded that we will probably never understand the reason or motivation for *Homo sapiens* animal, cave art.[218] The bull cult found at Çatal Hüyük (Turkey: 9K–8K) is cited, but indications are that the cult was based in goddesses and bull spirits to assure fertility among their domesticated cattle.[219] Worship of bull spirits also occurred later in Egypt and Crete where domesticated bulls were again involved.[220] This dependence on spirits for fertility among

Spiritual and Worship Artifacts After 11K (First in the Region)		
Date	**Location**	**Artifact**
10–8K	Acacus—Algeria	Rock painting (Masked dancer)[221]
9–8K	Jericho	Reconstructed skulls (Spirit in head)[222]
c. 9–6K	Remigia, Spain	Rock painting (Ritual dance)[223]
c. 8.7–8.2K	Jordan	Plaster human figures (Religious ceremonial burial)[224]
8.5K	Çatal Hüyük, Turkey	Figurines (Fertility goddess) Wall painting and sculpture (religious rites)[225]
c. 7K	Lepenski Vir, Yugoslavia	Mask (fertility cult?)[226]
6.5K	Japan	Petroglyph (worship inscriptions)[227]
6K	Carnac-Brittany, France	Miles of great single stones (considered religious symbols)[228]
c. 5.1K	Egypt	Palette of Narmer (works of the gods)[229]
5K	Iraq	Priest-King inscriptions[230]
5K	Urals, Russia	Masks (represent sacred spirits)[231]
5K	Kamchatka Pen., Russia	Eskimo–masks (ceremonies for blessings)[232]
c. 5K	Malta	Temples, a goddess and an altar[233]
4.6–3.1K	Cyclades near Crete	Marble Idols[234]
c. 4.2K	Indus Valley	Priest-Kings[235]
4K	Stonehenge, England	Sacred place related to astronomy[236]
c. 4K	India	Vedas hymns[237]
c. 4K	Capetown and Namibia	Ornamented human figures[238]
3.9K	Northwest Australia	Wandjina rock paintings—helpful spirits[239]
c. 3.5K	Near East	Pentateuch (Old Testament)
c. 3.5–3K	Shang Dynasty, China	Divination inscriptions on bronze vessels, Oracle bones and tortoise shells[240]
c. 3.5K	Mexico	Clay figurines (extended rituals)[241]
c. 3.4K	Tiryus, Greece	Greek god (legendary birthplace for Hercules)[242]
3.3–3K	Islands of Torres Straits	Art for food supply rituals[243]
c. 3K	Adena-Hopewell, US	Various art suggests strong religious beliefs[244]
2.9K	Nigeria	Clay faces and figures (Ancestor worship)[245]
2.8K	Peru	Sculptured gods[246]
c. 2.8K	Alaska and Greenland	Ivory Masks (probably Shaman)[247]
c. 2.6K	Central Italy	Temple (home of deity)[248]
c. 2.5K	Russia (near Kiev)	Clay idols[249]
c. 2.2K	Mauryan Empire, India	Buddhism inscriptions[250]
c. 2.2K	Denmark (from southeast Europe?)	Silver vessel; Celtic deities[251]
2K	Pueblo—Southwest US	Painted murals (rain spirits)[252]
1K	Mali	Terracotta figures (evoke ancient divinities)[253]
0.5–0.3K	New Zealand	Carvings and Pendants (protect and guide)[254]

domesticated animals could not have been a motivation for animal, cave art long before 11K.

The other example is the worship of goddesses after 11K. Here again, like animal cave art, there have been many meanings proposed for the pre-11K sculptures and engravings of naked women. Arguably the most common meaning now proposed is association with lunar and female cycles based on the female figure at Toussel.[255] It seems like the most convincing aspect tying those earlier female figures to later goddesses is the name itself given to them—"goddess" or "Venus" (as in the Venus of Willendorf). The goddesses after 11K were clearly worshiped where they were perceived to have powers over various aspects of nature.[256] We have no way to know of any such worship relationship for the pre-11K figures.

DNA

DNA studies have led to some pertinent conclusions. One observation is that humans today exhibit less DNA diversity than many other species.[257] Chimpanzees are ten times more diverse than humans.[258] A study of men's Y-chromosomes indicates essentially no variation among men. These have been interpreted to mean either we have mixed geographically more than other species or that we have not been around as long. The latter conclusion is taken to support the "Out of Africa" theory that *Homo sapiens* from Africa became our ancestors within the last 200,000 years.[259] Looking outside of the box, we might say lack of diversity among humans today indicates a relatively recent creation of a new species (created humans who have a different rate of evolution).

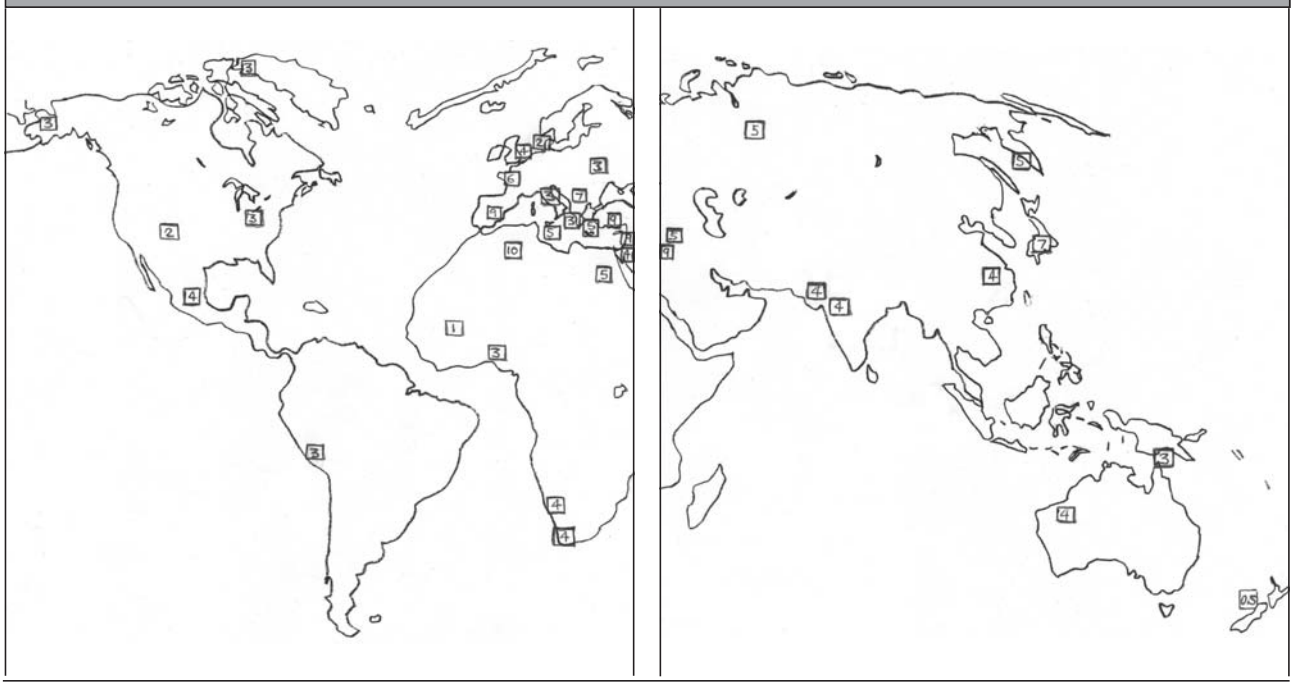
Another DNA observation is that today's Africans exhibit greater diversity than do other humans.[260] This is generally interpreted to also support the "Out of Africa" theory because the African *Homo sapiens* were the first and, therefore, oldest and most diverse. On the other hand, those that live in small groups exposed to considerable ecological stress from the environment can develop greater diversity by natural selection and genetic drift.[261] Although farming was eventually practiced in Africa, that continent continued without centralized systems and had low population densities in many areas until recently.

In the Holocene period, drastic changes in moisture followed by continuously arid desert areas resulted in shifting populations and a prevalence of seasonal sites calling for a hunter/gatherer life style into very recent times. In a graphic view of genetic distances, African cultural subdivisions are shown to be more distant from one another than the distance between many other recognized population groups around the world.[262]

The Future

It seems it is time for open discussion and evaluation concerning the theories for the origin of humans over the last 10,000 years. The scientific explanations for origins covering the last 50,000 years have been open to conjecture because the development of humans was grossly different from evolution in the previous millions of years.

Spiritual Artifacts After 11K



Note: The number in the box indicates the approximate date of the artifact in thousands of years before the present. The artifacts are listed in the table, "Spiritual and Worship Artifacts After 11K" (the earliest artifacts found in the region).

Article

Seeking the Emergence of Created Man and Woman

It seems it is time for open discussion and evaluation concerning the theories for the origin of humans over the last 10,000 years. The scientific explanations for origins covering the last 50,000 years have been open to conjecture because the development of humans was grossly different from evolution in the previous millions of years.

Many scientists are reluctant to consider the supernatural in their theories because they do not consider the supernatural to be science. Other scientists are exposing and questioning this barrier and presenting a hybrid science of origins.

New data for prehistory from archaeological sites and new DNA analyses will be forthcoming. This theory may be useful in interpreting future information. Our God is in the details.

Notes

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