MY “EXHIBITS” 4 PODVID FOUR 😊



THE CREATOR'S BLESSING!!

WORD

An anthology by

A GATHERING OF THE TRIBES

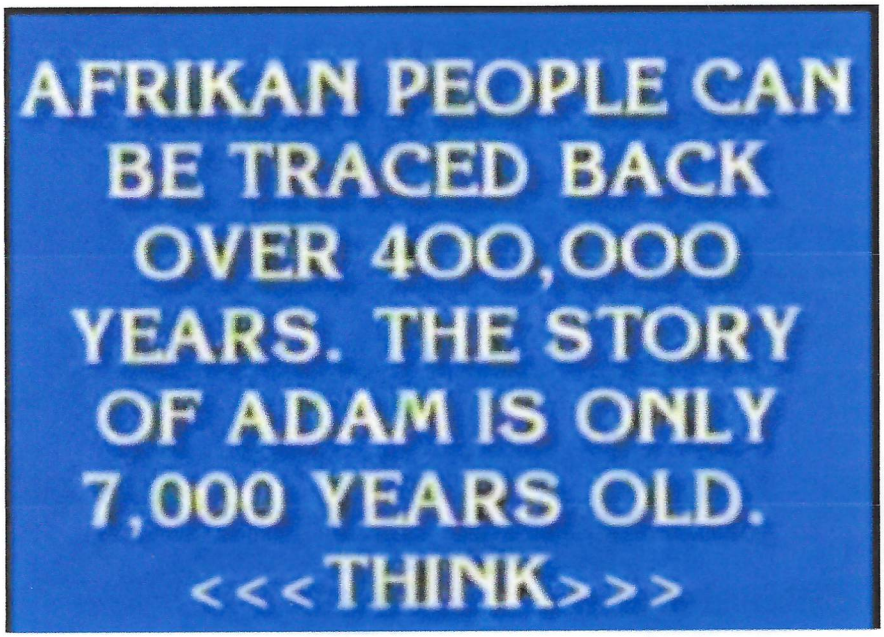


9:50 100%

Black Archa...

David Baker

• 4d ·



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In this ll love you not because of who you are, but because of who I am when I am with you

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Black Archa...

David Baker

• 5h ·

BELIEFS CAN'T CHANGE FACTS.



HOWEVER FACTS, CAN CHANGE YOUR BELIEFS.

1 1 comment

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Odd Cause of Humans' Dark Skin Proposed

By Stephanie Pappas published February 25, 2014



Skin cancer could have directly driven the evolution of dark skin in humans, a study on people with albinism in modern Africa suggests.

Albinism is an inherited disorder that prevents people from making melanin, a black or brown pigment. Albino people in sub-Saharan Africa almost universally die of skin cancer — and at young ages, according to a new paper published today (Feb. 25) in the journal Proceedings of the Royal Society B.

These modern tragedies point to a potential reason early humans evolved dark skin, said Mel Greaves, a cell biologist at the Institute of Cancer Research in the United Kingdom. [Can People Have Blue Skin?]

"Cancer has been dismissed by effectively all scientists in the past" as the reason for the evolution of black skin, Greaves told Live Science. "They did so believing that skin cancer cannot be a selective force acting on survival and reproductive success, because in present-day white-skinned people, it is usually benign or impacts too late in life."

Color and cancer

There's no doubt that dark skin protects people from the sun. Individuals with white skin are far more susceptible to skin cancer than are people with dark skin. Exact skin tone makes a difference, but in general, African America skin has a sun protection factor of 13.4, compared with 3.4 in white skin, according to the Skin Cancer Foundation. [Fiery Folklore: 5 Dazzling Sun Myths]

When the first hominins (human ancestors) began hunting and gathering on the open savannah, they lost their body hair, likely to keep cool amid the strenuous exercise of their lifestyle. These early humans probably had pale skin, much like humans' closest living relative, the chimpanzee, which is white under its fur. Around 1.2 million to 1.8 million years ago, early *Homo sapiens* evolved dark skin. But evolutionary biologists haven't been convinced that skin cancer itself drove the evolutionary change. (Light skin evolved again after humans moved out of Africa to higher latitudes.)

That's because skin cancer in the modern world tends to strike later in life, after the reproductive years. From an evolutionary perspective, this time not very important. What really matters is survival during the reproductive years in order to pass on genes to offspring.

Evolution of dark skin

So researchers have come up with alternative reasons that dark skin might promote survival. Possibilities include avoiding painful sunburns, which would prevent effective hunting and gathering; improving vision, because a lack of pigment comes with vision problems; protecting the sweat glands from sun damage; and protecting the body's supply of folic acid, which is crucial for neural development and which can be damaged by excessive ultraviolet (UV) radiation from the sun.

In addition, melanin may even protect against fungal infections in humid climates, according to a 2007 article in the journal Dermatologic Clinics.

While pigmentation offers clear benefits, Greaves believes that cancer alone could have done the trick in driving early humans' dark skin. In modern sub-Saharan Africa, albinism is common, with about one case per every 5,000 people. In comparison, there is only one case per every 20,000 people in Europe and the United States.

Greaves reviewed published cases on albinism in Africa and found that almost all albino individuals developed skin cancer in their 20s. In the South African state of Soweto, the risk of developing skin cancer is 1,000 times greater for people with albinism than for people with dark pigmentation.

The prevalence of outdoor labor mean that lesions develop earlier among African people with albinism than among white-skinned Americans, Greaves found. In one study of people with albinism in Nigeria, 50 percent had skin cancer by age 26. In another study in Tanzania, 80 percent of the albino people studied developed skin cancer by age 30. Fewer than 10 percent of people with albinism in sub-Saharan Africa make it beyond age 40, Greaves wrote.

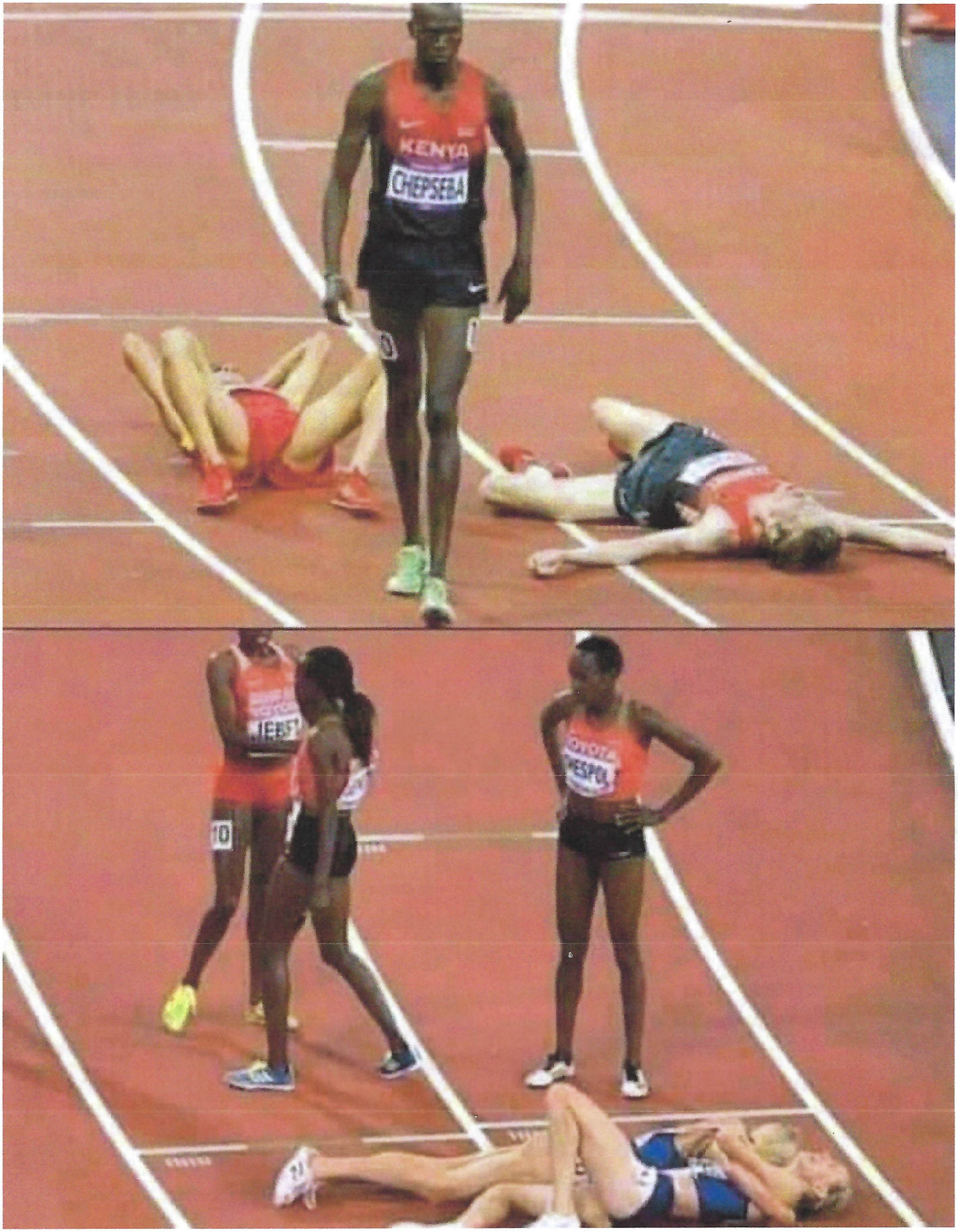
Similarly, outside of Africa, the Kuna people of Panama have an albinism rate of one in 150 people. Again, virtually all albino Kuna individuals have skin cancer by age 30.

These early cancers would have been a fact of life for pale humans living in sub-Saharan Africa without the benefit of medical knowledge or sunscreen, Greaves concluded. These cancers would have turned fatal, as they do today, after metastasizing to other areas or after ulcerating and becoming infected. As a result, paler people would have died more frequently at younger ages, leaving mostly darker-skinned individuals to pass on their genes.

The idea is speculative, Greaves said. But, he added, his analysis of albinism in Africa is "the first time that a plausible case has been made that cancer has influenced human evolution."

Follow Stephanie Pappas on Twitter and Google+. Follow us @livescience, Facebook & Google+. Original article on Live Science.




KENYA
CHEPSEBA

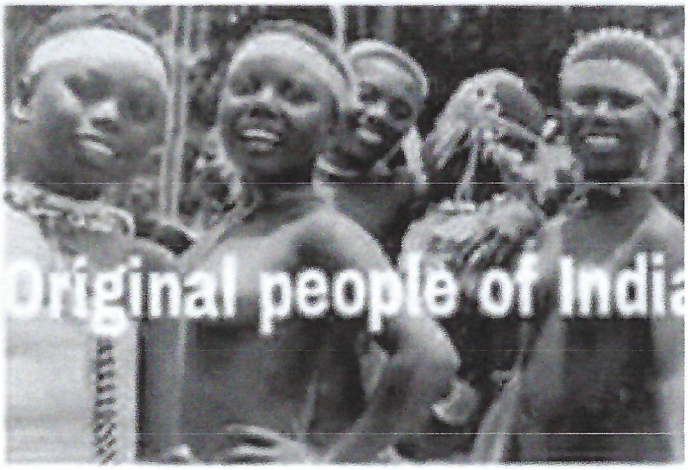

Original Australians


Original Asians


Original people of Latin descent


Original Filipinos


Original Indians


Original people of India


Madagascan
Cambodian
Malysian
Iranian
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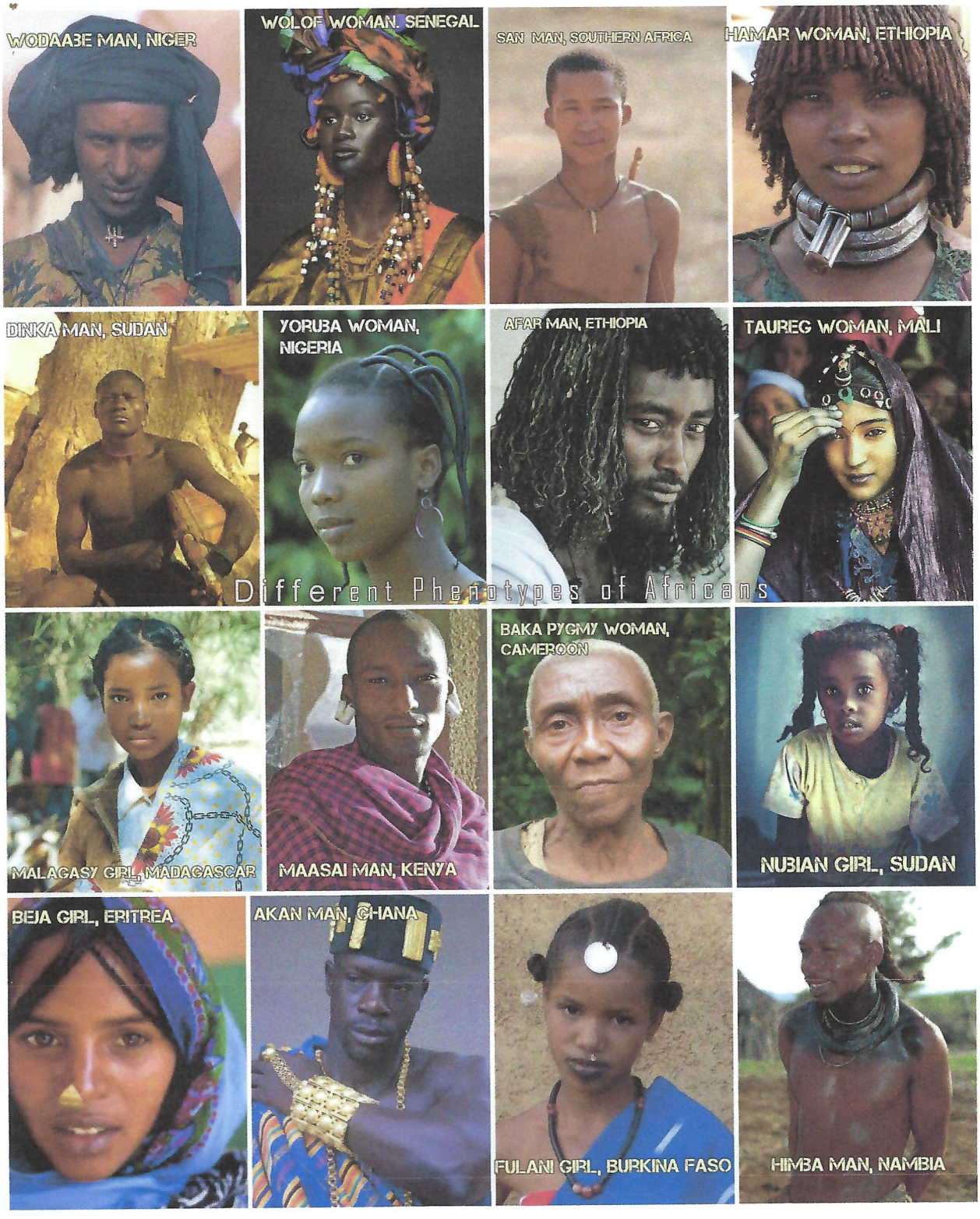
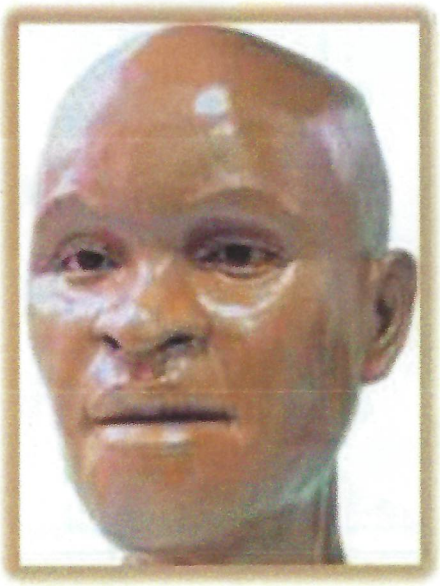
Egyptian
Mexican
Cuban
Brazilian
Australian
Soudanese
Indonesian
Thailandese
Philippian
Ecuadorian
Honduran


WODAABE MAN, NIGER
WOLOF WOMAN, SENEGAL
SAN MAN, SOUTHERN AFRICA
HAMAR WOMAN, ETHIOPIA
DINKA MAN, SUDAN
YORUBA WOMAN, NIGERIA
AFAR MAN, ETHIOPIA
TAUREG WOMAN, MALI
Different Phenotypes of Africans
MALAGASY GIRL, MADAGASCAR
MAASAI MAN, KENYA
BAKA PYGMY WOMAN, CAMEROON
NUBIAN GIRL, SUDAN
BEJA GIRL, ERITREA
AKAN MAN, GHANA
FULANI GIRL, BURKINA FASO
HIMBA MAN, NAMBIA


Somalia
Kenya
Nigerian
Ghana
Mozambique
Jamaica
Angola
Gambia
IG: @JacobMason11
Ivory Coast
Eritrea
Sudan
Ethiopia
Cameroon
South Africa
Mali
Trinidad &
Tobago


Black People Inhabited
Sangir Man "Russia"
Peeking Man "Asia"
Cheddar Man "England"
Every Continent First
Grimaldi Man "Italy"
Romanian Man Remains
Lucia "Native American"



"Several studies concerning the extra-continental morphological affinities of Paleo-Indian skeletons, carried out independently in South and North America, have indicated that the Americas were first occupied by non-Mongoloids [...]. The first South Americans show a clear resemblance to modern South Pacific and African populations, while the first North Americans seem to be at an unresolved morphological position between modern South Pacific and Europeans. In none of these analyses the first Americans show any resemblance to either northeast Asians or modern native Americans."[1] [emphasis added]

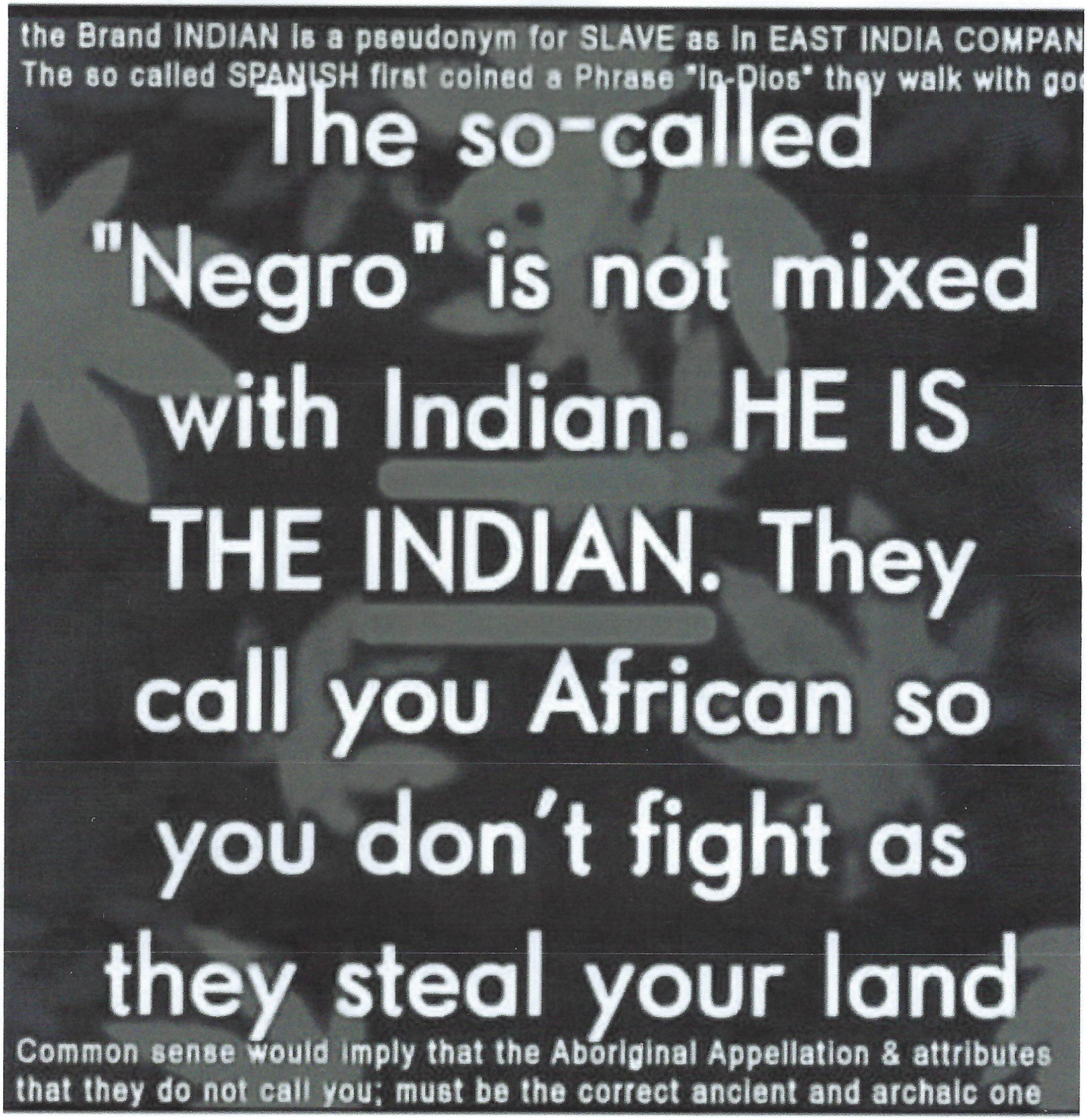
[1] *Genetics and Molecular Biology*, Lapa vermelha Hominid 1: morphological affinities of the earliest known American; 1999, v. 22, n. 4, pp. 461-469. ISSN 1415-4757.

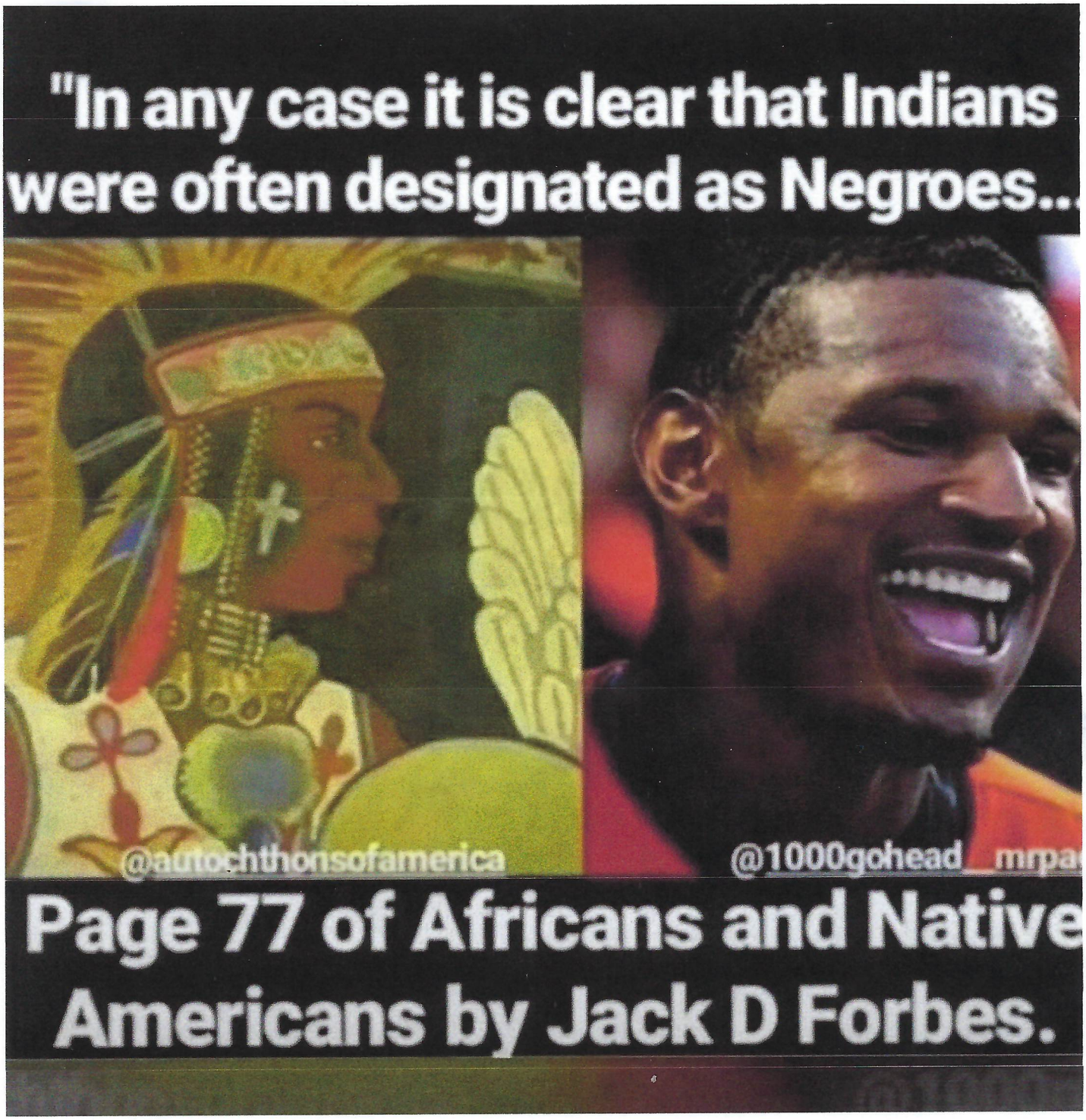

ISRAELITE
[iz-ree-uh-lahyt] Hebrew - ישראלי
1. Physical descendant of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.
2. Negro (none Hamitic) Known as bywords African American, Hispanic, and Native American.
3. A treasured possession of YAH.

2 Corinthians 11:22

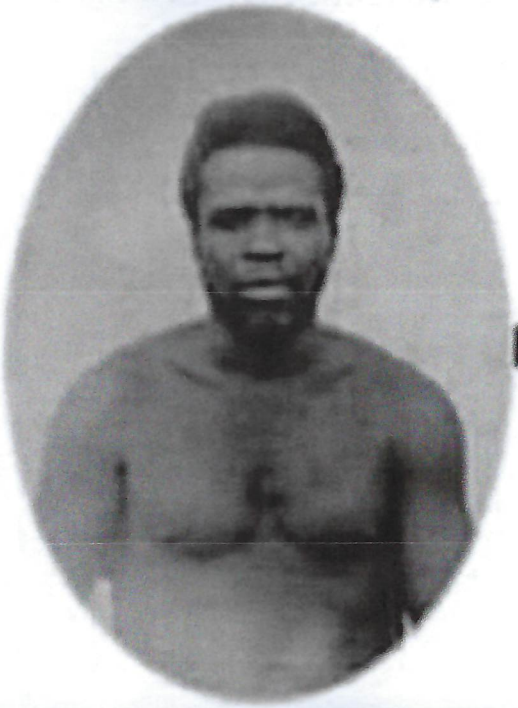
"Are they Hebrews? so *am* I. Are they Israelites? so *am* I. Are they the seed of Abraham? so *am* I."

King James Version (KJV)


the Brand INDIAN is a pseudonym for SLAVE as in EAST INDIA COMPAN
The so called SPANISH first coined a Phrase "In-Dios" they walk with go
The so-called
"Negro" is not mixed with Indian. HE IS THE INDIAN. They call you African so you don't fight as they steal your land
Common sense would imply that the Aboriginal Appellation & attributes that they do not call you; must be the correct ancient and archaic one


"In any case it is clear that Indians were often designated as Negroes...
@autochthonsofamerica
@1000gohead
Page 77 of Africans and Native Americans by Jack D Forbes.

Aboriginal American
Oldest fossils dated 60,000



Siberian Native
Migrated to the Americas 12,000 years ago



Native Americans
Their offspring



Juneteenth

DID YOU KNOW?

Autochthons of America/FB

JUNETEENTH IS AN AMERICAN INDIAN HOLIDAY

On June 19, 1865-General Granger Announced the End of Slavery at Galveston, Texas (a date referred to as "Juneteenth").

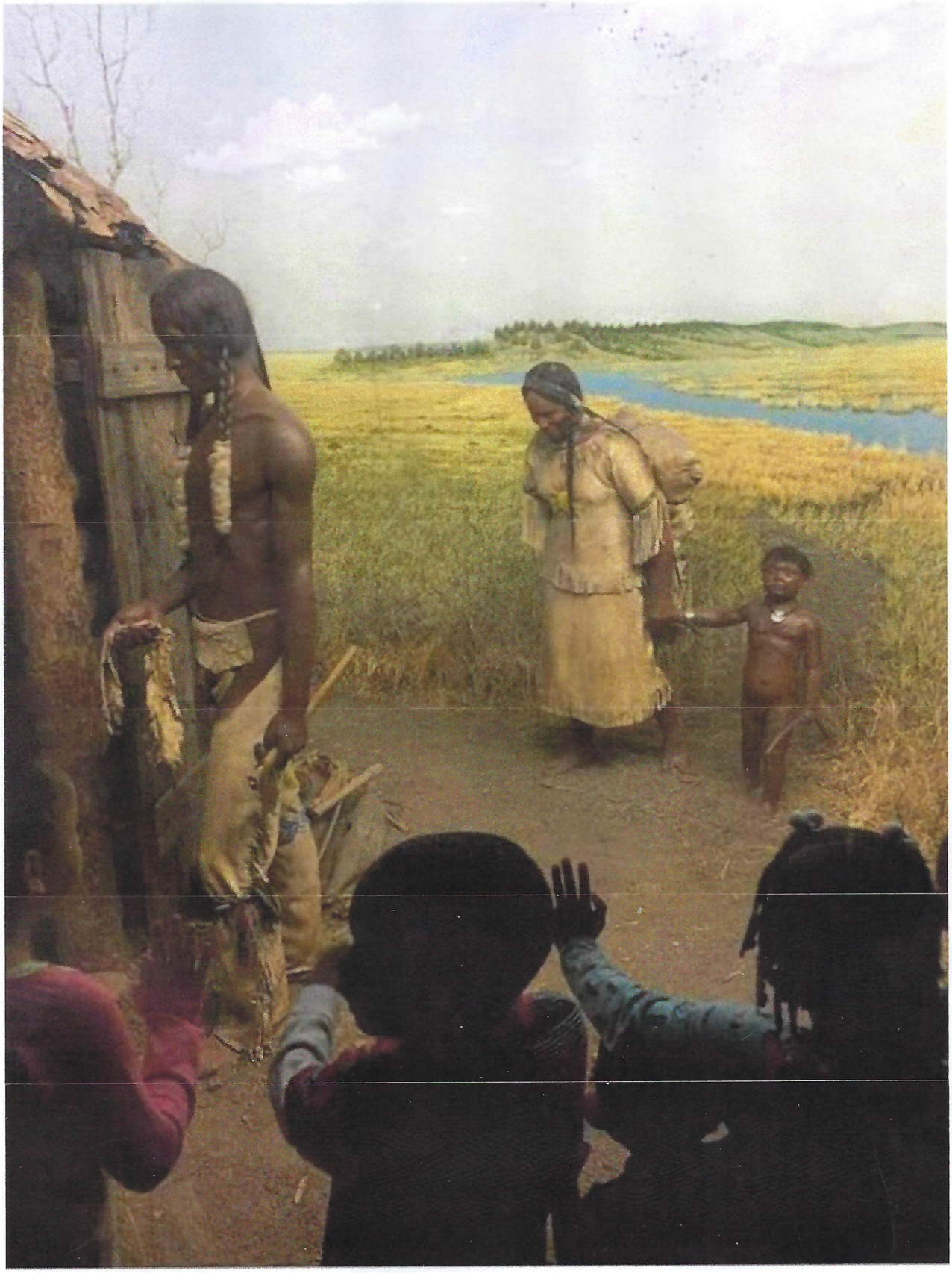




@the_ra_smith

- Galveston was not just a random or haphazard place picked to announce the Emancipation of Slaves in Texas. It was an Indian Empire where the enslaved Karankawa indians were reclassified as "Africans" and "Blacks".

Who said the so-called Indians were pale skin? NOT the Milwaukee public Museum!!!



Extraordinary Penny Exhibition.

THE AZTECS!

A newly-discovered Tribe of Human Beings.

THE ONLY AZTECS YET INTRODUCED TO CIVILIZED WHITE PEOPLE.

Patronised by Queen Victoria, the Royal Family, and Court of Great Britain,
On the 4th day of July, 1853, at Buckingham Palace,
And the Emperors, Kings and Reigning Princes of every European Country, for the past 18 Years.





MAXIMO. THE BARTOLA.

AZTECS!

The most marvellous of all Human Beings ever seen by White people were discovered in the hitherto unexplored City of IXAMAYA, in Central America, 1849. They are totally unlike anything deemed Human—their Heads being formed like the head of an Eagle—Their Hair growing erect on the head, in form and dimensions of a huge grenadier's cap. Their frames are beautifully symmetrical, yet almost Lilliputianin size—eyes black and liquid—silky skin, of a deep olive colour—affectionate—amiable—intelligent—and pleasing in manner. THIS EXTRAORDINARY LIVING MAN and WOMAN constitute, according to the most scientific authority, the

MOST MARVELLOUS EXISTING HUMAN PHENOMENA!

They were formerly used by the Mayaboon Indians as living idols.

As they are shortly to return to America, after Eighteen Years' absence, they desire every one to see them.—**They will be exhibited**

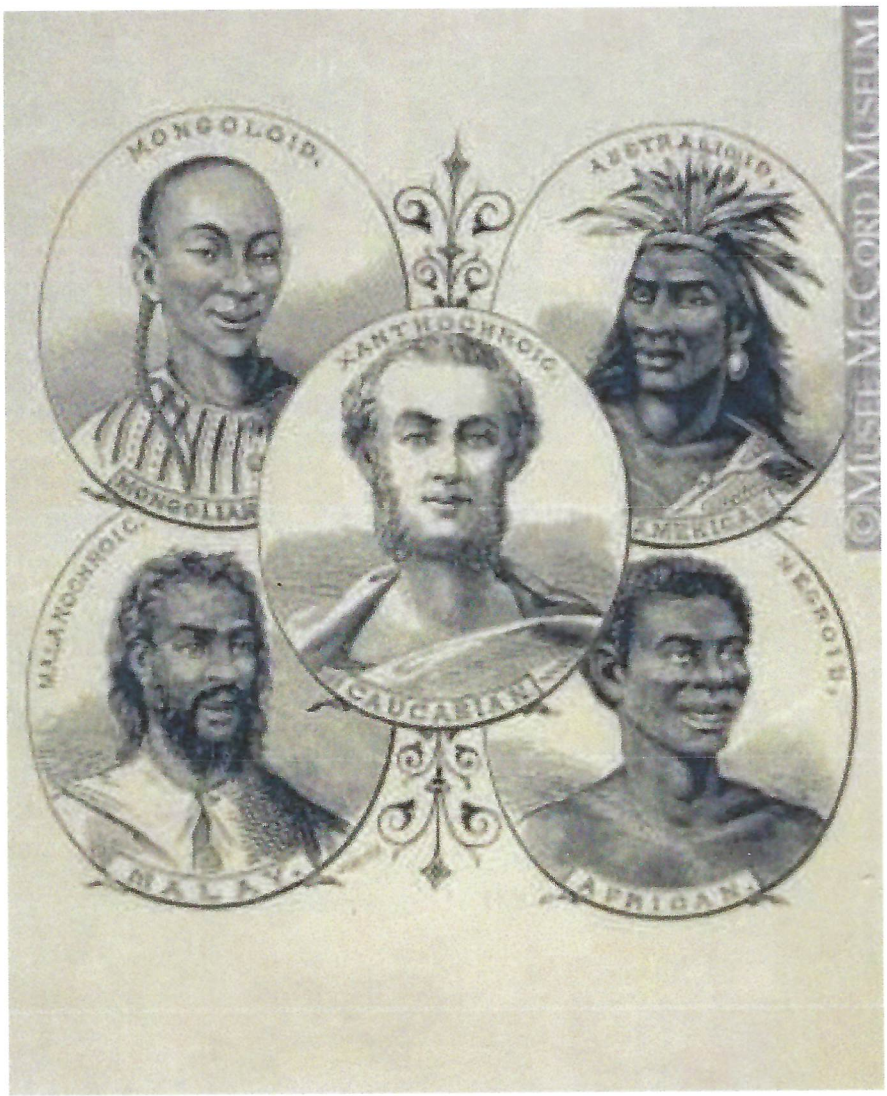
Daily at this Place, from 10 a.m. till 11 p.m.

9:52 100%

Black Archa...

Iroh Kai
1d ·

Just more proof that the aborgine of turlte island came from austronesia and we're Black skinned 😌✊



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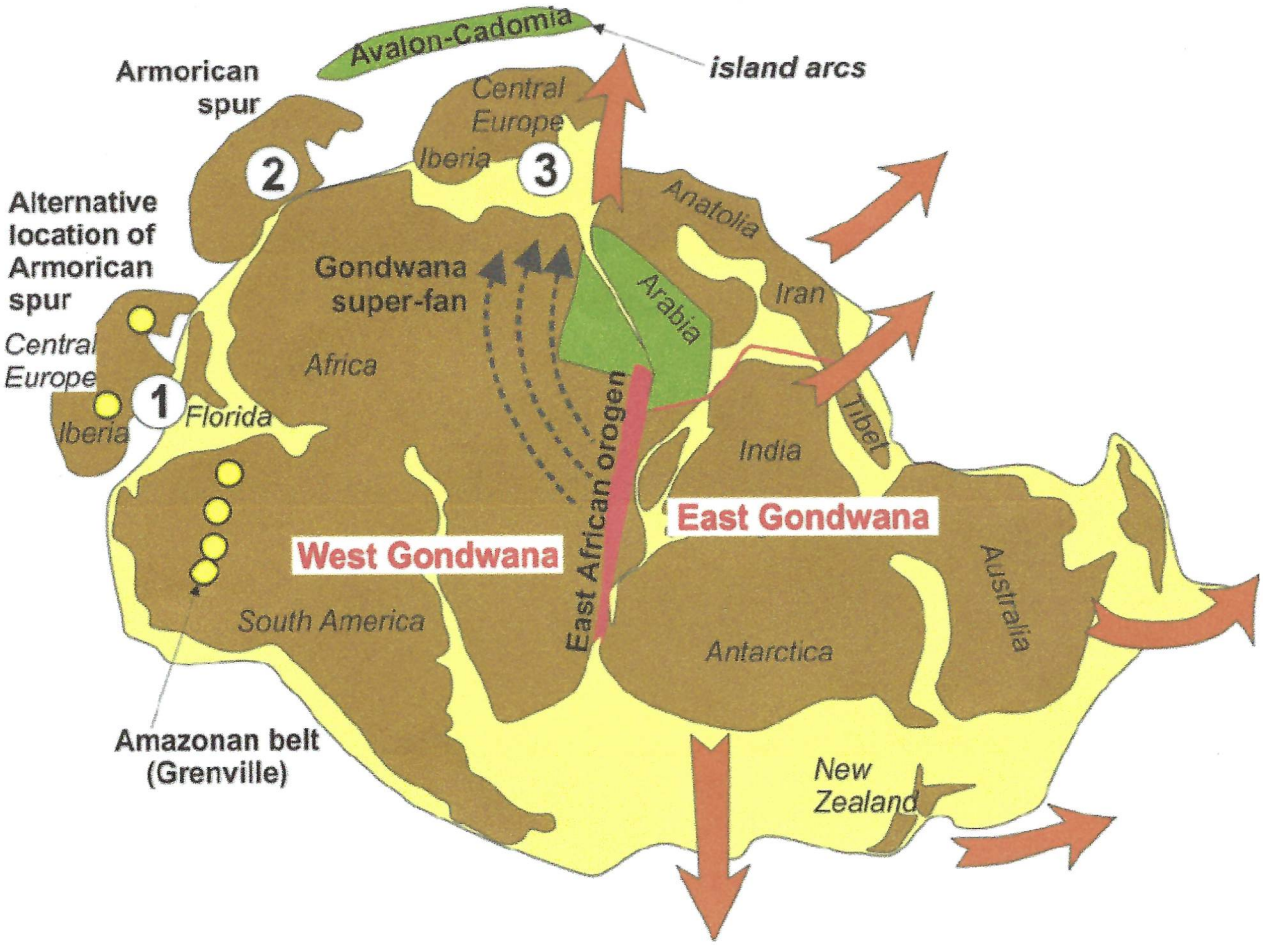
Avalon-Cadomia
island arcs
Armorican spur
Central Europe
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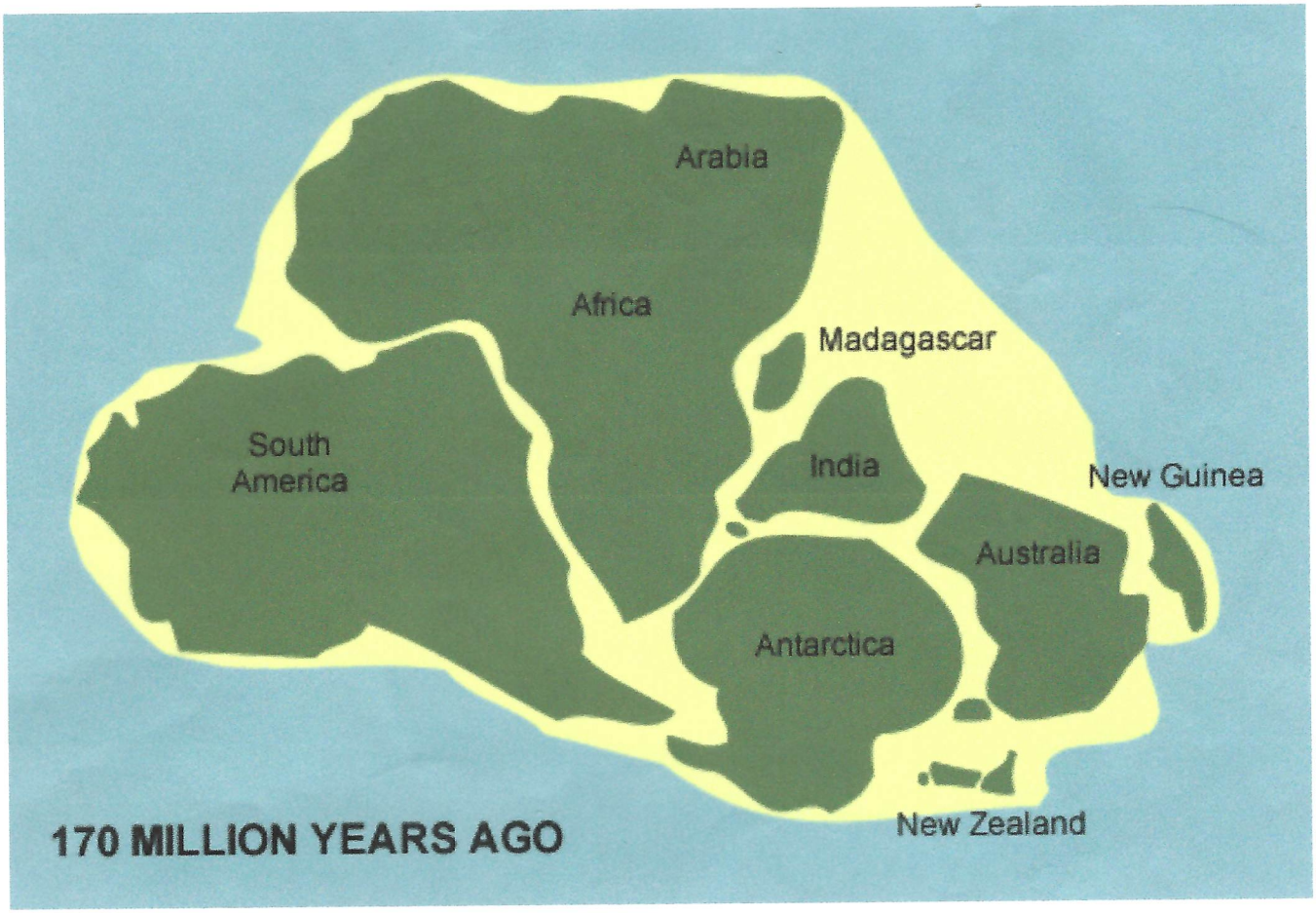
2
3
Alternative location of Armorican spur
Gondwana super-fan
Anatolia
Arabia
Iran
Central Europe
Africa
1
Florida
Iberia
Tibet
India
East African orogen
East Gondwana
West Gondwana
Australia
South America
Antarctica
Amazonan belt (Grenville)
New Zealand


Arabia
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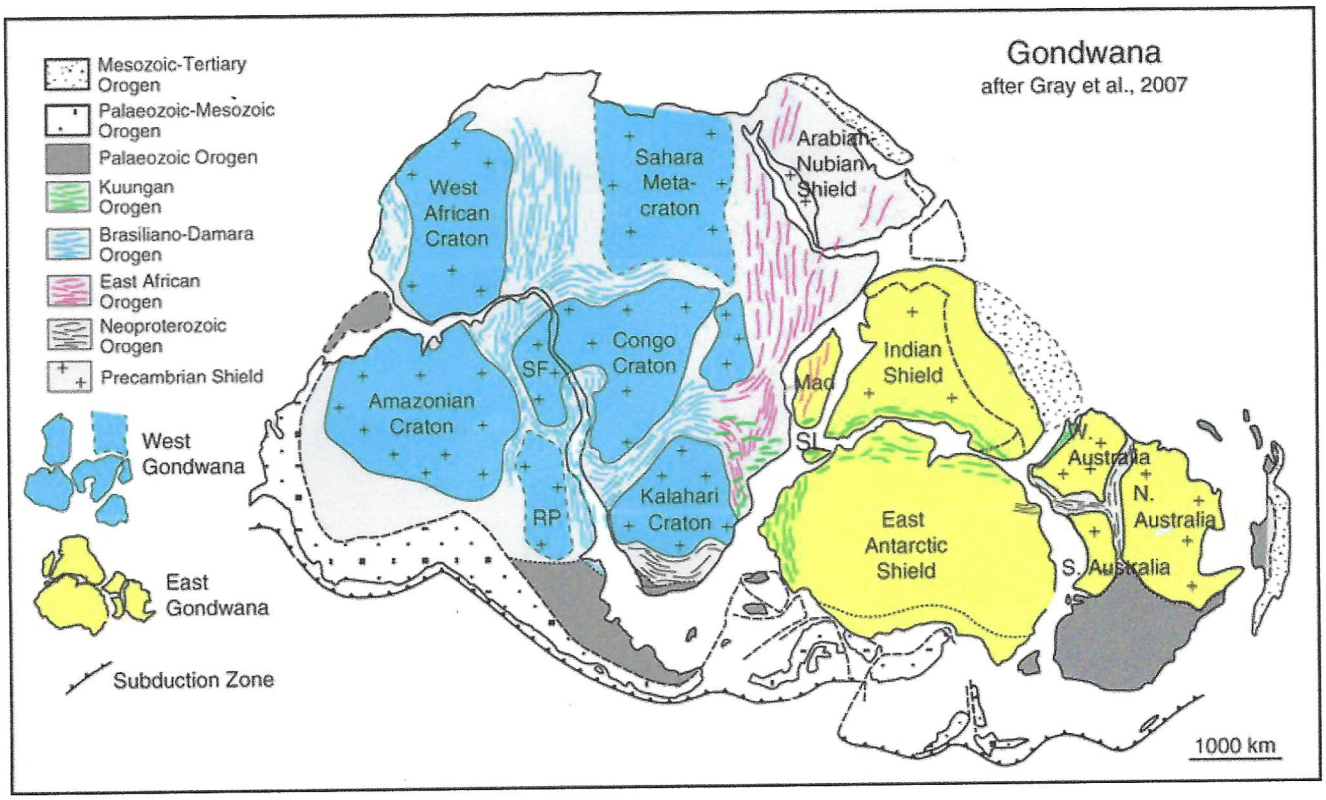
170 MILLION YEARS AGO


Gondwana
after Gray et al., 2007
Mesozoic-Tertiary Orogen
Palaeozoic-Mesozoic Orogen
Palaeozoic Orogen
Kuungan Orogen
Brasiliano-Damara Orogen
East African Orogen
Neoproterozoic Orogen
Precambrian Shield
West Gondwana
East Gondwana
Subduction Zone
West African Craton
Sahara Meta-craton
Arabian-Nubian Shield
Congo Craton
SF
Amazonian Craton
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Kalahari Craton
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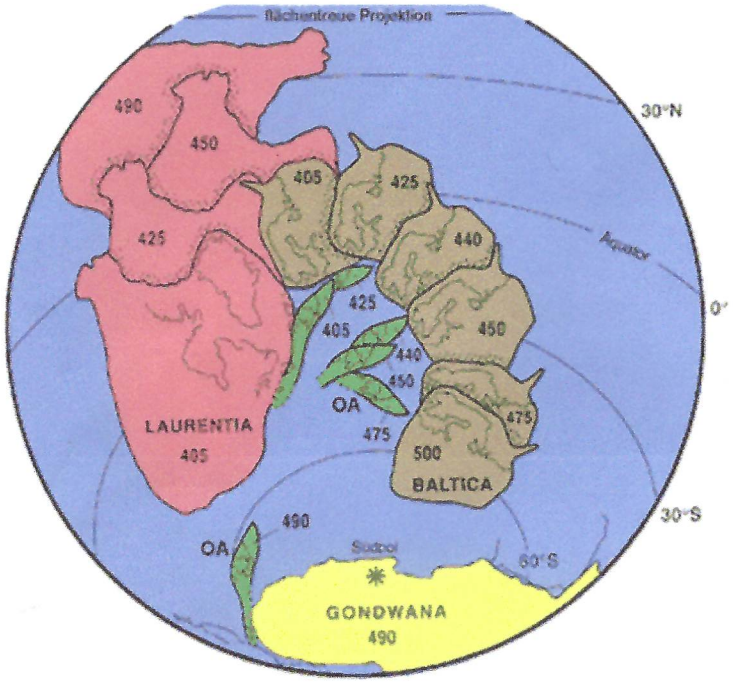
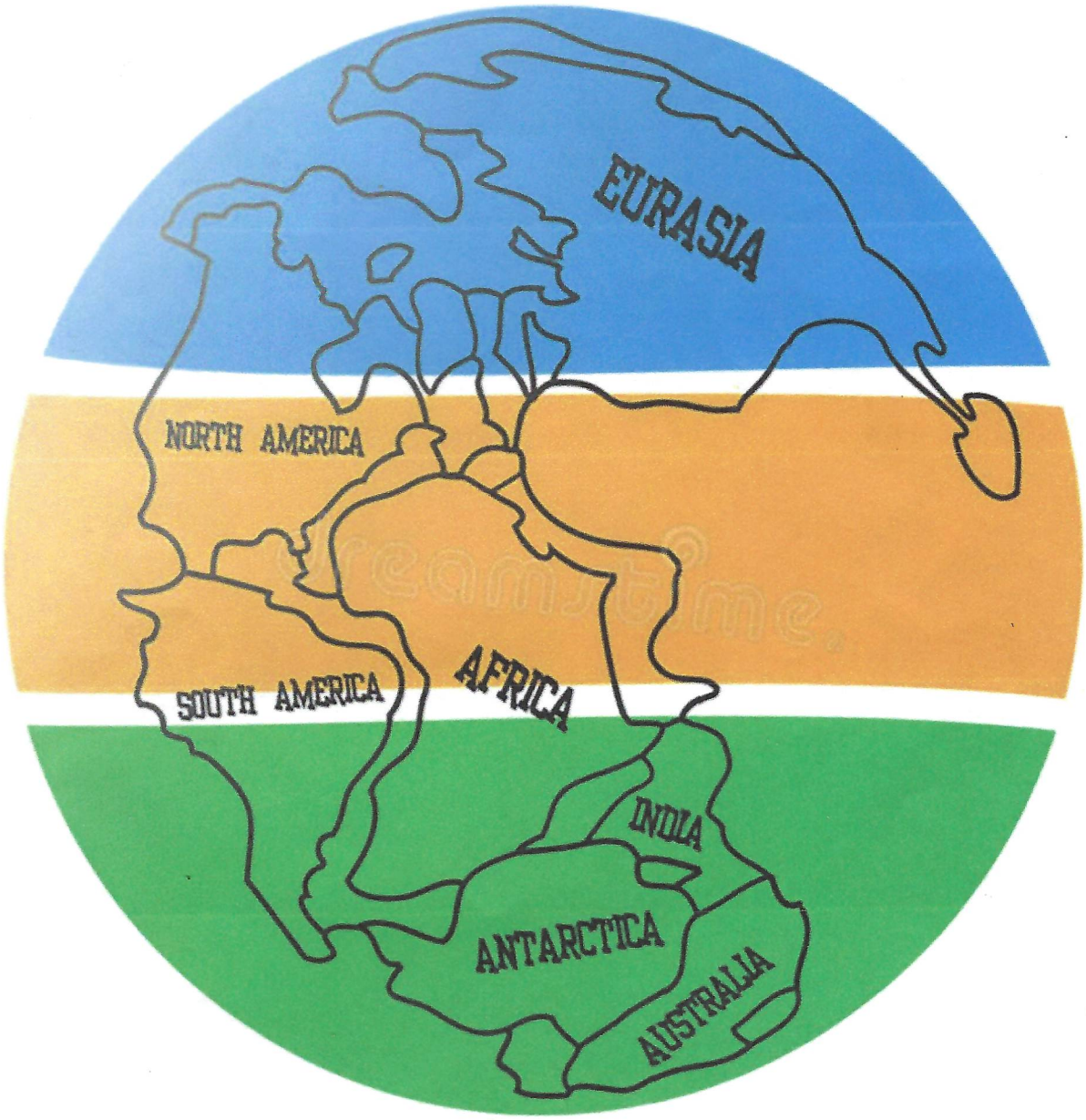
One concept of Baltican evolution in the early Paleozoic

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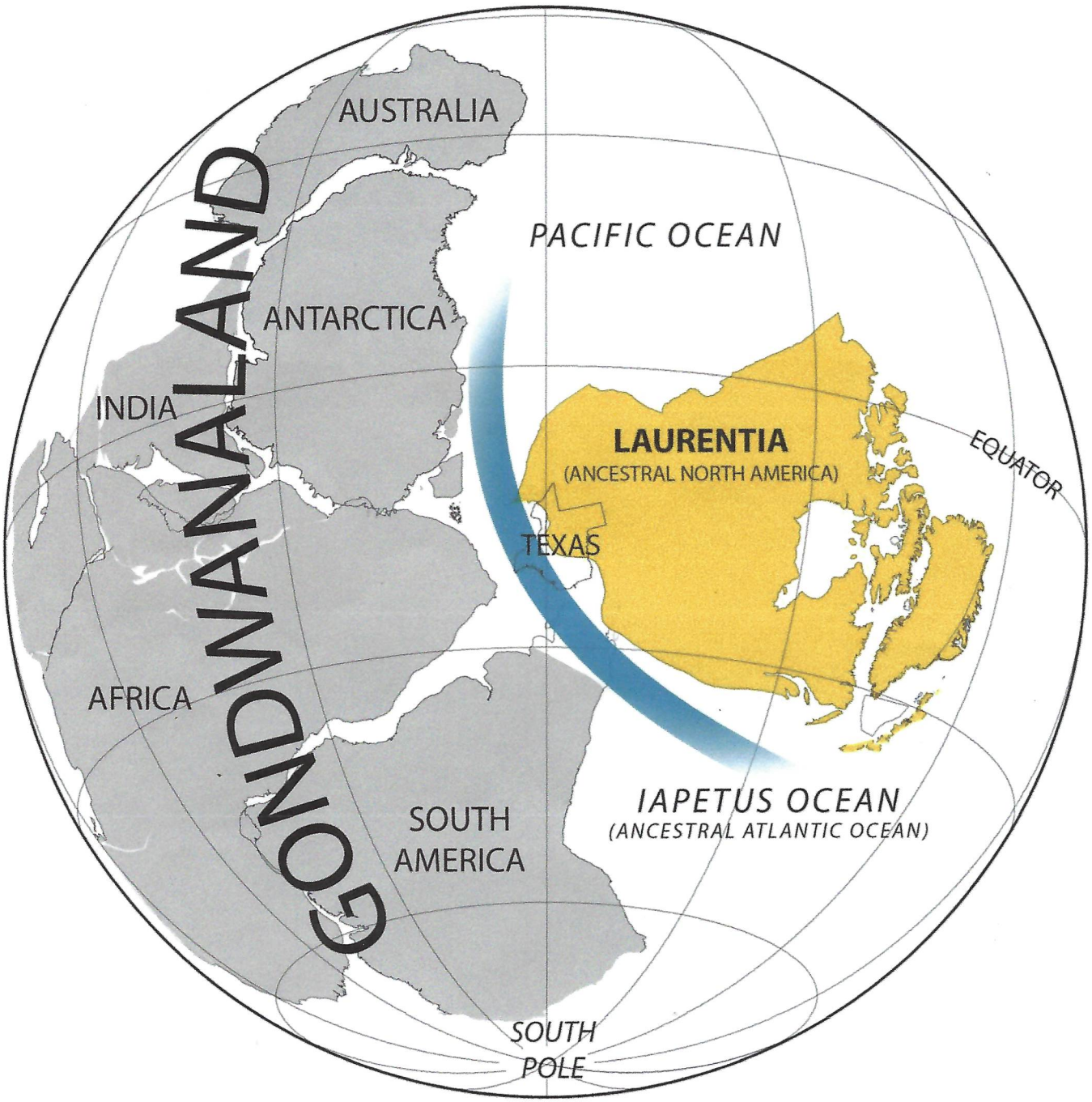
INDIA
ANTARCTICA
AUSTRALIA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GONDWANALAND
PACIFIC OCEAN
ANTARCTICA
INDIA
LAURENTIA
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EQUATOR
TEXAS
AFRICA
IAPETUS OCEAN
(ANCESTRAL ATLANTIC OCEAN)
SOUTH
AMERICA
SOUTH
POLE


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CHINA
MONGOLIA
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KAZAKHSTAN
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TIBET
ARGENTINA
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ANTARCTICA
AUSTRALIA



Early Silurian, 440 Ma

Source: Modified from Dalziel (1997)

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People have lived in southern **Africa** for many millennia. In fact, remains of some of the earliest human ancestors have been found there, in an area known as " ...

https://hutchinscenter.fas.harvard.edu › web-dubois

W. E. B. Du Bois | The Hutchins Center for African & African ...

Born in Haiti and descended from **mixed** race Bahamian slaves, Alfred Du Bois ... Like many elite blacks at the **time**, Du Bois was not averse to some form of ...

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Missing: ~~ANCIENT~~ | Must include: ANCIENT

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Asia's biracial children face challenge and opportunity

Oct 20, 2021 — Natthawadee and Wing are among hundreds of thousands of **biracial children in Asia**, but their lives could not be more different.

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THE ORIGIN OF THE NEGRO RACE.

BY SIR HENRY M. STANLEY.

THE indefinite extension of time which we must allow to cover the numberless migrations of families, tribes and sub-tribes from Asia to Africa, the natural overlapping of one by the other which must necessarily have occurred, and the consequent mixture of types from this and countless other causes, make it impossible to unravel the tangle of humanity that was formed in Egypt, the threshold of the Dark Continent, in the earliest ages.

Discoveries have lately been made in Egypt by Flinders Petrie, De Morgan and Amelineau, and in South Africa near the Buffalo River by Dr. Hillier, which go to prove that, though the old Egyptian kingdom may have been founded between six and seven thousand years ago, this lapse of time is but insignificant compared to that between to-day and that far-reaching date in the neolithic age when the first human family entered Egypt.

Before stating my theory as to the origin of the negro race, I should like to lead the reader in a general way from that period just preceding the legendary and historic period down to the present condition of negro types found in Africa. At the outset I frankly confess my agreement with those *savants* who give an Asiatic origin to man, because, first of all, the very earliest records, monumental or written, prove the influence of Asia on Africa, while there seems to be nothing to exhibit African influence on Asia. On the sculptures of Egyptian monuments, on the face of the Sphynx, in the features of the most ancient mummies, and in those of Egyptian wooden and stone statues, I see the Afro-Asiatic type as clearly as I see it in the faces of the fellaheen and nobles of the present day.

Down to the fifth century before Christ, Egypt was commonly believed to belong to Asia; but though since that period she has

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Mestizo is a term used both for racial classification used to refer to a person of a combined European and Indigenous **American** ancestry, and in certain ...

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by TJ Scanlon · 1998 · Cited by 211 — Girls comprise 10-15% of street **children** and Black and **mixed** race **children** may be over-represented among street **children** in the region.

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by AM Beals · 2020 · Cited by 5 — These **mixed**-race **children**, having "one drop" of Black blood, were consequently born into chattel slavery, to have the same violence perpetuated ...

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Canada - Mixed Race Studies

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Mixed-race families common in Canada but still face challenges

Nov 3, 2017 — **Mixed**-race unions have been on the rise across **Canada** since 1991, but couples say they and their **children** still get treated like a "curiosity."

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Are interracial relationships on the rise in Canada?

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HISTORY STORIES

Why are American soldiers called GIs?

ELIZABETH NIX • UPDATED: AUG 22, 2018 · ORIGINAL: NOV 4, 2015

The origins of this popular nickname are somewhat murky. A popular theory links the term to the early 20th century, when "G.I." was stamped on military trash cans and buckets. The two-letter abbreviation stood for the material from which these items were made: galvanized iron. Later, the definition of GI broadened and during World War I it was used to refer to all things Army-related, according to "Origins of the Specious: Myths and Misconceptions of the English Language" by Patricia T. O'Conner and Stewart Kellerman. When this happened, GI was reinterpreted as "government issue" or "general issue."

The prevalence of the term led soldiers in World War II to start referring to themselves as GIs. Some servicemen used it as a sarcastic reference symbolizing their belief that they were just mass-produced products of the government. During the

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Mulatto

Mulatto (/mjuːˈlætoʊ/, /məˈlɑːtoʊ/) is a racial classification to refer to people of mixed African and European ancestry. Its use is considered outdated and offensive.[1][2] A ***mulatta*** (Spanish: *mulata*) is a female *mulatto*.[3][4]

Contents

- **Etymology**
- **Africa**
  - South Africa
  - Afro-European tribes and clans
- **Latin America and the Caribbean**
  - Mulattoes in colonial Spanish America
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    - Brazil
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- **United States**
  - Colonial and Antebellum eras
  - Influence
  - Contemporary era
- **Colonial references**
- **See also**
- **References**
- **Further reading**
- **External links**

Etymology

The English term and spelling *mulatto* is derived from the Spanish and Portuguese *mulato*. It was a common term in the Southeastern United States during the era of slavery. Some sources suggest that it may derive from the Portuguese word *mula* (from the Latin *mūlus*), meaning mule, the hybrid offspring of a horse and a donkey.[5][6] The Real Academia Española traces its

- Mestizo
- Zambo
- Creole peoples

See also

- African diaspora in the Americas
- Afro-Brazilians
- Afro-Colombians
- Afro-Latin Americans
- Afro-Mexicans
- Afro-Argentines
- Cafres
- Cassare, a marriage alliance between European traders and African rulers.
- Casta
- Cholo
- Coloureds
- Free people of color
- Melungeon
- Multiracial
- Rhineland Bastard
- Tragic mulatto

References

Notes

1. Corominas describes his doubts on the theory as follows: "[*Mulato*] does not derive from the Arab *muwállad*, 'acculturated foreigner' and sometimes 'mulatto' (see '*Mdí*'), as Eguílaz would have it, since this word was pronounced 'moo-EL-led' in the Arabic of Spain. In the 19th century, Reinhart Dozy (*Supplément aux Dictionnaires Arabes*, Vol. II, Leyden, 1881, 841a) rejected this Arabic etymology, indicating the true one, supported by the Arabic *nagîl,* 'mulatto', derived from *nagl*, 'mule'."[14]
2. General Pedro Santana, who also held the Spanish noble name Marquess de las Carreras.[46]

Citations

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"Brown Babies" in Postwar Europe: The Italian Case

Silvana Patriarca

Abstract

The paper addresses the issue of the persistence of the idea of race in its close intersection with ideas of national identities in post-1945 Europe, by looking at the racialization of the children of European women and non-white Allied soldiers born on the continent during and right after the war. The case of Italy is closely examined through a variety of sources, some of which have only recently become available. Similarly to what happened in Great Britain and Germany, in Italy these children were considered a "problem" in spite of their small numbers. Because of their origin, but especially because of the color of their skin, they were often portrayed as alien to the (white) nation. Fantasies concerning their disappearance paralleled the elaboration of plans for their transfer to non-European countries. Italy, however, had its own specificity, namely the extensive role of the Catholic Church and more generally of the Catholic world in the "managing" of these children, as well as in shaping the self-representation of post-fascist Italy as a non-racist country. In fact Catholic racial paternalism was pervasive and underwrote the support that prominent Catholic figures gave to Italy's attempt to hold on to the old colonies in the aftermath of the war.

Keywords

"Brown Babies", Postwar Europe, Italy, Catholic Church, Fascism, Christian Democracy.

An earlier version of this paper was given as a Max Weber Lecture at the European University Institute on 18 November 2015.

Silvana Patriarca
Fordham University, New York City

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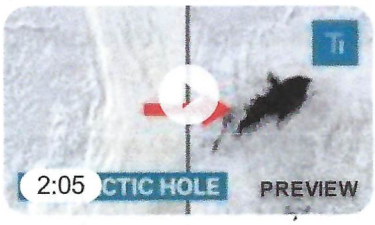

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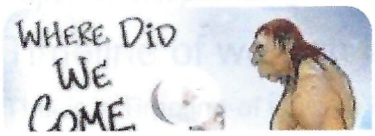

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430,000 years ago a meteor exploded over Antarctica, leaving ...

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Apr 1, 2020 — The preservation of this 90-million-year-**old** forest is exceptional, ... there was unlikely to be an ice cap at the **South Pole** at the **time**.

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Human Migration in Historical Perspective - JStor

by WH McNeill · 1984 · Cited by 154 — **Antarctica**) in about 50,000 years attests this propensity. ... higher in more **ancient times**, since fluctuations in food supply had been much.

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IT IS SAID THAT ANTARCTICA IS THE "CONTINENT" AND LOST CIVILIZATION THAT ALIEN PAGANS FIRST INFILTRATED. BEING THAT IT MATCHES UP WITH THE IDENTITY OF A COLD ENVIRONMENT WITH ICEY WATERS, AND EVEN HAS AN ENTRANCE AND PERHAPS AN EXIT WHERE ONE CAN COME IN, AND MAYBE GO OUT OF.

THEY KICKED THE ORIGINAL INHABITANTS OUT, 4 THE MOST PART, AND WILL ONLY ALLOW THEIR SO-CALLED SCIENTIST 2 VISIT THE LAND! THEIR USUAL M.O.!!

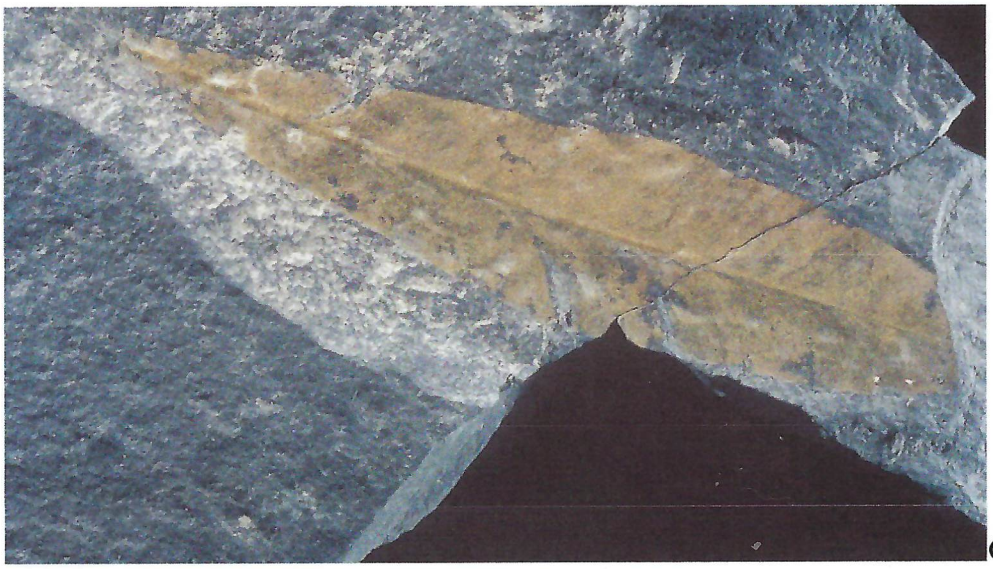
THERE IS A LOT OF INFORMATION, SOME BY THEIR OWN SCIENTIST WHICH ALLEGES IN THE EARLY 1900'S AN ODD, SUPERNATURAL HOLE APPEARED IN THE FIRMAMENT, BUT CLOSED BACK UP, EVERYTIME THE SCIENTIST DUG DEEP ENOUGH 2 TRY AND EXIT IT.

THE INFORMATION REGARDING THE FIRMAMENT, IS DETAILED AND MATCHES UP WITH SCRIPTURE. I WON'T GET IN2 IT IN THIS POD, BUT I WILL BE ADDING IT 2 MY ENCYCLOPEDIAS, AND FUTURE INFO. PLEASE RESEARCH IT FOR YOURSELF. IT DEFINITELY PULLS OUR HISTORY 2GETHER AND INCLUDES THE WARNINGS FROM OUR CREATOR ABOUT WHO WE ARE VERSUS WHO "THEY" ARE, AND WHY THEY ALLEGEDLY SPEND SO MUCH MONEY THROUGH NASA AND THE MILITARY TRYING 2 GET BACK 2 THEIR "HOME".

E.T. PHONE HOME! *I GET IT NOW*.

Antarctic prehistory

Antarctica's fossil record shows it was not always the icy continent we know today. Antarctica was once abundant plant and animal life.


Glossopteris (Fossil) leaf Permian age, Prince Charles Mountains. Photo: R Oldfield; Cat: 4766C1

There has been life on Earth for about 3.5 billion years. Until about 575 million years ago, all life was microscopic plant life.

Antarctica used to be part of the supercontinent Gondwana. When animal life first began on Earth, initially in the marine environment, Antarctica lay along what is now Australia's southern margin. Australia and Antarctica were rotated 90° from where they are today. The equator ran though both continents. About 400 million years ago, Gondwana moved dramatically and Antarctica took its place over the South Pole.

The carbon dioxide content of the atmosphere was much higher than it is now. As the oxygen content grew, it reached the stratosphere and was converted to ozone. The ozone provided protection from ultraviolet rays and life spread from the ocean to the land.

About 130 million years ago, Gondwana began to disintegrate. India, South America and Africa broke away. The links between Australia and Antarctica remained until about 55 million years ago. Australia began moving north quickly, and Antarctica was isolated for the first time since animals evolved. About 30 million years ago, the Southern Ocean began to circulate around the southern world, and the modern Antarctic environment evolved.

Plant fossils

Fossil from now-extinct Glossopteris trees are well preserved in Antarctica. The concept of Gondwana was first proposed to explain the widespread distribution of glacial rocks and Glossopteris.

When Robert Falcon Scott and his men were found dead in their tent on the way back from the South Pole, specimens of Glossopteris from the Beardmore Glacier region were found with them. While they had jettisoned almost everything else on the way back, they recognised the importance of the Glossopteris and refused to leave the specimens behind. These specimens are around 280 to 300 million years old.

Many elements that still exist in some southern hemisphere cold temperate rainforests (such as in Tasmania, New Zealand and southern South America) used to be present in Antarctica. It is clear that these elements continued in Antarctica until about 35 million years ago. But there are other tantalising pieces of evidence to suggest that it continued until much more recently. Abundant remains of the southern beech Nothofagus (N. beardmorensis) have been found only 400 km from the South Pole. The remains may be as young as 2 to 3 million years old.

Animal fossils

Dinosaurs lived in Antarctica and are well known from the northern tip of the Antarctic Peninsula, although few have been described formally. They include ankylosaurs (the armoured dinosaurs), mosasaurs and plesiosaurs (both marine reptilian groups).

Seymour Island, just off the Antarctic Peninsula, is one of the most important fossil sites on Earth. It contains a bewildering array of different fossils, representing many different environments. It also includes one of the very few uninterrupted sections across the Cretaceous/Tertiary boundary — the time when dinosaurs and many other life forms died out, probably due to meteorite or asteroid impact.

Marine Plain in the Vestfold Hills has a great diversity of fossils from 4.5 to 4.1 million years ago. The best known are the fossil dolphins and whales. About 5 or 6 species are known. The dolphins are very different from modern dolphins. They consist of two species, one about 4.5 m long and the other about 8 to 9 m long. They are unusual as they lack teeth. They may have located squid by echo-location and eaten them by sucking them into their very long, slim jaws. The dolphins are quite common and occur as almost complete skeletons. It is as if they died and sank gently into the mud.

It is clear that a major extinction event occurred around 2 to 3 million years ago. This may be part of a global extinction event. The cause is debated, but one strong contributor was probably the closure of the Isthmus of Panama, which caused the flow of water from the Atlantic to Pacific Ocean to stop, causing the Gulf Stream and northern hemisphere glaciation to begin. Another contributor may have been the Himalayas, which were growing at the time and influenced the circulation of the atmosphere in the northern hemisphere.

Understanding the fossil record

People are often surprised that dinosaurs once lived in Antarctica, because it has such a frozen, inhospitable environment today. But fossils tell us that at one time, Antarctica looked quite different.

Until around 150 million years ago, Antarctica was part of Pangaea—a super-continent that eventually broke up and drifted apart to become the continents we know today. Even back then, Antarctica was still the furthest point south, but it hadn't yet moved over the pole.

The Sunny South

Its southern location meant that Antarctica experienced several months of round-the-clock darkness and as many months of solid daylight, just as it does today. But it wasn't covered in ice—Earth had no polar ice caps back then.

In fact, most regions of the globe were much hotter and drier than they are today. Antarctica by comparison offered a lush, temperate environment. Rivers ran through its fern-filled meadows, while conifer forests covered its cool mountainsides.

Animals Arrive in Antarctica

The first land animals in Antarctica—amphibians and reptiles—appeared around 250 million years ago, at the beginning of the Triassic period. These animals were some of the very few species to survive on land after the largest mass extinction in Earth's history—an event which may have been related to global warming resulting from volcanic eruptions in Siberia.

Perhaps these surviving animals slowly migrated to Antarctica in search of unclaimed territory, or perhaps they sought a welcome refuge from rising temperatures. Whatever the reason, populations eventually stayed put long enough that, over time, new species specifically adapted to Antarctica began to evolve.

The Dawn of Antarctic Dinosaurs

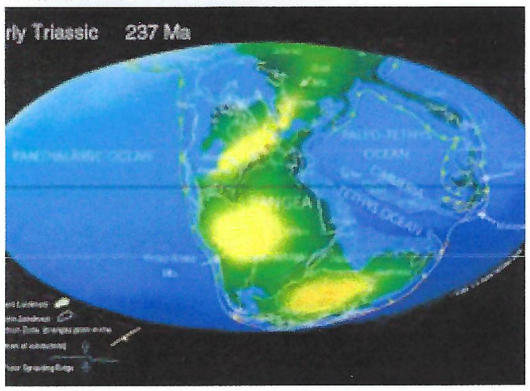
Around 200 million years ago, the planet underwent another mass extinction marking the boundary between the Triassic and Jurassic periods. Antarctica's known Jurassic land vertebrates (backboned animals) appear to be native only to this continent—a sign that climate change or geological events had now isolated local inhabitants from the rest of Pangaea.

Dinosaurs emerged from this extinction event as the dominant form of life during the Jurassic period. Some of the earliest large dinosaurs—such as the one-ton, long-necked, plant eater *Glacialisaurus* and the giant, crested, meat eater *Cryolophosaurus*—are found only in Antarctica.

Antarctic Dinosaurs



Transantarctic Mountains



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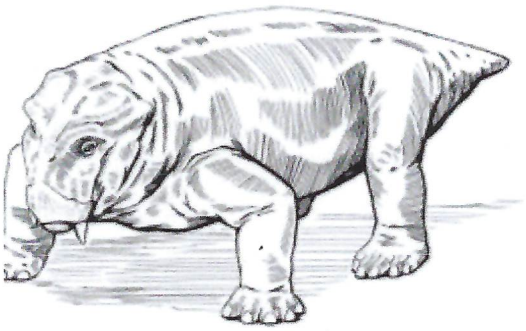

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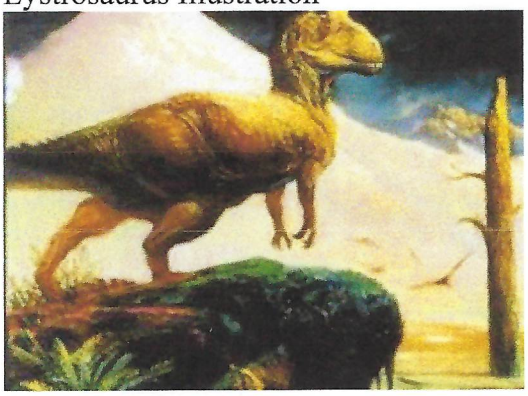

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Denisovans

New DNA research has unexpectedly revealed that modern humans (Homo sapiens) mixed, mingled and mated with another archaic human species, **the Denisovans**, not once but twice—in two different regions of the ancient world. May 8, 2019

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Early Humans Slept Around with More than Just Neanderthals - HISTORY

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Where do Neanderthals come from?

Neanderthals evolved in **Europe and Asia** while modern humans - our species, Homo sapiens - were evolving in Africa. Judging from fossil evidence from Sima de los Huesos in northern Spain and Swanscombe in Kent, the Neanderthal lineage was already well-established in Europe by 400,000 years ago.

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An artist's depiction of a "touchdown" meteor impact over Antarctica.
ILLUSTRATION BY MARK A. GARLICK, MARKGARLICK.COM

SCIENCE NEWS

430,000 years ago a meteor exploded over Antarctica, leaving clues in the debris

Remnants from the space rock may help explain how often these cosmic explosions occur—and the threat they pose to Earth.

Traces of ancient rainforest in Antarctica point to a warmer prehistoric world

by Hayley Dunning 01 April 2020



Illustration of the Antarctic rainforest. Credit: Alfred-Wegener-Institut/James McKay

Researchers have found evidence of rainforests near the South Pole 90 million years ago, suggesting the climate was exceptionally warm at the time.

A team from the UK and Germany discovered forest soil from the Cretaceous period within 900 km of the South Pole. Their analysis of the preserved roots, pollen and spores shows that the world at that time was a lot warmer than previously thought.

The preservation of this 90-million-year-old forest is exceptional, but even more surprising is the world it reveals. Professor Tina van de Flierdt

The discovery and analysis were carried out by an international team of researchers led by geoscientists from the Alfred Wegener Institute Helmholtz Centre for Polar and Marine Research in Germany and including Imperial College London researchers. Their findings are published today in *Nature*.

Co-author Professor Tina van de Flierdt, from the Department of Earth Science & Engineering at Imperial, said: "The preservation of this 90-million-year-old forest is exceptional, but even more

surprising is the world it reveals. Even during months of darkness, swampy temperate rainforests were able to grow close to the South Pole, revealing an even warmer climate than we expected."

Warmest period in the past 140 million years

The work also suggests that the carbon dioxide (CO_2) levels in the atmosphere were higher than expected during the mid-Cretaceous period, 115-80 million years ago, challenging climate models of the period.

The mid-Cretaceous was the heyday of the dinosaurs but was also the warmest period in the past 140 million years, with temperatures in the tropics as high as 35 degrees Celsius and sea level 170 metres higher than today.



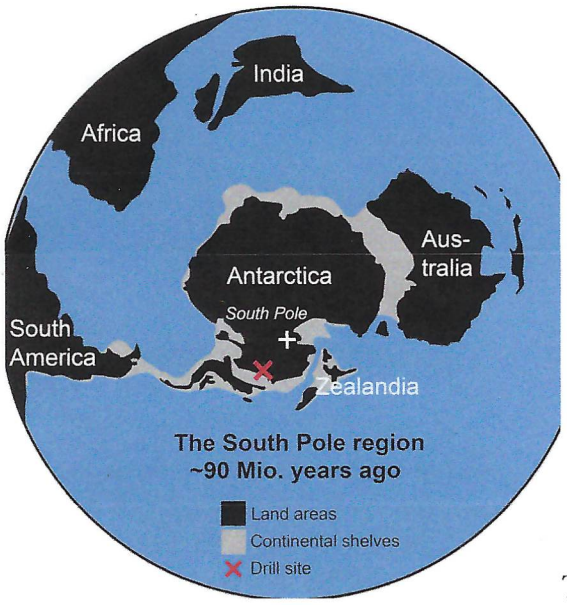
Professor Tina van de Flierdt and Dr Johann Klages work on the sample of ancient soil. Credit: T. Ronge, Alfred-Wegener-Institut

However, little was known about the environment south of the Antarctic Circle at this time. Now, researchers have discovered evidence of a temperate rainforest in the region, such as would be found in New Zealand today. This was despite a four-month polar night, meaning for a third of every year there was no life-giving sunlight at all.

The presence of the forest suggests average temperatures were around 12 degrees Celsius and that there was unlikely to be an ice cap at the South Pole at the time.

Reconstructing the climate

The evidence for the Antarctic forest comes from a core of sediment drilled into the seabed near the Pine Island and Thwaites glaciers in West Antarctica. One section of the core, that would have originally been deposited on land, caught the researchers' attention with its strange colour.



The team CT-scanned the section of the core and discovered a dense network of fossil roots, which was so well preserved that they could make out individual cell structures. The sample also contained countless traces of pollen and spores from plants, including the first remnants of flowering plants ever found at these high Antarctic latitudes.

To reconstruct the environment of this preserved forest, the team assessed the climatic conditions under which the plants' modern descendants live, as well as analysing temperature and precipitation indicators within the sample.

Covered in dense vegetation

They found that the annual mean air temperature was around 12 degrees Celsius; roughly two degrees warmer than the mean temperature in Germany today. Average summer temperatures were around 19 degrees Celsius; water temperatures in the rivers and swamps reached up to 20 degrees; and the amount and intensity of rainfall in West Antarctica were similar to those in today's Wales.

To get these conditions, the researchers conclude that 90 million years ago the Antarctic continent was covered with dense vegetation, there were no land-ice masses on the scale of an ice sheet in the South Pole region, and the CO_2 concentration in the atmosphere was far higher than previously assumed for the Cretaceous.

In the operations centre aboard the RV?Polarstern. Credit: T. Ronge, Alfred-Wegener-Institut

Lead author Dr Johann Klages, from the Alfred Wegener Institute Helmholtz Centre for Polar and Marine Research, said: "Before our study, the general assumption was that the global carbon dioxide concentration in the Cretaceous was roughly 1000 ppm. But in our model-based experiments, it took concentration levels of 1120 to 1680 ppm to reach the average temperatures back then in the Antarctic."

-

'Temperate rainforests near the South Pole during peak Cretaceous warmth' by Klages, J.P. et al is published in *Nature*.

Based on a press release by the Alfred Wegener Institute.

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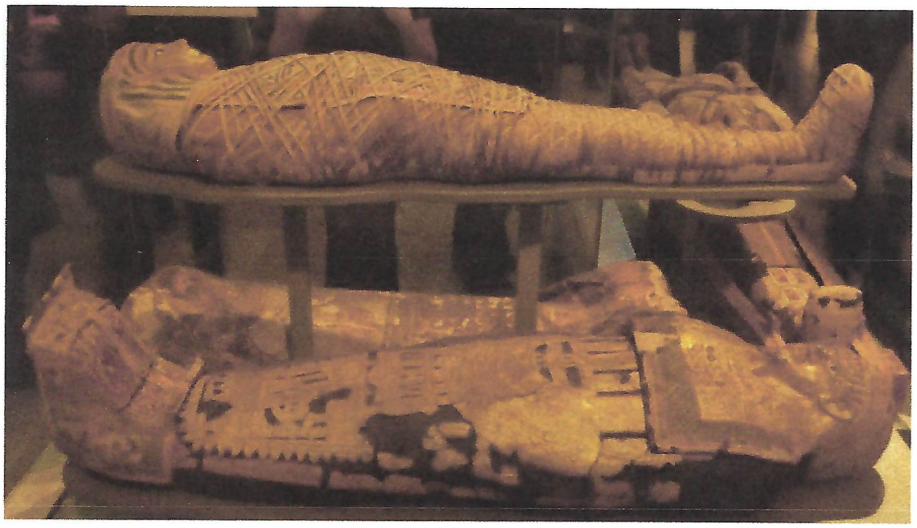
10 Pieces of Evidence That Prove Black People Sailed to the Americas Long Before Columbus

Posted by Taylor Gordon



Columbus Himself

According to renowned American historian and linguist Leo Weiner of Harvard University, one of the strongest pieces of evidence to support the fact that Black people sailed to America before Christopher Columbus was a journal entry from Columbus himself. In Weiner's book, "Africa and the Discovery of America," he explains that Columbus noted in his journal that the Native Americans confirmed "black skinned people had come from the south-east in boats, trading in gold-tipped spears."



American Narcotics Discovered in Egyptian Mummies

The discovery of American narcotics in Egyptian mummies has left some historians amazed. Recently, archaeologists discovered the presence of narcotics only known to be derived from American plants in ancient Egyptian mummies. These substances included South American cocaine from Erythroxylon and nicotine from Nicotiana tabacum. German toxicologist Svetla Balabanova reported the findings, which suggest that such compounds made their way to Africa through trans-Atlantic trade that would predate Columbus' arrival by thousands of years.



Egyptian Artifacts in North America

For years, Eurocentric archaeologists have largely turned the other cheek when it came to the discovery of artifacts from ancient Egypt being discovered in the Americas. According to Dr. David Imhotep, the author behind the book "The First Americans Were Africans: Documented Evidence," "Egyptian artifacts found across North America from the Algonquin writings on the East Coast to the artifacts and Egyptian place names in the Grand Canyon" are all signs of an early arrival in the Americas by Africans. This is also paired with a much earlier account of Black people with incredible skills at sea. Back in 445 B.C., the Greek historian Herodotus wrote of King Ramses III leading a team of Africans at sea with astounding seafaring and navigational skills. Together, both accounts would point to Africans sailing over to the New World before Columbus.



Ancient Pyramids

Constructing pyramids was a highly specialized and complicated task that took the ancient Egyptians a lot of time to master. In ancient Egypt, there are signs of progression from the original stepped pyramid of Djoser to the more sophisticated pyramids that now stand at Giza. According to historians, it would be impossible for any group of people to have built those same complex pyramids without going through the same progression. Professor Everett Borders noted the presence of completed pyramids in La Venta in Mexico but the unusual absence of any earlier forms of the pyramids. According to Borders, it's a sign that Africans, having already mastered the construction of pyramids in Egypt, sailed over to the New World and constructed these dual-purpose tombs and temples in the Americas.



Ancient African Skeletons Discovered in the New World

There have been many instances of archaeologists discovering skulls and skeletons that they believed clearly belonged to people of African descent. Polish professor Andrzej Wiercinski revealed the discovery of African skulls at Olmec sites in Tlatilco, Cerro de las Mesas and Monte Alban. Even more ancient African skeletons that would clearly predate Columbus' arrival in the Americas were discovered throughout Central America and South America with some even being unearthed in what is now California.



A Clear Link in Religion

The similarities in Native American and African religions also suggest that Africans had to have had early contact with the Native Americans by sailing to the New World. Before Columbus stumbled upon the Native Americans' land, there were prominent figures of deities with dark skin and coarse hair throughout their religion. Today, many surviving portraits reveal these deities who were clearly crafted in the likeness of Africans. Historians also point to wall paintings in caves in South America that depict the ancient Egyptian "opening of the mouth" and cross libation rituals.



The Accounts of

Other European Explorers

Christopher Columbus wasn't the only European explorer who made note of an African presence in the Americas upon his arrival. Historians revealed that at least a dozen other explorers, including Vasco Nunez de Balboa, also made record of seeing "Negroes" when they reached the New World. The accounts match up with the reports from the natives in Mexico. Nicholas Leon, an eminent Mexican authority, recorded the oral traditions of his people and ultimately kept track of a key piece of evidence that Black people made it to the New World far before their European counterparts. His reports revealed accounts from natives saying "the oldest inhabitants of Mexico were blacks. [T]he existence of blacks and giants is commonly believed by nearly all the races of our sail and in their various language they had words to designate them."



Africans Were

Master Shipbuilders

Some people insist that Africans couldn't have made it to the New World first simply because they didn't have the skill and resources to sail across the Atlantic. As it turns out, that's completely false. Historians have discovered evidence that suggests Africans were masters at building ships and that it was actually a part of their tradition. Shipbuilding and sailing are over 20,000 years old in the Sahara, and cave wall paintings of ancient ships were displayed in *National Geographic* magazine years ago. With those shipbuilding skills and the navigation skills that were noted by other historians of the time, the myth that Africans wouldn't have been able to sail to the New World becomes officially debunked. As Dr. Julian Whitewright, a maritime archaeologist at the University of Southampton, explained, the voyage from Africa on ancient ships was "quite a plausible undertaking, based on the capabilities of the vessel of the period and historical material stating it took place."



Gigantic Stone Heads

in Central Mexico

The Olmec civilization was the first significant civilization in Mesoamerica and deemed "Mother Culture of Mexico" by some historians. This civilization dominated by Africans is best known for the colossal carved heads in Central Mexico that serve as even more evidence that Africans sailed to the New World before Columbus. The heads are clearly crafted in the likeness of Africans. The same civilization that created these giant heads was also responsible for introducing written language, arts, sophisticated astronomy and mathematics to Mesoamerican civilization, ancient African historian Professor Van Sertima explained.



A Long History of Trade by Sea

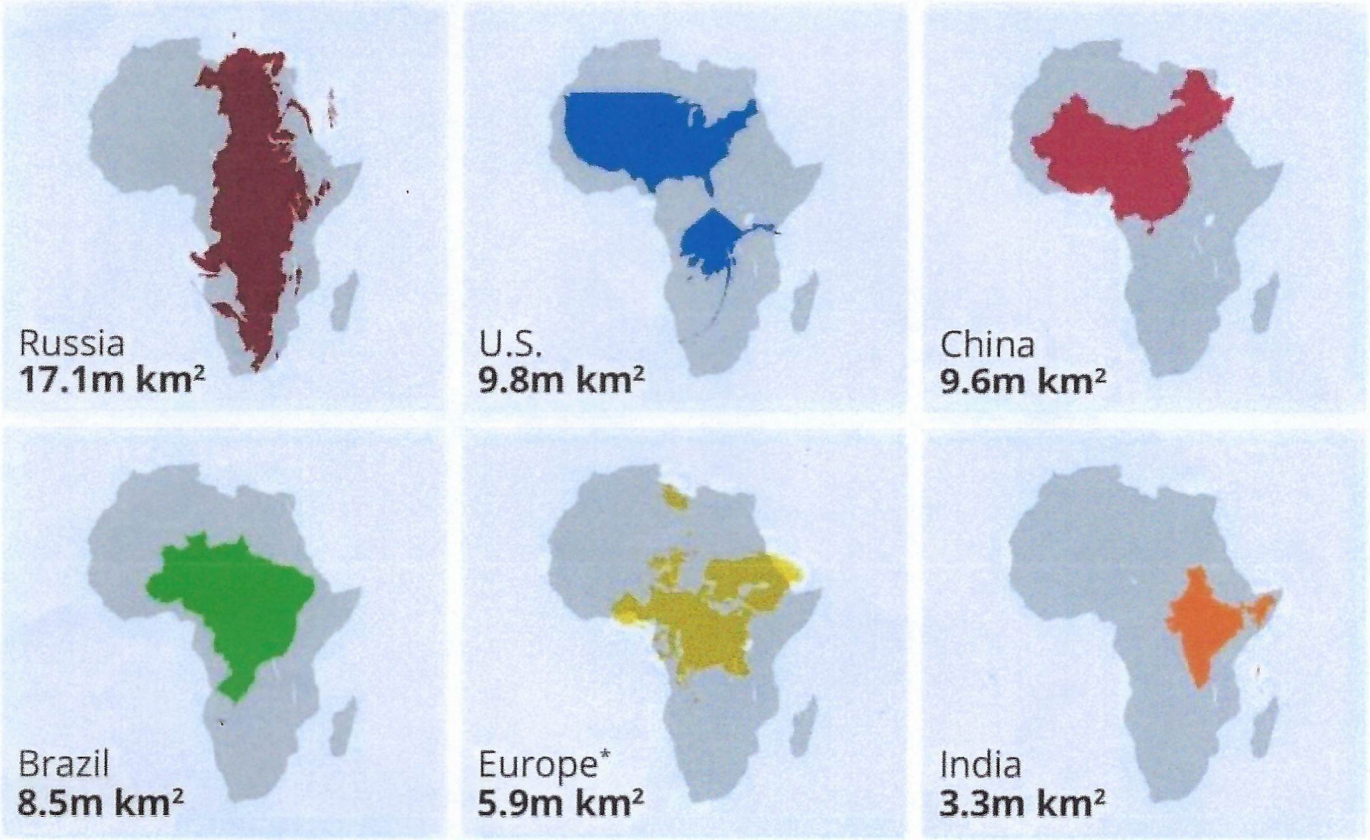
According to Paul Alfred Barton, the author of "A History of the African-Olmecs: Black Civilizations of America from Prehistoric Times to the Present Era," ancient kingdoms in West Africa have a long history of trade by sail, which made it all the more likely that they eventually expanded their trade to the Americas. While the Sahara is a dry desert today, its past as a lake-filled, wet and fertile place has been well-documented. African ships often crossed these large lakes to get from place to place and traded with other African civilizations along the way. After expanding their trade to the Americas, they certainly made their mark as things like African native cotton were soon being discovered all across North America.

http://kalamu.com/neogriot/2015/02/02/history-10-pieces-of-evidence-that-prove-black-people-sailed-to-the-americas-long-before-columbus/

The True Size of Africa

Comparison of Africa's land area to selected countries/regions

African continent **30.4m km²**



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Arriving at Dover on 23 May 1660, **King** Charles II entered London on 29th May, his thirtieth birthday, to a resounding welcome by around fifty thousand people.

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Of mixed Arab, Spanish, and Amazigh (Berber) origins, the Moors created the Islamic Andalusian civilization and subsequently settled as refugees in the Maghreb (in the region of **North Africa**) between the 11th and 17th centuries.

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On 29 May 1660, his 30th birthday, he was received in London to public acclaim. After 1660, all legal documents stating a regnal year did so as if he had succeeded his father as king in 1649.

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EXHIBIT B

OKAY, LET'S LOOK AT THESE "RESEARCHED" DIFFERENCES I SPEAK OF. AS I'VE SHARED, THIS IS ALL BY THEIR ADMITTANCE AND OF COURSE OUR ANCESTORS' TESTIMONIES. I'LL START WITH ALLLLL OF THEIR ALLEGED "HISTORY!"

ACCORDING TO THEM, FROM THEIR BEGINNING, MANY OF THEM HAVE HINTED OR SHOUTED FROM THE MOUNTAIN TOPS THAT THEY ARE ALIENS! THEY HAVE CLAIMED FOR CENTURIES THAT "SOME SPECIES" LIVING AMONGST US ARE FROM ANOTHER PLANET...AND MILLIONS OF YEARS AGO THEY CRASHED HERE ON EARTH!

KEEPING IN MIND OUR ANCESTORS WARNED US BY WORD OF MOUTH THAT THE DEVIL AND hIS FOLLOWERS WERE KICKED OUT OF THE HEAVENS FOR SHOWING OUT UP THERE. THE TWO STORIES ARE PRETTY CONSISTENT WITH THEM FALLING 2 THE EARTH AND KEEPING UP A BUNCH OF CHAOS!

HOWEVER, PAGANS CONSISTENTLY SHOW US BULBOUS BALD-HEAD, BLACK EYED, GREEN "ALIENS" THAT "COME IN PEACE", THEN WREAK HAVOC AS THEY TAKE HUMAN FORM. ONCE THEY HAVE SEX WITH LOST, ORIGINAL CHILDREN, THE MUTANT OFFSPRING ARE PRODUCED AND RELEASED ON2 THE EARTH. NOW, AGAIN I SAY, THIS IS ADMITTED BY MANY OF THEM THROUGH THEIR REFERENCES AND CONFESSIONS!

WHETHER IT'S THEIR PAGAN SCIENTISTS, SCHOLARS, OR THROUGH THEIR ENTERTAINMENT!! SOME ONE IN THEIR

KLAN HAS ALWAYS SPILLED THE BEANS FOR THOUSANDS OF YEARS ABOUT THEIR ORIGINS IN THE SEA OF ATLANTIS , LEMURIA, THE LAND OF THE LOST WHERE THEY LIVED IN CAVES WITH DINOS, AS WELL AS MYTHICAL BEINGS IN GREEK AND ROMAN TIMEFRAMES, WITH NORDIC MOUNTANEERS AND UNDERGROUND CAVE DWELLERS IN THE 20TH CENTURY.

THEY DO NOT SWITCH UP THEIR STORY! WHICH IS: THEY DERIVED FROM A GROUP OF ALIENS WHO AT SOMEPOINT WERE IDENTIFIED, IN NO PARTICULAR ORDER, AS g ODS, GIANTS, SUPERMEN AND HEROES, REPTILLIANS, PAGAN LEPERS, CAVEMEN, HITTITES, ARYANS, VIKINGS, GREEKS, ROMANS, CAUCASIANS, GERMAN NAZIS, BRITS, BLUE-EYED DEVILS, AND ON AND ON!!

THEIR ALIEN REPTILLLIAN NONSENSE BREAKS DOWN THE DIFFERENCE IN THEIR BLOODTYPE, AND MAKES PERFECT SENSE BECAUSE THE ORIGINAL, CHOSEN BLOODLINE, IS FULL OF MELANIN TRAITS, I.E., DARK, DARK BROWN...ALMOST BLACK TO BROWN SKIN COLOR, HAIR COLOR AND TEXTURE, PLUS, BLACK TO BROWN IRISES!!

HOWEVER, THEIR BLOODLINE LEADS TO THE FIRST PALE-SKIN, BLONDE-HAIR, BLUE-EYED, SPECIES. THE KLAN THAT IS IN THE "KNOW" OF WHO THEY TRULY DERIVED FROM AND BRAG ABOUT CONSISTENTLY. I WILL USE HITLER'S REGIME AS AN EXAMPLE. EVEN THOUGH THIS PSYCHO HAD MELANIN SOMEWHERE IN HIS BLOOD, BEING THAT HE HAD THE ORIGINAL "JUDAH" BLOODLINE IN HIS BODY, HE HATED HIS

ORIGINAL, BLACK/BROWN CHOSEN FAM "SO MUCH", DUE 2 THEIR BELIEFS...HE WANTED 2 SIDE WITH THE "ALIEN" MARKED BLOODLINE AND ANNIHILATE OUR BLACK/BROWN ANCESTORS.

WHEN I SPEAK OF JUDAH, I AM NOT TALKING ABOUT THE FAUX, BEIGE, "JEW-ISH" PEOPLE WHO TURNED THEIR BACKS ON THE BLACK/BROWN FAM AND BOUGHT IN2 THE PLAN OF PASSING, CLAIMING 2 BE "WHITE", WHILE TAKING OUR LINEAGE AND HISTORY WITH THEM. I AM SPEAKING OF THE ORIGINAL TRIBES OUT OF AFRICA THAT STARTED OUT BLACK/BROWN BEFORE PROCREATING WITH LEPERS, HARDCORE. ALL OF THIS IS DUE 2 THE SPIRITUAL WAR!

I WILL MENTION THIS FACTUAL, SPIRITUAL WAR THROUGHOUT THIS POD. THE ENTIRE REASON OUR FAM HAS BEEN CONTINUOUSLY FIGHTING THIS SPIRITUAL WAR IS BECAUSE THE SO-CALLED MARKED ALIENS WANT 2 DESTROY OUR CHOSEN, BLOODLINE.

WHOMEVER AND WHATEVER THEY BELIEVE IN...IS AT WAR WITH THE CREATOR AND ANYONE OR ANYTHING HE CREATES. OUR BLACK/BROWN FAM HAPPENS 2 BE THE FIRST "ANYONES" HE CREATED! IT'S AS CLEAR AS THE WIDE NOSES ON OUR FACES, PER THEIR HISTORY AND OUR ANCESTOR'S TESTIMONIES/HISTORY!

BACK 2 THE CONFESSION AND TAKEOVER! AFTER THESE "ALIENS" AKA REPTILLIANS, ATLANTEANS, LEMURIANS, MYTHICAL g ODS AND GIANTS, TOOK HUMAN FORM, THEY

SHOW THAT THEIR SKIN WAS WHITE AS SNOW, EYES AS BLUE AS THE SKY, AND HAIR BLONDE AS STRAW!

***THEY THEN PROCREATED WITH THE FIRST CHOSEN, ORIGINAL BLACK/BROWN LOST TRIBES/SHEEP AND ALLEGEDLY MADE THE NEANDERTHALS, NEGROIDS, ETC...WHO CONTINUED TO PROCREATE MAKING THE TAN AND LIGHT BROWN RACES, I.E., OTHER "ITES" IN THE BIBLE, MONGOLOIDS, AKA ASIANS, INDIANS, AUSTRALIANS, LATER NAMED PORTUGUESE, FRENCH, AMERICAN INDIANS, MIXED, MAROONS, OCTAROONS, ETC.**

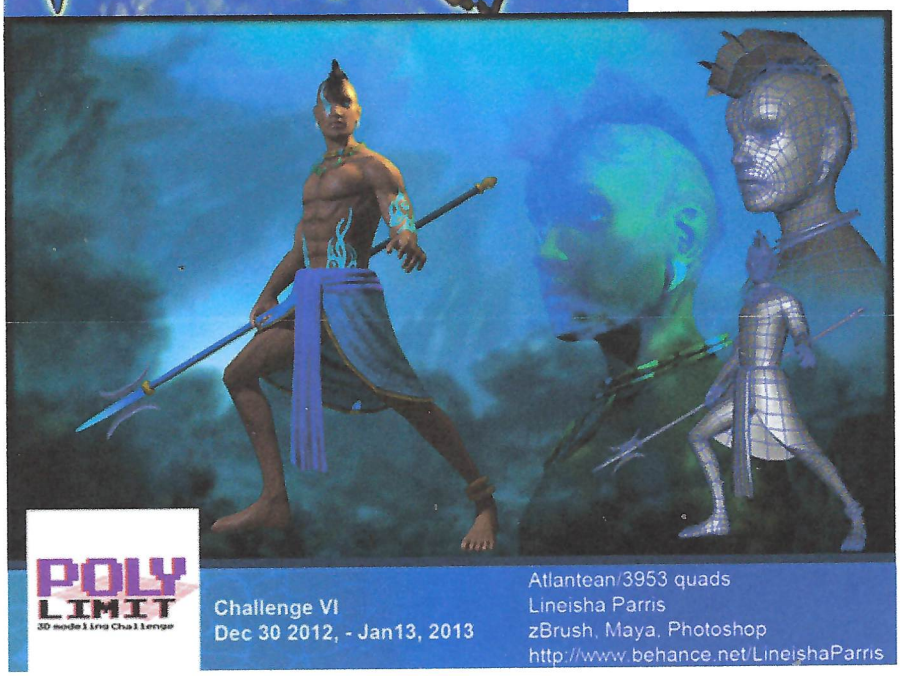
BOTTOMLINE: THE ORIGINAL, "WHITE" RACE, WHO ALLEGEDLY DERIVED FROM "ALIENS", *PROCREATED* WITH THE ORIGINAL, "BLACK" RACE, WHO ALLEGEDLY DERIVED FROM THE CREATOR...AND THEY MADE ALL OF THE MIXED BEIGE, TAN, AND BROWN CHILDREN, DERIVED FROM BOTH!!

AND BOTH SIDES, PLUS THEIR OFFSPRING MADE 2GETHER, ARE UNFORTUNATELY ALWAYS AT WAR *SPIRITUALLY* BECAUSE THAT'S HOW IT BEGAN, AND SOMEONE INTENDS 4...THAT 2 BE...HOW IT ENDS!! PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE!!

I DIDN'T MAKE THIS UP. I RESEARCHED AND STUDIED AND I HAVE THE RECEIPTS CONSISTING OF REFERENCES, ARTICLES, MOVIES, T.V. SHOWS, MUSIC...AND OUR ANCESTOR'S VERBAL TESTIMONIES! I HAVE A BIT OF EVIDENCE AND A FEW ARTICLES TO SUMMARIZE THIS INFO! AND PLENTY MORE THROUGHOUT THIS POD. LET'S GET IT STARTED! (HO-OH-OH-OH:)

THEY CONTINUE TO ADMIT AND SHARE WHO THEY THINK THEY DERIVE FROM. IT STARTED WITH THESE PINK, OR GREY TO BLUE-SKIN "CUTIES".





ANY BIG HEAD, PALE-FACED, "ALIENS" WITH THE HOLLOWED EYES…





BUT THEN THEY TOOK ON HUMAN FORM, THANX 2 OUR HARDHEAD ANCESTORS PROCREATING WITH 'EM, AND WE GET A VARIETY OF BLONDE-HAIR BLUE EYES, RED-HAIRED GREEN EYES, AND LIGHT TO DARK BROWN HAIR AND EYE COLORS!!



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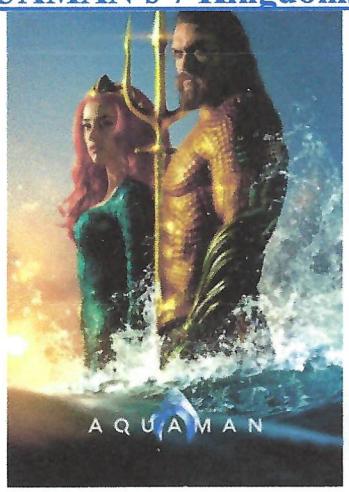
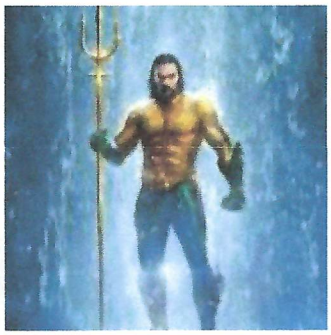
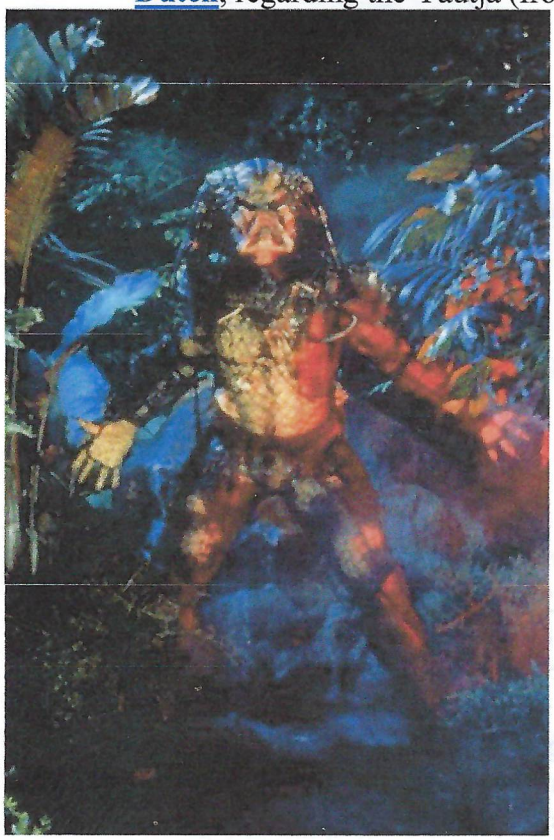




AQUAMAN 2018 film King Nereus: The king of the Atlantean tribe of Xeb

"It's an alien. By which I mean, it's not from this planet. Highly intelligent, highly resourceful, with reflexes you wouldn't believe."
—**Dutch**, regarding the Yautja (from *Predator: Stalking Shadows*)



Yautja

Physical Description

Height

7'+

Weight

Well over 520 lbs. in armor [1]

Distinctions

- Capable hunters

It was speculated that he was guided to the root either through instinct or scent.[26]. In one instance, a contamination, caused by Chemical A0-3959X.91 – 15, drove a mutated Predator to cannibalize one of the last surviving members of its own hunting squad.

While the maximum or typical lifespan of a Predator is not known, it is accepted as being well in excess of human lifespans, and it has been implied that Predator Elders can live for hundreds to thousands of years. One predator, called Kalakta, is said to be thousands of years old. He comments that human life "hurries as if eager" to its end, in comparison to a Yautja's lifespan.[27].

Speech, language and communication

Main article: Yautja language

Predators possess their own language, both in spoken and written form, the former of which resembles a series of clicks, roars, snarls and growls. They also have dialects, which deviate sharply enough from the Yautja common tongue that translators cannot make heads or tails of it.[28] The written language is expressed in a pattern of dashes not dissimilar in form and function to many Earth-based languages. These written symbols appear on the creatures' gauntlet displays, helmets, architecture and many other surfaces.[20][1] Predators regularly imitate human speech that they overhear. It is unclear to what degree the Yautja can comprehend this speech, although the creatures at least seem to hold some understanding of the language as they have been known to repeat phrases at vaguely appropriate times as a form of communication with prey.[20] Older Predators with more experience among humans have on occasion been known to actually learn to speak English, at least to a limited extent.[23][14]

It has been known for humans and Yautja to successfully communicate using sign language.[29]



Amused Predators

There is evidence that Yautja understand the concept of humor. For example, during events on Bouvet Island, the Predator Scar deliberately caused a deceased Xenomorph to shoot out its inner jaw and startle Lex, and her shock and fear apparently gave Scar some amusement.[30] According to Machiko Noguchi, laughter is universal – even in their species – and the Predator equivalent of a belly laugh is the rapid clicking of tusks.

Additionally, as demonstrated by the Jungle and City Hunters, while individual Yautjas make different sounds, a very common sound emitted by them is a high pitched, human-like shriek (mainly while using their MediKits to dress their wounds).



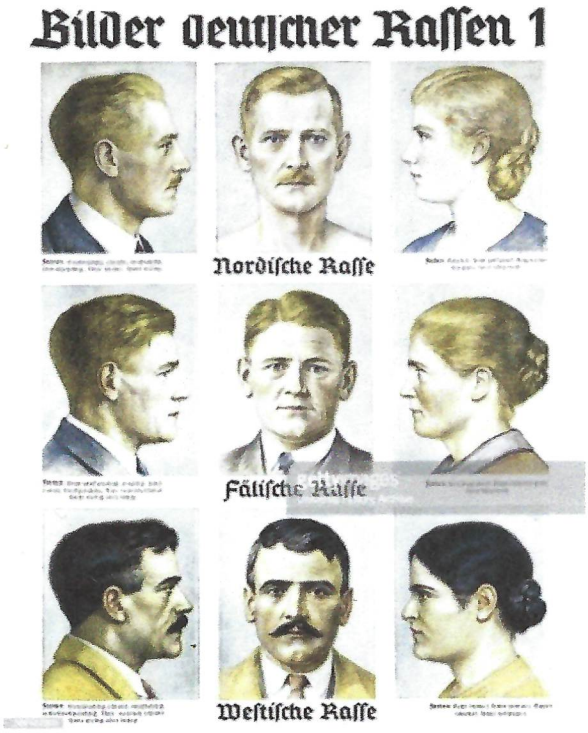
Daily Hind News

Tribes of Europa on Netflix: who are the Atlanteans really?



'MEMBER THE D.C. COMICS ON SATURDAY MORN??? THAT'S ONE OF THEIR FIRST ADMISSIONS THAT THEY WERE SUPPOSEDLY DERIVED FROM SUPERIOR BEINGS, I.E., SUPERHEROES! EVERY CENTURY, ERA, OR DECADE THEY DROP THEIR SO-CALLED TESTIMONIES; 4 MY GENERATION IT WAS THE 20TH CENTURY! THE CARTOONS WERE LIKE THEIR INSIDE JOKE. BUT THEY HAD ALSO BOMBARDED US WITH GREEK AND ROMAN HISTORY IN SCHOOL, SO IF WE WERE PAYING ATTENTION, WE WOULD HAVE PICKED UP THAT THEY'VE ALWAYS BRAGGED 2 HAVE COME FROM A SUPERIOR RACE, GREATER THAN THE CREATOR'S AND IT WAS THEIR LOT IN OUR LIVES 2 OVERRULE THE PLANET EARTH.

THE ALLEGED KLANS FROM ATLANTIS AKA ATLANTEANS ARE THE SAME BLONDE/RED/BROWN/BLACK-HAIRED --- BLUE/GREEN/HAZEL/BROWN-EYED DERIVIATIVES OF THE LEPERS EXILED FROM PARADISE/THE GARDEN/GONDWANALAND/PANGEA AKA AFRICA, M.E., ASIA. AUSTRALIA, THE AMERICAS, AND POSSIBLY ANTARTICA!!! PAGANS CLAIM THEY ARE ALIENS WHO WERE TRANSPORTED 2 EARTH 2 RULE THE CREATIONS…AND BOY DO THEY TRY AT ALL TIMES!



AND THIS MY FRIENDS IS WHERE HITLER, HIMMLER, AND ALL ALLEGED NAZI ARYANS BEFORE THEM DELUSIONALLY THOUGHT THEY WERE SUPERIOR 2 THE CREATOR'S CREATIONS, THEREFORE MANIFESTING HATRED 4 ANYONE WITH A DROP OF THEIR BLOODLINE IN THEIR BODIES…THEMSELVES INCLUDED! THEY BEGAN ANNIHILATING AND DESTROYING ANY BLESSINGS BESTOWED ON US OR THE EARTH!! SELF-HATRED AND EVIL DEEDS AT IT'S FINEST.

THEY ARE IN A PERPETUAL, BLOOD CONTRACT WITH THEIR ALLEGED LEADERS AND THE DEVIL!! STAY AWAY FROM IT. YOU DON'T HAVE 2 FALL IN2 THE DELUSION WITH THEM. YOU WERE PLACED IN THIS SPACE 2 THRIVE, BE HEALTHY AND HAPPY AND PASS THOSE BLESSINGS ON2 YOUR NEXT BEAUTIFUL GENERATION! IT'S A HOOT! I ENJOY MYSELF IMMENSLY, WHEN I DON'T HAVE 2 SPEND DAYS ON END TRYNA WARN MY FAMILY OF THIS B.S.! THANX OBAMA! I GOT THAT FROM RACISTS. AND I SARCASTICALLY THANK ALL RACISTS AND SELLOUTS! LOSERS.

What's a Lemurian and Why Do People Believe They Live in Mount Shasta?

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By Zach O'Brien

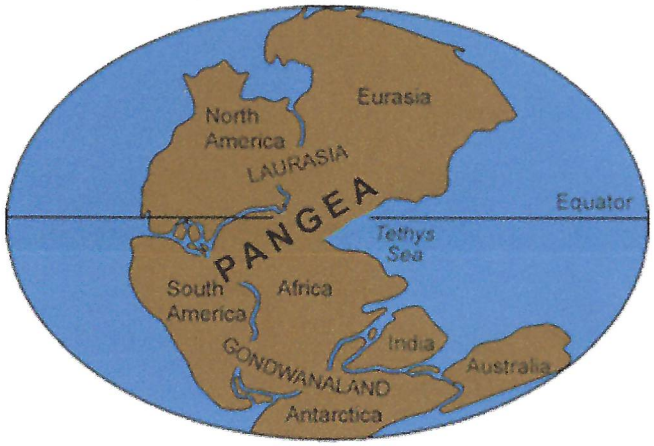
We like to hypothesize about the paranormal activity surrounding Mt. Shasta. From Bigfoot sightings to alien activity, there is no doubt that the mysteries surrounding the beautiful Shasta are intriguing.

The most popular of these theories surrounding Shasta are regarding Lemurians living in the mountain. I've heard of these stories most of my life but mostly thrown them to the side as hogwash. But as I grow older, my curiosity lies within the spirit of the theory – why do many people believe this far fetched tale? I decided to dive deep into a full investigation – Are Lemurians living in Mt. Shasta?

History of Lemuria

So, first and foremost, what exactly is a Lemurian?

In 1864, zoologist Philip Sclater published an article about a classification of species called lemurs in which he wasÂ puzzled by the presence of theirÂ fossilsÂ in bothÂ MadagascarÂ andÂ IndiaÂ but not inÂ AfricaÂ or theÂ Middle East. He hypothesized that Madagascar and India had once been a part of a larger continent, which was the first theory leading to the discovery of the ancient supercontinent Pangea.



Pangea–250 million years ago

Following this scientific discovery, the concept of Lemuria began to appear in the works of other scholars. Ernst Haeckel looked for the "missing link" in this area, proposing that the fossils of the first humans sunk under the sea. But some propose the lost land went somewhere else.

Fast forward to 1899, when Frederick Spencer Oliver publishedÂ *A Dweller on Two Planets*, a book which claimed that survivors from a sunken continent calledÂ LemuriaÂ were living inÂ Mount Shasta. In the book, Lemurians lived in a series of complex tunnels beneath the mountain. Locals would sometimes see the creatures wandering outside the mountain in white robes.

Then in 1931, Harvey Spencer Lewis, using the pseudonym Wisar Spenle Cerve,Â wrote a bookÂ about the hidden Lemurians of Mount Shasta. This book is widely regarded as the reason for the popularity for the legends of Lemurians in Mt. Shasta.

"Witness Accounts"

There have been many accounts of run-ins with Lemurians or other mysterious beings on the Mt. Shasta, none of which have been substantiated. The two early witness accounts created the large movement in the belief of Lemuria.

In 1904, British prospector JC Brown claimed to find an underground city 11-miles deep in the mountain, full of gold, shields and mummies, some of which were 10-feet-tall. When he told his story to others, the group compiled an 80-person team to explore the mountain for the underground city, but on the day the team was to set out, JC Brown disappeared.

In the early 1930's, Guy Ballard reported to meet Saint Germain (not clear if he is of Lemurian descent)Â on the mountain, which led to the founding of the "I AM" Movement, which led to over a million followers in the late 1930's until Ballards death.

The belief in Lemuria in Mt. Shasta and subsequent "witness accounts"Â haveÂ been incorporated into numerous occult religions, includingÂ "I AM" Activity,Â The Summit Lighthouse,Â Church Universal and Triumphant, andÂ Kryon.

All of these "witness accounts" seemed to happen right after the different published books detailing Lemuria in Mt. Shasta were released…

Modern Day Lemuria Beliefs

There are still many people that hang around Mt. Shasta with beliefs of Lemuria. According to The Lemurian Connection, the history of Lemuria goes back to 4,500,000 BC, when the civilization ruled the earth.Â The continent of Lemuria was located in the Pacific Ocean and extended from western United States and Canada to lands in the Indian Ocean and Madagascar.

Then 25,000 years ago, Atlantis and Lemuria were the two most highly civilized civilizations on earth. That's when things went south. Here is the explanation from lemurianconnection.com:

Dissension between the two (Atlantis and Lemuria)Â arose regarding the development and evolution of other civilizations. The Lemurians believed that the other less evolved cultures should be left alone to continue their own evolution at their own pace according to their own understandings and pathway, whereas the Atlanteans believed that less evolved cultures should be controlled by the two more evolved civilizations. Their argument over ideologies resulted in several thermonuclear wars which weakened both continental plates.Â When the wars were over and the dust had settled, there were no winners, only death, destruction and further debasing of the human spirit to the point that both side realized the futility of such behavior.

So the Lemurians decided to build a separate society inside Mt. Shasta, where they would be safe from any disruptions on the surface of the earth. The city of Telos was built inside Mt. Shasta and was designed to house 200,000 Lemurians. Today, it is believed that Telos houses 1.5 millions Lemurians inside Mt. Shasta

Modern day beliefs say that Lemuria can be felt and contacted through spiritual practices. The Lemurians were a highly evolved spiritual race, so they can be contacted through spiritual messages from believers. It is also believed that the Lemurians use crystals as communication tools. Modern-day believers say the the Lemurians programmed these crystals to teach their messages of oneness and healing. Crystals are revered by modern-day Lemurian believers. The physical appearance of Lemurians has been debated for years. Some believe Lemurians looks like highly-evolved humans (like the description of Saint Germain) while others believe they have more animalistic qualities. Although it is a universally believed they are much taller beings than us surface dwellers.

Today, many people flockÂ to Mt. Shasta in search for Lemurians and the spiritual enlightenment of Mt. Shasta.

Final Thoughts

I have to admit, I'm a sucker for this kind of thing. Stories of advanced, ancient societies living inside our beloved mountain is a cool idea to think about. Being a sci-fi enthusiast, I would certainly watch a movie with that plot.

It's hard to argue that Mt. Shasta has an unexplainable aura to it. I have been around the Mt. Shasta my entire life and I still get a fuzzy feeling driving up to the mountain. Its energy is palpable, making it no mystery that people believeÂ there's something happening deeper below the surface.

As I read the story, it seems that this theory of Lemuria inside Mt. Shasta started with a science fiction book in the late 1800's. From there, people ran with stories of sightings and encounters, none of which were substantiated (i.e. Did JC Brown disappear from the search party because he feared his lie would be found?Â Probably.).

While it's interesting to hear the story of the lemur classification, leading scientists to the eventual Pangea theory (it's a widely accepted now), I think some science fiction writers used it to sell books, leading to this craze of Lemurian beliefs.

In the end, it's easy to admit there is something different about Mt. Shasta. But without any sort of evidence, relying on only accounts from suspect witnesses, cooky cults and science fiction writers, I think the land of Lemuria is one that lives in our minds, and not in the deep tunnels of Mt. Shasta.

That being said, if you believe in Lemurians, no judgment here. It's these type of mysteries that make our world fun and exciting.

WIKIPEDIA

Black-eyed children

Black-eyed children or **black-eyed kids** are an American contemporary legend of paranormal creatures that resemble children between ages 6 and 16,[1] with pale skin and black eyes, who are reportedly seen hitchhiking or begging, or are encountered on doorsteps of residential homes.[2][3][4]



An artist's impression of a black-eyed child

History

While tabloid coverage of these creatures has claimed that tales of black-eyed children have existed since the 1980s,[5] most sources indicate that the legend originated from 1996 postings written by Texas reporter Brian Bethel on a "ghost-related mailing list," relating two alleged encounters with "black-eyed kids." Bethel describes encountering two such children in Abilene, Texas in 1996,[6] and claims that a second person had a similar, unrelated encounter in Portland, Oregon.[1] Bethel's stories have become regarded as classic examples of creepypasta, and gained such popularity that he published a FAQ "just to keep up with demand for more info about the new urban legend."[2] In 2012, Brian Bethel told his story on reality TV series *Monsters and Mysteries in America*. He wrote a follow-up article for the Abilene Reporter News, describing his experience and maintaining his belief that it was legitimate.[6]

In 2012, the horror film *Black Eyed Kids* was produced with Kickstarter funding, its director commenting that the creepy children were "an urban legend that's been floating around on the Internet for years now, I always thought it was fascinating."[7] A 2013 episode of MSN's *Weekly Strange* that featured reports of black eyed children is thought to have helped spread the legend on the internet.[1]

During one week in September 2014, the British tabloid *Daily Star* ran three sensationalistic front-page stories about alleged sightings of black-eyed children, connected to the sale of a supposedly haunted pub in Staffordshire.[8] The paper claimed a "shock rise in sightings around the world". Alleged sightings are taken seriously by ghost hunters, some of whom believe black eyed children to be extraterrestrials, vampires, or ghosts.[9]

Science writer Sharon A. Hill was unable to find any documentation of black-eyed child encounters, concluding that the tales are passed on as "friend of a friend" ghost stories. Hill considers the legend to resemble "typical spooky folklore stories" such as the phantom black dog, where the subject is not supernatural, and there may never have been an actual original encounter.[3] Snopes rates tales of black-eyed children as a legend, and cites an Inquisitr article that advised readers to "(f)ile black eyed children under the same heading as “bigfoot.” Believe it if you like, but realize that there is no evidence of their existence, just subjective testimony that ranges from reasonable to suspiciously fame-whoring".[1]

See also

WIKIPEDIA

Star people (New Age belief)

Star people (sometimes called **indigo children**) are a variant of the belief in alien-human hybrids in New Age belief and fringe theory.[1] Introduced by Brad Steiger in his 1976 book *Gods of Aquarius*,[2] it argues that certain people originated as extraterrestrials and arrived on Earth through birth or as a walk-in to an existing human body.

Contents

Beliefs
Proponents
See also
References

Beliefs

Steiger described "Star People" in his 1976 book on contactees as "humans who come from a special gene pool linked to visits by extraterrestrials".[3]

They claim to come into human lifeforms and suffer helplessness and total amnesia concerning their identity, origins and life-purpose.[4][5] The awakening process claimed to be experienced[6] is described as either a gradual series of realizations over time, or an abrupt and dramatic awakening of consciousness. Through the awakening process, they regain memories about their past, origins and missions.[5]

Washington Post journalist Joel Achenbach interviewed people who said they were starseeds from the Pleiades for his book "Captured by Aliens: The Search for Life and Truth in a Very Large Universe", and noted the contrast with ufologists: "the starseed are precisely the kind of New Age figures the traditional ufologists can't stand. Ufologists look outward, toward the universe, for answers to the alien enigma. New Agers look inward."[7]

Proponents

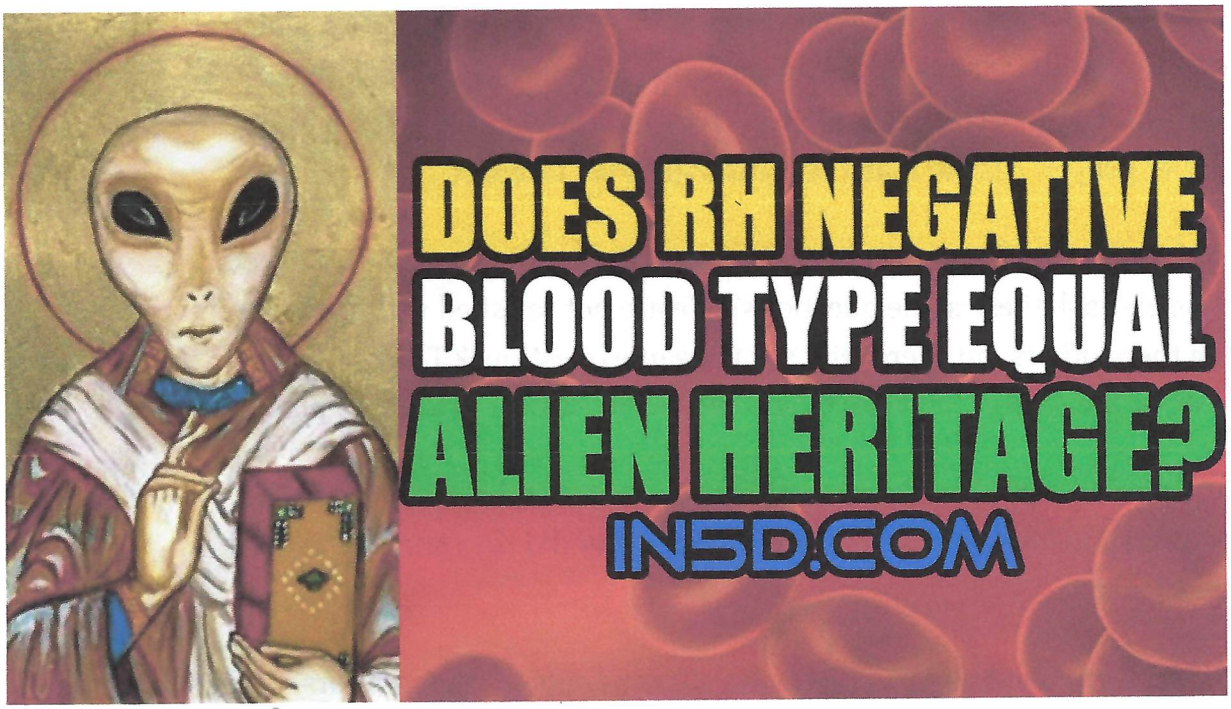
Advocates of the concept of star people/starseeds include Sheldan Nidle, who founded the Planetary Activation Organization.[6] There is an online following.[6]

Steiger recounted that Philip K. Dick had written to him in the late 1970s to say he thought he might be one of the star people, and that his novel *VALIS* contained related themes.[8][9]

See also

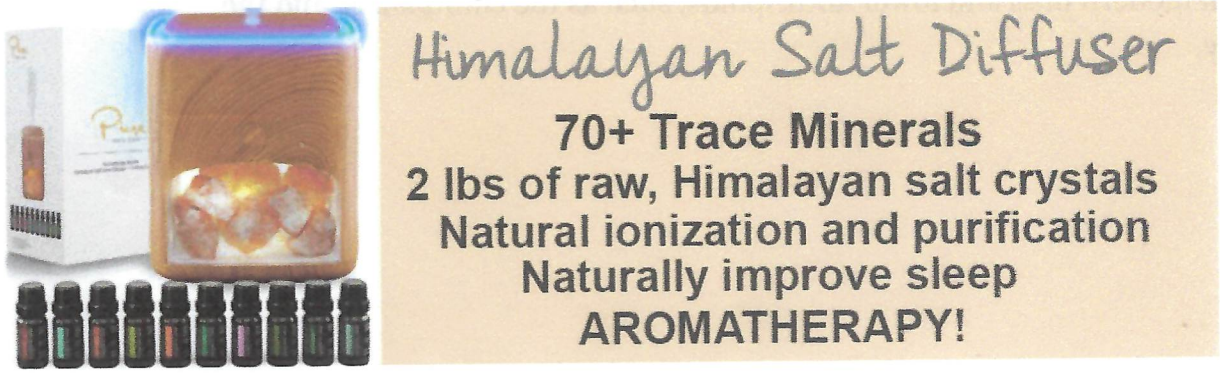
Does Rh Negative Blood Type Equal Alien Heritage?

In5D January 30, 2010 Enlightening Articles, Extraterrestrials, Health



Why does the human race have so many different blood types and Rh values when we supposedly came from 'Adam and Eve'? The biblical story of evolution no longer works as a viable explanation for evolution. Now what? Was our race genetically manipulated or were we seeded here from other star systems by aliens or more likely, our galactic star families?

#rhnegative #bloodtypes #in5d



BLOOD OF THE GODS

Are you an Rh Negative blood type? If so you could be a decendent of the ancient astronauts themselves!

About a year and a half ago my sister Bonnie and I were discussing some of the unusual characteristics of our family. Bonnie had a problem with infants haemolytic disease. She has o negative blood. She has written a book including this problem called "The Deux" by Venus Thaddeus. One of the questions we asked was why does this haemolytic disease occur? Why, along with the Rh negative blood does our family have such a high IQ (135-140 average). Why so many psychic experiences? Why this urge to ask "why?" Why the early maturity or the large head and eyes? Why have, we always felt we were "different" from other people. And so many other things to set us apart.

We were raised in the church, but we never received answers to the questions we asked. Why doesn't anyone else ask these same questions? We are not satisfied with the answer "just because". Are there others out there who ask the same questions? Then we heard about the possibility of the ancient astronauts and the pieces started to fall into place.

For the past decade many people have been working to prove that the earth has been visited by extraterrestrial beings. Who are these visitors? Why did they come? Why did they leave? Did they leave?

If earth was visited in the ancient past, are there any descendants of these visitors? If all mankind are not descendants of these visitors, which ones are? Who are the "Children of Israel?" Why was their seed blessed? Why were they told not to inter-marry with other people and to circumcise their sons for identification? Why were they told to preserve their geneology? Where did Adam and Eve's sons go to get their wives, if they were the only "humans" on earth?

Many scientists believe that modern man evolved from ape-like primates. They have much proof to back up their theories, including modern blood analysis and comparative studies between modern man and lower anthripoids, such as the chimpanzee and the Rhesus monkey.

It has been proven that the majority of mankind (85%) has a blood factor common with the rhesus monkey. This is called rhesus positive blood. Usually shortened to Rh positive. This factor is completely independent from the A, B, o blood types.

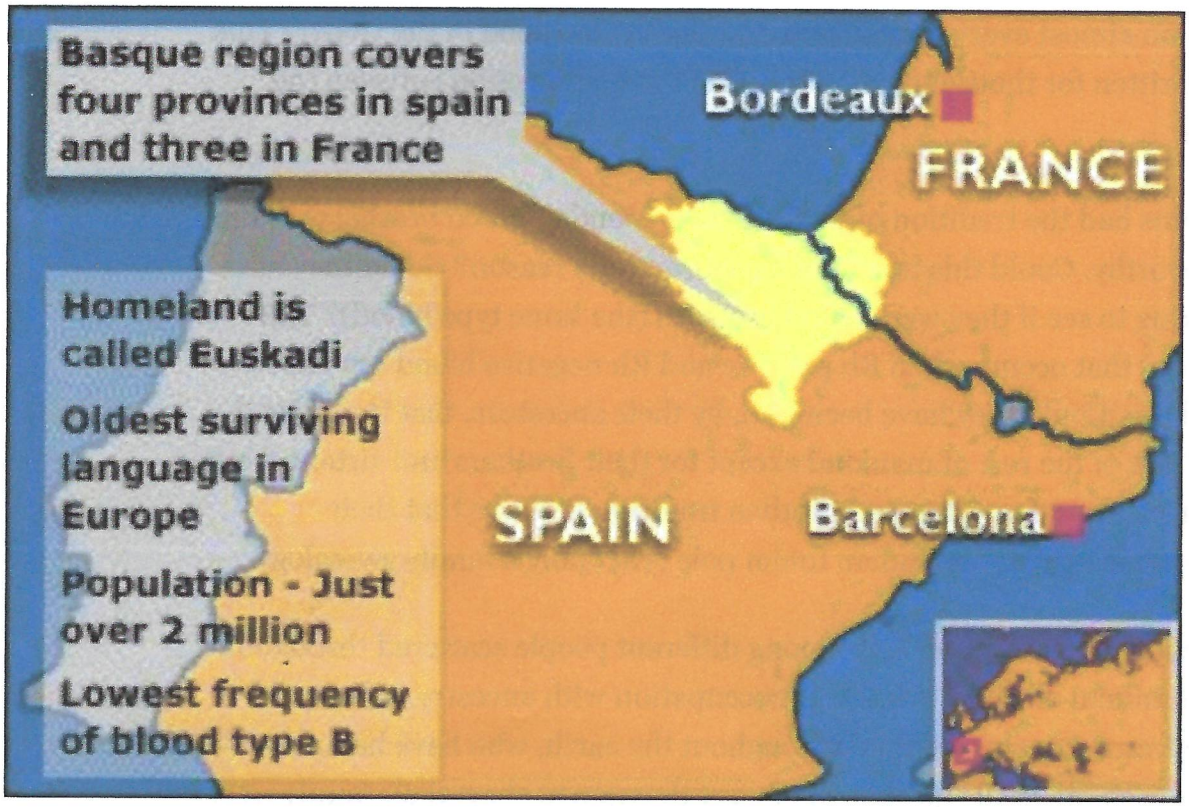
In the study of genetics, we find that we can only inherit what our ancestors had except in the case of mutation. We can have any of numerous combinations of traits inherited from all our ancestors. Nothing more and nothing less. Therefore, if man and ape evolved from a common ancestor, their blood would have evolved the same way. Blood factors are transmitted with much more exactitude than any other characteristic. It would seem that modern man and rhesus monkey may have had a common ancestor sometime in the ancient past. All other earthly primates also have this Rh factor. But this leaves out the people who are Rh negative. If all mankind evolved from the same ancestor their blood would be compatible. Where did the Rh negatives come from? If they are not the descendants of prehistoric man, could they be the descendants of the ancient astronauts?

All animals and other living creatures known to man can breed with any other of their species. Relative size and color makes no difference. Why does infant's haemolytic disease occur in humans if all humans are the same species? Haemolytic disease is the allergic reaction that occurs when an Rh negative mother is carrying a Rh positive child. Her blood builds up antibodies to destroy an ALIEN substance (the same way it would a virus), thereby destroying the infant. Why would a mother's body reject her own offspring? Nowhere else in nature does this occur naturally. This same problem does occur in mules – a cross between a horse and donkey. This fact alone points to the distinct possibility of a cross-breeding between two similar but genetically different species.

TRIVIA: The bible leads us to believe that we are all descendents of Noah and his

family, but how does that explain the genetic diversity within various ethnic populations? It doesn't, but we are not supposed to ask questions like this. We are supposed to have "faith" in a system created by man to control man.

No one has tried to explain where the Rh negative people came from. Most, familiar with blood factors, admit that these people must at least be a mutation if not descendants of a different ancestor. If we are a mutation, what caused the mutation? Why does it continue with the exact characteristics? Why does it so violently reject the Rh factor, if it was in their own ancestry? Who was this ancestor? Difficulties in determining ethnology are largely overcome by the use of blood group data, for they are a single gene characteristic and not affected by the environment.



The Basque people of Spain and France have the highest percentage of Rh negative blood. About 30% have (rr) Rh negative and about 60% carry one (r) negative gene. The average among most people is only 157%-Rh negative, while some groups have very little. The Oriental Jews of Israel, also have a high percent Rh negative, although most other Oriental people have only about 1% Rh negative. The Samaritans and the Black Cochin Jew also have a high percentage of Rh negative blood, although again the Rh negative blood is rare among most black people.

Could the Basque people be one of these colonies? Or could it have been the original colony on earth? The origin of the Basques is unknown. Their language is unlike any other European language. Some believe that Basque was the original language of the book of Genesis. Some believe it was the original language of the world and possibly of the creator.

Genesis 6:2 "The sons of God saw the daughters of men that they were fair; and took

them wives, all of which they chose." Who were the children of these marriages? Genesis 6:4 "God came into the daughters of men, and they bare children to them, and the same became mighty of old." From the King James Bible dictionary we find: "menchildren – men of Israel, male children of God, not children of man – Ex. 34:23." Ex. 34:7 states "The iniquity of the father will be unto the children unto the fourth generation." It is plain that something is inherited, could it be the blood?

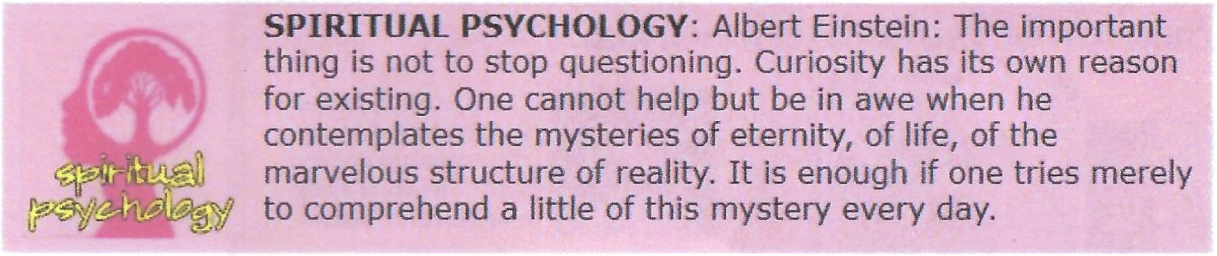
Blood is mentioned more often than any other word in the Bible, except God. These two words you will find on almost every page, blood and God! (The blood of the Gods?) This message has been written for thousands of years. There is a connection between the blood and the Gods.

The American Indians had the tradition of making good friends, "blood brothers", if they thought they were worthy. Could this tradition have been for a reason? Could they have actually been checking to see if they were blood brothers (the same type blood)? The clumping (aggulation) that occurs when Rh positive and Rh negative blood are mixed is visible to the naked eye. Could they have been told, by their ancestors, that their blood was different from that of the rest of mankind except for their brothers and sisters, from other tribes, scattered throughout the earth. Indian tradition declares that their ancestors were of cosmic origin. The Indian totem pole is actually a family genealogy.

Why all this preoccupation with genealogy among different people scattered throughout the earth? No other animal on earth has this preoccupation with ancestry. Where did this tradition come from? People scattered throughout the earth, who have had no-known contact with each other all simultaneously got the urge to chart their family tree. Why? How important could this have been to primitive cave men? Struggling to survive, to chart their genealogy? They had no understanding of modern genetics and inheritance. So why should they preserve their genealogy? Were they told, by the ancient astronauts, to preserve their heritage, until a future date when they would return and it would be understood? Until a time, like now, when their descendent would be able to understand the message they were leaving.

Although they probably didn't realize the importance of preserving their genealogy, they were told that future generations would understand. Are we that future generation? Was there a message left for us to understand? Do we have the courage to look for the answer?

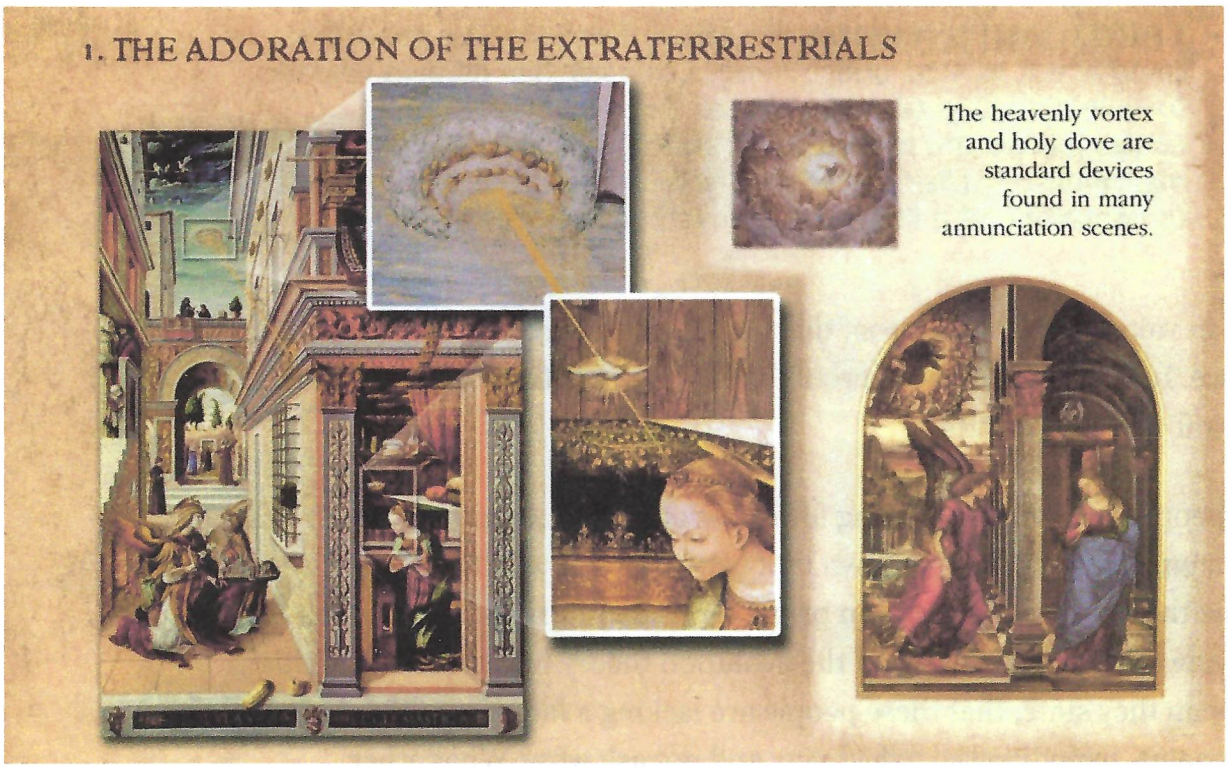
Do we really want to know or would we rather keep our heads buried in the sand? What we don't know will still affect us. You will not see unless you look. Only through knowledge will we find truth.



I have searched, in vain, for scientific proof that the Rh negative blood was a natural earthly occurrence. Instead I have found proof that the Rh negative had not evolved on earth in the natural course of events.

For many years people have been searching for the wrong thing. Could the true "missing link" actually be man himself? The unknown link between earth and the stars – hybrid man. Man may be the missing link between primate and extraterrestrial. It seems inconceivable to me that those working on the evolution theory have overlooked this possibility. How can they state, that these people are lacking a factor contained in all other earthly primates, including the naked ape, and not ask why? What other characteristics are common among these people that are uncommon to other people? Is there a real difference other than just a different blood?

A very good comparative study between man and the primates can be found in Max Flindt's book "Mankind, Child of the Stars," Fawcett publisher, Books 1 and 2. He has documented many of the characteristics we may have received from our cosmic ancestors. It does show quite conclusively that mankind is a hybrid between our cosmic ancestor and our earth ancestor. I have merely carried this idea to its logical conclusion. If mankind is a hybrid descendant of the ancient' astronauts, surely there would be some, appearing periodically, who would be genetically very similar to them. Would this not include their psychic powers? Could the great sleeping prophet, Edgar Cayce, have been one of these? Could Jesus Christ also have been one of these? A true descendant of the ancient astronauts. If he was a true genetic duplicate of them he would also have their powers and possibly their knowledge. I cannot say whether he was born with this knowledge or whether he established psychic communication with our cosmic family, but it is plain that he had powers far beyond those of mortal man. Could he have been an example of what the ancient astronauts were like? Jesus stated that the Father and him were one. Could he have actually meant that literally?



He may have been an exact duplicate of his (our) ancient Father. He may have even been a clone of the cosmonauts. Everyone knows the story of his virgin birth and the heavenly intervention. Could this have been implanting a clone into Mary's sterilized egg? Could the whole egg have actually been an implant?

The Rh negative blood, which appears not to have originated on earth, may prove to be a major factor in proving mankind is a hybrid. It is not the whole answer but it is a key for unlocking the genetic puzzle of our heritage. Tissue factors will also prove to be quite revealing. Scientists are now able to determine the tissue factors of 5000 year old mummies. Could some of these mummies have been the ancient astronauts? Why were these mummies preserved well enough for us to analyze their blood and tissue factors? Could there be a message in the genetic factors of the mummies themselves?

There is an interesting fact found in the book "X-Raying the Pharaohs" by James Harris and Kent Weeks, 1973 (Scribners). Upon x-raying the tomb of Makare, high priestess of Ammon, it was found that the infant buried with her labeled Prince Moutenihet was actually a female hamadryas baboon. An examination of Makare showed she had given birth shortly before dying. Could she have given birth to the baboon found with her? Why else would it have been buried with her? A genetic throwback?

My research has shown that the majority of those with psychic powers also have Rh negative blood. Most psychic and faith healers also have this blood. Strangely enough, many of those doing research into the ancient astronaut theory and other phenomena also have Rh negative blood.

Erich von Daniken has Rh negative blood and a thirst for the truth. Brad Steiger also has Rh negative blood. His new book "Gods of Aquarius" considers this possibility. Robert Antone Wilson, author of "Illuminus", also has this blood. There are many others too numerous to list here.

Why is there such a large percentage of negative in these unusual fields? Could we have a vague memory of what we are looking for? It has been said that a question is not asked until the answer is known.

There are about 5,000 known blood factors and all of these must contribute to the complete picture. But the Rh negative blood is the place to start our search.

A comparative analysis is now being done and we need your help. If you are reading this, you must be one of the lost children of Israel. Anyone else would not have read this far.

Janet Swerdlow writes to a reader:

> Bloodline
> Posted: April 14, 2002
>
> Just a question on my bloodline which is kinda interesting I'm half Korean (Siberian base, with the possibility of a little Russian), a quarter Japanese, and a quarter Sicilian – do you know if the alien heritage is in conflict, or if it may explain my unpredictable patterns? I'm O neg. blood – any relevancy? –Angelo
>
> Stewart's Reply: You cannot look at it as a conflict of alien heritage. Your mind-pattern attracted those genetics. If you are unpredictable, it is because you want to be. You also have to look at the imprinting on your as a child that enhanced this

behavior. The negative blood type simply means that there is more Reptilian factor than mammalian and given your East Asian heritage, that is not surprising.

Book of Revelations
Posted: April 14, 2002
Hi Stewart: I am new to your site and am ordering 3 of your books. While I don't know who's truth to believe I am open to hearing what everyone has to say on both sides. Please answer these questions. 1). Chemtails are being used to open certain peoples DNA to "expose them". 2).What blood types and corresponding RH factor are they targeting? 3).Whats the importance of this?

Stewart's Reply: I have talked about this extensively. Please read through the archives. They are targeting Rh negative factor with 30-40% Reptilian DNA out of the total.

The Book of revelations says who ever doesn't take the mark of the beast will be put to death, then says whoever does take it will be put to death at the second coming of "Christ". What should a person do in this damned if you do damned if you don't scenario saturate?

Stewart's Reply: That is correct. That is because it was written by Eliminate writers. And what is their favorite saying "resistance is futile". So that is why I emphasize that you must work on your own mind-pattern and not be so concerned with the external world.

Isn't revelation just an account of a coming battle between two opposing alien races? Thank you.

Stewart's Reply: On the surface, yes. But it is mostly a battle about left and right-brain function.

source: http://www.reptilianagenda.com/research/r110199a.html

The Rh-negative Factor

"Reptilian Traits"(the DRAGON within).

Distribution of Blood Types of Blood Donors

O Rh-positive 37 percent

A Rh-positive 36 percent
B Rh-positive 9 percent
AB Rh-positive 3 percent
O Rh-negative 7 percent
A Rh-negative 6 percent
B Rh-negative 1 percent
AB Rh-negative 1 percent



Quetzalcoatl aka Thoth There is a hypothesis that Quetzalcoatl (Rh-Negative blood factor) was a viking, sole survivor of a sea exploration or a Celtic person from the Tribe of DANA.

RECURSION HARMONICS : The Enveloping Wave of Compassion?

Blood Factor (Rh+ or Rh-) and Morphogenetic Field Tuning.

* Your Rh status describes whether or not you have a protein on the surface of red blood cells. If you don't have the Rh factor, you're considered Rh-negative; if you have it, you're Rh-positive. About 85 percent of people are Rh-positive, though it varies by race. For African Americans, about 90-95 percent are Rh-positive, and for Asians, the figure is 98 to 99 percent. Hmmmm

Rh-Negatives are RARE.

But, strangely.... a person with type O negative blood is considered to be a "Universal Donor". It means his or her blood can be given to anyone, regardless of blood type, without causing a transfusion reaction.

The Rh-Negatives Factor is considered a "Mutation" of "Unknown Origin", which happened in Europe, about 25,000-35,000 years ago. Then this group spread heavily into the area of what is now Spain, England, Ireland, etc.

The Process of Alloimmunization

During the birthing process, blood cells from the unborn child can escape into the mother's bloodstream. These cells are recognized as foreign if they are a different blood type from the mother and a natural rejection process will ensue with the formation of antibodies. The process is known as red cell alloimmunization.
source: http://www.med.unc.edu/obgyn/rh.htm

Scientific Explanation

Blood type A is the most ancient, and it existed before the human species evolved from its hominid ancestors. Type B is thought to have originated some 3.5 million years ago, from a genetic mutation that modified one of the sugars that sit on the surface of red blood cells. Starting about 2.5 million years ago, mutations occurred that rendered that sugar gene inactive, creating type O, which has neither the A or B version of the sugar. And then there is AB, which is covered with both A and B sugars.

source

Modes of Inheritance

In more than 98% of cases, the red blood cell incompatibility involves the Rhesus or Rh D antigen[Rh-negative Factor] so the disease is known as Rhesus disease or Rh disease. Although the exact percentage varies with race, 15% of the United States population is Rh-negative and 85% is Rh-positive. If a Rh-negative woman conceives a child with a Rh-positive partner, the potential exists for the child to inherit its father's Rh-positive blood type.[There are two types of Rh-positive men. In 55% of individuals, the man is heterozygous. In this situation, his genetics allow him to produce Rh-negative offspring 50% of the time and Rh-positive offspring the remaining 50% of the time. In the second type of a Rh-positive= individual, homozygous state.]

So... Rh-negative women with a Rh-positive partner are at RISK of spontaneous miscarriage and other fetus REJECTION events. Hmmmm And a Rh-negative woman with a Rh-negative partner has even a smaller chance of having a Baby born alive! Hmmmm... In animals this is seen as a problem, in HYBRID Animals.

Rh-negative women and men have several "Unusual Traits" that Rh-positives don't. Some call them "Reptilian Traits".

* An EXTRA-Vertebra (a "Tail Bone")....some are born with a tail(called a "Cauda").
* Lower than normal Body Temperature
* Lower than normal Blood Pressure
* Higher mental analytical abilities.
* Higher Negative-ion shielding (from positive "charged" virus/bacteria)around the body.
* High Sensitivity to EM and ELF Fields.
* Hyper Vision and other senses.
* Etc. (TS-MAJIC-NSC)

EUROPE'S MYSTERY PEOPLE

The researches of R. Frank, a scholar at the University of Iowa, suggest that the Basques were far-advanced in navigational skills and other aspects of technology long before the rise of the Roman Empire. The Basques, she believes, are the last remnants of the megalith builders, who left behind dolmens, standing stones, and other rock structures all across Europe and perhaps even in eastern North America.

Two facts set the Basque peoples apart from the other Europeans who have dominated the continent the past 3,000 years: (1) The Basque language is distinctly different; and

(2) The Basques have the highest recorded level of Rh-negative blood (roughly twice that of most Europeans), as well as substantially lower levels of Type B blood and a higher incidence of Type O blood.

Some probable technological feats of the Basques or their ancestors are:

Stonehenge and similar megalithic structures....A unique system of measurement based on the number 7, instead of 10, 12, or 60 Regular visits to North America long before Columbus to fish and to trade for beaver skins. Recently unearthed British customs records show large Basque imports of beaver pelts from 1380-1433. The invention of a sophisticated navigational device called an "abacus." (No relation to the common abacus.)

source: http://www.knowledge.co.uk/frontiers/sf085/sf085a02.htm

Human Genetics

Odd, the REPTILIAN "Aliens" like Abducting the Rh-Negative Humans.

*Human Genetic Traits and Conditions:

Hmmm... The widow's peak ; Tongue rolling ; Ear lobes ; Freckles ; Eye color ; Polydactyly ; Webbed feet and/or hands ; Albinism ; Rh blood groups ; Cauda ; etc.

CAUDA EQUINA – The bundle of spinal nerve roots arising from the end of the spinal cord and filling the lower part of the spinal canal(from approximately the thoraco-lumbar junction down). Embryology : Caudally the tail region projects over the cloacal membrane.

Cauda : the tail.
The embryonic Human HAS a TAIL! * We ALL my be part REPTILIAN. How does the cauda equina develop?

In the third month, the spinal cord extends through the entire length of the embryo. With increasing age the vertebral column and dura mater lengthen more rapidly than the neural tube and the caudal end of spinal cord shifts to a higher level of the vertebral canal. As a result of this differential growth, the dorsal and ventral rami of the spinal nerves= run obliquely from their segment of origin to the corresponding level of the vertebral column.

source: http://www.bsc.ufl.edu/bsc/HumanGenetics.html

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In Sanskrit "Ketuu" =3D The south Lunar Node, also known as "Cauda= Draconis", in latin. The "Dragon's Tail", in English. The Dragon's Tail (South Node):

Aspects to the South Node display the results of "Innate Unconscious Tendencies"[In the DNA?] and "Karmic Patterns", as they emerge in life.

The Draconic Zodiac, is used by some astrologers searching for hidden spiritual truths. The Dragon, TALI, Theli. Tali or Theli refers to the 12 Zodiacal constellations along the great circle of the Ecliptic; where it ends there it begins again, and so the ancient occultists drew the Dragon with its tail in its mouth. Some have thought that Tali referred to the constellation Draco, which meanders across the Northern polar sky; others have referred it to the Milky Way; others to an imaginary line joining Caput to Cauda Draconis, the upper and lower nodes of the Moon.

Once upon a time..... there were three zodiacs: the Sidereal, the Tropical, and the Draconic. Shhhh...
source

The Vertex, called a point of fateful encounters over which we have no conscious control, is the intersection of the great circles of the ecliptic... In the Draconic Chart the ecliptic plane of the Sun, the equatorial=20 plane of the Earth, and that of the Lunar orbit are all brought together....= Light paths meet Earth. Hmmmm For the Earth (as a whole), this would be in August of 1999!

The Hero in our Fairy Tales became a great prince, won great love,= gained riches, achieved greatness and acclaim by valiantly searching out and meeting the Dragon head on, face to face.

Set out on a journey and find the Dragon.

..... And everyone lived happily ever after.....*
* (except the dragon... :)

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The Reptilians are tracking those with Rh-Negative Factor Blood. Going back into time....the Rh-Neg Hybrids came from the DRACO Caverns in the Carpathian Mountains. They were mostly RED Haired, with Green Eyes and Black haired, with Brown Eyes. They tried to infiltrate themselves into the Blond/Brown Haired, with Blue

Eyes, Civilization. They wanted to Mate with those who were not Rh-Negatives. Most Rh-Negs have a Lower Body temperature and Blood pressure than Rh-Positives. Many Rh-Negs are born with a CAUDA(tail) or an Extra Vertebra (Tail Bone). Rh-Negs are Hybrids. They are Part Reptilian/part human. If two Rh-Negs try to have a baby it will usually die or be born a "BLUE Baby", because it is Not processing oxygen properly. Thus "Blue-Bloods", if they survive. 5% of the Earth's population are currently Rh-Negatives. But, they are 15% of the population of the England and the USA.

Dr. Luigi Cavalli-Sforza from Stanford University wrote an article entitled "Genes, Peoples and Languages" (Scientific American, Nov.'91). He pointed out the high Rh-negative concentrations among the people of Morocco, the Basque country of Euskadi, Ireland, Scotland and the Norwegian islands.

The only people among these still to speak their original neolithic language were the Basques...

source: http://www.islandnet.com/%7Eedonon/intro.html

Also on the Rh-factor map, you will notice that the Icelandic=20 population has a very low incidence of Rh-negative individuals, unlike the rest of Scandinavia.

source: http://www.sfs.nphil.uni-tuebingen.de/linguist/issues/3/3-87.html

The most distinctive members of the European branch of the human tree are the Basques of France and Spain. They show unusual patterns for several genes, including the highest rate of the Rh-negative blood type. Their language is of unknown origin and cannot be placed within any standard classification.

Consider Iceland, 1% of its population is Rh-negative. The population of Iceland is about two-third of Scandinavian and one-third of Irish descent. Scandinavia, Ireland, and the British Isles show from 16% to 25% and above Rh-negative. The other populations with a proportion of Rh-negative individuals similar to Iceland occupy the eastern half of Asia, Madagascar, Australia and New-Zealand.

source: http://www.sfs.nphil.uni-tuebingen.de/linguist/issues/3/3-151.html

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Lucotte, G. & Hazout, S. (1995) "Y-chromosome DNA haplotypes in= basques", a report on population genetics sent to UNESCO .
source: http://www.csu.edu.au/learning/eubios/PG.htm

Q17. Are the Basques genetically different from other Europeans?

A17. Apparently, yes. It has long been known that the Basques have the highest proportion of rhesus-negative blood in Europe , and one of the highest percentages of type-O blood (55%). Recently, however, the geneticist Luiga Luca Cavalli-Sforza has completed a gene map of the peoples of Europe, and he finds the Basques to be strikingly different from their neighbors. The genetic boundary between Basques and non-Basques is very sharp on the Spanish side. On the French side, the boundary is more diffuse: it shades off gradually toward the Garonne in the north. These findings are entirely in agreement with what we know of the history of the language.

Q18. Does this mean the Basques are directly descended from the earliest known human inhabitants of Europe, the Cro-Magnon people who occupied western Europe around 35,000 years ago?

A18. Nobody knows. This is possible, but we have no real evidence either way. The only evidence we have is negative: the archeologists can find no evidence for any sudden change in population in the area for thousands of years before the arrival of the Celts and later the Romans in the first millennium BC.

The people of the Basque region have a greater than 50 percent concentration of the RH negative gene,. The frequency decreases in relation to the distance from the Basque region into the rest of the world until there is very little evidence of this gene. This genetic mapping helps to show that a mutation from RH positive to RH negative occurred somewhere in the Basque area of Europe maybe as much as 40,000 years ago, as he discussed later. Basques are not regional inhabitants of an area, as some believe – they are a completely separate and distinct race whose origins are shrouded in mystery.

Although to all outward appearances they seem to be part of the so called "white" or "caucassian" race group, they have distinct genetic differences which does not allow their being classified as part of that "white" race. For example : Basques are believed to have been the originators of the RH negative blood factor – the original genetic pool from which this factor came. While RH negatives are a small minority in the "white" and other races, and practically non-existent in "orientals", the current Basques still are over 33 % RH negative. Another salient genetic feature is the the shape and sutures (bone joints) of cranial bones of Basques[The Reptilian skull ridge]. A third skeletal difference is the tendency to having a thicker breast bone.

According to Alex Collier...

The Alpha Draconians, a reptilian race composed of master geneticists, tinker with life – which from their perspective exists as a natural resource. The Draconians look at lifeforms which they have created or altered as a natural resource. Apparently, the Alpha Draconians created the primate race, which was first brought to Mars and then to Earth. The primate race was then tinkered with....

source

I was researching this topic a little bit more last night, more particular, how blood types and Rh factors (positive/negative) may be related to ET genes.

Negative rh blood (whether it be O, A, B or AB negative) is only found in 15% of the population.

If there is a 12 strand DNA template, it would most likely reside in Rh+ blood for this reason.

That being said, in China, over 99% of the population has Rh+ blood. The Mayans are also 98% O Rh+ blood.

Group O is the oldest of the blood groups. All humans in the Stone Age would have been group O. The second oldest group is the Group A. This group appeared between 25,000 and 15,000 BC around the time farming developed. Group B emerged between 15,000 and 10,000 BC when tribes began migrating from Africa to Europe, Asia and the Americas. The newest and rarest group is Group AB. This only appeared between 500 to 1,000 years ago. It is thought to be due to the intermingling of the other groups over many centuries. Approximately 10% of the populations of Japan, China and Pakistan have this group.

I question whether the elites bloodline run in the 15% category of Rh- blood? For example, look at this list:

Former U.S Presidents

Former President Eisenhower Type O-Neg
Former President John F. Kennedy Type AB-Neg
Former President Richard Nixon Type O-Neg
Former President Bill Clinton AB-Neg
Former President George W. Bush Sr. Type A-Neg

Monarchs

Pharaoh Ramses II Type B-Neg
Shroud Of Turin was AB-Neg is this correct?
Prince Charles Type O-Neg and his late Grandmother
Queen Elizabeth Type O-Neg

Interesting Authors

Zacharia Sitchin Type Neg
Brad Steiger O-Neg
Erik Von Daniken Type O-Neg
Robert Anton Wilson Type Neg

Celebrities

Mick Jagger Type AB-Neg
Fox Mulder "X-files" Type O-Neg
Marilyn Monroe was Type AB-Neg
Dan Aykroyd Type O-Neg

High Profile Murders

O.J. Simpson is Type A-Neg
Ron Goldman Type O-Neg
Laci Peterson Type O-Neg

I'm not religious, but if the bible myth were true, then we should all have the same blood type... which proves the bible is BS. There's something more to this but I haven't nailed it down yet.

And that being said, it's entirely possible that Rh- blood types may have special abilities or talents that Rh+ don't have. I'm sure those in power have a firm grasp of the differences between blood types.

One has to also ponder the significance of how your soul and your blood type are related (or not related).

Here's an interesting table showing blood types compared to ethnicity:

Your Rh status describes whether or not you have a protein on the surface of red blood cells. If you don't have the Rh factor, you're considered Rh-negative; if you have it, you're Rh-positive. About 85 percent of people are Rh-positive, though it varies by race.

For African Americans, about 90-95 percent are Rh-positive, and for Asians, the figure is 98 to 99 percent. But, strangely.... a person with type O negative blood is considered to be a "Universal Donor". It means his or her blood can be given to anyone, regardless of blood type, without causing a transfusion reaction.

The Rh-Negatives Factor is considered a "Mutation" of "Unknown Origin", which happened in Europe, about 25,000-35,000 years ago. Then this group spread heavily into the area of what is now Spain, England, Ireland, etc.

Strange Facts Concerning Rh-Negatives

* Rh-negative women and men display Reptilian Traits:

* An EXTRA-Vertebra (a "Tail Bone"). Some are born with an actual tail (called a "Cauda"). In Sanskrit, Ketuu = The south Lunar Node, also known as Cauda/Draconis, in latin, "dragon's tail" in English.

* Lower than normal Body Temperature

* Lower than normal Blood Pressure

* Higher mental analytical abilities

* Higher Negative-ion shielding (from positive "charged" virus/bacteria) around the body

* High Sensitivity to EM and ELF Fields

* Hyper Vision and other senses

* Have a strong sense of mission or purpose

More TRAITS found in RH negatives

There are certain similarities that occur to those having RH negative blood – according to some who have it there are common patterns found, which include the following:

1. predominance of green or hazel eyes that change color, also blue eyes

2. reddish hair , brown

3. low pulse rate

4. low blood pressure

5. keen sight or hearing

6. ESP

7. extra rib or vertabrae

8. UFO connections

9. love of space and science

10. a sense of not belonging to the human race

11. piercing eyes

12. para-normal occurrences

13. psychic dreams

14. truth seekers

15. desire for higher wisdom

16. empathetic illnesses

17. deep compassion for fate of mankind

18. a sense of a 'mission' in life

19. psychic abilities

20. unexplained scars on body

21. capability to disrupt electrical appliances

22. alien contacts (Many Starseeds are RH negative)

Distribution of Blood Types of Blood Donors:

O Rh positive: 37 percent
A Rh positive: 36 percent
B Rh positive: 9 percent

AB Rh positive: 3 percent
O Rh negative: 7 percent
A Rh negative: 6 percent
B Rh negative: 1 percent
AB Rh negative: 1 percent
source: http://www.pufoin.com/pufoin_perspective/contact.php

It also makes me wonder if the 15% that Project Camelot and webbot Clif High are talking about are the 15% with Rh negative blood types?

Anne Hayes stated that most of the population has the "Angelic Human" 12 strand DNA Kristos template, which would infer that those with a Rh POSITIVE blood type would fall into this category.

It's also possible that those with Rh negative may have a higher strand DNA than the Kristos template.

Hayes went on to say something along the lines that even if you have a small percentage of the 12 Strand DNA Kristos template, that you would be part of the ascension.

What probably makes the most sense is that these 15% of the population were some of the original inhabitants of Earth, most likely being seeded here from at least one star nation. Blue eyed inhabitants only date back to 10,000 years ago, which were most likely a 2nd generation of inhabitants from various star nations. Through interbreeding, the blue eyed gene has been passed on to Rh negative people, but each blood type most likely represents your particular link to any given star nation that contributed to the populating of this planet.

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Real **aliens**. Why are they here? What do they want? What does it mean for humanity? The ET

What Happened When Humans Met An 'Alien' Intelligence? Sex Happened

• • • March 8, 201311:16 AM ET

Robert Krulwich

We have dreamed about it for so long. We've told stories, made movies, imagined what it would be like when we humans have our first "close encounter" with an intelligent alien, a creature about our size, who can gaze back, talk (even if we can't understand what's being said) who can scare us, thrill us, make us feel its mind. Who wouldn't want a moment like the one in E.T., when the little alien puts out his finger? But that's the movies.

We now know how big the universe is, how far the stars are from each other. Just as I was getting used to the idea that even if there's intelligent life out there, there's no way we'll ever be able to find the light years to get together, I opened Chip Walter's new book, *Last Ape Standing*, and discovered — it's already happened.

First Encounter

We've already met our intelligent alien. We almost certainly had sex with them. And we did it here, right here on Earth, not so many generations ago.

In Chip's book, he describes one such encounter: We're in Europe, in a forest, maybe. It was an ordinary day, around 40,000 years ago, and a small band of *Homo sapiens*, some hunters, slender, looking much like us, their families nearby, are moving through the woods, looking for a boar, rabbits, something to eat, when all of a sudden "they" appear.

Sponsor Message

"Imagine this encounter, and its shattering effect," writes Walters. "Each group must have gazed at the other in bewildered amazement."

Courtesy of the Neanderthal Museum

In an instant they would have seen that these creatures resembled them, but were clearly not one of them. Why didn't they communicate in the same way or even make the same sounds? This wasn't simply a different tribe ... this was another creature altogether, perhaps a god or an animal, or something in between.

God? Animal? Something In Between

On one side of that meadow stood ... us, or rather our ancestors, a group we now call Cro-Magnon (after the cave in France where their bones were discovered). We were modern humans

40,000 years ago, emigrants from Africa, baby-faced, scant of hair, but loaded with brain. We were smart. We probably carried sharp hunting tools of our own design, flint knives and spears for throwing and we had taught ourselves to kill animals from a distance — animals like those aliens making mysterious noises on the other side of the meadow.

Courtesy of the Neanderthal Museum

What did the other group look like? They looked kind of like us, but stronger. Their hands were huge, their shoulders big, rounded with muscle, their faces, ah, their faces came with enormous noses, rich with nasal membranes that could warm the cold, dry air they breathed up north, where they lived.

We were more recently up from Africa, still dark skinned. They'd been 200,000 years in Europe, had grown fair, freckled and some of them had red or blond hair. And while you wouldn't know it from looking, their brains were even bigger than ours, at over 1700 cubic centimeters. "That's about 300 ccs larger than your brain or mine," says Walter. We had never seen their like, but you, you reading this, you know them from photos and magazines. They were Neanderthals. And Neanderthals have gotten a bum rap for the last hundred years.



Courtesy of the Neanderthal Museum

Caveman With A Club?

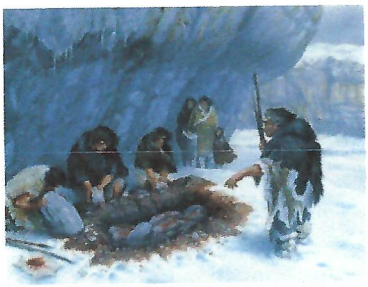
We think of Neanderthals as primitives, stooped, brutish, club bearing — one of those not-quite-upright apes in a standard Evolution of Man cartoon. But they weren't stooped. That was an error. In 1908, a prominent French scientist, Marcellin Boule, examined a set of Neanderthal bones found in Southern France, put them together, and discovered an apish, bowed figure. He decided that's what all Neanderthals looked like, but he was wrong.

Boule's specimen was 40 to 50 years old, seriously old for a Neanderthal. He had suffered from chronic arthritis, "a disease that had cruelly twisted the man's spine," Walters writes. (Thus, the stoop.) "Walking must have been agonizing given the state of his bones. He died with no more than two teeth, which would have made eating the normal rough, Neanderthal diet nearly impossible. Yet this man's fellow tribesmen must have carried and fed him specialized foods for years, otherwise he would never have lived to such a ripe age."

So these people (and they were "people" — we share a common ancestor; living up north for 200 thousand years had changed them and made them a different species), they were hardly "brutish." At the very least, they were gentle to their elders. They must have carried, fed and

cared for that old fellow for years. What's more, there's evidence they thought about life in complicated ways.

There's a gravesite in Iraq where a Neanderthal was found, "positioned fetal-like, as though he were sleeping." Neanderthals buried their dead before we *Homo sapiens* did, and on this site, the skeleton appears to have once surrounded by flowers and evergreens. Investigators found traces of pollen below and around him, as if to say, "We didn't abandon this man. We too knew how to love, to grieve, and we laid him here with the same tenderness you have for your people, and like you, we wished him soft passage ..."



Gilles Tosello/Science Source

Neanderthals, says Steven Mithen of Reading University, may have spoken a more musical, tonal language, a mix of cooing and keening, singsong beats, accompanied by gestures. Chip Walter likes to think that in their speech, and early on with their burial practices, they may have been a touch "more softhearted than we are," but we really don't know.

So what happened that afternoon in our meadow, in that moment of very first encounter? Did we think, "Food!" and attack? Did we flee? Did they? Or did we watch them, wait, take tentative steps toward each other, wondering, "What are they? Can we get closer? Can we trust them?" "The big and primal question — the mastodon in the room so to speak," writes Walters, is the simplest one: "Are they a friend or an enemy?"

Killing Them With Kindness?

Anthropologists differ on what happened. There is some evidence, but not a lot, that we regularly attacked and eventually annihilated the Neanderthals. There's evidence too, that we crowded them out of the best hunting sites, making it harder for them to earn a living (and they needed to eat more than we do to stay alive). But the third possibility, writes Chip Walter, is that "if we killed them at all, we killed them with kindness. We neither murdered them nor outcompeted them. We mated with them and, in time, simply folded them into our species until they disappeared."

Love The One You're With

About 35,000 years ago, *Homo sapiens* and Neanderthals lived within shouting distance of each other in France and Spain for, at the very least, a few thousand years. If they mingled, some might have gone farther. There is a skeleton of a boy, found in Portugal, who lived after the last Neanderthals died in southern Spain, whose body seems to be a hybrid, part them, part us.

But the clincher is in your cells. I'm talking about you, you reading this, unless you are 100 percent Yoruba or San (groups that never emigrated from Africa). In 2010, scientists at the Max Planck Institute in Germany, discovered that most humans on Earth, especially if they descend from Europe and most of Asia, carry about 1 to 4 percent Neanderthal DNA in their cells. Proportions will vary. British comedian Eddie Izzard, discovered he's 2.8 percent Neanderthal. You don't carry Neanderthal DNA unless someone up your family tree coupled with one.

So that's our proof: that our first encounter with an intelligent alien led to ... umm, well ... more.

Chip Walter's Book is Last Ape Standing: The Seven Million Year Story of How and Why We Survived. *It's the story of our family tree, which includes, amazingly, 27 (and still counting) different varieties of walking, upright humans. Nature produced many, many different human species, only one line of which led to us. The rest just blinked out. Here's a gorgeous look at some of our predecessors:*

YouTube

As for close encounters, Neanderthals aren't the only intelligent humans who lived alongside us. In Siberia, a separate species called the Denisovans hunted and settled in the Altai Mountains 40,000 years ago. Another group, the Red Deer Cave people lived in south central China as recently as 11,500 years ago. And a mini-version of humanity, Homo floresiensis, *often called "hobbits" may have been on an Indonesian island as recently as 17,000 years ago. Henry Gee, of Cambridge University, likes to think they may still be with us, hiding in some remote cave or forest in Indonesia*

Printed from THE TIMES OF INDIA

10,000-year-old rock paintings depicting aliens and UFOs found in Chhattisgarh

TNN | Jul 15, 2014, 08.32 PM IST

CHARAMA (Chhattisgarh): Chhattisgarh state department of archaeology and culture plans to seek help from Nasa and Isro for research on 10,000-year-old rock paintings depicting aliens and UFOs in Charama region in Kanker district in tribal Bastar region.

According to archaeologist JR Bhagat, these paintings have depicted aliens like those shown in Hollywood and Bollywood flicks. Located about 130km from Raipur, the caves come under village Chandeli and Gotitola.

"The findings suggest that humans in prehistoric times may have seen or imagined beings from other planets which still create curiosity among people and researchers. Extensive research is needed for further findings. Chhattisgarh presently doesn't have any such expert who could give clarity on the subject," Bhagat told TOI.

Congratulations!

You have successfully cast your vote



One of the ancient rock paintings carved on caves at Charama in Chhattisgarh's Kanker district. (TOI photo by Amit Bhardwaj)

There are several beliefs among locals in these villages. While few worship the paintings, others narrate stories they have heard from ancestors about "rohela people" — the small sized ones — who used to land from sky in a round shaped flying object and take away one or two persons of village who never returned.

"The paintings are done in natural colours that have hardly faded despite the years. The strangely

carved figures are seen holding weapon-like objects and do not have clear features. Specially, the nose and mouth are missing. In few pictures, they are even shown wearing space suits. We can't refute possibility of imagination by prehistoric men but humans usually fancy such things," the archaeologist said.



(TOI photo by Amit Bhardwaj)

He added that it is a co-incidence that such ancient images appear to have sharp resemblance to UFOs shown in alien movies. "The fan-like antenna and three legs of vehicle's stand clearly show a similarity to UFO type craft," he said.

Other archaeologists would also be consulted for further verification.



(TOI photo by Amit Bhardwaj)

The U.S. Government Says UFOs Are Real, And So Do I

June 02, 2021

- Jim Sullivan



A converted Sprinter campervan is seen next to the Extraterrestrial Highway sign at the junction of state Routes 138 and 375 on January 23, 2021 in Lincoln County, Nevada. (Josh Brasted/Getty Images)

I am finally, publicly, coming out of the closet. The *UFO* closet.

I'll say this as simply as I know how: in 1972, when I was 16-year-old high school student in Orono, Maine, I saw a UFO. I've occasionally told friends what I saw that night, but I haven't spoken about it much because, well, I worried people would roll their eyes. I didn't want people thinking I was delusional or had watched too many episodes of the "The X-Files."

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Of course I *did* watch Mulder and Scully a fair amount in the '90s, but I was most definitely not delusional. I saw what I saw: an unidentified flying object.

My story doesn't have anything to do with little green men, alien abduction or anything terrifying. Actually, it's rather astounding and mundane at the same time. There was a sense of wonder and awe, but no overt drama or panic. And it was all over in about 10 seconds.

The prompt to tell my tale now? Events that have recently crashed mainstream news media, namely a piece on "60 Minutes" in mid-May and a massive, investigative story in the New Yorker by Gideon Lewis-Kraus: "How the Pentagon Started Taking U.F.O.'s Seriously.

The subhead of that New Yorker piece reads, "For decades, flying saucers were a punch line. Then the U.S. government got over the taboo." And it's that tag line, about the U.S. government's recognition, that's key here. For years, it's been denial and obfuscation, the implicit suggestion that anyone reporting such phenomena was crazy. Former Nevada Sen. Harry

Reid has talked about how "the government has, for all these years, covered up everything. It's very, very bad for our country."

Now the government has rebranded UFOs as UAPs — unidentified aerial phenomena — because, no doubt, of the decades-long connotations UFOs have. But the New Yorker and "60 Minutes" reporting feature top-level military and government personnel attempting to describe the inexplicable. Particularly powerful is former Navy Lieutenant Ryan Graves talking about how all four crew members witnessed a UFO — err UAP — simply disappearing. That resonated with me.

And then there are the videos.

My story: Carrying a freshly minted driver's license, I was picking up my parents at our local church. I parked my car in a driveway at the side of the building, the car slightly angled up. Through the windshield, I could see the University of Maine police station.

As I was gazing absently out the window, a saucer-shaped object with an array of multi-colored lights circling the bottom of the craft appeared. When I say appeared, I mean *appeared*. Not descended. It hovered directly over the police station's dome and antenna. I didn't freak out, oddly. Instead, I sort of said, "huh," before thinking it'd be logical to count the number of seconds it was there. I got to 10 and it disappeared. Not ascended, disappeared. And that was it.

As I was gazing absently out the window, a saucer-shaped object with an array of multi-colored lights circling the bottom of the craft appeared.

It did not profoundly change my life, but it certainly kicked open the doors of curiosity and a lifetime of off-and-on rumination, balancing my inherent skepticism about the paranormal with what I know I saw. It certainly clarified my willingness to believe there are things we observe that are beyond rational explanation. But, I suppose I wanted validation, too.

When a UFO-denier claimed that various reported sightings didn't conform to the laws of physics — their hyper-rapid movement, their ability to appear and disappear — I'd think, "That's true, but perhaps our laws of physics don't apply to this super-intelligent life, or the creations thereof."

I read a few books on the matter. "The Demon-Haunted World" by Carl Sagan, a Pulitzer Prize-winning scientist who brokered no hooey. Although he initially harrumphed the notion of UFOs, he turned around later in life. "I know UFOs are real," he told astronomer and ufologist Dr. J. Allen Hynek in 1984. Hynek was one of the first scientists to take UFOs seriously and was an adviser to the U.S. government's Project Blue Book study in the 1960s.

Sagan published the novel "Contact" in 1985; 12 years later it was made into a popular, transfixing film starring Jodie Foster.

Jodie Foster in the 1997 film "Contact," based on the Carl Sagan book of the same name, directed by Robert Zemeckis. (Francois Duhamel/Sygma via Getty Images)

Five years ago, I read Ben Mezrich's persuasive "37th Parallel." (You know him from "Bringing Down the House" and "The Accidental Billionaires.") A skeptic by nature, Mezrich wrote:

I discovered an enormous amount of evidence pointing to the possibility that we have been visited, at least once, in the past century. At the very least, there have been multiple cover ups involving UFO events at places such as Roswell, New Mexico and Rendelsham Forest in the UK.

It didn't hurt believers when Barack Obama affirmed the possibility:

There's footage and records of objects in the skies, that we don't know exactly what they are. We can't explain how they moved, their trajectory. They did not have an easily explainable pattern. And so, you know, I think that people still take seriously trying to investigate and figure out what that is.

I'm partial to scientist/novelist Jacques Vallee's theory that these sightings may involve visitations from other dimensions that coexist separately alongside our own. I also tend to think these visitors do not have hostile intents. As minds greater than mine have hypothesized, if they're thousands of times more advanced than we are, chances are they'd be able to wipe us out in an instant should they desire to. Or, that we are to them as ants are to us: An organized society to be studied.

Regardless, an unclassified Pentagon report about what the government knows about all this is expected as early as this month. According to reporting in New York Magazine, it'll be the most direct and substantive account of unidentified aerial phenomena ever made public by the U.S. government.

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In 2003, a single swipe of a spade rocked the field of paleoanthropology. During a routine excavation, digging through damp clay of a cave floor, that single swipe revealed an entirely unexpected creature. It was the small skull of a primitive-looking hominin, hypothesized to be a new species of human, **Homo floresiensis**. This incident occurred…

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He starts off talking about how humanity is like a braided stream, with genetic lines splitting and then re-emerging between **Homo** Neanderthalis, **Homo** Denisova, **Homo Floresiensis**, and other potential Hominin people lurking around Eurasia around the Wisconsin Glacial Period.

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Posts about **Homo Floresiensis** written by ryankate889. "In a hole in the ground there lived a hobbit. Not a nasty, dirty, wet hole, filled with the ends of worms and an oozy smell, nor yet a dry, bare, sandy hole with nothi

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Console commands - Stellaris Wiki

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Table 40. Aliens Returned by Region and Country of Nationality

Country of Nationality	2015	2016[2]	2017
Total	129,675	106,473	100,754
Afghanistan	48	44	56
Albania	15	26	56

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Canada's Former Defence Minister Claims that Aliens Are Real

Have you guys seen this video of Canada's former Defense Minister Paul Hellyer chatting freely about how aliens are real in the presence of six American congressmen in Washington?

SM

by Stephanie Mercier Voyer

June 13, 2013, 10:46am

Have you guys seen this video of Canada's former Defence Minister Paul Hellyer chatting freely about how aliens are real in the presence of six American congressmen in Washington? As someone who spent all winter stuck to my couch watching X-Files and fantasizing about Mulder taking me away to a far off alien planet, this is basically like watching porn. What's particularly intense about Hellyer's speech is that he's not some kooky guy off the street who claims an alien came through his bedroom window in the middle of the night to abduct and probe him. Hellyer is an educated engineer and author who served a long career in Canadian politics. The man undertook the enormous task of unifying the Canadian Navy, Air Force and Army into one single organization now known as the Canadian Forces. He also helped found Canada's only international UFO landing pad in St. Paul, Alberta. Based on his impressive career, every unbelievable claim he makes about alien life must be 100% true. Right?!

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Here's a breakdown of those claims:

- There are at least four types of alien species, and they have been visiting earth for thousands of years.
- The different species probably have different agendas and should not be considered as one entity.
- One of the species is called the Tall Whites. Hellyer claims that two of them are working with the United States.
- There are live E.T.s on earth at this present time.
- A cabal formed by the Council on Foreign Relations, the Bilderbergers, and The Trilateral Commission, the international banking cartel, the oil cartel, and select members of the military are planning to create one world government. They are the ones supressing the information about aliens from the public.

But of course, this most recent extraterrestrial testimony isn't Paul's first involvement with the alien awareness movement. In 2005, as part of his 40+ year crusade to let the world know about aliens, he confessed to a Toronto audience that he had once seen a UFO with his wife and friends. Two years after, Paul asked for public disclosure from world governments on alien technology that could potentially save us.

So yes, Paul's ideas might be a little out there, but his resume certainly lends some credence to his assertions. But it's his mention of the Tall Whites that specifically piqued my interest. Who are these guys? What are they up to? Anyone who has researched the Tall Whites will know that former airman Dr. Charles Hall is the go-to expert in the field. Dr. Hall spent two years working as a weather observer on a military base in the Nevada Desert. That is, of course, where the Tall Whites live. Charles says they travel through space in egg-shaped pods, because that's simply a more efficient way to speed across deep space. Some intrepid believers were able to spot large egg-like objects on Google Earth in the precise location where Hall said the Tall Whites lived. Which means that these guys totally exist!

An alleged photo of a Tall White as seen on an Australian morning show. via.

I'm now obsessed with the Tall Whites —I personally can't wait to touch their soft alien skin. Charles claims they're skinny, pale-looking humanoids made of flesh and blood like the rest of us. Apparently they look Scandinavian. Their eyes are blue and twice the size of human eyes, with transparent blonde hair.

They can live up to 800 years old and instead of becoming old, short and wrinkly like us humans, the Tall Whites start growing taller when they reach 400 years old (Charles says that's the equivalent of 40 human years). For most of their lives, the Tall Whites are about 5'11", but they can grow as tall as 10 feet, which would make them really good at dunking on fools. Unfortunately, as they grow taller, their organ growth does not keep up with their skeletal growth, so they basically endure a deterioration process of four centuries as they slowly inch towards a natural death. Sucks for you, Tall Whites!

Ostensibly, the Tall Whites struck a deal with the American government shortly after arriving on Earth. Charles Hall has alluded to some kind of technology exchange program, and Hellyer has also implied that many of society's wonders are actually just swagger jacked from alien discoveries that have been clandestinely shared with our government. It's unclear what the Tall Whites got in exchange, perhaps their secret base, stocked with human food and human clothing, in the middle of the desert was enough for them—and if that's true—they are certainly a low maintenance type of alien. It seems perplexing that a hyper-advanced species which is able to travel through galaxies, learn English (oh yeah, apparently we taught them English), and establish contact with us would be dumb enough to give their scientific knowledge away in exchange for a couple of shirts. But maybe that's me just being a puny and materialistic human blob.

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Evidently the truth is no longer *out there*, the truth is *right here* in this blog post. Or perhaps Paul Hellyer is just suffering from dementia. Personally, I would prefer to believe that the super Scandanavian aliens are real. Curiously enough, Hellyer did mention that there was more information about the aliens than what he was ready to disclose publicly. He didn't think we were ready to hear the whole truth. Hopefully we can move towards a more accepting society that is ready to learn the secrets of alien life, and then maybe we can start seeing movies where these beautiful Tall Whites are the stars. Unless of course this is already happening.

The government admits it studies UFOs. So about those Area 51 conspiracy theories …



By Cleve R. Wootson Jr.
December 18, 2017 at 6:50 a.m. EST
The Post's Cleve R. Wootson Jr. explains why a 2017 admission from the government was like pouring kerosene on UFO conspiracy theories. (Video: Monica Akhtar/The Washington Post, Photo: Bill O'Leary/The Washington Post)

For decades, Americans were told that Area 51 didn't really exist and that the U.S. government had no official interest in aliens or UFOs. Statements to the contrary, official-sounding people cautioned, were probably the musings of crackpots in tinfoil hats.

Well, score one for the crackpots.

The Pentagon has officially confirmed that there was, in fact, a $22 million government program to collect and analyze "anomalous aerospace threats" — government-speak for UFOs.

Listen to this story on "Retropod":

As The Washington Post's Joby Warrick reported, the Advanced Aviation Threat Identification Program was a rare instance of continued government investigations into a UFO phenomenon that was the subject of multiple official inquiries in the 1950s and 1960s.

For a specific segment of the population that doesn't need to Google the terms "Paradise Ranch" and "Cheshire cat airstrip," it was a eureka moment — the first (of presumably many) alien-related secrets that have slipped out of the clenched jaws of the government.

The non-Googlers have it easy, it seems: The admission — and the fact that the government spent $22 million on UFO research — gives any out-there theory a patina of credibility.

But what about the rest of us who have not fully jumped onto the tinfoil-hat bandwagon? What are we to make of 70 years of bizarre stories centered on a secret government base an hour's drive from the Las Vegas Strip?

Footage shows encounter between U.S. navy jet and unknown aircraft
1:53
Video released in 2017 shows an encounter between U.S. fighter jets and "anomalous aerial vehicles." (Video: To The Stars Academy of Arts and Science)

In 1955, President Dwight D. Eisenhower "approved the addition of this strip of wasteland, known by its map designation as Area 51, to the Nevada Test Site," according to a CIA history

of a spy plane declassified in 2013. The area was near the Atomic Energy Commission's vast, desolate proving grounds and was used to test the high-altitude U-2 reconnaissance plane.

A parade of top-secret aircraft was tested in the area, according to Reuters, including the A-12 aircraft, a spy plane that flew faster than the speed of sound, and the angular F-117 stealth ground-attack jet.

But Area 51 quickly became a wire frame for not-quite-verifiable musings about alien life, secret technology and supernatural behavior.

Gaping holes in out-there theories had an easy explanation: The government is working diligently to keep the real story under wraps.

The biggest working (conspiracy) theory is that Area 51 is where the U.S. government stored aliens and spacecraft that crash-landed on Earth, particularly the unidentifiable debris discovered by William "Mac" Brazel.

Brazel, a farmer, discovered metallic rods, pieces of plastic and silvery paper scraps in Roswell, N.M., in 1947. He called the sheriff, who called the military, who carted the debris off in armored vehicles. But the secret was out, and it captured the imagination of the American public.

The government, the theories go, experimented on the aliens and tried to harness the technology in their ship to manufacture interstellar spacecraft and produce powerful energy weapons. Lab-coated Area 51 scientists also were said to be mulling ways to manipulate or weaponize the weather, travel through time and teleport.

For decades, people reported seeing strange lights in the desert around Area 51 — presumably alien aircraft taking off or being tested at the government facility.

Adding fuel to the alien theories, Ray Santilli released a video in 1995 that purported to show an alien autopsy after the Roswell crash.

The crowd that believed something wasn't quite right at Area 51 was buoyed by a lawsuit filed by workers at the facility. They reported rashes, respiratory ailments and even deaths related to their jobs.

Area 51: Secrets under the sun

Of course, the alien aspects of those theories have crumbled under decades of scrutiny. Some have been explained away by declassified documents; other theories have been outright fabrications.

The debris Brazel found on his farm *was* part of a government coverup, for example. It just didn't involve aliens.

The Air Force claimed it was using high-altitude balloons to try to detect Soviet nuclear tests. The Air Force said as much, about 50 years after the debris was found, in a 231-page report. Other officials have speculated that the debris came from a crashed nuclear bomber that had broken up over New Mexico. Roswell was, after all, the home of the 509th Composite Group, the atomic weapons unit that bombed Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945.

"We do believe that something did happen at Roswell," one source close to the investigation told The Post's Jack Anderson and Michael Binstein in 1995. "Something big. We don't know if it was a plane that crashed with a nuclear device on it . . . or if it was some other experimental situation. But everything we've seen so far points to an attempt on the part of the Air Force to lead anybody that looks at this down another track."

Santilli's autopsy footage was easier to debunk. He admitted that it was a fake (though he maintains that it was based on actual footage).

And the space around Area 51 was where the United States tested several of its more experimental aircraft as the Cold War raged, adding to its mystery.

Incidents such as the crash on Brazwell's farm or the sighting of several bright lights were shrouded in secrecy and half-baked excuses that became fodder for people who believe "the truth is out there."

The experimental aircraft may have had something to do with the injuries suffered by the workers, as The Post's Richard Leiby reported in 1997. They claimed materials, including anti-radar coating and other classified substances, had been burned in open pits on the base.

Filmmakers took notice of the intrigue. Over the past 70 years, Area 51 has been cemented as a popular science fiction trope.

Experiments on aliens and their spacecraft was an important plot point in the 1996 summer blockbuster "Independence Day," in which a U.S. resistance force converges on Area 51 to launch a final battle.

In the movie "Super 8," the train crash that motors the plot involves material being transported from Area 51.

But in the real world, government employees had been poring over their own film, captured by fighter pilots, of possible UFOs.

Chris Mellon, a former deputy assistant secretary of defense for intelligence who once worked for the Advanced Aviation Threat Identification Program, said investigators had interviewed pilots who claimed they saw weird things in the air.

Mellon, who now works with UFODATA, a private organization, described one video of an encounter with an unidentified object to Politico:

"It is white, oblong, some 40 feet long and perhaps 12 feet thick. . . . The pilots are astonished to see the object suddenly reorient itself toward the approaching F/A-18.
"In a series of discreet tumbling maneuvers that seem to defy the laws of physics, the object takes a position directly behind the approaching F/A-18. The pilots capture gun camera footage and infrared imagery of the object. They are outmatched by a technology they've never seen."

The Advanced Aviation Threat Identification Program generated at least one report, a 490-page volume that describes alleged UFO sightings in the United States and numerous other countries over multiple decades.

WIKIPEDIA

List of investigations of UFOs by governments

This is a list of government-sponsored investigations or reports related to UFOs.

Contents

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Soviet Union

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United States

- Advanced Aerospace Threat Identification Program
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External links

- Cia CIA's Role in the Study of UFOs, 1947-90 — Central Intelligence Agency (https://www.cia.gov/library/center-for-the-study-of-intelligence/csi-publications/csi-studies/studies/97unclass/ufo.html)
- Canada Canada's UFOs: The search for the unknown (http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/ufo/index-e.html)
- University of Colorado UCB Libraries | Government Publications Library | UFOs (https://web.archive.org/web/20090204125620/http://ucblibraries.colorado.edu/govpubs/us/ufos.htm)
- UK National Archives The National Archives - Homepage (http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ufos/)

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Investigations of reports

UFOs have been subject to investigations over the years that varied widely in scope and scientific rigor. Governments or independent academics in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, Japan, Peru, France, Belgium, Sweden, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, Mexico, Spain, and the Soviet Union are known to have investigated UFO reports at various times. No official government investigation has ever publicly concluded that UFOs are indisputably real, physical objects, extraterrestrial in origin, or of concern to national defense.

Among the best known government studies are the ghost rockets investigation by the Swedish military (1946–1947), Project Blue Book, previously Project Sign and Project Grudge, conducted by the USAF from 1947 until 1969, the secret U.S. Army/Air Force Project Twinkle investigation into green fireballs (1948–1951), the secret USAF Project Blue Book Special Report No. 14[36] by the Battelle Memorial Institute, and the Brazilian Air Force's 1977 *Operação Prato* (Operation Saucer). France has had an ongoing investigation (GEPAN/SEPRA/GEIPAN) within its space agency Centre national d'études spatiales (CNES) since 1977; the government of Uruguay has had a similar investigation since 1989.

Prosaic explanations

Studies show that after careful investigation, the majority of UFOs can be identified as ordinary objects or phenomena. The most commonly found identified sources of UFO reports are:



Fata Morgana, a type of mirage in which objects located *below* the astronomical horizon appear to be hovering in the sky just above the horizon, may be responsible for some UFO sightings.[37]

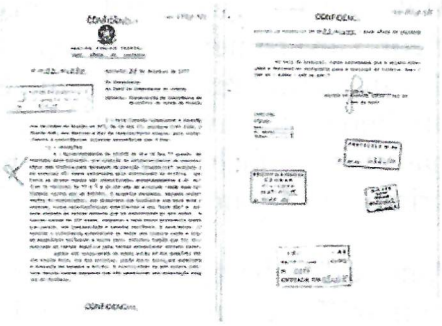
- astronomical objects (bright stars, bolides, bright planets, and the Moon)
- aircraft (including military, civilian, and experimental aircraft as well as such peculiarities as aerial advertising, missile and other rocket launches, artificial satellites, re-entering spacecraft including space debris, kites, and various unmanned aerial vehicles often popularly termed "drones")
- balloons (toy balloons, weather balloons, large research balloons)
- other atmospheric objects and phenomena (birds, unusual clouds, flares)
- light phenomena (mirages, Fata Morgana, ball lightning, moon dogs, satellite flares, searchlights and other ground lights, etc.)
- psychological effects (pareidolia, suggestibility and false memories, mass psychogenic disorders, optical illusions, and hallucinations)
- hoaxes

A 1952–1955 study by the Battelle Memorial Institute for the USAF included these categories. An individual 1979 study by CUFOS researcher Allan Hendry found, as did other investigations, that fewer than one percent of cases he investigated were hoaxes and most sightings were actually honest misidentifications of prosaic phenomena. Hendry attributed most of these to inexperience or misperception.[38]

Americas

Brazil (1952–2016)

On October 31, 2008, the National Archives of Brazil began receiving from the Aeronautical Documentation and History Center part of the documentation of the Brazilian Air Force regarding the investigation of the appearance of UFOs in Brazil. Currently, this collection gathers cases between 1952 and 2016.[39]



Document on sighting of a UFO occurred on December 16, 1977, in the state of Bahia, Brazil

Canada (c. 1950)

In Canada, the Department of National Defence has dealt with reports, sightings and investigations of UFOs across Canada. In addition to conducting investigations into crop circles in Duhamel, Alberta, it still considers "unsolved" the Falcon Lake incident in Manitoba and the Shag Harbour UFO incident in Nova Scotia.[40]

Early Canadian studies included Project Magnet (1950–1954) and Project Second Storey (1952–1954), supported by the Defence Research Board.

United States

Synopsis

U.S. investigations into UFOs include:

- Project Blue Book, previously Project Sign and Project Grudge, conducted by the USAF from 1947 until 1969
- The secret U.S. Army/Air Force Project Twinkle investigation into green fireballs (1948–1951)
- Ghost rockets investigations by the Swedish, UK, U.S., and Greek militaries (1946–1947)
- The secret CIA Office of Scientific Investigation (OS/I) study (1952–53)
- The secret CIA Robertson Panel (1953)
- The secret USAF Project Blue Book Special Report No. 14 by the Battelle Memorial Institute (1951–1954)
- The Brookings Report (1960), commissioned by NASA
- The public Condon Committee (1966–1968)
- The private, internal RAND Corporation study (1968)[41]
- The private Sturrock panel (1998)
- The secret Advanced Aviation Threat Identification Program which was funded from 2007 to 2012.[42][43]
- The Unidentified Aerial Phenomena Task Force, a continuing program within the United States Office of Naval Intelligence which was acknowledged in 2017.

Thousands of documents released under FOIA also indicate that many U.S. intelligence agencies collected (and still collect) information on UFOs. These agencies include the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), FBI,[31] CIA, National Security Agency (NSA), as well as military intelligence agencies of the Army and U.S. Navy, in addition to the Air Force.[note 1]

The investigation of UFOs has also attracted many civilians, who in the U.S formed research groups such as NICAP (active 1956–1980), Aerial Phenomena Research Organization (APRO) (active 1952–1988), MUFON (active 1969–), and CUFOS (active 1973–).

On November 24, 2021, the Pentagon announced the formation of the *Airborne Object Identification and Management Synchronization Group*, a new intelligence group to investigate unidentified objects that may compromise the airspace of the United States.[44]

USAAF and FBI response to the 1947 sightings

Following the large U.S. surge in sightings in June and early July 1947, on July 9, 1947, United States Army Air Forces (USAAF) intelligence, in cooperation with the FBI,[31] began a formal investigation into selected sightings with characteristics that could not be immediately rationalized, such as Kenneth Arnold's. The USAAF used "all of its top scientists" to determine whether "such a phenomenon could, in fact, occur". The research was "being conducted with the thought that the flying objects might be a celestial phenomenon," or that "they might be a foreign body mechanically devised and controlled."[45] Three weeks later in a preliminary defense estimate, the air force investigation decided that, "This 'flying saucer' situation is not all imaginary or seeing too much in some natural phenomenon. Something is really flying around."[46]

A further review by the intelligence and technical divisions of the Air Materiel Command at Wright Field reached the same conclusion. It reported that "the phenomenon is something real and not visionary or fictitious," and there were disc-shaped objects, metallic in appearance, as big as man-made aircraft. They were characterized by "extreme rates of climb [and] maneuverability", general lack of noise, absence of a trail, occasional formation flying, and "evasive" behavior "when sighted or contacted by friendly aircraft and radar", suggesting a controlled craft. It was therefore recommended in late September 1947 that an official Air Force investigation be set up. It was also recommended that other government agencies should assist in the investigation.[note 2]

USAF

Projects Sign (1947–1949), Grudge (1948–1951), and Blue Book (1951–1970)

Project Sign's final report, published in early 1949, stated that while some UFOs appeared to represent actual aircraft, there was not enough data to determine their origin.[47]

The Air Force's Project Sign was created at the end of 1947, and was one of the earliest government studies to come to a secret extraterrestrial conclusion. In August 1948, Sign investigators wrote a top-secret intelligence estimate to that effect, but the Air Force Chief of Staff Hoyt Vandenberg ordered it destroyed. The existence of this suppressed report was revealed by several insiders who had read it, such as astronomer and USAF consultant J. Allen Hynek and Capt. Edward J. Ruppelt, the first head of the USAF's Project Blue Book.[48]

Another highly classified U.S. study was conducted by the CIA's Office of Scientific Investigation (OS/I) in the latter half of 1952 in response to orders from the National Security Council (NSC). This study concluded UFOs were real physical objects of potential threat to national security. One OS/I memo to the CIA Director (DCI) in December read that "the reports of incidents convince us that there is something going on that must have immediate attention ... Sightings of unexplained objects at great altitudes and traveling at high speeds in the vicinity of major U.S. defense installations are of such a nature that they are not attributable to natural phenomena or any known types of aerial vehicles." The matter was considered so urgent that OS/I drafted a memorandum from the DCI to the NSC proposing that the NSC establish an investigation of UFOs as a priority project throughout the intelligence and the defense research and development community. It also urged the DCI to establish an external research project of top-level scientists, now known as the Robertson Panel to analyze the problem of UFOs. The OS/I investigation was called off after the Robertson Panel's negative conclusions in January 1953.[49]

Project Sign was dismantled and became Project Grudge at the end of 1948. Angered by the low quality of investigations by Grudge, the Air Force Director of Intelligence reorganized it as Project Blue Book in late 1951, placing Ruppelt in charge. J. Allen Hynek, a trained astronomer who served as a scientific advisor for Project Blue Book, was initially skeptical of UFO reports, but eventually came to the conclusion that many of them could not be satisfactorily explained and was highly critical of what he described as "the cavalier disregard by Project Blue Book of the principles of scientific investigation".[50] Leaving government work, he founded the privately funded CUFOS, to whose work he devoted the rest of his life. Other private groups studying the phenomenon include the MUFON, a grassroots organization whose investigator's handbooks go into great detail on the documentation of alleged UFO sightings.

USAF Regulation 200-2 (1953–1954)

Air Force Regulation 200-2,[51] issued in 1953 and 1954, defined an Unidentified Flying Object ("UFOB") as "any airborne object which by performance, aerodynamic characteristics, or unusual features, does not conform to any presently known aircraft or missile type, or which cannot be positively identified as a familiar object." The regulation also said UFOBs were to be investigated as a "possible threat to the security of the United States" and "to determine technical aspects involved." The regulation went on to say that "it is permissible to inform news media representatives on UFOB's when the object is positively identified as a familiar object" but added: "For those objects which are not explainable, only the fact that ATIC [Air Technical Intelligence Center] will analyze the data is worthy of release, due to many unknowns involved."[51]

Blue Book and the Condon Committee (1968–1970)

A public research effort conducted by the Condon Committee for the USAF and published as the Condon Report arrived at a negative conclusion in 1968.[52] Blue Book closed down in 1970, using the Condon Committee's negative conclusion as a rationale, thus ending official Air Force UFO investigations. However, a 1969 USAF document, known as the Bolender memo, along with later government documents, revealed that non-public U.S. government UFO investigations continued after 1970. The Bolender memo first stated that "reports of unidentified flying objects that could affect national security ... are not part of the Blue Book system," indicating that more serious UFO incidents already were handled outside the public Blue Book investigation. The memo then added, "reports of UFOs which could affect national security would continue to be handled through the

standard Air Force procedures designed for this purpose."[note 3] In addition, in the late 1960s a chapter on UFOs in the Space Sciences course at the U.S. Air Force Academy gave serious consideration to possible extraterrestrial origins. When word of the curriculum became public, the Air Force in 1970 issued a statement to the effect that the book was outdated and cadets instead were being informed of the Condon Report's negative conclusion.[53]

Controversy surrounded the report, both before and after its release. It has been observed that the report was "harshly criticized by numerous scientists, particularly at the powerful AIAA ... [which] recommended moderate, but continuous scientific work on UFOs."[52] In an address to the AAAS, James E. McDonald said he believed science had failed to mount adequate studies of the problem and criticized the Condon Report and earlier studies by the USAF as scientifically deficient. He also questioned the basis for Condon's conclusions[54] and argued that the reports of UFOs have been "laughed out of scientific court".[55] J. Allen Hynek, an astronomer who worked as a USAF consultant from 1948, sharply criticized the Condon Committee Report and later wrote two nontechnical books that set forth the case for continuing to investigate UFO reports.

Ruppelt recounted his experiences with Project Blue Book, a USAF investigation that preceded Condon's.[56]

FOIA release of documents in 1978

According to a 1979 New York Times report, "records from the C.I.A., the F.B.I. and other Federal agencies" ("about 900 documents — nearly 900 pages of memos, reports and correspondence") obtained in 1978 through the Freedom of Information Act request, indicate that "despite official pronouncements for decades that U.F.O.'s were nothing more than misidentified aerial objects and as such were no cause for alarm ... the phenomenon has aroused much serious behind-the-scenes concern" in the US government. In particular, officials were concerned over the "approximately 10%" of UFO sightings which remained unexplained, and whether they might be Soviet aircraft and a threat to national security.[57] Officials were concerned about the "risk of false alerts", of "falsely identifying the real as phantom", and of mass hysteria caused by sightings. In 1947, Brigadier General George F. Schulgen of Army Air Corps Intelligence, warned "the first reported sightings might have been by individuals of Communist sympathies with the view to causing hysteria and fear of a secret Russian weapon."[57]

White House statement of November 2011

In November 2011, the White House released an official response to two petitions asking the U.S. government to acknowledge formally that aliens have visited this planet and to disclose any intentional withholding of government interactions with extraterrestrial beings. According to the response:

> The U.S. government has no evidence that any life exists outside our planet, or that an extraterrestrial presence has contacted or engaged any member of the human race...no credible information to suggest that any evidence is being hidden from the public's eye....
>
> — Statement by the White House[58][59]

The response further noted that efforts, like SETI and NASA's *Kepler* space telescope and Mars Science Laboratory, continue looking for signs of life. The response noted "odds are pretty high" that there may be life on other planets but "the odds of us making contact with any of them—especially any intelligent ones—are extremely small, given the distances involved."[58][59]

ODNI report 2021

On June 25, 2021, the Office of the Director of National Intelligence released a report on UAPs.[60] The report found that the UAPTF was unable to identify 143 objects spotted between 2004 and 2021. The report said that 18 of these featured unusual movement patterns or flight characteristics, adding that more analysis was needed to determine if those sightings represented "breakthrough" technology. The report said that "some of these steps are resource-intensive and would require additional investment."[61] The report did not link the sightings to extraterrestrial life.[62][63]

Uruguay (c. 1989)

The Uruguayan Air Force has conducted UFO investigations since 1989 and reportedly analyzed 2,100 cases of which they regard approximately 2% as lacking explanation.[64]

Europe

France (1977–2008)

In March 2007, the French space agency CNES published an archive of UFO sightings and other phenomena online.[65]

French studies include GEPAN/SEPRA/GEIPAN within CNES (French space agency), the longest ongoing government-sponsored investigation. About 22% of the 6,000 cases studied remain unexplained.[66] The official opinion of GEPAN/SEPRA/GEIPAN has been neutral, stating on their FAQ page that their mission is fact-finding for the scientific community, not rendering an opinion. They add they can neither prove nor disprove the Extraterrestrial Hypothesis (ETH), but their Steering Committee's clear position is that they cannot discard the possibility that some fraction of the very strange 22% of unexplained cases might be due to distant and advanced civilizations.[67] Possibly their bias may be indicated by their use of the terms "PAN" (French) or "UAP" (English equivalent) for "Unidentified *Aerospace* Phenomenon" (whereas "UAP" is normally used by English organizations stands for "Unidentified *Aerial* Phenomenon", a more neutral term). In addition, the three heads of the studies have gone on record in stating that UFOs were real physical flying machines beyond our knowledge or that the best explanation for the most inexplicable cases was an extraterrestrial one.[68][69][70]

In 2008, Michel Scheller, president of the Association Aéronautique et Astronautique de France (3AF), created the Sigma Commission. Its purpose was to investigate UFO phenomenon worldwide.[71] A progress report published in May 2010 stated that the central hypothesis proposed by the COMETA report is perfectly credible.[72] In December 2012, the final report of the Sigma Commission was submitted to Scheller. Following the submission of the final report, the Sigma2 Commission is to be formed with a mandate to continue the scientific investigation of UFO phenomenon.[73][74]

Italy (1933–2005)

Alleged UFO sightings gradually increased since the war, peaking in 1978 and 2005. The total number of sightings since 1947 are 18,500, of which 90% are identifiable.[75]

United Kingdom (1951–2009)

The UK's Flying Saucer Working Party published its final report in June 1951, which remained secret for over fifty years. The Working Party concluded that all UFO sightings could be explained as misidentifications of ordinary objects or phenomena, optical illusions, psychological misperceptions/aberrations, or hoaxes. The report stated: "We accordingly recommend very strongly that no further investigation of reported mysterious aerial phenomena be undertaken, unless and until some material evidence becomes available."[76]

Eight file collections on UFO sightings, dating from 1978 to 1987, were first released on May 14, 2008, to The National Archives by the Ministry of Defence (MoD).[77] Although kept secret from the public for many years, most of the files have low levels of classification and none are classified Top Secret. 200 files are set to be made public by 2012. The files are correspondence from the public sent to the British government and officials, such as the MoD and Margaret Thatcher. The MoD released the files under the Freedom of Information Act due to requests from researchers.[78] These files include, but are not limited to, UFOs over Liverpool and Waterloo Bridge in London.[79]

On October 20, 2008, more UFO files were released. One case released detailed that in 1991 an Alitalia passenger aircraft was approaching London Heathrow Airport when the pilots saw what they described as a "cruise missile" fly extremely close to the cockpit. The pilots believed a collision was imminent. UFO expert David Clarke says this is one of the most convincing cases for a UFO he has come across.[80]

A secret study of UFOs was undertaken for the Ministry of Defence between 1996 and 2000 and was code-named Project Condign. The resulting report, titled "Unidentified Aerial Phenomena in the UK Defence Region", was publicly released in 2006, but the identity and credentials of whomever constituted Project Condign remains classified. The report confirmed earlier findings that the main causes of UFO sightings are misidentification of man-made and natural objects. The report noted: "No artefacts of unknown or unexplained origin have been reported or handed to the UK authorities, despite thousands of Unidentified Aerial Phenomena reports. There are no SIGINT, ELINT or radiation measurements and little useful video or still IMINT." It concluded: "There is no evidence that any UAP, seen in the UKADR [UK Air Defence Region], are incursions by air-objects of any intelligent (extraterrestrial or foreign) origin, or that they represent any hostile intent." A little-discussed conclusion of the report was that novel meteorological plasma phenomenon akin to ball lightning are responsible for "the majority, if not all" of otherwise inexplicable sightings, especially reports of black triangle UFOs.[81]

On December 1, 2009, the Ministry of Defence quietly closed down its UFO investigations unit. The unit's hotline and email address were suspended by the MoD on that date. The MoD said there was no value in continuing to receive and investigate sightings in a release, stating that "in over fifty years, no UFO report has revealed any evidence of a potential threat to the United Kingdom. The MoD has no specific capability for identifying the nature of such sightings. There is no Defence benefit in such investigation and it would be an inappropriate use of defence resources. Furthermore, responding to reported UFO sightings diverts MoD resources from tasks that are

relevant to Defence." *The Guardian* reported that the MoD claimed the closure would save the Ministry around £50,000 a year. The MoD said it would continue to release UFO files to the public through The National Archives.[82]

UFO reports, Parliamentary questions, and letters from members of the public were released on August 5, 2010, to the UK National Archives. "In one letter included in the files, a man alleges Churchill ordered a coverup of a WW II-era UFO encounter involving the Royal Air Force".[83][77]

Studies

Bizarre! Aliens exist, have secret agreement with US government, claims Israel's former space security chief

Donald Trump stopped short of revealing their existence because the "Galactic Federation" insisted "humanity is not ready yet", Haim Eshed is believed to have said in an interview to a newspaper


Representative Image (Photo Courtesy: Social Media)

NH Web Desk

Published: 09 Dec 2020, 1:01 PM
Engagement: 31.349 K

Israel's former space security chief Haim Eshed has made an unprecedented claim that aliens exist and that US President Donald Trump knows about it.

Haim Eshed (87), in an interview to Israel's Yediot Aharonot newspaper, spoke extensively about the extraterrestrial life, and also elaborated about "an agreement" between the US government and a "Galactic Federation" of aliens as they wish to research and understand "the fabric of the universe".

Eshed had headed Israel's space security programme for nearly three decades, according to reports.

Donald Trump stopped short of revealing their existence because the "Galactic Federation" insisted "humanity is not ready yet", Eshed is believed to have told the daily. The aliens insisted humans need to "evolve and reach a stage where we will... understand what space and spaceships are".

"If I had come up with what I'm saying today five years ago, I would have been hospitalized," he further said. He has made similar claims in his book *The Universe Beyond the Horizon - conversations with Professor Haim Eshed.*

Several users took to Twitter to post tongue-in-cheek remarks after the interview came to light, with the hashtag #aliens trending on the micro-blogging site.

Israel's Space Cheif after his statement about #Aliens : pic.twitter.com/hl1sgHD4oU

— Ansh Jaiswal (@Lala__ansh) December 9, 2020

Me waking to see #Aliens trending..#AlienWorlds #Israel pic.twitter.com/F8XhQqQmmk

— Mahesh (@CloudyMahesh) December 9, 2020

#aliens got quarantine!ð pic.twitter.com/8oPra5caQG

— Chakradhar (@369CSP) December 8, 2020

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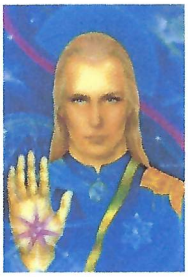

Nordics are a species of alien that look almost human with blonde hair and blue eyes and are typically anywhere from 6-7 feet tall and are mostly described as male. Nordics get their name because they resemble Nordic-Scandinavians in appearance. Nordics are said to very kind and peaceful and even have telepathy. They are also associated with spiritual growth and are said to even have inspired the famous movie The Day the Earth Stood Still. Nordics were first reported in the 1950,s and are still being seen to this day.

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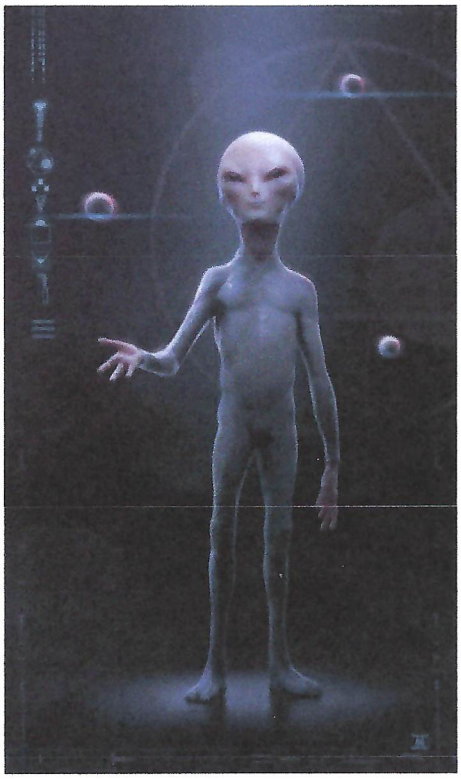
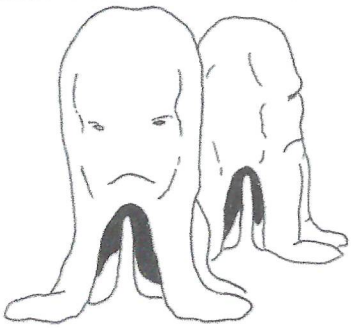


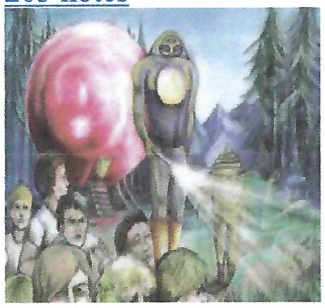
The Greys are a species of alien said to live on a planet beyond Earth. The Greys are small aliens said to be around 3 feet tall with large bulbous heads, and large almond shaped eyes. There are many theories about the Greys saying they are humans from the distant future or a sterile race of aliens using humans to help keep their race alive. The Greys are the most famous alien species being seen everywhere in pop culture even in the hit anime Dragon Ball Super with the very powerful Jiren the Grey who is a very powerful very muscular Grey alien from universe 11. Greys are often mostly involved in alien abductions one of the more famous ones being that of Betty and Barney hills where the Hills where driving down a street and eventually realized that two hours had been missing and their car was incredibly beat up they went to therapy after having terrifying dreams about aliens and during the hypnosis therapy they both recalled being abducted and experimented on by the Greys.

greys alien greys grey aliens alien aliens extraterrestrial extraterrestrials extraterrestial life betty and barney hills dragon ball dragon ball z dragon ball z kai dragon ball gt dragon ball super jiren jiren the grey universe 11 cryptid cryptids unknown paranormal
160 notes



Alien Octopoids are octopus-like aliens found in Tivissa Spain. The alien Octopoids were first seen on August 16th, 1968 by a farmer named John Mateu who described them as 3ft tall white, octopus-like creature with 4-5 legs. There is not much known on these creatures however in the area where they were first sighted there is a strong electromagnetic field and an Austrian couple even took pictures of singe marks from the alleged UFO however those pictures are now lost.

alien octopoid alien octopoids tivissa spain europe european octopus alien aliens ufo ufos extraterrestrial extraterrestrials extraterrestial life john mateu Hans Volkert cryptid cryptids unknown paranormal
203 notes



The Voronezh Aliens are tall aliens that landed in Voronezh Russia in the autumn of 1989. Voronezh Aliens are described as 9 foot tall aliens, with no neck, thick bodies, rounded heads, with three eyes, and they appeared to be wearing silver armor and bronze boots. The aliens arrived in a large UFO that eventually landed and this was all witnessed by 40 people. Eventually the aliens stepped out and one made noises which were perceived as orders to the other aliens. The leader alien then shot a beam out of its chest that showed a bunch of triangles and rectangles, this scared a man in the crowd who cried out in shock which caused the leader alien to look at him which scared him even more and caused him not to move. Eventually the aliens and the UFO disappeared at the same time. However they reappeared five minutes later with an item resembling a flashlight. The alien shot a beam at a 16 year old boy in the crowd who instantly vanished. The aliens then got into their UFO and started to fly off and the teen reappeared as if nothing ever happened and the Voronezh Aliens were never seen again.

Voronezh Alien Voronezh Aliens Voronezh Russia europe european alien aliens extraterrestrial extraterrestrials extraterrestial life ufo ufos cryptid cryptids unknown paranormal
308 notes



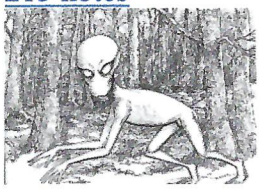
One Pascagoula Alien as requested! ^-^

Pascagoula Alien Pascagoula Aliens alien aliens extraterrestrial extraterrestrials extraterrestrial life paint painting art cryptid cryptids unknown paranormal
39 notes



Zanfretta's Aliens are large Aliens spotted on December 6th 1978 by Pier Zanfretta in Italy. Zanfretta's Aliens are described as large 10 foot tall creatures with green undulating skin with webbed fingers, spikes on their heads, and they were wearing grey tunics. Pier was driving on the road on patrol when he saw someone he thought was a burglar so he got out of the car and was hiding behind a rock wall hoping to not be seen when he felt a hand touch his shoulder and when he spun around he was greeted by a large alien. The Aliens also had breathing devices which allowed them to breathe oxygen and Pier also saw a large bright triangular UFO which he was then taken into and was put into a device that allowed him to understand the Aliens language however it caused him extreme pain. He was then forced to unload his gun into the Aliens to allow them to see if human weapons had any effect on them. Zanfretta recalled all of this while he was under hypnosis and the full video of his interrogation can be found online.

zanfretta's aliens zanfretta pier zanfretta alien aliens extraterrestrial extraterrestrials extraterrestial life ufo ufos italy italian cryptid cryptids unknown paranormal
215 notes



The Beast Of Purple Trail is an alien-like creature found in Durand Eastman Park in Rochester New York. The Beast Of Purple Trail is described as an alien-like creature that resembles the Dover Demon. In 2017 there was a storm that destroyed an arch at the entrance of the Purple Trail in Durand Eastman Park; eventually a new arch was built by unknown means and ever since then visitors to the park have felt an uneasy feeling on the trail. Many witnesses who see the Beast Of Purple Trail say it just sits there staring at the person and remaining motionless and striking fear in all who see it.

Beast Of Purple Trail Durand Eastman Park Rochester New York US USA North America Dover Demon Dover Demons Alien Aliens Extraterrestrial Extraterrestrials Extraterrestrial Life Cryptid Cryptids Unknown Paranormal
226 notes



The Space Brains of Palos Verdes are odd brain-like aliens reported in Palos Verdes California. The Space Brains of Palos Verdes are described as bluish-gray brain-like creatures with small tendrils and a single eye in the center of their faces and range in size from as small as a softball to as big as a human torso. The sighting happened on August 17th, 1971 when two victims by the names of Peter Rodriguez and John Hodges. The two men saw the Space Brains and said they had a weird vapor around them. Five years after the encounter the two men underwent hypnosis and Peter Rodriguez said that he recalled one of the brains telling him, "Take the time to understand yourselves. The time draws near when you shall need to. You shall not remember this incident until we meet again." John Hodges then recalled that the brains were waiting for him at his home after he dropped Peter off and they took him to a metal room filled with gray creatures that were seven feet tall with webbed hands there he learned that the Space Brains were used as organic translators so he and the aliens could communicate with each other the aliens then told him using the Space Brains that humans have to learn to control their power or else they will be destroyed.

Art by: Monster-Man-08

Space Brain of Palos Verdes Space Brains of Palos Verdes Palos Verdes california us usa North America space brain space brains brain brains alien aliens extraterrestrial extraterrestrials extraterrestrial life Peter Rodriguez John Hodges monster-man-08 cryptid cryptids unknown paranormal
235 notes



The Arboreal Abomination is an alien sighting that happened in Peru in 1965. The Arboreal Abomination is described as a shrub-like creature with a single, large, golden eye in the middle of its head, multiple smaller golden eyes covering its body, and gold and silver strands of what looked like tinsel coming out of its body. The sighting was witnessed by Antonio Chavez Bedoya and Julio L. de Romana who were driving down the Pan-American Motorway where they saw the creature and a UFO over their car. The two men drove off and later reported their sighting to the police and this was the only sighting of the Arboreal Abomination though some other witnesses did see the UFO that the two men saw.

Arboreal Abomination Arboreal Abominations Pan-American Motorway Peru Peruvian Antonio Chavez Bedoya Julio L. de Romana Alien Aliens Extraterrestrial Extraterrestrials Extraterrestrial Life UFO UFOs Cryptid Cryptids Unknown Paranormal
434 notes



Tall Whites are a species of alien that show up all over the world. Tall Whites are said to be genetically altered versions of the Greys. The Tall Whites are said to be very pale and very tall with big blue eyes that turn pink when they age and they also have very long and lanky limbs and are said to be very weak physically due to the fact that have been genetically modified multiple times by the Greys. A fan of my page Vampyrefay sent me a story of what they believe to be a Tall White that was sighted in their town in the past: "Where i live there is supposedly a creature that looks like a white eyed albino man in their mid thirties with a soft voice and a nice smile, people say they see him around parks and churches at night time and people thought he was a angel until a night in April 1997 when my towns sheriff seen him in front of the Catholic Church eating a cat and masturbating while singing silent night, then when the sheriff tried to arrest him the man knocked him out and disappeared."

tall white tall whites alien aliens extraterrestrial extraterrestrials extraterrestial life grey greys alien greys cryptid cryptids unknown paranormal
266 notes

kaylalovefanfic asked:

I'm really really curious about real men in black, secret agents, and governments force people not to tell anyone about what they witness ufo, and they will kill them if they tell anyone like they did killed Phil Schneider who broke the law about underground base of ufo?

I learned that family were murder by werewolf in Land Between Lakes and government forces police not say words and let people camp in Land Between Lakes.



I haven't delved to much into the MIB I'd love to do a post on them at some point and research that werewolf attack as well! :)

Posted by u/TheHuffleFluff 2 years ago

Aliens and blue eyed people

So I was reading this article about these people called that the Egyptians "those who came from the heavens" their name started with an A. They were dipected as humanoid figure with blonde to white hair and blue eyes. That got me thinking. It's know that those who have blue eyes have one common ancestor, what if that person was an alien that decided to breed with humans? What if alien DNA flows through the bodies of those with blue eyes? What do you guys think?

Also had another theory too, though it has to do with Atlantis. Let me know if you're interested in that theory.

15 Comments 92% Upvoted

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[deleted] · 2 yr. ago · *edited 2 yr. ago*

Well hey if you have another theory let's hear it. This sub is all about having the discussion, which we can't have if you don't share your ideas.

Some alien descriptions seem to be consistent with the description of angels, also described as tall, nordic-looking figures with long blond hair. I don't remember if anyone ever mentioned eye color, but there could definitely be some sort of connection there.

Thanks for sharing!

Edit: these beings IIRC are most commonly associated with the glowing sphere craft that are translucent at close ranges. I also believe these could be the "stars" that the bible speaks of in

multiple places that could also easily be interpreted as being controlled by angelic forces.

4



TheHuffleFluff OP · 2 yr. ago

I did share it this morning, still within the comments here. I replied to the other one that was interested in the Atlantis theory

1



pdgenoa · 2 yr. ago

Well, there's a ton of data showing a disproportionate number of blue eyed people in positions of both authority and influence.

Politicians and officers in the military tend to have a higher percent of blue eyed members. The same is true of actors and actresses.

A fairly good argument can be made that since blue eyes aren't as common as brown, that blue eyes are considered favorable, and that's all there is to it. But I'm willing to entertain the idea there's more going on. From my own experience, blue eyed people *do* have some unique personality traits.

4



Letoile23 · 2 yr. ago

Personality traits like what?

1

Continue this thread



Ouroboros612 · 2 yr. ago

Book of Enoch maybe? Angels breeding with humans, but the angels actually being aliens? Not sure if it means anything but I have blue eyes and when I was a kid I had super white hair. Then the white turned super light white/yellowish blonde. Then my hair became light blonde (golden).

As I hit puberty my hair became blonde, then dark blonde, then light brown. I'm 35 now and my hair is dark brown. Is it normal for hair to go from super-white to dark brown?

Again. Not sure if it means anything at all. But I have frequent

lucid dreams. I'm also told I look extremely young for my age. Looking like I'm in my early 20's when I'm 35.

3



TheHuffleFluff OP · 2 yr. ago

That's very interesting cause that is how my hair ended up going as well. As a baby it was white, then a yellowish white and I would say my hair is a light brown, golden color. I also have blue eyes as well. I'm 24. I wonder if this is common for people with naturally blonde hair?

2



jettjaxson · 2 yr. ago

Blue eye, blonde as a child, like white blonde. Dirty blonde at 11, brown by 14.

Verry lucid dreams here too.

1



AJP11B · 2 yr. ago

I'm 26 with blonde hair and blue eyes. My hair has gotten only slightly darker as I age. I've struggled with lucid dreams and night terrors my whole life. This post got me thinking. Thank you.

1



ChurchArsonist · 2 yr. ago

Everyone has blue eyes though. It's just a matter of mutation.

1



aleeseychan · 2 yr. ago · *edited 2 yr. ago*

Look into the bask people. I notice rh negative is common in white blue eyed people like myself. However I'm a starseed so I know my blue eyes come from Orion. So you arent wrong. I believe our bodies are hybrids, maybe made for our starseed souls? Not entirely sure as I'm still learning the truth. But you should look into rh negative blood, super interesting almost alien. (It popped up out of nowhere 30,000 years ago) I say this because an rh negative person cannot carry a rh positive baby unless with medical interference. The mother's body literally treat the fetus's cells as if they alien or a foreigner invader. If we were all the same

this would not occur, theres also very interesting body anomalies in rh negative people. Rh negative also doesn't exist in nature only humans.

1

aleeseychan · 2 yr. ago

Both my parents were blue eyed and white with O negative blood. Both experiences many strange psychic and dream occurrences. I had a good idea what I was at 8 years old and told my mom.

y'all ain't ready to have dis conversation




HE GOES BY
MANY NAMES
CAVEMAN
ICEMAN
NEANDERTHAL
YETI
TAMAHU
CAUCAZOID
BEAST
DEVIL
©NEFERTITI RAJENA
THE MOST SAVAGE
CREATURE IN HISTORY

Were the Ancient Greeks pale-skinned with blonde hair and blue eyes?

Sort



Kriss Gauth, Truck Driver

Answered 2 years ago

Yes the original Indo-European race of blond haired Germanic type started around the Black Sea. They then migrated south into Greece and Iran and India. The darkness of the modern Greek person is from wars with Turkey and also wars with the Huns and then Muslims. This of course is my opinion. Greece has very nice weather so that's why the Spartans were so bad ass and quick to defend.

Related questions

Did race-mixing and the disappearance of blonde-haired blue-eyed Greeks result in the downfall of Ancient Greece?

Can a Greek really have blond hair or blue eyes?

Are there blonde Greeks with blue or green eyes?

Were original Greeks all blue eyed and blond haired?

Is it true that the ancient Greeks were blonde-haired and blue-eyed?



Ben Orange, former Sternman at Lobster Fishering (2013-2015)

Answered 4 years ago · Author has **2.6K** answers and **1.3M** answer views

Pale-skinned? I wouldn't be surprised. As for being blonde and blue eyed? That was rare, but not unheard of. Look, I am not trying to claim most Ancient Greeks had blonde hair and blue eyes, because they weren't. But blonde hair and blue eyes definitely appeared among them, just like they did among the Romans. There is absolutely nothing wrong with being or looking Middle Eastern, but I don't think the Ancient Greeks were, or did.

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Stevie Wilson, Blogger, Editor, Writer, Podcaster, (2007-present)
Answered 4 years ago · Author has **12.4K** answers and **8.4M** answer views

Nope. The population of those indigenous to the Mediterranean Sea generally were dark haired. Not to say that there weren't blondes occasionally but if you look at the genetics of the Middle East (and Greece is very close to Middle Eastern countries).. the cross-pollination of various tribes from both sides of the Mediterranean would be less likely to be blonde & blue eyed. That's a more Nordic lineage.



Claire Jordan, worked at National Health Service
Answered 4 years ago · Author has **43.2K** answers and **246M** answer views

A few of them may well have been, but the majority would have been olive-skinned with black or brown hair - just as we see today.

Related questions

Why does the vastest percentage of Greeks have dark physical traits, like brown hair and eyes, whereas it is thought that their predecessors used to have more open and mild colors, like...

Did Romans find fair skin, blonde hair, and blue eyes ugly, given that was the typical barbarian look?

Is a 100 percent Greek blond haired and blue eyed?

How did the ancient Greeks physically look like compared to the modern Greeks?

If Alexander was blonde, why is he depicted with dark hair in the famous Roman art Alexander Mosaic? Aren't Greeks dark haired?



Dimitra Triantafyllidou, lived in Greece (1970-2017)
Answered 3 years ago · Author has **2.1K** answers and **8.8M** answer views

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Entheus Pankratos, My own effort Ancient Civilizations & Ancient Religions, Public Libraries (2012)

Updated 1 year ago

Well Aristotle, Alexander's teacher, expressed himself very badly about White and Black skin tones, so I doubt that the Greeks considered themselves White or Black or if they cared to cherish such characteristics in their Race since they were of the Mediterranean Race, and of

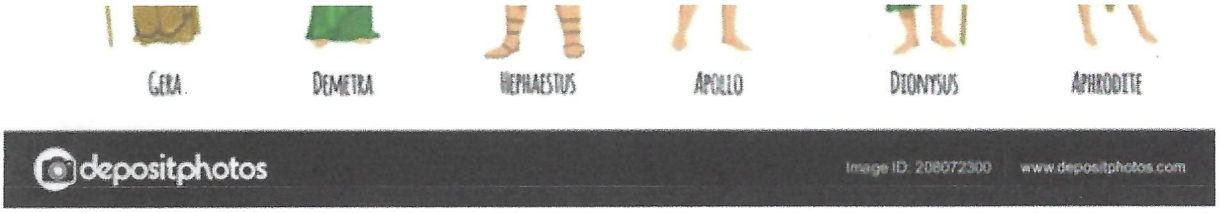


Alexandros Megas, Doctorate in Quality Systems

Updated Jan 18, 2022 · Author has **1.6K** answers and **1.3M** answer views

Related **Why were/are ancient Greek gods often portrayed with blonde hair?**





This is not true for Greek Gods had mainly brown wavy hair like in statues. Some had black hair like Poseidon and Hades, few blond hair like Apollo or Aphrodite. This is the case with real life Greeks that most have brown wavy hair, many have black hair while several have blond or rarely red hair.

Greek family members vary in hair colors much more than other Europeans; my family members for instance, half are brown hair with brown eyes and the other half of blond hair blue/green eyes and black hair blue/brown eyes with only one with red hair light brown eyes.... (more)



Dimitra Triantafyllidou, Customs officer, formerly customs chemist
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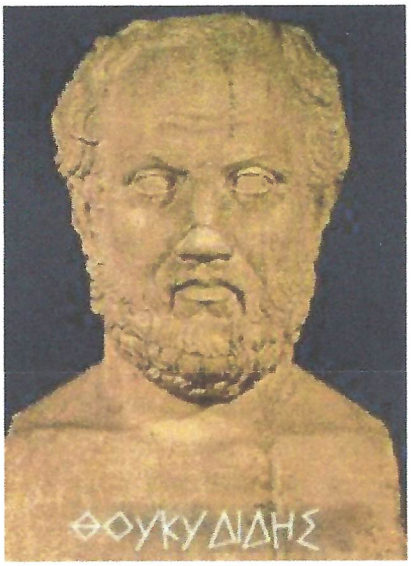
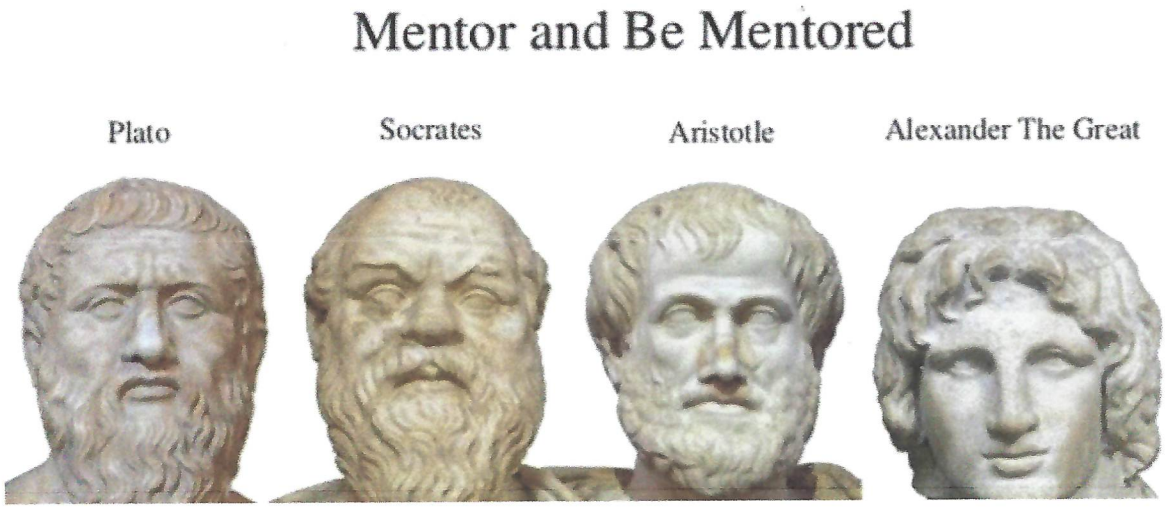
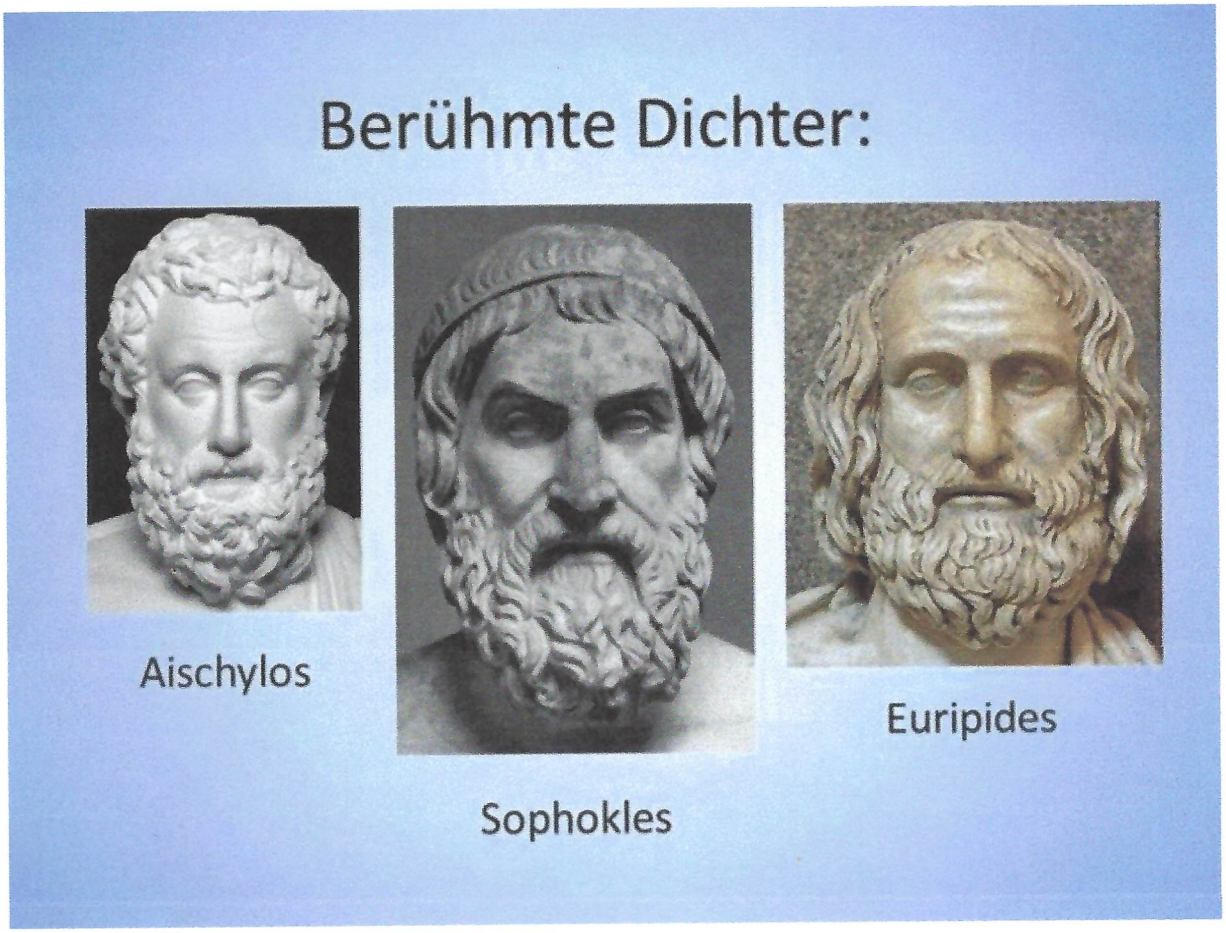








Maybe out of the four above only Alexander was rather fair skinned. Not Nordic, but blond *for a Greek.*



Kind of hard to believe them to be blue eyed Scandinavian like blonds. At most, here and there, a blond child turning light or even dark brown with age. Quite common even nowadays.

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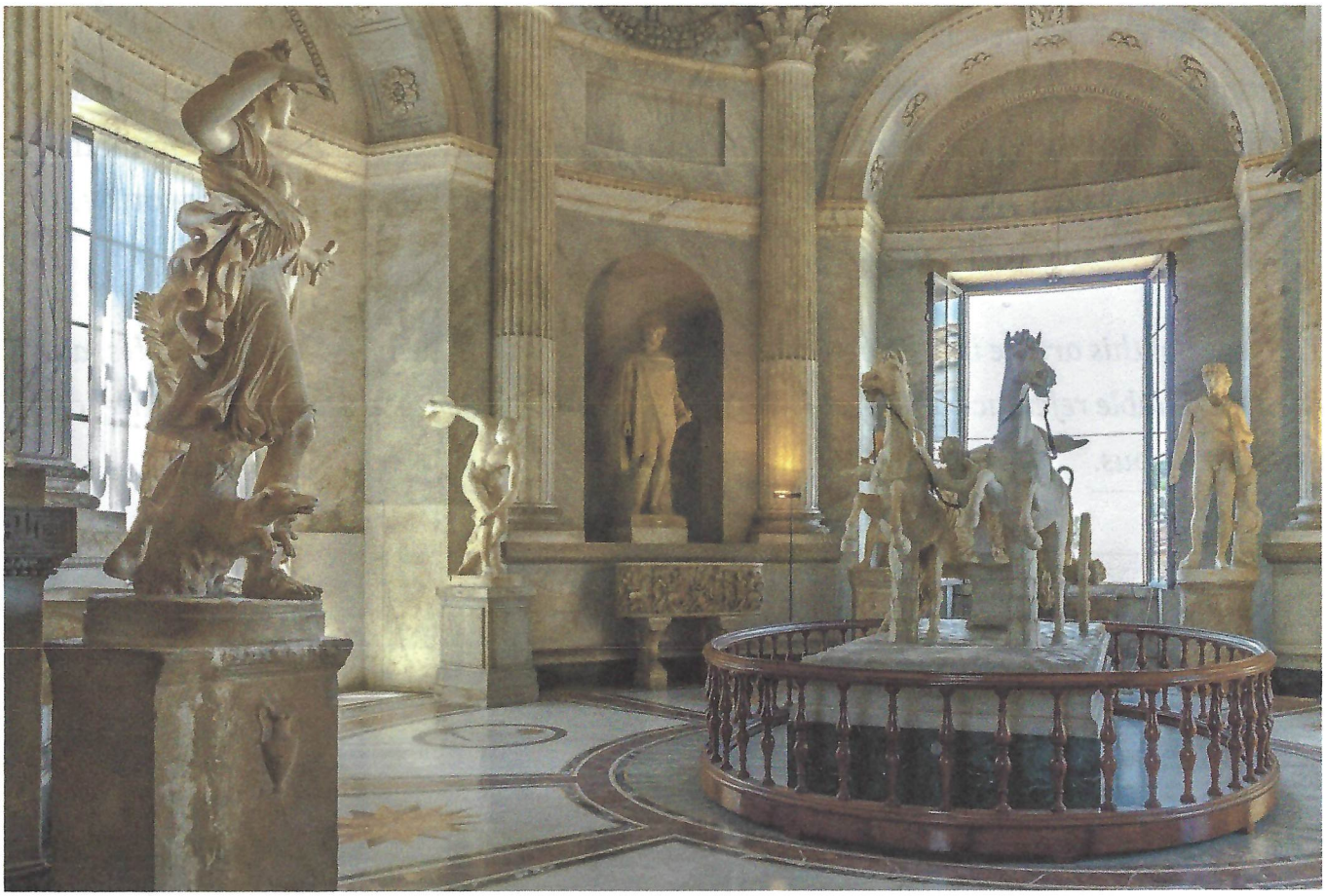
Were Roman Emperors Blonde?



Hall of the Chariot, Vatican Museum

Questions about the appearance of the Roman Emperors appear quite often on the web, the fact that the statues of the Emperors have survived until today makes people wonder what their aspect was, but since the paint is gone this question is sadly hard to answer.

Unfortunately, these questions are not a simple curiosity for some, the aspect of Roman Emperors has been used during the years of **nazism** to prove that some ***racial characteristics,*** more specifically **Aryan-features** (*i.e. blonde hair*), are the reason why some people are born to rule. It's worth noting that **Adolf Hitler** himself *believed* that the **Ancient Greeks** and **Romans** were the racial ancestors of the *Germans*.

After seeing the work of ***Daniel Voshart***, which brilliantly attempted to reconstruct the face of the Emperors, I noticed that for some descriptions he relied on a table made by a forum called ***TheApricity***, this website is a **neo-nazi** board and it's not even *hidden* as you can see by looking it up.
Although he was in ***absolutely good faith***, of common agreement I decide to publish a credible analysis of the emperor phenotype based on reliable sources and debunk the table that, as I sadly noted, it has been used frequently on the web as a trustworthy source.

The scope of this article is to analyze the work of TheApricity, dismiss the false quotes, and create a reliable reference for people who will attempt to colorize statues in the future, or are just curious.

Emperor	Reign	Hair Colour	Source	Eye Colour	Source
Augustus	27 BC-AD 14	"blond-haired" *(subflavum)*	Suetonius, 79	"grey-eyed" *(glauci)*	Pliny, XI, 143
Tiberius	AD 14-37	—	—	"grey/blue-eyed" *(caesii)*	Pliny, XI, 142
Caligula	AD 37-41	"golden-bearded" *(aurea barba)*	Suetonius, 52; cf. Sieglin (1935) 105	—	—
Claudius	AD 41-54	"grey/white-haired" *(canitieque)*	Suetonius, 30	"grey-eyed" *(γλαυκόφθαλμος)*	Malalas, X, 246
Nero	AD 54-68	"blond-haired" *(subflavo)*	Suetonius, 51	"grey/blue-eyed" *(caesis)*	Suetonius, 51
Galba	AD 68-69	"grey/white-haired" *(μιξοπόλιος)*	Malalas, X, 258	"blue-eyed" *(caeruleis)*	Suetonius, 21
Otho	AD 69	—	—	—	—
Vitellius	AD 69	"redheaded" *(πυρράκης)*	Malalas, X, 259; cf. Sieglin (1935) 110	"grey-eyed" *(γλαυκός)*	Malalas, X, 259
Vespasian	AD 69-79	"grey/white-haired" *(πολιός)*	Malalas, X, 259	"wine-coloured eyes" *(οινοπαῆς τους οφθαλμούς)*	Malalas, X, 259
Titus	AD 79-81	"blond-haired"	Sieglin (1935) 109	—	—
Domitian	AD 81-96	"blond-haired" *(ξανθός)*	Malalas, X, 262	"grey-eyed" *(γλαυκός)*	Malalas, X, 262
Nerva	AD 96-98	"grey-haired"	Day (2001) 106	—	—
Trajan	AD 98-117	"golden-haired" *(caesaries)*	Sieglin (1935) 109	—	—
Hadrian	AD 117-138	"dark-haired" *(κυανοχαιτα)*	Sieglin (1935) 112	"grey-eyed" *(γλαυκόφθαλμος)*	Malalas, XI, 277
Antoninus Pius	AD 138-161	"grey/white-haired" *(πολιός)*	Malalas, XI, 280	"wine-coloured eyes" *(οινοπαῆς τους οφθαλμούς)*	Malalas, XI, 280
Marcus Aurelius	AD 161-180	—	—	—	—
Lucius Verus	AD 161-169	"blond-haired" *(flaventium)*	Sieglin (1935) 110	—	—
Commodus	AD 180-192	"blond-haired" *(ουλόξανθος)*	Malalas, XII, 283; cf. Sieglin (1935) 106	"grey-eyed" *(υπόγλαυκος)*	Malalas, XII, 283

Original table made by **TheApricity** filled with false quotes.

This table uses 5 sources to describe emperors from ***Augustus*** to ***Commodus***, two are Latin sources **Pliny** and **Suetonius**, one is *Sieglin, W.* (1935), one is irrelevant since it is mentioned only once (but it's also dubious) and another is a Greek source **John Malalas**.

- The original title of **Sieglin (1935)** is "*Die blonden Haare der indogermanischen Völker des Altertums*", in English: "The blond hair of the Indo-Germanic peoples of antiquity"[], this is clearly a Nazi propaganda book from the same years. It isn't an

ancient source and should have never been used in the first place, it clearly shows the bad faith of the authors.
This source is invalid and must be dismissed, and since it's taken as a credible reference for the hair color of seven Emperors the table already looks suspicious.

- The other source used quite frequently is **John Malalas**, but as you can easily find looking up on Wikipedia, "*it possesses little historical value*" and it contains numerous mistakes about many historical events, hence it should not be trusted at all for trivial details as eyes and hair color.
  Even if it's merely a fiction rather than credible historiography, I'll post a table with every description Malalas does of each emperor, but it's just to show how easily Malalas descriptions don't line up with the Latin sources. "*The chronicle of John Malalas*" (1986)

> *"Except for the history of Justinian and his immediate predecessors, it possesses little historical value; the author, relying on Eusebius of Caesarea and other compilers, confidently strung together myths, biblical stories, and real history."*

***Note:** I found the work made by **H. V. Canter**. of the personal appearance of the Roman Emperors the most accurate, I used it to crosscheck and verify my findings and I found it in line with the analysis I did myself if not for some missing details.*

Augustus

- **Eye Color:** bluish grey "*glauci*" *(Pliny XI, 54)*
- **Hair Color:** light brown, fair, blondish "*subflavum*" (*Suet. Aug. 77*)

Note: The translation of "*subflavum*" is highly controversial, the Latins use three words to describe fair hair: "***aurea***", used to describe the hair of *Gauls* by Virgil, "***flavum***" and "***subflavum***" (less than *flavum*). A credible translation is light brown which is confirmed by the analysis of pigment on the original Statue. This is a good explanation of how to interpret the world "*subflavum*".

Tiberius

- **Eye Color: —**
- **Hair Color: —**

Note: Pliny never uses "*caesii*" to describe the eye color of Tiberius, the quote is a misunderstanding. Plinius actually use *caesii* just a sentence before but he isn't talking about Tiberius, later he describes the good sight of the Emperor at night but never mentions his eye color. *(Pliny XI, 54)*

Caligula

- **Eye Color: —**
- **Hair Color: —**

Note: In the original table, they mistranslated a full chapter with the sole purpose to show he had a blonde beard (and hair). This is the original referenced text (*Sueutonius, 52*), here Suetonius was describing Caligula's habits of dressing up as a woman which was against the roman moral (*Mos Maiorum*), he isn't describing his beard as blonde, but rather the habit of Caligula to embellish his body and his beard with gold. **No eye or hair color mentioned.**

Claudius

- **Eye Color: —**
- **Hair Color:** white hair ("*canitieque pulchra*" — Suet. Cl. 30)

Nero

- **Eye Color:** grey eyes ("*oculis caesis* — *Suet. Nero 51)*
- **Hair Color:** light brown, fair, blondish ("*subflavum*" — *Suet. Nero 51)*

Note: "*oculis caesis et hebetioribus*" is also translated by some as "sunken and weak eyes" instead of "his eyes grey and dull".
This could also be supported by Pliny *(Pliny XI, 54) who* never mentions Nero's eye color and instead says "*Nero's eyes were dull of sight*". I leave "**grey eyes**" unless I can

find a credible explanation to use this other translation instead.
Note: about the translation of "*subflavum*" see Augustus' note.

Galba

- **Eye Color:** blue eyes ("oculis caeruleis" — Suet. Gal. 21)
- **Hair Color:** —

Otho, Vitellius, Vespasian, Titus, Domitian, Nerva

- **Eye Color:** —
- **Hair Color:** —

Suetonius doesn't mention either eye or hair color of those emperors, I also found it interesting that he spends a long time describing Domitian struggles with baldness but never mentions his hair color.

Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius

- **Eye Color:** —
- **Hair Color:** —

Lucius Verus

- **Eye Color:** —
- **Hair Color:** Blonde ("*flaventium*")

> *"venerabilis, dicitur sane tantam habuisse curam flaventium capillorum, ut capiti auri ramenta respergeret, quo magis coma inluminata flavesceret."* — *Historiae Augustae, Verus*

"He took such pride in his yellow hair, it is said, that he used to sift gold-dust on his head in order that his hair, thus brightened, might seem even yellower."

Commodus

- **Eye Color:** —

- **Hair Color:** Dyed his hair blonde, added gold dust to accentuate the color.

> *"capillo semper fucato et auri ramentis inluminato" — Hist. Aug., Commodus*

"His hair was always dyed and made lustrous by the use of gold dust"

Emperor	Reign	Hair Colour	Source	Eye Colour	Source
Augustus	27 BC-AD 14	"light brown, fair, blondish" *(subflavum)*	Suetonius, 79	"grey-eyed" *(glauci)*	Pliny, XI, 143
Tiberius	AD 14-37	—	—	—	—
Caligula	AD 37-41	—	—	—	—
Claudius	AD 41-54	"grey/white-haired" *(canitieque)*	Suetonius, 30	—	—
Nero	AD 54-68	"light brown, fair, blondish" *(subflavum)*	Suetonius, 51	"grey-eyed" *(caesis)*	Suetonius, 51
Galba	AD 68-69	—	—	"blue-eyed" *(caeruleis)*	Suetonius, 21
Otho	AD 69	—	—	—	—
Vitellius	AD 69	—	—	—	—
Vespasian	AD 69-79	—	—	—	—
Titus	AD 79-81	—	—	—	—
Domitian	AD 81-96	—	—	—	—
Nerva	AD 96-98	—	—	—	—
Trajan	AD 98-117	"grey-haired"	H. V. Canter (1928)	—	—
Hadrian	AD 117-138	—	—	—	—
Antoninus Pius	AD 138-161	—	—	—	—
Marcus Aurelius	AD 161-180	—	—	—	—
Lucius Verus	AD 161-169	"naturally blond-haired" *(flaventium)*	Hist. Aug., Verus, 10.7	—	—
Commodus	AD 180-192	"dyed his hair blond"	Hist. Aug., Commodus, 17.3	—	—

Summary table

To sum up, out of the 46 emperors for which we have a recorded physical description, as reported by **H. V. Canter**, only 4 can be described as having "fair hair", of which one wasn't naturally fair and used to dye his hair blonde (***Commodus***), one described as "flavium" was naturally blonde (***Lucius Verus***), **Nero** and **Augustus** described as "*subflavum*" were probably *ligh brown* as explained above.

John Malalas

As I said earlier the work of ***John Malalas*** is not a reliable source and should be entirely dismissed. I report Malalas' descriptions in the table below with the sole purpose to show how his words don't line up with the physical description of some emperors made by others, i.e. ***Vitellius*** is described by Suetonius as being **abnormally tall** instead Malalas describe him as **average.**

*(Use **H. V. Canter** as reference for detailed emperor description from trustworthy sources)*

"*The chronicle of John Malalas*" (1986)

Emperor	Reign	Malalas' descriptions [*the descriptions are INACCURATE and most likely invented, see note*]
Augustus	27 BC-AD 14	He was short, slender, with straight. hair, good eyes and a good nose.
Tiberius	AD 14-37	He was of medium height, old, thin, with good eyes, dark skin, short curly hair and a slightly upturned nose.
Caligula	AD 37-41	He was of good height, well-knit, with delicate features, a good colour, with the beginnings of a beard, straight hair, small eyes.
Claudius	AD 41-54	He was short, sturdy, with grey-eyes, greying hair, fair skin, a long face.
Nero	AD 54-68	He was tall, slender, handsome, with a good nose, a florid complexion, large eyes, straight completely grey hair and a bushy beard.
Galba	AD 68-69	He was tall, valiant, white-skinned, with a slight squint, a hooked nose and greying hair.
Otho	AD 69	He was short, broad, valiant, with straight hair, small eyes, a slightly upturned nose, and had a stutter.
Vitellius	AD 69	He was of average height, with a good chest, grey eyes, a ruddy complexion, a bushy beard, good eyes, and was timorous.
Vespasian	AD 69-79	He was short, bald, with a large belly, greying hair, a ruddy complexion, and wine-coloured eyes, a broad face, and was irascible.
Titus	AD 79-81	He was tall, slender, with a good colour, straight, short and thin hair, and small eyes.
Domitian	AD 81-96	He was tall, slender, fair-skinned, with short. fair hair, grey eyes, a slightly hunched back.
Nerva	AD 96-98	He was of average height, old, with good eyes, a long nose, a good body, dark skin, greying curly hair, a bushy beard.
Trajan	AD 98-117	He was tall, withered in body, dark skinned, with delicate features, short grey hair and deep set eyes.
Hadrian	AD 117-138	He was of medium height, sturdy, white-skinned, with greying hair.
Antoninus Pius	AD 138-161	He was well grown, with a good figure, fair skin, with both hair and beard grey, a good nose, a broad face, wine-coloured eyes, and ruddy complexion.
Marcus Aurelius	AD 161-180	He was short, thin, fair-skinned, with greying short hair, good eyes, a good beard, delicate features and a long nose.
Lucius Verus	AD 161-169	He was of a good height, fat, with a crooked nose, good eyes, dark skin, short curly hair, and a beard.
Commodus	AD 180-192	He was of medium height, fair-skinned, with greyish eyes, a broad face, an upturned nose, a good chest, with fair curly hair and the beginnings of a beard.

Malalas descriptions, likely **invented**

Work In Progress, I will update this table later...

Note: *The bad faith of TheApricity is even more self-evident, they quote Malalas only when it states that the emperors had fair features, meanwhile when it doesn't fit their political agenda they dismiss Malalas words and instead use Sieglin, W.* (1935) *(the nazi propaganda book).*

Note: *if you are curious about the translation of blonde from ancient Greek I think you may find this answer on quora useful as it explains the problem of translating the word blond.*

Conclusion

The purpose of this page was never to state that there were not ***blond-haired*** people in the **ancient Rome** or as the head of the empire, certainly, this is not the case; this article should be seen as an attempt to fact-check some poorly made and clearly politically motivated analysis of the appearance of the **Roman Emperors**.

It seems that it's more what we don't know than what we know of Emperors' appearance, this can be hard for artists who want to colorize ancient statues, but it's better to take a personal approach and make it clear than referencing to the bad work of people with a racist agenda.

Note: *I will update this page if I find new compelling evidence.*

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All blue eyes descend from a single common ancestor from 6- to 10,000 years ago

One big happy family!

by Alexandru Micu
April 11, 2022
in News, Science
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All people with blue eyes share a single common ancestor that lived between 6,000 and 10,000 years ago, according to new research.

Image via Pixabay.

Although blue is the second-most common eye color worldwide, it is still relatively uncommon, only seen in around 8 to 10% of people. But that percentage becomes all the more impressive in light of new research. All blue eyes today can be traced back to a single common ancestor that spontaneously developed the mutation for this eye color, according to researchers at the University of Copenhagen (UoC). The mutation spread from that ancestor across the globe over the last 6 to 10 millennia.

Single source

"Originally, we all had brown eyes," said lead author Professor Hans Eiberg from the UoC Department of Cellular and Molecular Medicine. "But a genetic mutation affecting the OCA2 gene in our chromosomes resulted in the creation of a switch which literally turned off the ability to produce brown eyes."

For the study, the team used genetic material from the Copenhagen Family Bank belonging to three generations of people of Danish descent to identify the genetic mutation that results in blue eyes. Only families that included members who had blue and brown eyes were used in the study (both parents and offspring), and families whose irises show blue- and green-spot segregation were excluded; all in all, 100 families were included in the analysis. Out of these, 45 families had at least one individual with brown eyes, and 55 were composed exclusively of blue-eyed members. Two individuals born with heterochromia (who have eyes of different colours) were

The mutation that results in blue eyes is neither positive or negative, the team explains — it confers no evolutionary advantage or disadvantage and doesn't impact an individual's chances of survival. In this, it resembles a host of other mutations affecting hair colour, baldness, freckles, or those producing 'beauty marks'.

"[Such a mutation] simply shows that nature is constantly shuffling the human genome, creating a genetic cocktail of human chromosomes and trying out different changes as it does so," says Professor Eiberg.

The paper "Blue eye color in humans may be caused by a perfectly associated founder mutation in a regulatory element located within the HERC2 gene inhibiting OCA2 expression" has been published in the journal *Human Genetics*.

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1. Genome-wide association study in almost 195,000 individuals identifies 50 previously unidentified genetic loci for eye color

   Mark Simcoe et al., Sci Adv, 2021

2. The Case of the Blue/Brown-Eyed Girl

   Sudip D. Thakar et al., Medscape

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Alexandru Micu

Stunningly charming pun connoisseur, I have been fascinated by the world around me since I first laid eyes on it. Always curious, I'm just having a little fun with some very serious science.

also included in the analysis. Genetic material from individuals from Turkey and two from Jordan was also used in the study.

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Each participant filled out a questionnaire asking them to determine their own eye color from four categories — brown, blue, gray, and green –, whether brown spots or peripupillary rings were present on their irises, and what color their hair was (red, black, brown, or blonde) when they were between the ages of 20 and 30.

The team then examined the DNA and mitochondrial DNA of participants in order to determine the mutation that is most likely responsible for blue eyes. They found that this is a mutation that affects an allele known as the OCA2 gene.

The team explains that OCA2 genes encode the synthesis pathway for a so-called P protein. This compound is involved in the production of melanin inside the body — the pigment that gives the colour of our hair, skin, and of the irises in our eyes.

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The mutation that results in blue eyes doesn't completely turn off the production of melanin, however. The genetic 'switch' that the team mentions is located in genes adjacent to OCA2. Once switched, this genetic mechanism works only to reduce the amount of melanin secreted in the body, essentially diluting the pigmentation of the iris from hues of brown to shades of blue. If the OCA2 gene is completely inhibited in an individual, the team explains, they would completely lack pigmentation, resulting in the condition known as albinism.

There is significant variation in iris melanin levels within people with green and brown eyes, the team explains. However, blue-eyed individuals show very little variation in iris melanin levels between each other, the team explains. These differences are also notable in their genome: while there is considerable individual variation in the genes that encode melanin levels in people with brown or green eyes, blue-eyed individuals are very similar. This similarity, they say, suggests that all blue-eyed individuals share a common ancestor. Based on the study and comparison of the participants' mitochondrial DNA (which is inherited only on the maternal side and can be used to track the passing of generations in the genome), that common ancestor lived sometime between 6- to 10,000 years ago, they add.

- News
- Biology

Don't It Make Your Brown Eyes Blue?

Researchers locate genetic change that leads to baby blues, and it's not where they expected

- 1 Feb 2008

Big loss. When scientific big shots like Don Wiley die, the effects ripple throughout their fields. John Chase/Harvard University News Office

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Blue-eyed? Thank a genetic switch that turns off your body's ability to make brown pigment in your peepers. Researchers have finally located the mutation that causes blue eyes, and the findings suggest that all blue-eyed humans share a single common ancestor born 6000 to 10,000 years ago.

Researchers have implicated the *OCA2* gene in several eye colors. The gene is involved in the production of melanin, a pigment that gives hair and skin their hues. It also codes for brown eyes and can lead to green or hazel eyes when mutated. Despite years of searching, however, scientists have not found a mutation for blue eyes on the gene.

It turns out they were looking in the wrong place. Trying to narrow the site of the mutation, gene mapper Hans Eiberg of the University of Copenhagen and colleagues examined members of a large Danish family, an approach that allowed them to follow DNA as it passed from one generation to another. Then, by comparing people with brown or blue eyes, including people from Jordan and Turkey, the researchers were able to pinpoint the exact mutation. It wasn't on the *OCA* gene but rather on a nearby gene called *HERC2*.

The mutation works like a switch that regulates the *OCA* gene, the team reports in the January issue of *Human Genetics*, turning off the production of brown eye color and allowing blue eyes to shine through. Because blue eye color is found almost exclusively in people of European descent, Eiberg's team speculates that the mutation traces back to the Neolithic expansion, when people in the Black Sea region migrated to northern Europe 6000 to 10,000 years ago.

Two other studies, both appearing in this month's issue of *The American Journal of Human Genetics*, examined blue eyes in different populations and found the same mutation. The researchers also suggested a common ancestor for all blue-eyed individuals. These teams, however, did not estimate an age for the mutation. Geneticist Richard Sturm of the University of Queensland in Brisbane, Australia, an author of one of the papers says that someday scientists may find additional mutations that cause blue eyes but for now, the signs point to a single change.

Sturm says that it's not uncommon for one gene to regulate another, but it is difficult to locate the mutation in the controlling gene. One of the most cited examples is the mutation involved in lactose tolerance, which is also caused by regulation from outside the gene. Sturm says that such regulating genes may contribute more to genetic diversity than previously thought.

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The findings also have applications in forensics. Geneticist Manfred Kayser of the Erasmus University Medical Center in Rotterdam, the Netherlands, an author of the other paper that appears in *The American Journal of Human Genetics*, says if police fully understood mutations behind eye color, for example, then they could use them to determine the eye color of a suspect based solely on DNA evidence.

Geneticist Tony Frudakis of DNAPrint Genomics Inc., a Sarasota, Florida, company that develops genetic-testing products, is shocked that the mutation happened just once. Although there are about 10 ways to get someone with red hair, the scientists found only one way to get someone with blue eyes. "I would have thought blue eyes arose several times independently," Frudakis says.

There are still large questions, though. Why did blue eyes persist? Scientists say it is difficult to see how eye color would have an environmental advantage, as skin color does. Some theories suggest that women may have played a role in driving the selection. Perhaps, Kayser says, "the females thought it more exciting to have a male with blue eyes

"Is everyone with blue eyes related? How was that trait passed on?"

An undergraduate from California asks:

Is everyone with blue eyes related? How was that trait passed on?

By Dr. D. Barry Starr on August 9, 2013

Surprisingly, it does appear that most Europeans with blue eyes are pretty closely related. Scientists can tell this by looking at their DNA.

One piece of evidence is that most blue eyed Europeans share the exact same DNA difference that causes their blue eyes. Given that there are lots of ways to get blue eyes, this suggests that the people who share this DNA difference all came from the same original ancestor (or founder). By studying the DNA in a bit more detail, scientists have concluded that this original blue-eyed ancestor probably lived around 6,000-10,000 years ago.[1]

It is important to note here that not everyone with the same trait is necessarily so closely related. For example, red haired Europeans get their red hair from a variety of DNA differences. Not all redheads can trace their history back to an original red haired ancestor.

Now the fact that blue eyes appeared out of nowhere isn't that weird… our DNA is much less stable than a lot of people think. Changes in DNA (called *mutations*) happen all the time, so it isn't surprising that occasionally one will happen in just the right place to cause blue eyes. This probably happened a number of times throughout human history.

No, the weird part is that the blue eye mutation from that original ancestor took hold and spread throughout Europe. Usually this means that the mutation had an advantage. If it didn't, then like most neutral mutations, it would stay at some low level or disappear entirely. But it is obviously still around and going strong.

You may have noted that I said that mutations "usually" spread because of an advantage. The reason I had to add that qualifier is that sometimes a trait spreads in a population for different reasons, often having to do with luck.

Imagine a mutation that leads to blue eyes appearing in an ancestor. The blue eyes freak out everyone in the village so this person is banished to an island, along with anyone else who might weird out the villagers.

Now something happens and everyone in the world is wiped out except the people on the island. Blue eyes will have gone from very rare to very common. And as these islanders repopulate the world, blue eyes will stay common. This kind of thing is more common than you might think and there are many examples of this sort of "founder effect."

And this isn't the only way that chance might increase a trait. Click here to learn about a few others.

While these are possible for other traits, it doesn't look like this is what is going on for blue eyes. By looking at the DNA around the blue eye mutation, scientists can see that blue eyes have been strongly selected for. In other words, they had some sort of evolutionary advantage. (This is another piece of evidence that blue eyes came from a single common ancestor.)

Now the tricky part is figuring out what that advantage is. Scientists have considered a couple of possibilities (none of which has been proven).

One is that blue eyes were attractive to potential mating partners. And the other is that blue eyes themselves weren't that useful for the Europeans. Instead, they are a side effect of something that was—lighter skin.

Peacock Feathers and Blue Eyes

In nature, individuals with the best traits go on to have more children than those without those traits. The children who end up with these traits then go on to have more children and so on. After a while, more people have these traits.

This is one of the major ways that certain gene versions like blue eyes can spread through a population. Blue eyed people have more kids and their blue eyed kids have more kids. As blue eyes spread, so does the gene.

Usually when we think about an advantage of a trait, we think about something that makes an individual survive better. But not all advantages are based on survivability.

Remember that the key to a trait becoming more common over time is that those with the trait have more kids. Being a better survivor is one way to accomplish this. But another way is being attractive to potential mates.

If you are more attractive to the opposite sex, chances are you'll attract more mates. This is called "sexual selection," and may be why blue eyes spread so rapidly.



Peacock feathers are an example of sexual selection: they're not useful, but are attractive to mates. (Image via Wikimedia Commons.)

It may be that the people who spread across Europe thousands of years ago found blue eyes attractive. The blue-eyed humans had lots of partners, and subsequently had many children (who all had at least one copy of the blue eye color gene).

This is a fun theory, but we really don't have any proof that it's true. We can't go back in time and ask these folks if they preferred blue eyes to brown. This might be why blue eyes spread, but we may never have a way of proving it.

Light Skin Advantage with Bonus Blue Eyes

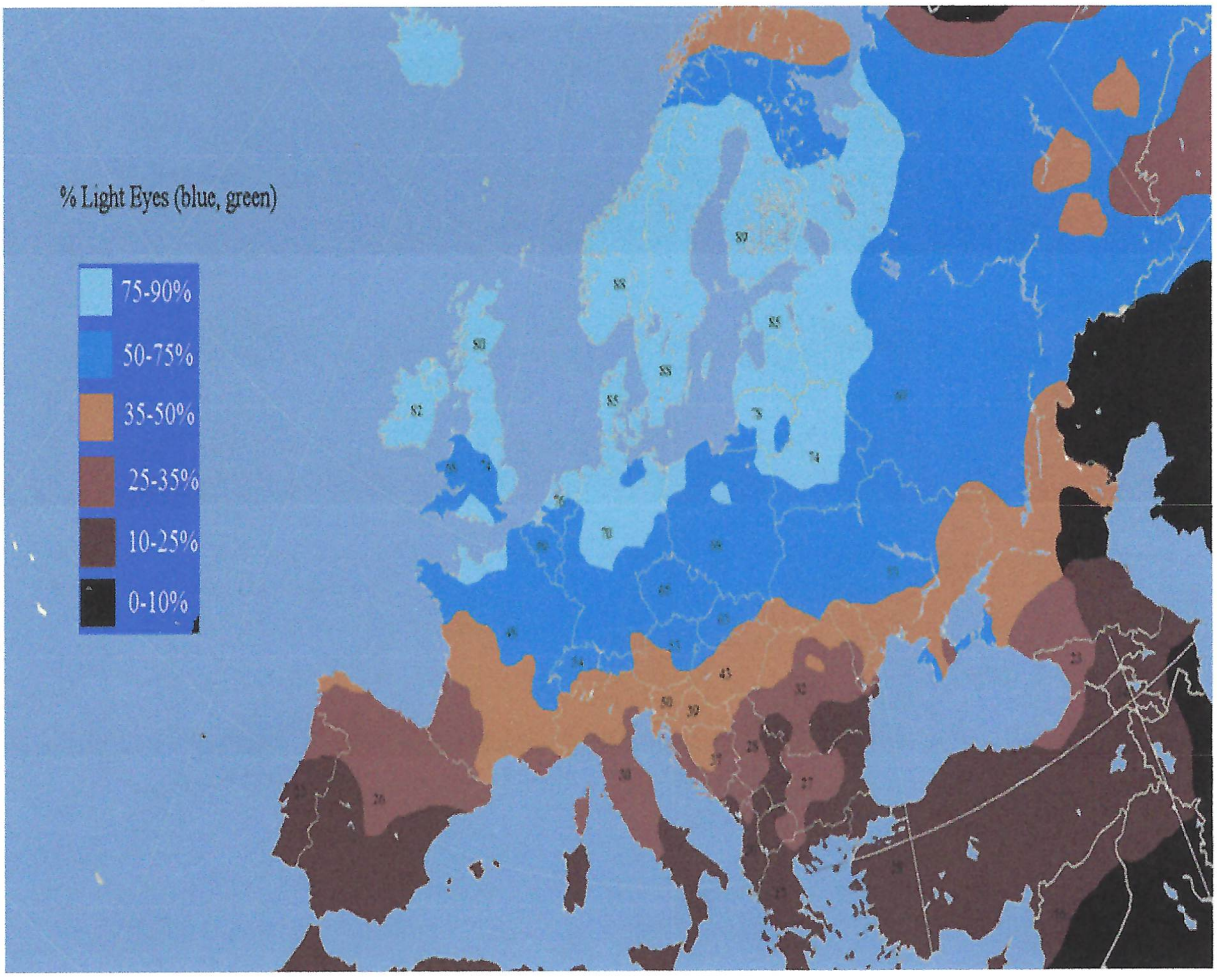
Another possibility is that blue eyes didn't spread because they had any advantage. Instead they spread because they were a side effect of something that was an advantage—light skin.

Back before fortified milk and vitamin supplements, we got most of our vitamin D from the sun. In most parts of the world, sunlight is strong and frequent enough that people can get plenty of it even with dark skin. In fact, given the dangers of the UV light from the sun, dark skin is an advantage in these sunny places.

But then a few humans moved to Europe with its short, cold winter days. They had to cover up to keep warm and the sun was hardly out much. The end result was that with dark skin, they probably could not get enough vitamin D.

There were a few lucky individuals who had the lighter skin they needed to get their vitamin D way up in the north. They survived better and had more kids. Over time, fair skin became very common in northern Europeans.

One idea is that blue eyes and fair skin sometimes come from the same piece of DNA. If this were the case, then blue eyes would just be a trait that hitchhiked along with the more useful light skin.



Blue eyes are much more common in Northern Europe compared to anywhere else in the world. (Image via Wikimedia Commons.)

This is another good theory but so far scientists haven't been able to prove it. The DNA difference that is the most common cause of blue eyes does make skin lighter but it isn't the major reason some Europeans have such pale skin.

So right now we don't know why blue eyes spread so far and wide across Europe. We have some good ideas, but no proof yet. And it may remain a mystery for a very long time.

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People with blue eyes have a single, common ancestor, according to new research.

A team of scientists has tracked down a genetic mutation that leads to blue eyes. The mutation occurred between 6,000 and 10,000 years ago. Before then, there were no blue eyes.

"Originally, we all had brown eyes," said Hans Eiberg from the Department of Cellular and Molecular Medicine at the University of Copenhagen.

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The mutation affected the so-called OCA2 gene, which is involved in the production of melanin, the pigment that gives color to our hair, eyes and skin.

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"A genetic mutation affecting the OCA2 gene in our chromosomes resulted in the creation of a 'switch,' which literally 'turned off' the ability to produce brown eyes," Eiberg said.

The genetic switch is located in the gene adjacent to OCA2 and rather than completely turning off the gene, the switch limits its action, which reduces the production of melanin in the iris. In effect, the turned-down switch diluted brown eyes to blue.

If the OCA2 gene had been completely shut down, our hair, eyes and skin would be melanin-less, a condition known as albinism.

"It's exactly what I sort of expected to see from what we know about selection around this area," said John Hawks of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, referring to the study results regarding the OCA2 gene. Hawks was not involved in the current study.

Baby blues

Eiberg and his team examined DNA from mitochondria, the cells' energy-making structures, of blue-eyed individuals in countries including Jordan, Denmark and Turkey. This genetic material comes from females, so it can trace maternal lineages.

They specifically looked at sequences of DNA on the OCA2 gene and the genetic mutation associated with turning down melanin production.

Over the course of several generations, segments of ancestral DNA get shuffled so that individuals have varying sequences. Some of these segments, however, that haven't been reshuffled are called haplotypes. If a group of individuals shares long haplotypes, that means the sequence arose relatively recently in our human ancestors. The DNA sequence didn't have enough time to get mixed up.

"What they were able to show is that the people who have blue eyes in Denmark, as far as Jordan, these people all have this same haplotype, they all have exactly the same gene changes that are all linked to this one mutation that makes eyes blue," Hawks said in a telephone interview.

Melanin switch

The mutation is what regulates the OCA2 switch for melanin production. And depending on the amount of melanin in the iris, a person can end up with eye color ranging from brown to green. Brown-eyed individuals have considerable individual variation in the area of their DNA that controls melanin production. But they found that blue-eyed individuals only have a small degree of variation in the amount of melanin in their eyes.

"Out of 800 persons we have only found one person which didn't fit — but his eye color was blue with a single brown spot," Eiberg told *LiveScience*, referring to the finding that blue-eyed individuals all had the same sequence of DNA linked with melanin production.

"From this we can conclude that all blue-eyed individuals are linked to the same ancestor," Eiberg said. "They have all inherited the same switch at exactly the same spot in their DNA." Eiberg and his colleagues detailed their study in the Jan. 3 online edition of the journal *Human Genetics*.

That genetic switch somehow spread throughout Europe and now other parts of the world.

"The question really is, 'Why did we go from having nobody on Earth with blue eyes 10,000 years ago to having 20 or 40 percent of Europeans having blue eyes now?" Hawks said. "This gene does something good for people. It makes them have more kids."

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Jeanna Bryner
Live Science Editor-in-Chief

Jeanna is the editor-in-chief of Live Science. Previously, she was an assistant editor at Scholastic's Science World magazine. Jeanna has an English degree from Salisbury University, a master's degree in biogeochemistry and environmental sciences from the University of Maryland, and a graduate science journalism degree from New York University. She has worked as a biologist in Florida, where she monitored wetlands and did field surveys for endangered species. She also received an ocean sciences journalism fellowship from Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution.

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A genetic mutation that codes for the blond hair of Northern Europeans has been identified. The single mutation was found in a long gene sequence called **KIT ligand (KITLG)** and is present in about one-third of Northern Europeans. People with these genes could have platinum blond, dirty blond or even dark brown hair. Jun 2, 2014

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Naturally blond hair in Solomon Islanders rooted in native gene, study finds

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May 3, 2012 - By Rosanne Spector



© Sergio Piumatti

Researchers have identified a gene that is responsible for blond hair in 5-10 percent of the indigenous population of the Solomon Islands in the South Pacific.

The common occurrence of blond hair among the dark-skinned indigenous people of the Solomon Islands is due to a homegrown genetic variant distinct from the gene that leads to blond hair in Europeans, according to a new study from the Stanford University School of Medicine.

"This is one of the most beautiful examples to date of the mapping of a simple genetic trait in humans," said David Reich, PhD, a professor of genetics at Harvard University, who was not involved in the study.

The study identifying the gene responsible for blond hair in the Solomon Islands, a nation in the South Pacific, represents a rare case of simple genetics determining human appearance, and shows the importance of including understudied populations in gene mapping studies, said co-senior author Carlos D. Bustamante, PhD, professor of genetics at Stanford. The findings were published May 4 in *Science*.

"Since most studies in human genetics only include participants of European descent, we may be getting a very biased view of which genes and mutations influence the traits we investigate. Here, we sought to test whether one of the most striking human traits, blond hair, had the same — or different — genetic underpinning in different human populations," Bustamante said.

Globally, blond hair is rare, occurring with substantial frequency only in northern Europe and in Oceania, which includes the Solomon Islands and its neighbors. "Its frequency is between 5 and

10 percent across the Solomon Islands, which is about the same as where I'm from," said co-first author Eimear Kenny, PhD, who was born in Ireland.

Many assumed the blond hair of Melanesia was the result of gene flow — a trait passed on by European explorers, traders and others who visited in the preceding centuries. The islanders themselves give several possible explanations for its presence, said co-senior author Sean Myles, PhD, a former Stanford postdoctoral scholar who is now an assistant professor at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College. They generally chalked it up to sun exposure, or a diet rich in fish, he said.

After researchers at UCSF generated genetic data from the samples, Kenny, a postdoctoral scholar in Bustamante's lab, began the analysis in September 2010, the week she started at Stanford. "Within a week we had our initial result. It was such a striking signal pointing to a single gene — a result you could hang your hat on. That rarely happens in science," she said. "It was one of the best experiences of my career."

In terms of genetic studies, the analysis was straightforward, said Kenny. But gathering the data, accomplished in 2009 by Myles and co-first author Nicholas Timpson, PhD, was more difficult. Much of the Solomon Islands is undeveloped, without roads, electricity or telephones. It's also one of the most linguistically diverse nations in the world, with dozens of languages spoken.

It was a return trip for Myles who had been there in 2004 as a graduate student with Max Planck Institute molecular anthropologist Mark Stoneking, PhD, (also a co-author of the study) to investigate whether the language variations correlated with genetic variations. While there, Myles was fascinated by the ubiquity of blond hair, which was especially common among children.

© Sean Myles 

Stanford researchers say they were surprised that the evidence pointed so strongly to a single gene being responsible for the blond hair among Solomon Islanders. Additional photos are available here.

"They have this very dark skin and bright blond hair. It was mind-blowing," said Myles. "As a geneticist on the beach watching the kids playing, you count up the frequency of kids with blond hair, and say, 'Wow, it's 5 to 10 percent.'"

A grant from the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research gave Myles, who at that time was doing a stint as a postdoctoral researcher at Cornell University, his chance to study the genetics of the Solomon Islanders' hair color. Myles worked with Bustamante, who was also at Cornell, to design the study. Then back in the islands, Myles and Timpson went village to village explaining what they wanted to do and asking for permission to gather data, Myles speaking in Solomon Islands pidgin, the most widely understood language.

When the local chief gave the OK, the researchers recruited participants and assessed hair and skin color using a light reflectance meter, took blood pressure readings and measured heights and weights. They asked the villagers to spit into small tubes to provide saliva to be used for DNA extraction. In the span of a month they collected more than 1,000 samples.

While the islands fit many people's notion of a tropical paradise, they lack amenities Westerners take for granted. For instance, simply finding a level spot for the scale to weigh study participants was a challenge.

Then in 2010 Bustamante joined Stanford's faculty and, with funding from the Department of Genetics, the team looked for genes underlying this striking phenotype. Soon after, Kenny joined the lab and started the analysis, selecting 43 blond- and 42 dark-haired Solomon Islanders from the opposite 10 percent extremes of the hair pigmentation range. She used these in a genome-wide association study, a method to reveal differences in the frequency of genetic variants between two groups, that usually requires thousands of samples.

Carlos Bustamante

Because the vast majority of human physical characteristics analyzed to date have many genetic and environmental factors, Kenny expected an inconclusive result that would require much further study. Instead, she immediately saw a single strong signal on chromosome 9, which accounted for 50 percent of the variance in the Solomon Islanders' hair color.

The team went on to identify the gene responsible, TYRP1, which encodes tyrosinase-related protein 1, an enzyme previously recognized as influencing pigmentation in mice and humans. Further research revealed that the particular variant responsible for blond hair in the Solomon Islands is absent in the genomes of Europeans.

"So the human characteristic of blond hair arose independently in equatorial Oceania. That's quite unexpected and fascinating," Kenny said.

The finding underscores the importance of genetic studies on isolated populations, said Bustamante. "If we're going to be designing the next generation of medical treatments using genetic information and we don't have a really broad spectrum of populations included, you could disproportionately benefit some populations and harm others."

Bustamante is seeking funding to analyze the rest of the data gathered. "For instance, the genetics of skin pigmentation might be different there too — not the same as in Europe or Africa or India. We just don't know."

Additional co-authors were Stanford postdoctoral scholars Martin Sikora, PhD, and Andres Moreno Estrada, PhD; Stanford research assistant Muh-Ching Yee, PhD; and researchers from UCSF including professor of bioengineering & therapeutic sciences and medicine, Esteban González Burchard, MD. Nicholas Timpson is currently a lecturer at the University of Bristol, U.K.

In addition to the Wenner-Gren Foundation, the research was funded by the MRC Centre for Causal Analyses in Translational Epidemiology, the National Human Genome Research Institute, the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute and the Max Planck Society.

Information about Stanford's Department of Genetics, which also supported the work, is available at http://genetics.stanford.edu/.

Rosanne Spector

Subtle change in DNA, protein levels determines blond or brunette tresses

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A molecule critical to stem cell function plays a major role in determining human hair color, according to a new study that describes the molecular basis for one of our most noticeable traits.

June 1, 2014 - By Krista Conger

Credit: Shutterstock 

A new study by Stanford researchers is the first to describe the molecular basis for how human hair color is determined.

The study describes for the first time the molecular basis for one of our most noticeable traits. It also outlines how tiny DNA changes can reverberate through our genome in ways that may affect evolution, migration and even human history.

"We've been trying to track down the genetic and molecular basis of naturally occurring traits — such as hair and skin pigmentation — in fish and humans to get insight into the general principles by which traits evolve," said David Kingsley, PhD, professor of developmental biology. "Now we find that one of the most crucial signaling molecules in mammalian development also affects hair color."

Kingsley, who is also a Howard Hughes Medical Institute investigator, is the senior author of the study, published online June 1 in *Nature Genetics*. Research specialist Catherine Guenther, PhD, is the lead author.

The researchers found that the blond hair commonly seen in Northern Europeans is caused by a single change in the DNA that regulates the expression of a gene that encodes a protein called KITLG, also known as stem cell factor. This change affects how much KITLG is expressed in the hair follicles without changing how it's expressed in the rest of the body. Introducing the change into normally brown-haired laboratory mice yields an animal with a decidedly lighter coat — not quite Norma Jeane to Marilyn Monroe, but significant nonetheless.

David Kingsley

Tiny changes, noticeable effects

The study shows that even small, tissue-specific changes in the expression of genes can have noticeable morphological effects. It also emphasizes how difficult it can be to clearly connect specific DNA changes with particular clinical or phenotypic outcomes. In this case, the change is subtle: A single nucleotide called an adenine is replaced by another called a guanine on human chromosome 12. The change occurs over 350,000 nucleotides away from the KITLG gene and only alters the amount of gene expression about 20 percent — a relatively tiny blip on a biological scale more often assessed in terms of gene expression being 100 percent "on" or "off."

"What we're seeing is that this regulatory region exercises exquisite control over where, and how much, KITLG expression occurs," said Kingsley. "In this case, it controls hair color. In another situation — perhaps under the influence of a different regulatory region — it probably controls stem cell division. Dialing up and down the expression of an essential growth factor in this manner could be a common mechanism that underlies many different traits."

Kingsley is known for his studies of the evolution of a tiny fish called the threespine stickleback. The stickleback adapts quickly to changes in its environment. It becomes darker in murky lakes, and develops modified spine, fin and armor structures in response to different types of predators. Kingsley's research has shown that these adaptive changes are often driven by changes in the regulatory regions that surround and control gene expression, rather than within the coding regions of the genes themselves.

In the current study, the researchers had a couple of clues as to which regulatory regions might be important in hair color. One was the fact that the adenine-to-guanine nucleotide change had been previously associated with blond hair color in Northern Europeans in genome-wide association studies. The second was the existence in laboratory mice of a large mutation called an inversion that affects several million nucleotides near the KITLG gene. Mice with two copies of this mutation (one on each chromosome) are white; those with just one copy are significantly lighter than wild-type mice. But it wasn't known exactly how either of these changes affects hair pigment.

Zeroing in

The researchers began by confirming that the mouse mutation occurs in a region that is similar, or homologous, to where the single nucleotide change occurs in humans. They also showed that the skin of mice with one copy of the mutation expressed about 60 percent the amount of KITLG as the skin of mice without the mutation.

Further study showed that the region of human DNA that contained the single nucleotide change associated with blondness specifically affected the expression of KITLG only in hair follicles.

Finally, the researchers replaced the mouse mutation with human sequences with and without the blond-associated nucleotide change. Those with the guanine tied to blond hair in humans did in fact have significantly lighter hair.

"Because this nucleotide switch only effects the KITLG expression by about 20 percent or so, it would have been difficult to believe it would have such an effect on hair color," Kingsley said.

Blond hair originated during the last Ice Age, some 11,000 years ago

Sep 24, 2016 Ian Harvey

Blond hair is most commonly associated with the peoples of Northern Europe. However, blond hair can also be found in communities in Asia, Africa, and Oceania. This characteristic is rather confined to a select group of people who underwent the genetic mutation essential for these colors to appear.



A girl with light blonde hair Source:By Work for hire taken by a family photographer – photosubmission@wikimedia.org, CC BY-SA 3.0,

Blond hair is most often associated with Northern Europe and is not as common in other parts of the world. It is estimated that around two percent of the world's population are fair-haired. The hair color gene, known as MCIR, has no less than seven variants found up and down the European continent, thus giving the hair colors and eye shades a wide range of color combinations.



Uyghur girl in Turpan, Xinjiang, China Source:Wikipedia/public domain

The origin of the gene giving rise to blond hair color has been traced back to the last Ice Age 11,000 years ago. The extensive study on the genetic mutation was carried out by researchers at three Japanese universities; the research concluded that the genetic mutation occurred around 9,000 BC, as a result of various environmental and evolutionary factors.

A traditionally accepted explanation cited in the scientific literature for the evolution of light hair points towards the requirement of Vitamin D synthesis and the lower levels of solar radiation associated with northern Europe. The lighter skin tone is linked with the lack of pigmentation; in northern climates, the skin does not need as much protection from the sun. According to this explanation, the fact that there are higher frequencies of light hair colors in northern latitudes is an evolutionary measure to prevent rickets, a condition caused by low levels of Vitamin D.



Blond girl from Vanuatu Source:By Graham Crumb from Port Vila, Vanuatu – Blonde Girl, CC BY-SA 2.0

An alternative theory presented by Canadian anthropologist Peter Frost provides a less complex origin for variations in hair color. According to Frost, the evolution of blond hair was not a gradual process of genetic mutation: rather, it was a sudden occurrence, caused by another aspect of evolution known as "sexual selection." Frost explains that at the end of the last Ice Age, there was an environment of fierce competition among the females of the northern European regions for suitable male partners, as males were comparatively scarce during that time. The blond hair and blue eyes made these women stand out and made sexual selection easier for them. Thus, blond hair and blue eyes meant a healthy partner, ensuring the survival of these genes over many generations.

Currently, there is no accepted theory regarding the true origins of blond hair. However, there seems to be a consensus among researchers that the evolution of blond hair did take place more than once; this hypothesis carries much credibility among scientists worldwide.

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Published: 03 May 2012

Blonde hair evolved more than once

Zoë Corbyn

Nature (2012)

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Golden locks of dark-skinned Melanesians have different genetic basis to those of Europeans.

Does evolution have a soft spot for blondes? About 5–10% of people from Melanesia, a group of islands northeast of Australia, have naturally blonde hair – the highest prevalence outside Europe. Yet people from the region have the darkest skin pigmentation outside Africa.

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The blonde hair of some Solomon Islanders results from a unique gene mutation, not shared by blonde Europeans. Credit: Sean Myles

To investigate the genetic basis underlying the trait, Bustamante and his colleagues compared the genomes of 43 blonde and 42 dark-haired Solomon Islanders, and revealed that the islanders' blonde hair was strongly associated with a single mutation in the *TYRP1* gene. That gene encodes an enzyme that influences pigmentation in mice and humans. Several genes are known to contribute to blonde hair coloration in Europeans, but *TYRP1* is not involved.

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attribute another 16% of cases to age and gender (younger children and women are more likely to be blonde), with the rest likely to be caused by sun exposure and by other undiscovered genes. It is unusual that one particular mutation would explain so much of a population's observable trait, says Bustamante.

Bustamante thinks the Melanesian mutation might have arisen between 5,000 and 30,000 years ago. But he doesn't know how it reached such a high frequency in the Solomon Islands. Blonde hair could conceivably provide an evolutionary advantage in the competition for mates, but the researchers couldn't find any statistical genetic evidence for sexual selection. Nor have anthropological studies of Solomon Islanders and of Europeans settled whether blonde people are considered more attractive mates, says Sean Myles, the other senior co-author on the study and a geneticist at Nova Scotia Agricultural College in Truro, Canada. Simple chance could be another possibility, he notes.

David Reich, a geneticist at Harvard Medical School in Boston, Massachusetts, who was not involved in the work, says that the study was done well. However, he notes, the discovery that the trait doesn't come from European blonde genes is no surprise

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The Origin of Mysterious, Dark-Skinned Blonds Discovered

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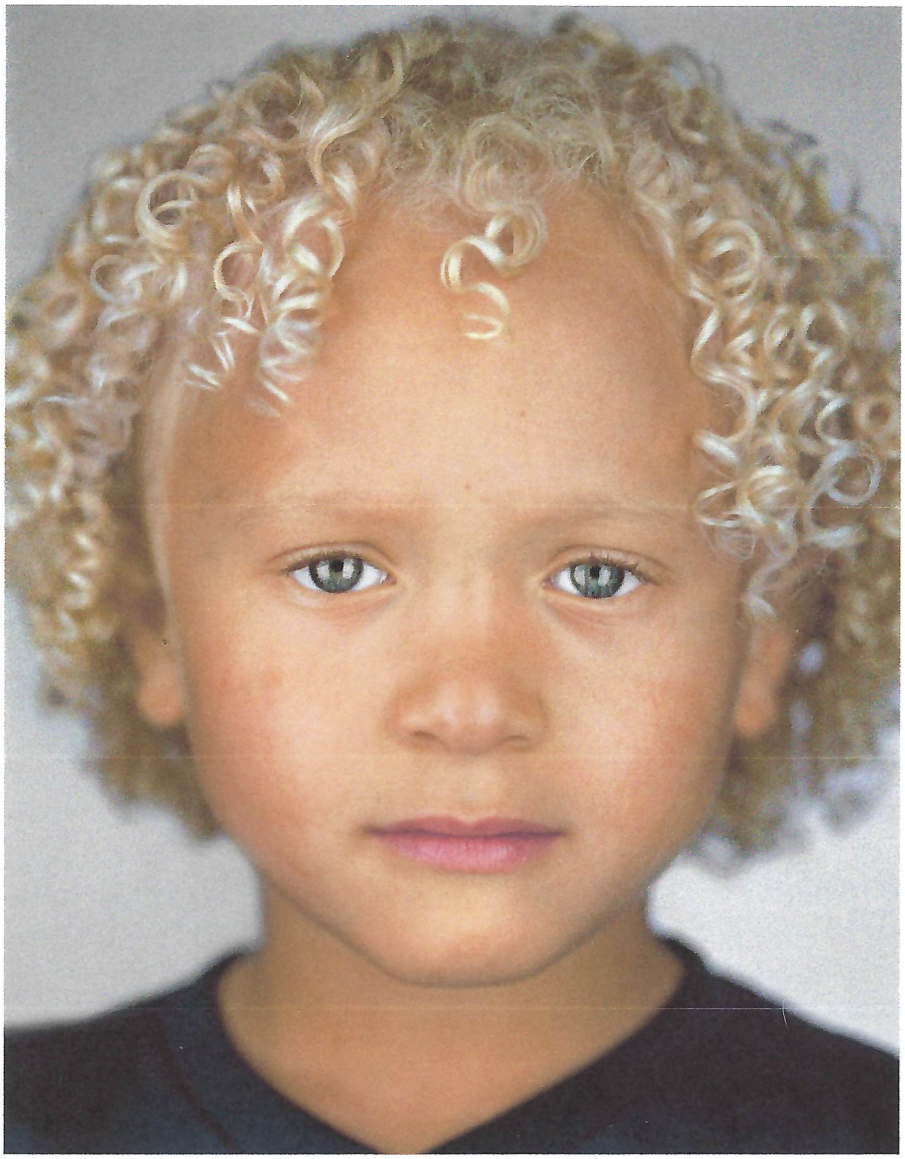

A new study that found blond hair is the result of a small genetic "tweak" could provide clues for how to genetically treat illnesses.
PHOTOGRAPH BY MARTIN SCHOELLER, NAT GEO IMAGE COLLECTION

Gene Study Shows Blond Hair Color Is Just Skin Deep

A tiny mutation gifts a person with golden locks, scientists find

BY **KAREN WEINTRAUB**, FOR NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC NEWS

PUBLISHED JUNE 1, 2014 • 4 MIN READ

For thousands of years, people have both prized and mocked blond hair. Now, a new study shows that many can thank a tiny genetic mutation—a single letter change from an A to a G among the 3 billion letters in the book of human DNA—for their golden locks.

The mutation "is the biological mechanism that helps create that [blond] color naturally," said David Kingsley, a professor of developmental biology at Stanford University and a Howard Hughes Medical Institute investigator, who led the research. "This is a great biological example of how traits can be controlled, and what a superficial difference blond hair color really is."

Kingsley, a brunet, said the study, published today in Nature Genetics, also offers a powerful insight into the workings of the human genome. The mutation doesn't alter the protein production of any of the 20,000 genes in the human genome, he said. Instead, in people of European ancestry, it causes blond hair through a 20 percent "turn of the thermostat dial" that regulates a signaling gene in the hair follicles of the skin.

Elsewhere in the body, that signaling gene is involved in the formation of blood, egg, sperm, and stem cells. Turning such a gene entirely on or off could be devastating. But a tiny mutation that tweaks the gene's activity in only one area—in this case the skin—allows for harmless changes, he said.

Pardis Sabeti, a computational biologist at Harvard University and Broad Institute who was not involved in the research, said the study is a "beautiful demonstration" of this kind of tweaking, which has previously been poorly understood. To find a single letter change and prove that it is a big driver of blond hair is a major scientific accomplishment, she said.



Blond hair, like this young girl's, is caused by a single DNA base pair change.
PHOTOGRAPH BY MARTIN SCHOELLER, NAT GEO IMAGE COLLECTION

A Subtle Change With Big Results

To find the blond-hair gene mutation, Kingsley and his team looked at an area of the genome previously linked to blondness in people from Iceland and the Netherlands. They painstakingly identified the exact letter change that gives a person blond hair.

The researchers tested what that letter change did in human skin cells grown in a petri dish. The cells showed a reduction in activity in the switch that controls the signaling gene. Then Kingley's group bred lines of mice that either had the mutation or didn't have it. The single-letter change

didn't create blond mice, but those with the mutation had coats of a lighter color than those without.

Learning the mechanism behind something as common—and as universally recognizable—as hair color, can help explain how genes work in other contexts, such as illnesses, where the stakes are higher, Kingsley said. "Understanding these principles will help people ... trying to find drugs for diseases."

Hopi Hoekstra, a professor of genetics at Harvard who was not involved in the research, said the new finding confirms what researchers had long suspected: that small changes in gene expression caused by only a single DNA base pair change can lead to major changes in traits.

Hair color "is a great starting point to do this type of molecular dissection" because it's simple to see whether the mutation results in a change in appearance, she said. "But it highlights how difficult this is going to be for more complex human traits, like mental illness, which we've never been very good at measuring."

The blond hair mutation—or variant—is not genetically linked to any other traits, even eye col
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Could you become a ‘natural’ blonde by altering your genes?

Exploring how a small change in your DNA sequence can make you a natural blonde.



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Rebecca Guenard

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A few weeks after preparing them, Dr Catherine Guenther checked her mouse embryos and knew that she had identified the source of a blond-haired mutation in human DNA.

The not-yet-fully-formed mice looked like tiny Portuguese men o’ war – bulbous, translucent and speckled blue at the edges.

Guenther copied sequences of human DNA near a gene called KITLG. She fused the sequence with another piece of DNA that encodes for an enzyme and injected the linked pieces into mouse embryos, which incorporated the DNA in their chromosomes.

When Guenther inspected the embryos closely she could see the enzyme’s blue precipitate within their hair follicles, leading her to conclude that the DNA sequence she added played a crucial part in hair follicle development. “I showed the embryos to Dr Kingsley before I went home that day and we were very excited,” says Guenther. “We had proven that there was a hair follicle control element in this region that could be different between blondes and brunettes in Northern Europeans.”

The human molecular factory in charge of colouration churned out the same edict for hundreds of thousands of years: make pigment! Then, at some point, the product diversified. To adapt to less sunlight as early humans moved into higher latitudes, the genes of our ancestors adjusted melanin density in the skin. With less ultraviolet-absorbing melanin, humans could make much-needed vitamin D from sunlight penetrating the skin.

But no one knows exactly when or why humans began to display variation in hair and eye colour. One theory focuses on the high population of fair-haired people in northern Europe and presumes that during the Ice Age, an imbalance of women to men drove the development of unique hair and eye colour that would catch the attention of a potential mate. The human molecular factory simply required a decrease in melanin production to impose such a monumental evolutionary effect.

Guenther works as a research scientist in the lab of Dr David Kingsley at Stanford University. The Kingsley lab studies human evolution, seeking to answer questions about how humans came to be, well, human.

In 2007, collaborating scientists in Iceland and the Netherlands published a paper describing how they had scanned the genome for variants associated with human pigmentation and found 60 distinct areas where a one-letter change in the genetic code resulted in lighter skin, eyes or hair. One of these single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs), as they are called, resided near the KITLG gene.

The Kingsley team pored over genetic data repositories, searching for places in the genetic code near the KITLG gene that tell the gene what to do. They found a location in the DNA where proteins known as transcription factors bind to the sequence and carry out the instructions specified in the code.

They discovered that if the nucleotide guanine holds that spot, the transcription factor cannot bind as tightly to the DNA as when another nucleotide (adenine) is in the same position. This simple alteration – replacing A with G in the DNA sequence – reduces the expression of the gene and, ultimately, changes the colour of the hair.

Guenther's blue-flecked mice prove that the Kingsley group found the spot on the genome that informs hair follicles how much melanin to incorporate into hair.

Next, the group wanted to know what would happen if they gave mice one set of KITLG instructions versus another – one set reading 'make a blond mouse', and the other reading 'create a brunette'. Reproducibly, the mouse given the blond variant has lighter-toned fur than the mouse with the brunet variant.

So if we understand the precise genetic origin of such a trait, can we manipulate our genes to achieve a desired appearance? Could humans, for example, inject the DNA sequence for the

blond variant and override the instructions to make brunet hair? If only it were so simple. Researchers have identified more than 12 chromosomal regions associated with hair colour so far, including regions in eight genes associated specifically with blond hair. Furthermore, the KITLG gene serves in more than one location. "I think hair dye is going to be around for a while," says Guenther.

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Image: Microscopic image of a damaged human hair that has been bleached and straightened.

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The Origin of Blonde Hair

Posted on December 18th, 2009.

Blondes have a fascinating history, both in human origin, migration, culture and in ancient mythology. In Western culture, blonde hair is typically associated with naiveity, youth and innocence, but culturually has seen a remarkable transition from its roots to where it is today.

Blondes in Mythology

Blondes first began appearing around 11,000 years ago during the last ice age, and have since become major figures in mythology. Two of the Norse goddesses, Sif and Freyja were blondes.

Sif was a wife of the god Thor. She was known for her golden hair and was described as the most beautiful of women. She once had her hair shaved off by Loki, the god of mischief. Her hair symbolised fertility and prosperity in agriculture



Freyja was characterized as a goddess of love, beauty, and fertility. She had blonde hair and blue eyes, and was said to be the fairest of all goddesses. The Norse people often prayed to her for help in matters of love and to assist with childbirth.

Freyja was also known to assist in such things as war, battle, and death, magic, prophecy, and wealth. One mythical story tells of her receiving half of the dead lost in a battle in her hall FÃ³lkvangr, while Odin took in the other half at Valhalla.

In European tales, fairies preferred blonde hair in people. Blonde babies were more likely to be taken from their cribs and switched with changelings. And young blonde women were often enticed to join the land of the fairies. And of course many of us know the tale of Goldilocks and the Three Bears!

Genetic History of Blondes

Natural blonde hair, is caused by a lack of a pigment called eumelanin. This pigment deficiency is what gives blondes their hair color.

The general explanation as to how blondes came into being, is related the need for Vitamin D and lower levels of sunlight in some regions. To compensate for the deficiency in sunlight, people with lighter hair and skin were born.

Blondes: Where are they now?

In Northern Europe, natural blondes are a common sight, especially around the areas around the Baltic Sea. Lighter pigmentation of eyes is also associated with people of this region. Some sources, such as Eupedia, claim that in central parts of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland and Finland, 80% of the population is blonde, with natural fair-haired people in other Baltic Countries (Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, and other parts of Scandinavia) making up 50-79% of the population.

Migration of blondes today can be seen across the globe as far asÂ America, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa (largely due to colonialism of the last 400-500 years).

The stories of blondes throughout history is fascinating and just a piece of all the amazing things in our past to explore and discover! The Nordics host a rich spectrum of mythology, cultural heritage, migration and history waiting to be discovered.

Now that you've expanded your knowledge about the Nordic cultures, surely you would consider visiting one of the most astonishing landscapes destinations in the world!

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Black people with natural blonde hair – Everything is possible in genetics

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Last Updated on August 8, 2019 by Joseph Gut – thasso

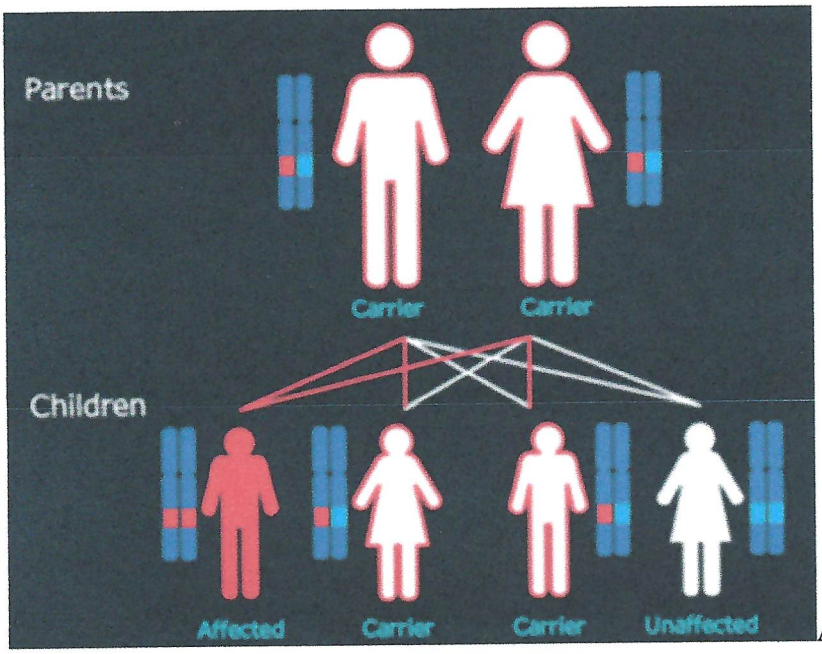
August 07, 2019 – Blonde hair is a rare human phenotype found almost exclusively in Europe and Oceania. Human pigmentation varies considerably within and among populations and is a function of both variation in exposure to ultraviolet radiation (UVR) and the type and quantity of melanin produced in melanocytes and keratinocytes. Common belief would hold blonde people to be either located in Europe or being of European (Caucasian) descent when encountered in other parts of the world.


Brother and unaffected sister.

There are some remarkable variations to this belief, however. Thus, genome wide association (GWA) studies in European populations have yielded numerous insights into a genetic basis of pigmentation variation within Europeans, meaning that even among Europeans, blonde does not mean the same thing in every case, and the relevance of these associations outside of Europe remains largely unexplored. This becomes really interesting when you encounter, for example, "black" people with naturally blonde hair. Black meaning in this context "dark skinned", suggesting an African ancestry of the person concerned.

Such is the case for Solomon Islanders, where about 5 to 10% of the population is naturally blonde (by means of hair color) while otherwise dark skinned. Recent research has identified a cystine-to-arginine amino acid change at an otherwise highly conserved residue in tyrosinase-related protein 1 (TYRP1) as the single source of blonde hair in Solomon Islanders. This missense mutation is predicted to impact catalytic activity of the protein and causes blonde hair through a recessive mode of inheritance. TYRP1 is a melanocyte-specific gene product (protein) involved in melanin synthesis. In addition to its role in melanin synthesis, TYRP1 is involved in stabilizing of tyrosinase protein and modulating its catalytic activity. TYRP1 is also involved in maintenance of melanosome structure and affects melanocyte proliferation and melanocyte cell death.

The newly identified mutation in TYRP1 occurs at a frequency of 26% in the Solomon Islands but is absent outside of Oceania and represents the largest genetic effect on a visible human phenotype reported to date. The findings of this research demonstrate that alleles of large effect reach appreciable frequencies in geographically isolated populations and underscore the importance of extending medical genomics to humans worldwide.



Autosomal recessive inheritance scheme.

Generally, human pigmentation varies considerably within and among populations and is a function of both variation in exposure to ultraviolet radiation (UVR) and the type and quantity of melanin produced in melanocytes and keratinocytes. The focus of the present research was on understanding the genetic basis of blonde hair in the Solomon Islands, a population that breaks from the general trend of darker skin and hair pigmentation near the equator where there is higher UVR. Strikingly, while individuals from the Solomon Islands and other locations in Oceania near the equator have both the darkest skin pigmentation outside of Africa, they also have the highest prevalence of blonde hair (5–10%) outside of Europe.

How come? The earliest inhabitants of Neaw Oceania settled at least 40'000 years before present (YBP) and are thought to have remained in relative isolation on the archipelago for at least 25,000 years. There is clear evidence of at least one subsequent migration from Southeast Asia about 3'000–4'000 YBP, and waves of more recent gene flow from other islands in the Pacific and from Europe. To understand whether sharing of this rare human phenotype is due to globally common genetic variants or arose independently, the genetic mechanism underlying hair color in Solomon Islanders was investigated. Autosomal recessive inheritance of the variant gene (TYRP1) coding for tyrosinase-related protein 1 and skin and hair pigmentation in 1'209 Solomon Islanders was determined and 85 individuals from the extreme 10% tails of the hair pigmentation distribution (43 blonde and 42 dark-haired individuals) selected for genotyping. Estimates of global ancestry proportion showed that individuals from the Solomon Islands are genetically distinct from nearby populations, as has been previously observed. Further, no systematic differences in ancestry between blonde and dark-haired Solomon Islanders were found suggesting that the presence of blonde hair in the Solomon Islands is not due to recent gene flow from other populations.

A intriguing question comes up in this context. How come that individuals who are homozygous for the TYRP1 variant, which leads to diminished melanin production and eventually to the blonde hair phenotype maintain their dark skin complexion? One would expect, if TYRP1 were involved in a sole pathway leading to melanin, that carriers of the mutated version of TYRP1 would also not have high enough levels of melanin leading to dark skin. One would expect an appearance of lighter skin. It would certainly be interesting to see if there are other pathways, possibly independent of TYRP1, involved in melanin synthesis and if the expression of such pathways may be regulated body position- or organ-specific (i.e., skin versus hair).

Blonde hair evolved independently in Pacific islands

LIFE 3 May 2012

By Lisa Raffensperger



The blonde TYRP1 mutation in Solomon Islanders isn't found in other people from outside the South Pacific
(Image: Danita Delimont/Getty Images)

Science can't yet tell us whether they have more fun – but it has uncovered a new genetic change that makes people blonde. And contrary to long held belief, it seems golden hair hasn't simply been introduced across the globe by travelling tow heads, but instead evolved separately in different human populations.

Indigenous people of the Solomon Islands in the South Pacific have some of the darkest skin pigmentation outside of Africa. But unlike most other tropical populations, they also have a high prevalence of blonde hair. Up to 10 per cent of the population is fair haired, the highest proportion outside of Europe. Until now, this odd trait had generally been

attributed to the introduction of blonde genes by European explorers and traders in preceding centuries. "We originally thought, well that must be a Captain Cook allele," says Carlos Bustamante at Stanford University.

Yet a closer look revealed that the genetics behind blonde hair in Brussels are distinct from those leading to flaxen locks in the South Pacific.

Bustamante, Sean Myles and colleagues at Stanford discovered this after analysing saliva samples from 43 blondes and 42 dark-haired Solomon Islanders. A genome-wide scan pointed to a single strong difference between the groups at a gene called *TYRP1*. Further analysis revealed that a single-letter change in the gene accounted for 46 per cent of the population's hair colour variation, with the blonde allele being recessive to the dark hair allele. The blonde mutation wasn't found in any of the 900 other individuals sampled from outside the South Pacific (*Science*, DOI: 10.1126/science.1217849).

TYRP1 is known to be involved in skin and hair pigmentation in several species. In normally black mice, for example, a mutation in the gene produces light brown coats. A rare kind of human albinism is also caused by mutations in *TYRP1*, which produces reddish skin colour and ginger hair. *TYRP1* isn't, however, one of the genes that produces blonde hair in Europeans. The novel blonde mutation in Solomon Islanders is likely to have cropped up around 10,000 years ago, and it appears to be the same one behind blondness in Fiji and other regions of the South Pacific.

"Before this, everybody would have thought, blonde hair evolved once in humans," says Bustamante. "This tells us we can't really assume that even these common mutations are common across different human populations. Non-European populations are critical to study to find mutations that may be underlying the vast phenotypic variation of humans."

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Magazine issue 2864 , published 12 May 2012

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noun

plural noun: **mutations**

1. the action or process of mutating.
   "the mutation of cooking into a form of show business"

   Similar: alteration change variation modification transformation

2. the changing of the structure of a gene, resulting in a variant form that may be transmitted to subsequent generations, caused by the alteration of single base units in DNA, or the deletion, insertion, or rearrangement of larger sections of genes or chromosomes.
   "mutation is, ultimately, the only way in which new variation enters the species"

   Similar: alteration change variation modification transformation

   - a distinct form resulting from a change in the structure of a gene.
     "whether his goats were a new mutation or part of an older breed remains unclear"

     Similar: mutant variant variation freak freak of nature deviant

3. **LINGUISTICS**
   regular change of a sound when it occurs adjacent to another.
   - (in Germanic languages) the process by which the quality of a vowel was altered in certain phonetic contexts; umlaut.
   - (in Celtic languages) change of an initial consonant in a word caused (historically) by the preceding word

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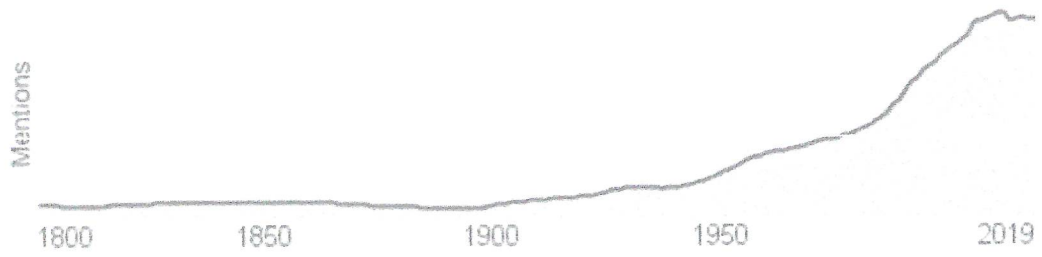

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- Germline mutations occur in gametes. Somatic mutations occur in other body cells.
- Chromosomal alterations are mutations that change chromosome structure.
- Point mutations change a single nucleotide.
- Frameshift mutations are additions or deletions of nucleotides that cause a shift in the reading frame.

Hair Color

Human hair comes in a wide range of colors. Though your natural hair color is largely determined by genetics, your hair color doesn't always match exactly what your genes suggest. AncestryDNA can tell you if you've got some of the DNA for darker or lighter hair, based on six genetic markers—three markers associated with lighter or darker hair and three markers associated with red hair color.

Melanin and Hair Color

The same pigment that contributes to your eye color and skin color is involved in your hair color. It's called melanin.r

Your hair has two types of melanin in it: eumelanin and pheomelanin. Eumelanin comes in black and brown. And pheomelanin is a spectrum of pinkish-red to orange and yellow. If you have dark hair, the eumelanin (the black and brown pigment) in your hair is high—and the pheomelanin in your hair is low. If you're blonde, you have low amounts of both pigments.

And if you have red hair, you have low eumelanin levels and lots of pheomelanin (the pigment that ranges from pinkish-red to orange and yellow).

Hair Color Genetics

While dark-haired parents tend to have dark-haired kids, hair color genetics is quite complex. Your hair color depends in part on how many gene variations you inherit from both of your parents.

If you have brown hair, your shade of brown depends on how many light and dark markers you inherit from your mom and dad.

If you have really blonde hair, you have lots of light markers—and you'll likely pass these on to your kids.

Environmental factors like sunlight and age can also influence your hair color. For example, one theory of why hair turns gray with age is that hair follicles eventually produce less melanin.

Science of Hair Color

Scientists have identified many of the genetic markers involved in hair color. But it's not always possible to tell how these genes will interact to produce your unique hue.

And they are almost certainly not the only DNA markers involved in determining your hair color.

AncestryDNA looks at six well-studied genetic markers. Blonde or light hair is associated with three markers: one each in the KITLG, OCA2, and SLC24A4 genes.

Some people only have test results linked to either dark or light hair color. Others have a combination.

But if you have more markers for light hair than dark hair, it's more likely that you have lighter hair.

Hair Color Fun Facts

Red hair color is the most rare color on any natural hair colors list. Scientists estimate that less than 2% of people across the world are redheads.

Blonde hair is another relatively rare hair color. It was once largely associated only with European heritage. But scientists discovered a mutation in the dark-skinned indigenous people of the Solomon Islands that causes blonde hair in about 10% of the population.

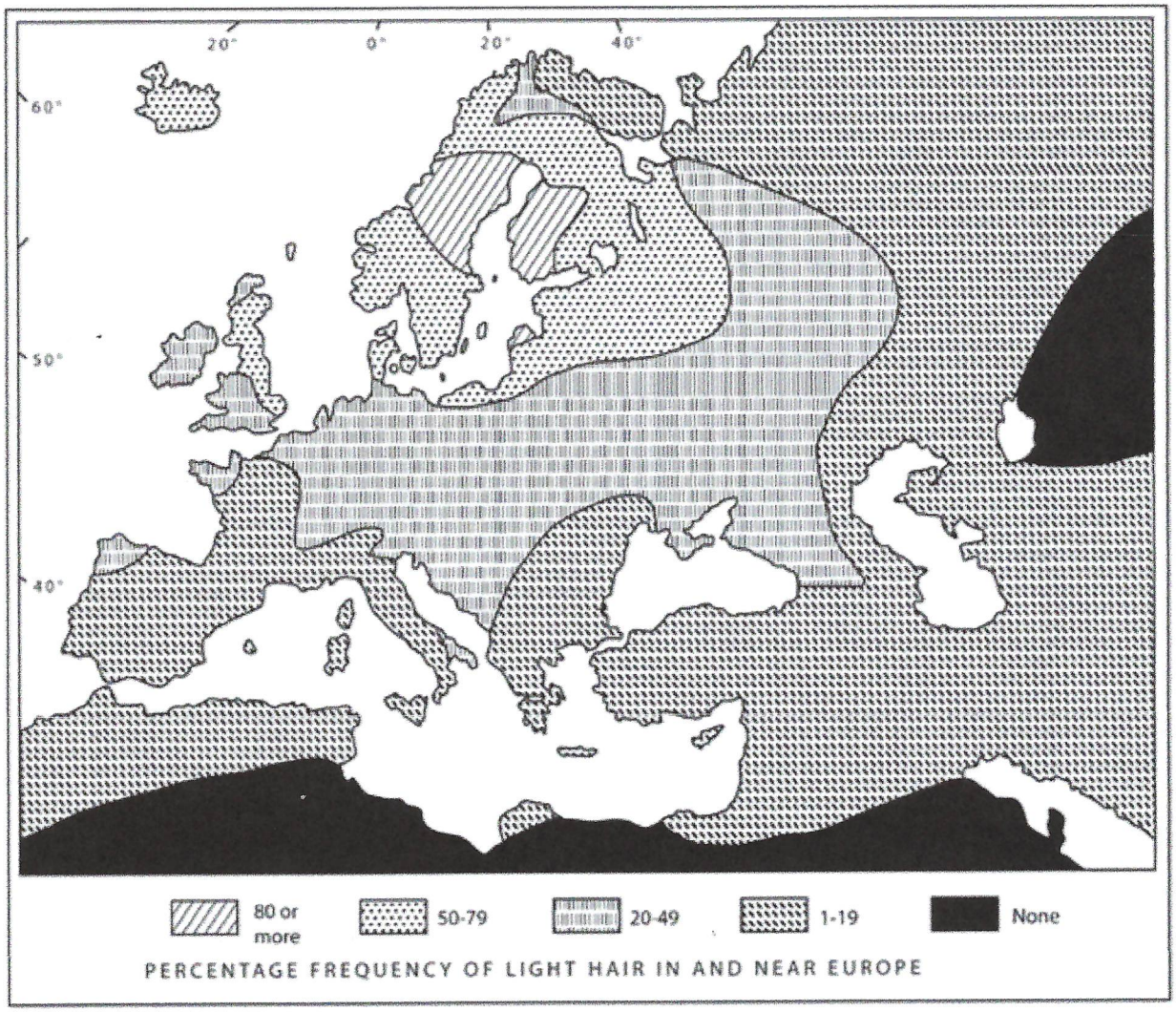
And it turns out the genes involved in their blonde hair are different from the genes involved in Europeans' blonde hair. So blonde hair evolved independently in both populations, thousands of miles apart.

Why Do Europeans Have So Many Hair and Eye Colors?

Peter Frost

Université Laval (Canada) and St. Andrews University (Scotland).

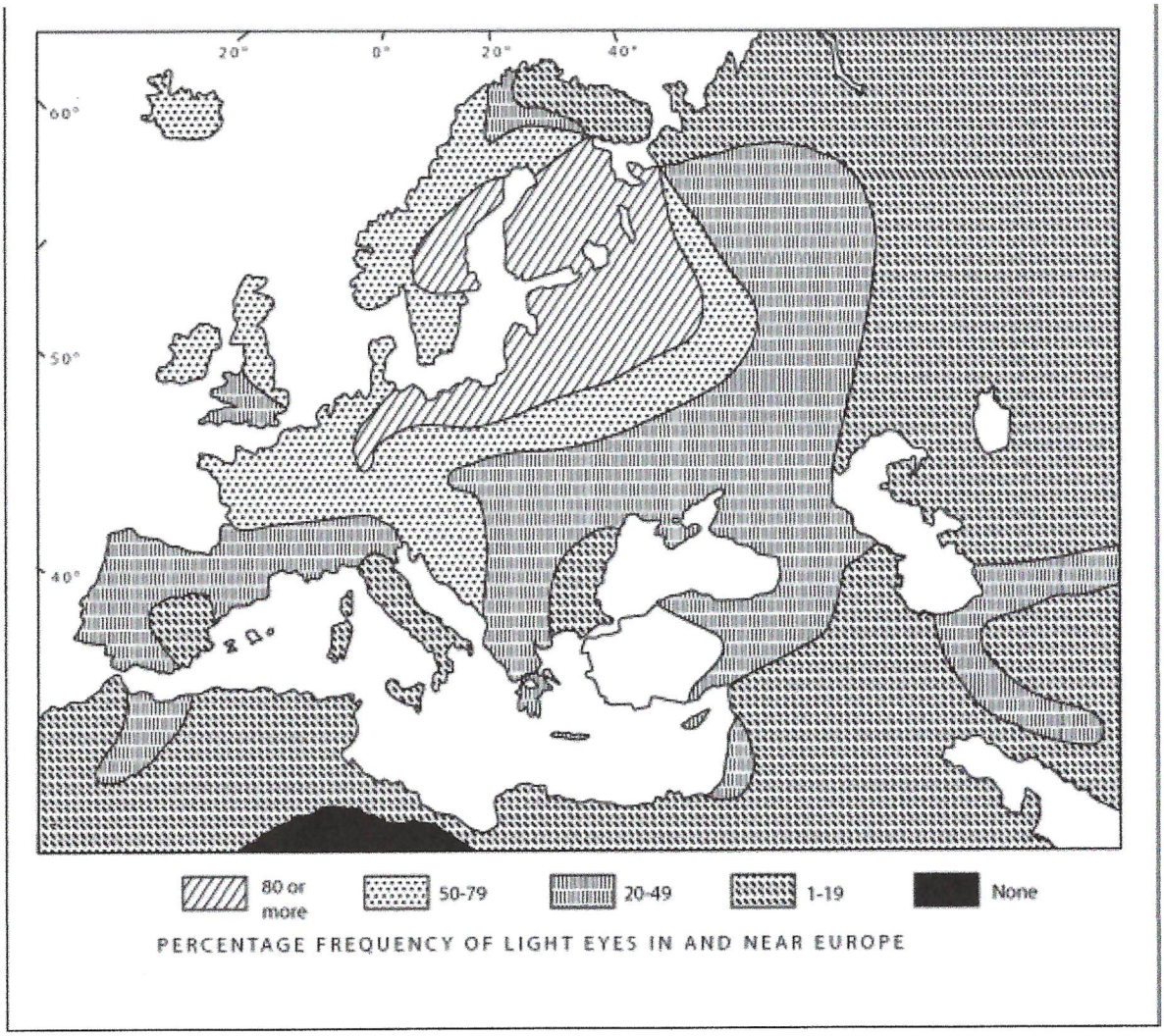
[This article summarizes Frost (2006) and includes updates in response to criticism.]



Most humans have only one hair color and one eye color. Europeans are a big exception: their hair is black bu also brown, flaxen, golden, or red; their eyes are brown but also blue, gray, hazel, or green. This diversity reaches a maximum in an area centered on the East Baltic and covering northern and eastern Europe. If we move outward, to the south and east, we see a rapid return to the human norm: hair becomes uniformly black and eyes uniformly brown.

Why
this

color



diversity? And why only in Europe? Some believe it to be a side effect of natural selection for fairer skin to ensure enough vitamin D at northern latitudes. Yet skin color is weakly influenced by the different alleles for hair color or eye color apart from the ones for red hair or blue eyes. Some have no effect at all on skin pigmentation.

Others put the cause down to intermixture with Neanderthals. Yet, according to the mtDNA that has been retrieved, no genetic continuity is discernible between late Neanderthals and early modern Europeans. Perhaps there was some gene flow between the two groups, but certainly not enough to account for the large number o Europeans with neither black hair nor brown eyes.

For others still, this color diversity arose through random factors: genetic drift, founder effects, relaxation of natural selection, etc. But these factors could not have produced such a wide variety of hair and eye hues in th 35,000 years that modern humans have inhabited Europe. The hair-color gene (MC1R) has at least 7 alleles th exist only in Europe and the same is probably true for the eye-color gene (OCA2). If we take the hypothesis o relaxation of selection, nearly a million years would be needed to accumulate this amount of diversity. Moreover, it is odd that the same sort of diversification has evolved at two different genes whose only point in common is to color a facial feature.

Thus, some kind of non-random process seems to have targeted hair and eye color *per se*, that is, as visible characteristics. But how? And why? For some, including the geneticist Luigi L. Cavalli-Sforza, the answer is sexual selection. This mode of selection intensifies when males outnumber females among individuals ready t mate, or vice versa. The sex in excess supply has to compete for a mate and resorts to the same strategies that

advertisers use to grab attention, such as the use of bright or striking colors.

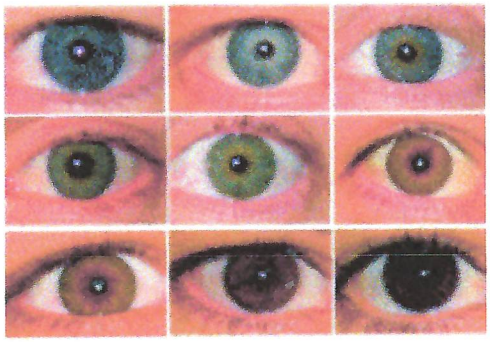
In other animals, bright colors are usually due to sexual selection. Sometimes the result may be a "color polymorphism" (see box). A potential mate will respond not simply to a bright color but also to a rare one that stands out from the crowd. By enhancing reproductive success, however, such a color will also become more common and less eye-catching. Sexual attraction will then shift to less common variants, the eventual result being an equilibrium that maximizes color diversity.



Guppy males (*Poecilia reticulata*) caught on a single morning from a single creek (Brooks 2002).

This sort of rare-color advantage has been reported in humans. An American researcher, Thomas Thelen, prepared three series of slides featuring attractive women: one with 6 brunettes; another with 1 brunette and 5 blondes; and a third with 1 brunette and 11 blondes. Male subjects then had to select the woman in each series they would most prefer to marry. For the same brunette, preference increased significantly from the first to the third series, i.e., in proportion to the rarity of the brunettes. This rare-color preference may account for the wide range of human hair and eye phenotypes we see today.

Rare-color advantage has been studied mainly in guppies and fruit flies but also occurs in other animals. In addition, a number of bird species exhibit color polymorphisms for which the mode of selection remains unclear. Whatever the cause, color polymorphisms are relatively uncommon. They are often hindered by two evolutionary constraints: 1) high predation pressure, this being a constraint on color traits in general, and 2) presence of related species within the same geographic range, apparently because too much intraspecific variability makes it harder to recognize one's own species and leads to hybridization.



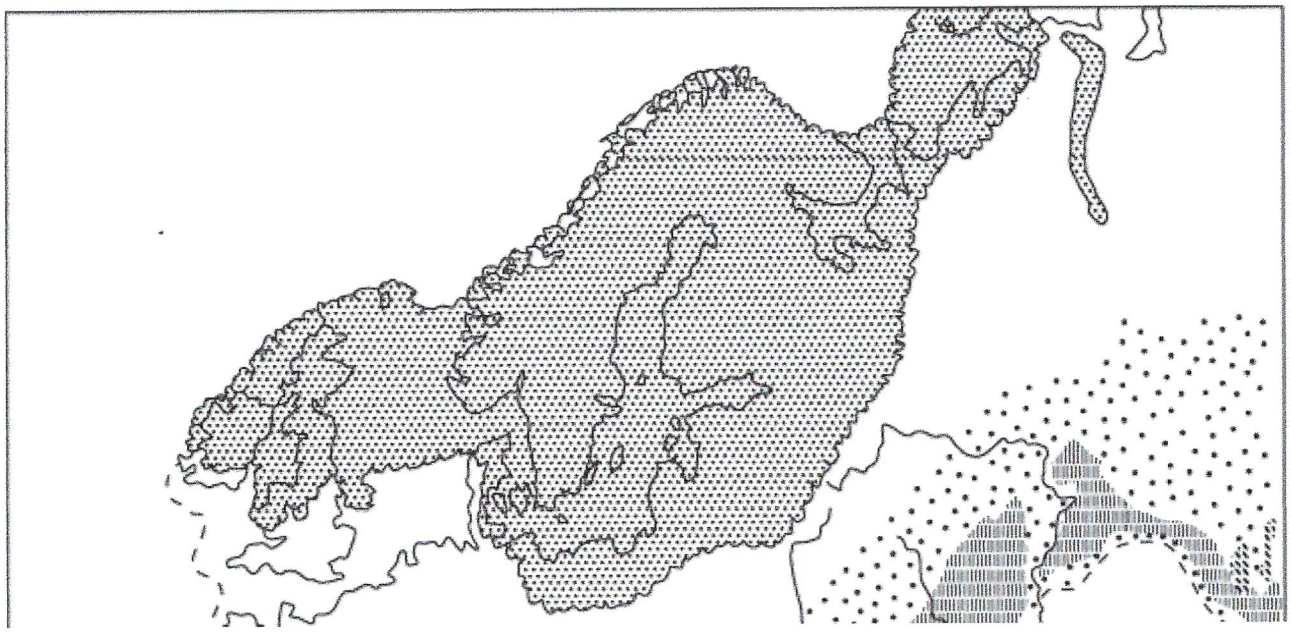
Representative eye colors (Sturm and Frudakis 2004)

But why is hair and eye color so much more diverse in Europe than elsewhere? Perhaps because sexual selection was much stronger among ancestral Europeans than in other human populations.

Sexual selection intensifies when the "Operational Sex Ratio" (OSR) ceases to be balanced, i.e., when too many of one sex are competing for too few of the other. To understand wl this may have happened in ancestral humans, we can examine the demography of present-day hunter-gatherer bands. Such groups usually develop an OSR imbalance for two reasons: 1) hunting distances are longer and have increased the death rates of young men, typically because game animals are more mobile and/or less

numerous per unit of land area; and 2) the cost of providing for a second wife is higher and has reduced the incidence of male polygamy (polygyny), typically because women are procuring less food for themselves through food gathering. As a rule, OSRs are less balanced further away from the equator. In the Temperate Zone, and even more so in the Arctic, game animals roam over larger territories and gatherable food is less available in winter.

The most extreme OSR imbalance occurs among hunting peoples of the "steppe-tundra," where almost all consumable biomass is in the form of highly mobile and spatially concentrated herbivores such as caribou, reindeer, or muskox. On the one hand, men die younger because they have to cover long distances in search of herds, with no alternate food sources. On the other, men are less polygynous because they bear almost the full cost of feeding their families in a habitat that offers women little opportunity for food gathering. With fewer men altogether and even fewer polygynous ones, women have to compete for a limited supply of potential husbands.



Ecological zones in Europe at the last glacial maximum, ca 18,000 BP.
Steppe-tundra is now reduced to fragments along the northern fringes of Eurasia and North America. During t

last ice age, however, when modern humans first arrived, the Scandinavian icecap had pushed it farther south onto the plains of Europe. The more intense sunlight, combined with fertile loess soils, created an expanse of steppe-tundra with unusually high bioproductivity, even at the peak of the ice age. Less productive was the Asian steppe-tundra east of the Urals. It was drier, farther north, and largely polar desert, especially at the glac maximum. Prospects were better for continuous and substantial human settlement on the European portion of this ecological zone.

The European steppe-tundra was distinctive in another way. It took in an area that covers almost the same area where hair and eye color is today most diverse. Could this be an imprint left on the human genetic landscape b sexual selection?

Perhaps. But more proof is needed. One tantalizing piece of evidence is the possibility that these new hair and eye colors are mildly sex-linked, as would be expected if women were more strongly selected for such characteristics. According to an unpublished British study, non-black-haired and non-brown-eyed individuals have longer second fingers in relation to their fourth fingers. This indicates that the new hair and eye colors ar associated with a higher ratio of estrogen to testosterone before birth. Interestingly, blond hair has arisen independently among some Aborigines of central Australia and is more frequent there in women than in men.

The Aborigine example points to another avenue for research: populations outside Europe among whom new hair and eye colors seem to have appeared independently. There are a few such cases: blond hair among centra Australian Aborigines, brown hair among the Yukhagir of eastern Siberia, and fair hair among some Inuit banc of the western Canadian Arctic. Is hair color less diverse in such populations than in Europeans because sexua selection has been less intense or has acted over a shorter period of time?

A final avenue for research might be to extract DNA from skeletal remains in order to chart European MC1R and OCA2 variability over the last ice age. If the sexual selection hypothesis is true, MC1R and OCA2 variability should have developed almost entirely during this time window (c. 25,000 - 10,000 BP).

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Wonderquest

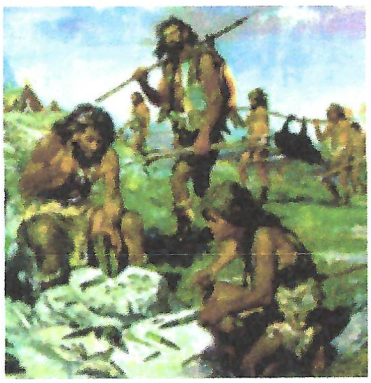
April Holladay

08/15/2001 - Updated 05:21 PM ET

Skin, eye color may have evolved as beauty traits

Q: I would like to know why human skin color evolved to lighter shades as the early humans migrated northward out of Africa.

A: The genetics of skin color is complex, says Luca Cavalli-Sforza in *Genes, Peoples, and Languages*. It involves at least four genes and has not been fully worked out so tracing its history is difficult.



SARC, Univ of Oslo
A prehistoric hunt.

By the way, some people disagree with your out-of-Africa statement. Another theory on how humans populated the globe holds that, in many regions, we evolved into modern humans at the same time.

We clearly inherit such traits as skin color, eye color, and hair color. If I, a blue-eyed woman, marry a blue-eyed man, then our children will be blue eyed. It's easy to see how a region can end up populated with blue-eyed people.

But what's the competitive advantage to have blue or brown eyes-or white or black skin? Let's consider skin first. People have considered several theories, including the ultraviolet (UV) theory, Vitamin D, and skin cancer. It seems reasonable on the face of it: dark skin predominates in equatorial Africa and elsewhere where the Sun's rays are direct. The dark skin protects against skin cancer and ensures you don't produce too much Vitamin D. Whereas, up in Sweden where the Sun's rays slant in and skin cancer is a slight threat, people's skin is light to let in the UV and stimulate more production of Vitamin D.

Jared Diamond (1999 winner of the Medal of Science award and UCLA evolutionary biologist) points out flaws in these theories.

"Among tropical peoples," he writes "anthropologists love to stress the dark skins of African blacks, people of the southern Indian peninsula, and New Guineans and love to forget the pale skins of Amazonian Indians and Southeast Asians living at the same latitudes."

He notes that dark peoples of equatorial West Africa and the New Guinea mountains get no more UV radiation than the light-skinned folk in Switzerland, if you take cloud cover into account.

Diamond brings up Darwin and advances another theory. Nearly 125 years ago the discoverer of natural selection dismisses natural selection as an explanation of geographic variation of beauty traits, such as skin color.

Traits vary geographically because of

- Natural selection
- Sexual selection-meaning those traits that serve as arbitrary signals by which individuals of one sex attract mates of the opposite sex while intimidating rivals-like the mane of a mature male lion.
- No particular reason, mutations that happened to arise and spread in one area. Neutral in effect — perhaps as much as 90% of DNA evolution is this kind.

Diamond eliminates natural selection as a contender for the cause of variation in skin color. How about sexual selection?

"...there's an overwhelming importance to skin, eye, and hair color that is obvious to all of us-[in] sexual selection," Diamond says. "Before we can reach a condition of intimacy permitting us to assess the beauty of a prospective sex partner's hidden physical attractions, we first have to pass muster for skin, eyes, and hair.

"Even the briefest personal ad in a newspaper mentions the advertiser's skin color, and the color of skin that he or she seeks in a partner," he points out. Sexual selection may well account for how skin color changed as people populated the globe.

Charles E. Taylor, UCLA evolutionary biologist, thinks so, too. "Diamond argues for sexual selection because nothing else seems to fit," Taylor says. "This is a cop-out, of course, but it makes sense to me."

But, honestly, we don't understand skin-color variation yet. It could be sexual, environmental, or random. The debates still rage.

"It is not impossible that white skin color originated in Northern Africa," says Taylor.

(Answered by April Holladay, science correspondent, August 15, 2001)

Further surfing



- Discover: Race without color
- Anthro: Eye-color calculator
- Arizona State U: Becoming human
- PBS: Human evolution connections
- Washington State U: Human prehistory
- Book: *Genes, Peoples, and Languages* by

Why almost people in Europe have blue eyes and blonde hair? Thanks.

Question Date: 2007-09-05

Answer 1:

This is a good example of the influence of the environment on natural selection. A trait that is better in one environment could be worse in another. An evolutionary anthropologist named Nina Jablonski helped solve this mystery in the 1990s.

Human hair, eye, and skin color all come from a pigment called **melanin.** The more of this substance you have, the darker you can be. Some genes tell you to make more or less of it, other genes tell it where in your body to go.

People who live in areas where there is a lot of sun are in greater danger of getting **skin cancer and cataracts** (a cloudiness in the eye). Also, too much sun causes people to use up their **folic acid** (a type of vitamin B). **Folic acid is needed for an embryo's nervous system to form correctly,** so pregnant women who get too much sun are more likely to have babies with brains and spinal cords that are not formed correctly. So people with lighter skin and hair in sunny climates probably did not live as long as people with darker skin and hair, and left fewer children.

People who live in areas where there is not a lot of sun have a different problem. **People need sunlight in order for their cells to make vitamin D.** People need vitamin D in order **to absorb calcium.** You probably know that we need calcium for our bones and teeth, but it is also vital for lots of other things, including making our muscles contract.

So people with darker skin in northern climates (such as northern Europe) probably did not live as long as people with lighter skin and hair, and left fewer children.

The eye color question may not be quite as clear. There may be advantages to having different eye colors in different climates, but it could also be that some of the same genes for having lighter or darker skin lead to lighter or darker eyes.

How do you think global climate change, vitamin supplements, or movement of people influence what will happen with human skin and eye color in the future?

Thanks for asking,

Answer 2:

The Scandinavian people from way up north, where there is not much sun have evolved to having light skin to let in what little sunlight there is. However, now so many people move around, so that in Europe there are not so many people with blond hair and blue eyes anymore! The Roman people settled in southern Europe thousands of years ago; now you have Middle Eastern people

settling there to escape the horrible wars in their own countries. And Indian people settled in Europe, too.

Answer 3:

It has to do with pigments and sunlight, and accidents of genetics. In parts of the world that don't get much sunshine, it is healthier to be able to absorb more sunshine through the skin, including ultraviolet light (UV). **A small amount of UV can help our bodies generate Vitamin D,** which is an important vitamin for our bones and immune systems.

But UV also causes cancer. To reduce this, our skin also contains pigments, which absorb some of the UV (but don't make Vitamin D). We all have some pigments, which make our skin brown, black, red, or pink. Northern Europeans have the least amount of pigments because they need the least protection from UV, and because they historically needed the most UV. The genes that produce pigments for skin are similar or close to the genes that produce pigments for hair or eyes. So **if you have light skin, you're more likely to have light eyes and light hair**--and to get skin cancer.

Answer 4:

Good question, but it probably has to do with the **amount of sunlight that Europeans are exposed to.** This is true in northern Europe than in southern Europe, by the way. **Blue eyes and blond hair allow more sunlight to come in** than brown eyes or dark hair, which is a good thing if there isn't much sun to begin with (Europe is pretty far north), and a bad thing if there is a lot of sun (like in the tropics). This is also why most Europeans have light-colored skin, and,by contrast, why most Africans (**Africa is tropical**)have dark skin.

Answer 5:

One thing I do know is why some people have light colored skin and some have dark colored skin. As it happens the Sun produces large amounts of ultra-violet (UV) radiation. **Too much of it and you get skin cancer, too little and you are unable to synthesize vitamin D,** needed to prevent rickets (a softening of the bones in children potentially leading to fractures and deformity). In other words, **you need the right amount of UV radiation.**

Melanin is a substance in your skin cells that has the capacity to **absorb UV radiation.** Melanin is what determines the color of your skin. **Large amounts and your skin has a dark color, small amounts and your skin has a light color.** If you live close to the equator you will receive a larger amount of UV radiation from the

Sun than if you live far from the equator. This means that **you need larger amounts of melanin if you live near the equator than if you live far from it** in order to protect you from excessive UV radiation.

People living near the equator and having great amounts of melanin have a **greater chance of surviving** than people with small amounts of melanin also living near the equator. On the other hand, people living far from the equator and having large amounts of melanin will not be able **to absorb enough UV radiation to synthesize vitamin D**, therefore at those latitudes people with small amounts of melanin have the better chance of survival. Thus **through evolution, most people living close to the equator have dark colored skin and most people living far from the equator have light colored skin.** At least that used to be the case several thousand years ago, when groups of migrating people would take literally thousands of years to move from one region of the earth to another.

Recently, researchers in genetics have concluded that if an isolated group of people were to remain in only one region of the earth, after about 25000 years their descendants will acquire a skin coloring best suited for the latitude of that region.

Answer 6:

This is a good question and an active area of research for scientists studying **human evolution.**

I should first point out that blonde hair and blue eyes are prevalent only in certain parts of Europe - northern France, northern Germany and Scandinavia (Denmark, Norway, Sweden, etc.), primarily. These are regions where "Nordic" peoples dominate, but in other regions of Europe like the Mediterranean and Balkan areas, darker hair, eyes, and complexions are more common.

The best evidence we have suggests that these traits became common in Nordic populations during the last Ice Age because of **"sexual selection."**

Sexual selection is a type of evolution in which one sex has an arbitrary preference for a particular trait in the other sex. For example, there is a small fish in Trinidad called the swordtail. Male swordtails have one extra-long fin that doesn't really do anything. But female swordtails prefer to mate with males with a long fin, for no apparent reason. If you trim a male's fin, females refuse to mate with him, and if you artificially lengthen his fin, females go crazy for him. This is a **trait that has evolved** just because females have this unexplained preference for males with long fins. This is called **sexual selection because one sex is driving the evolution of a trait in the other sex.**

It seems like the same thing might have happened in northern Europe in the Ice Age. Around this time, humans were hunter-

Sun than if you live far from the equator. This means that **you need larger amounts of melanin if you live near the equator than if you live far from it** in order to protect you from excessive UV radiation.

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It seems like the same thing might have happened in northern Europe in the Ice Age. Around this time, humans were hunter-

gatherers, so most men were off hunting for (and being killed by) wooly mammoths and such. So many men died doing this that there were fewer men than women in the population, so men got to be pretty choosy about the women they would mate with. For whatever reason, men in these populations developed a preference for blonde hair and blue eyes. So the genes for blonde hair/blue eyes might have been rare in the population at first, but because women with those traits were found to be more attractive, they could find mates more easily and **had more children.** Pretty quickly (on an **evolutionary timescale**) blonde hair and blue eyes became very common in those populations.

People with blonde hair and blue eyes might have popped up every now and then in human populations outside of northern Europe, too, but because the ration of men/women was more even in those other populations, sexual selection was less intense, so those traits never became common. (Although a similar sort of thing seems to have happened with red hair and green eyes in ancient Irish populations).

In your question you didn't ask about skin color, but of course having fair skin also tends to go along with blonde hair and blue eyes. Unlike hair and eye color, it seems that **light skin color may have had a real advantage for early northern Europeans.** Vitamin D is an essential vitamin that humans **can produce only by exposing their skin to UV radiation from the sun.** If you live in a very sunny place this is no problem, but humans in very high latitudes (like northern Europe) see very little sunlight for most of the year. One way to avoid a vitamin D deficiency in that sort of environment is to have lighter skin, allowing more UV radiation to penetrate and create vitamin D.

So anyway, there once was a real advantage to having lighter skin if you lived in northern Europe, and that's why people from that region are so pale now. Of course today we can get plenty of vitamin D from dairy products that have been enriched with that vitamin, and having fair skin is actually a detriment if you live down in the tropics, because you'll get sunburned all the time.

Hope this answered your question.

Answer 7:

COMMENT FROM A SCIENTIST:

This site claims that lighter eye, hair, and skin color evolved by natural selection, controlled by sun exposure in the area in which people lived.**I don't know when this answer was posted, but an alternative theory has been proposed based on sexual selection rather than natural selection.** This USA Today article cites Jared Diamond: "dark peoples of equatorial West Africa and the New Guinea mountains get no more UV radiation than the light-skinned folk in Switzerland, if you take cloud cover into account." The article also cites Charles Taylor of UCLA, who finds Diamond's

proposal logical, but only because he apparently accepts the argument that UV radiation isn't the likely cause, and there doesn't seem to be any other reasonable theory at this point.

(click here)

Peter Frost (here) argues for sexual selection as well, and plots variation in skin/hair/eye color against areas of the world where the environment caused an imbalance in the sexes--not enough men, or women, to go around. Any recessive trait that would make a potential mate stand out could give that mate a selection advantage, and allow him/her to pass on the recessive genes. He has maps to show the distribution.

Light colors do appear randomly occasionally--apparently, blonde hair has shown up in some Australian Aborigines and in other unexpected places.

I just thought you might want to bring your site up to date to let readers know there are competing theories, and the case is by no means settled yet.

Thanks for providing this great service to the public!

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The answer is that when the Roman Empire fell in the 5th century A.D., the **German** tribes conquered it. The intermingling of the **German** genes with those of the ...

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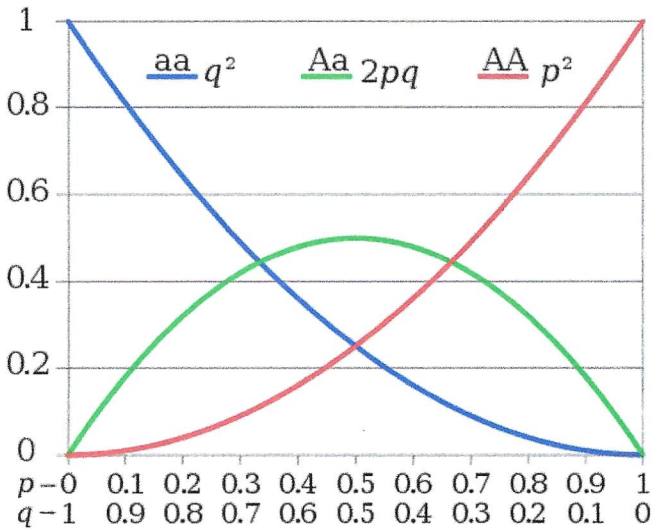
Hardy–Weinberg principle

In population genetics, the **Hardy–Weinberg principle**, also known as the **Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium, model, theorem**, or **law**, states that allele and genotype frequencies in a population will remain constant from generation to generation in the absence of other evolutionary influences. These influences include *genetic drift*, *mate choice*, *assortative mating*, *natural selection*, *sexual selection*, *mutation*, *gene flow*, *meiotic drive*, *genetic hitchhiking*, *population bottleneck*, *founder effect* and *inbreeding*.



Hardy–Weinberg proportions for two alleles: the horizontal axis shows the two allele frequencies p and q and the vertical axis shows the expected genotype frequencies. Each line shows one of the three possible genotypes.

In the simplest case of a single locus with two alleles denoted A and a with frequencies $f(\mathrm{A}) = p$ and $f(\mathrm{a}) = q$, respectively, the expected genotype frequencies under random mating are $f(\mathrm{AA}) = p^2$ for the AA homozygotes, $f(\mathrm{aa}) = q^2$ for the aa homozygotes, and $f(\mathrm{Aa}) = 2pq$ for the heterozygotes. In the absence of selection, mutation, genetic drift, or other forces, allele frequencies p and q are constant between generations, so equilibrium is reached.

The principle is named after G. H. Hardy and Wilhelm Weinberg, who first demonstrated it mathematically. Hardy's paper was focused on debunking the view that a dominant allele would automatically tend to increase in frequency (a view possibly based on a misinterpreted question at a lecture[1]). Today, tests for Hardy–Weinberg genotype frequencies are used primarily to test for population stratification and other forms of non-random mating.

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Know Your Health: Genetics of Hair Color

MARCH 18, 2021 / HEALTH / 0 COMMENTS

By LunaDNA Contributor

Hair colors are passed down through generations. Sometimes the colors are predictable, and sometimes, unexpected colors occur through a genetic mutation. Learn about the genetics of hair color.

Hair colors are a spectrum of hues that can range from white blond to coal black. Hair color is inherited, and many genes are involved in the process. Sometimes, unexpected hair color can occur in a child because of a genetic mutation. Some of the genes involved in hair color also influence eye color and skin color.

Hair color is the result of genetics. Learn about the genetics of hair color and what causes different hair colors in this guide.

- **How is Hair Color Determined?**
  - Is Hair Color Genetic?
  - Is Hair Color Inherited?
- **What Does Your Hair Color Mean?**
  - Black and Brown Hair
  - Blonde Hair
  - Red Hair

How Is Hair Color Determined?

Two types of pigment, or melanin, determine hair color. An abundance of eumelanin colors hair black or brown, and an abundance of pheomelanin colors hair orange or red. Every hair color contains some amount of the darker pigment eumelanin. Low levels of eumelanin result in lighter hair, and higher levels result in darker hair.

The genes responsible for hair color are neither dominant nor recessive — it is a matter of which genes are

turned on or turned off. The hair color produced depends on the amount and type of melanin produced by melanocytes (melanin-forming cells). If receptors on the surface of the melanocytes are active, they produce, eumelanin, the pigment responsible for brown or black hair. If the receptors are inactive or blocked, they produce pheomelanin, the pigment responsible for orange or red hair.

Jet-black hair has large numbers of tightly packed eumelanin. Red hair has large numbers of tightly packed pheomelanin. Blonde hair has both types of melanin, but in very small amounts and loosely packed. Variations lead to a wide range of shades within each hue. Hair color usually darkens as genes are turned on and off during childhood and puberty. Later in life, hair can turn gray and white as fewer pigment cells produce and store melanin. Gray hair has only a little pigment in it, while white hair has no pigment.

Is Hair Color Genetic?

Hair color is one of several physical traits that are genetic, or passed down through an individual's DNA. Human DNA has millions of on and off switches along networks that control how genes function. Genes responsible for hair color come from both parents.

Although the genes passed down from a child's parents determine hair color, variations can result in a child having a different hair color than both parents. The genetics of hair color is the result of many genes working together to control the amount and type of melanin. Large amounts of very dense eumelanin produce black hair. Moderate somewhat dense amounts result in brown hair. Very little and thinly dispersed amounts result in blonde hair. If you have mostly pheomelanin with a little eumelanin, red hair is the result. Additionally, a variation in the blond gene can lead to premature graying.

Is Hair Color Inherited from Mother or Father?

Hair color comes from both parents through the chromosomes passed onto their child. The 46 chromosomes (23 from each parent) have genes made up of DNA with instructions of what traits a child will inherit. The results can be surprising. For example, black-haired parents can unknowingly each carry an unexpressed blond-hair gene that can pass to their fair-haired child. This explains why siblings can have different shades of hair.

What Does Your Hair Color Mean?

Hair color may be related to your ancestry. Darker hair is more prevalent among people in the southern hemisphere, and lighter hair is more common in the northern hemisphere. Darker hair is associated with areas of harsh sunlight, and lighter hair with areas of less sunshine. However, there are many exceptions due to genetics, migration of people, and other factors.

Black and Brown Hair

The most common hair colors around the world are black and brown, and it is estimated that over 90 percent of people have black or brown hair. Depending on the levels of pigment, colors range from an almost light-blond brown to dark black.

Blonde Hair

Blonde hair is produced by low levels of pigment (called eumelanin). Variation in the small amounts of eumelanin accounts for the wide range of blond shades, from platinum blond to dark golden blond. Many people with blond hair develop darker hair later in life. Natural light blond hair in adults is rare.

Red Hair

Red is the rarest hair color and is thought to be found in around 1 to 2 percent of people worldwide. In the Northern Hemisphere, 2 to 6 percent of people have red hair.

Red hair ranges from light strawberry blond to deep burgundy, depending on the amount of pheomelanin (red pigment) and eumelanin (brown/black pigment) is present. Auburn hair has a higher concentration of pheomelanin, while chestnut hair has more eumelanin.

Red hair has fascinated humans throughout history. In fact, the term "redhead" was first noted in the 16th century. In addition, frescos from ancient times depict Hades, the god of the underworld, as a redhead.

Over time, scientific discoveries have led to a deeper understanding of the genetics that affects hair color. As advancements in genetics and overall health are made, more discoveries will undoubtedly unlock the mysteries of who we are, where we're from, and why people around the world come in so many shapes, sizes, and hair colors.

Luna is bringing together people, communities, and researchers to better understand life, including genetic traits like hair color. The more we come together to contribute health data for the greater good, the quicker and more efficient research will scale, and improve the quality of life for us all.

DIRECTLY DRIVE HEALTH DISCOVERY BY JOINING THE TELL US ABOUT YOU STUDY

GET STARTED

About Luna

Luna's suite of tools and services connects communities with researchers to accelerate health discoveries. With participation from more than 180 countries and communities advancing causes including disease-specific, public health, environmental, and emerging interests, Luna empowers these collectives to gather a wide range of data — health records, lived experience, disease history, genomics, and more – for research.

Luna gives academia and industry everything they need from engagement with study participants to data analysis across multiple modalities using a common data model. The platform is compliant with clinical regulatory requirements and international consumer data privacy laws.

By providing privacy-protected individuals a way to continually engage, Luna transforms the traditional patient-disconnected database into a dynamic, longitudinal discovery environment where researchers, industry, and community leaders can leverage a range of tools to surface insights and trends, study disease natural history and biomarkers, and enroll in clinical studies and trials...

Jennifer R. Povey

Mar 18, 2020

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5 min read

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Blonde, Brown, Red — How is Human Hair Color Determined?



Photo by Autri Taheri on Unsplash

Hair color is highly variable in Europeans — not so much in the rest of the world. (Why? Our best guess is sexual selection. Some gentlemen really *do* prefer blondes. The Ice Age seems to have intensified it).

So, what determines the color of our locks? Hair color, needless to say, runs in families.

Eumelanin versus Pheomelanin

All natural hair colors are the result of two pigments. Eumelanin is black. Pheomelanin is red. (Red and yellow dogs and cats are also colored by pheomelanin). The color of your hair comes from the ratio of these two pigments in it. So, black hair is almost all eumelanin and red hair is almost all pheomelanin.

The default human hair color, as it were, is black. If we were talking about animals, we would call this the "wild type." All but one of the great apes (orang utans) also have black hair. Every other color is a mutation off of this. So, let's look a bit deeper into hair color genetics.



Photo by Rodolfo Sanches Carvalho on Unsplash

MC1R

We're going to start with *MC1R*. We all have this gene. It makes a protein called the melanocortin 1 receptor. When it is on, the melanocytes (pigment producing elements) in your cells produce eumelanin. When it is *not*, they make pheomelanin. Consider it as a simple switch.

When the MC1R gene works properly, it activates all the eumelanin and you have black or dark brown hair.

When it doesn't, things get interesting. Some people have one non-functioning *MC1R* gene. This means that they produce a lot less eumelanin and are strawberry blond, auburn, or a redhead. This is most redheads.

If somebody manages to inherit *two* faulty *MC1R* genes, you kind of get a super redhead. You can tell because they have very red hair, red rather than brown freckles and hazel eyes.

Now, this *MC1R* mutation is a definite, actual, genetic fault. It's associated with a number of problems. They include:

- Elevated risk of skin cancer. Melanin is protective against skin cancer.
- Elevated risk of Parkinson's disease.
- Lower tolerance for pain. The "Whiny redhead" trope has its reasons.
- Resistance to certain drugs, including the dental anesthetic lidocaine. That's the stuff they numb you up with for a filling.
- Higher risk of endometriosis in fertile women.

Many people with only one faulty *MC1R* gene are *not* redheads, which is how two brown haired people can have a red haired child. It can also show up as a random mutation. Red hair exists across all human ethnic groups, and Africans with an *MC1R* mutation also demonstrate lighter skin (although not fair), hazel eyes, and freckles.

Only about 1.4% of the population have red hair, which makes it unsurprising that they're sometimes considered lucky or unlucky. If you're left handed too, you're *very* unlucky…

Other Genes

So, MC1R is the biggie…not because it's the most important, but because it's the best studied. We're still working on other genes which determine hair color. Some of which are also defects. Here's a few:

1. ASIP. This is the gene which makes agouti mice. It exists in humans, but we're not entirely sure what it does to hair color.
2. HPS3. This gene partially controls lysosome-related organelles, which include the actual melanin producers inside hair and skin cells, and thus likely has some connection to hair color, but we don't quite know what.
3. KITLG. This is the gene responsible for blonde hair in the Northern European population. (Mutations of this gene can also cause congenital deafness).

4. MLPH. This gene causes something called Griscelli syndrome, where the person has unusually light skin and silver hair. In some forms they also have significant brain or immune abnormalities, but it's possible to just have the hair mutation and come out looking like Daenerys Targaryen.
5. SLC45A2. We don't know exactly how it affects normal coloring, but it affects how melanin is moved to where it's needed.
6. HERC2. Another gene known to affect hair color variability, but again we don't quite know how.

There are actually about 100 genes that affect hair color (and skin and eye color) in some way and as you can see, a lot of don't knows. However, that may change as more and more people voluntarily get their genes sequenced for geneological purposes.

Photo by Siarhei Plashchynski on Unsplash

Why do People Go Grey?

So, how about grandma's silver head? Greying is a normal sign of aging. As we get older, the pigmentation cells that produce melanin for it stop being produced and our hair turns from its original color to grey to white.

When and how quickly we go grey is genetic. Caucasians tend to go grey earlier than other ethnic groups. To give some idea, my aunt (father's sister) was seeing distinct grey streaks at the age of *nineteen*. My mother didn't start to go grey until into her 50s. I may have that gene; I'm 46 and have seen maybe one grey hair.

We *have* identified a gene that seems to be associated with early greying. This gene is *MITF*, which tells the cell how much melanin to produce. It's also connected to your immune system. Too much of a certain protein and your cells produce too much melanin and burn out early. Too little and your immune system attacks your own melanocytes. So, the more balanced your production of that protein is, the longer before you go grey.

(Of course, some people can't wait to go grey because grey hair is easier to dye).

Red Hair, Blue Eyes and Other Genetic Mutations

- Georgie Lowery
- Feb 15, 2018



Kalisa Veer, via Unsplash

It is generally believed that all human beings share approximately 98 percent of their genetic makeup. Over the centuries though, DNA has evolved, changed and mutated, so some of us bear little similarities to our ancestors in regard to things like physical features and height.

Even though many people go to great lengths to appear like everybody else, we almost all have something that makes us different from the next person. Usually it's a personality trait, some skill we know, or a talent that not many people have.

Some of us, however, have physical characteristics that make us stand out in a crowd: such as our height, complexion, or the shapes of our faces. Most of these are just a part of our genetic makeup, but some are the direct result of genetic mutations.



This blue eyed mutant is obviously angry about being a mutant!

Helmut Gevert, Free Stock Photo via rgbstock.com

What Is a Genetic Mutation?

Put simply, a genetic mutation is when something in our DNA doesn't quite do what it's supposed to. People generally associate the term with birth defects and, indeed, conditions such as albinism, deformities and even some mental conditions.

Deoxyribonucleic acid, or DNA, is our genetic blueprint. It tells our cells what do do as we develop. Genetic mutations are the result of a change or a 'misfire' in our DNA. These genetic mutations are often passed down from parent to child, which is why we often resemble our

parents and sometimes inherit diseases like diabetes, sickle-cell anemia, certain cancers, asthma and, sometimes, a resistance to specific diseases.

Polymorphisms are genetic changes that occur in more than one percent of the population. These are responsible for hair color, eye color and blood type. These DNA changes do not just occur in humans, but are also responsible for different traits and varieties in other species, such as the black Labrador retriever and their yellow or chocolate cousins.

It is generally accepted in the scientific world that modern *homo sapiens* first originated in Africa about two-hundred thousand years ago. Without genetic mutations, we would likely all bear the same dark skin, brown hair and brown eyes of our ancestors. The term usually has negative connotations, but some of the results of mutations are not harmful. It's important not to think of a genetic mutation as a defect. It's simply a change in our cellular makeup. So do not fill out your application for *Xavier's School for Gifted Youngsters* just yet.



Painting of Mary Magdalene as a red head by Anthony Frederick Augustus Sandys.

Frederick Sandys, Public domain, via Wikimedia Commons

Red Hair

The general consensus is that the first red-headed human appeared in Africa about 50,000 years ago. Soon after, people with fiery hair began migrating to Europe. But how did red hair happen in the first place?

Scientists have declared that red hair is a genetic mutation of sorts that occurs in less than three percent of the entire human population. In some areas, such as Great Britain, red hair occurs in as much as six percent of the population. It is the rarest hair color among humans and is often associated with very fair skin, light colored eyes and freckles.

The genetic culprit is the gene *melanocortin 1 receptor*, or MC1R. MC1R is located in the cell membrane and is affected by the pituitary gland. The pigment *pheomelanin* is what gives hair its red color. 50,000 years ago, a genetic anomaly occurred that caused MC1R to release more *pheomelanin* that normal and, viola, a redhead was born.

Red hair is referred to as a recessive gene. For a recessive trait to be inherited, both parents have to be carrying a copy of the trait in their DNA. Because both parents need to have the recessive gene to pass it on to their children, certain traits often skip at least one generation.

Blond hair is also a genetic mutation believed to have first occurred about 11,000 years ago. The color is thought to be so prevalent in certain areas of the globe, especially Europe, because of sexual selection. Since blond hair was rare and prized, people possessing it were more often chosen as mates.



A woman with Heterochromia Iridium.

Xavier Nájera CC-BY-SA-3.0-2.5-2.0-1.0, via Wikimedia Commons

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Why Do People Hate Redheads?



How Are Redheads Unique and Different?



6 Rare and Unique Eye Colors

Blue Eyes

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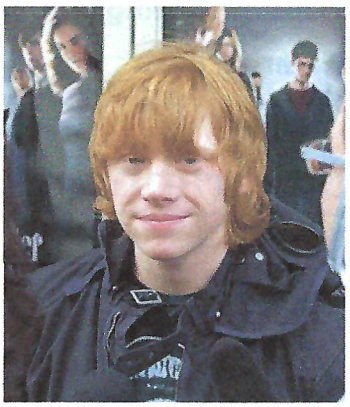
Red hair

Red hair (also known as **orange hair** and **ginger hair**) is a hair colour found in one to two percent of the human population, appearing with greater frequency (two to six percent) among people of Northern or Northwestern European ancestry and lesser frequency in other populations. It is most common in individuals homozygous for a recessive allele on chromosome 16 that produces an altered version of the MC1R protein.[1]



Woman with red hair

Red hair varies in hue from a deep burgundy or bright copper, or auburn, to burnt orange or red-orange to strawberry blond. Characterized by high levels of the reddish pigment pheomelanin and relatively low levels of the dark pigment eumelanin, it is associated with fair skin color, lighter eye color, freckles, and sensitivity to ultraviolet light.[2]



Actor Rupert Grint with red hair

Cultural reactions to red hair have varied from ridicule to admiration with many common stereotypes in existence regarding redheads. The term **redhead** has been in use since at least 1510.[3]

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Portrait of Ismail I of Persia

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Geographic distribution

Modern

Northern and Western Europe

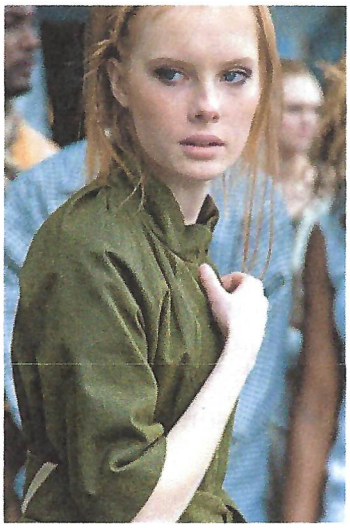
Red hair is most commonly found at the northern and western fringes of Europe;[4] it is centred around populations in the British Isles and is particularly associated with the Celtic nations.[4]

Ireland has the highest number of red-haired people per capita in the world with the percentage of those with red hair at around 10%.[5]

Great Britain also has a high percentage of people with red hair. In Scotland around 6% of the population has red hair; with the highest concentration of red head carriers in the world found in Edinburgh, making it the red head capital of the world.[6][7] In 1907, the largest ever study of hair colour in Scotland, which analysed over 500,000 people, found the percentage of Scots with red hair to be 5.3%.[8] A 1956 study of hair colour among British Army recruits also found high levels of red hair in Wales and in the Scottish border counties of England.[fn 1][9]



A British teenager with red hair



A young British woman with red hair and freckles

Eastern and Southern Europe

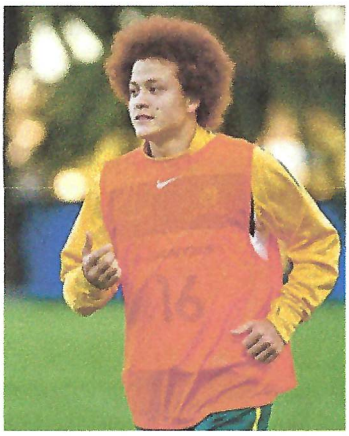
In Italy, red hair is found at a frequency of 0.57% of the total population, without variation in frequency across the different regions of the country.[10] In Sardinia, red hair is found at a frequency of 0.24% of the population.[10] Victorian era ethnographers considered the Udmurt people of the Volga Region in Russia to be "the most red-headed men in the world".[11] The Volga region still has one of the highest percentages of redheaded people.[12]

Red hair is also found amongst the Ashkenazi Jewish populations.[13] In 1903, 5.6% of Polish Jews had red hair.[14] Other studies have found that 3.69% of Jewish women overall were found to have red hair, but around 10.9% of all Jewish men have red beards.[15] In European culture, before the 20th century, red hair was often seen as a stereotypically Jewish trait: during the Spanish Inquisition, all those with red hair were identified as Jewish.[16] In Italy, red hair was associated with Italian Jews, and Judas was traditionally depicted as red-haired in Italian and Spanish art.[17] The stereotype that red hair is Jewish remains in parts of Eastern Europe and Russia.[18]

North Africa and Mediterranean

The Berber populations of Morocco[19] and northern Algeria have occasional redheads. Red hair frequency is especially significant among the Riffians from Morocco and Kabyles from Algeria,[20][21][22] respectively.

Asia (all regions)



Mustafa Amini, Australian footballer of Afghan descent

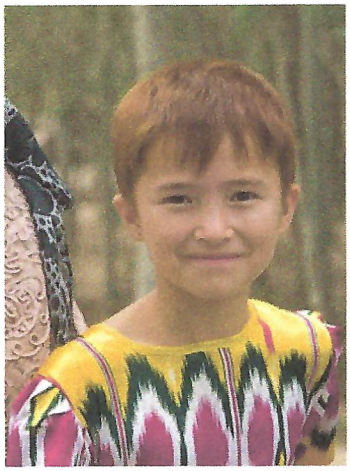
In Asia, red hair can be found among some peoples of Afghan,[23][24] Arab, Iranian, Mongolian, Turkic, Miao and Hmong descent.

Ancient human remains described as having red or auburn hair have been discovered in various parts of Asia including the Tarim mummies of Xinjiang, China.[25] Several preserved samples of human hair have been obtained from an Iron Age cemetery in Khakassia, South Siberia. Many of the hair samples appear red in color, and one skull from the cemetery had a preserved red moustache.[26]

In the Book of Wei, Chinese author Wei Shou notes that Liu Yuan was over 6 feet tall and had red strain on his long beard.[27]

There are other examples of red hair among early Turkic people. Muqan Qaghan, the third Qaghan of the Turkic Khaganate, was said to have red hair and blue eyes.[28]

In Chinese sources, ancient Kyrgyz people were described as fair-skinned, green- or blue-eyed and red-haired people with a mixture of European and East Asian features.[29]



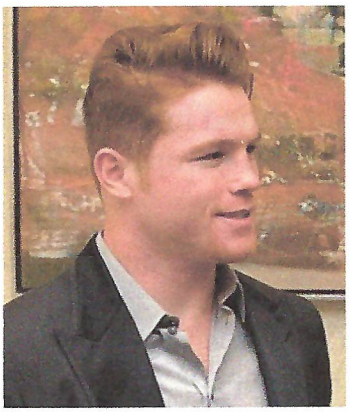
An Uyghur girl in Kashgar, China's Xinjiang region, with auburn hair

The Kipchak people were a Turkic ethnic group from central Asia who served in the Golden Horde military forces after being conquered by the Mongols. In the Chinese historical document 'Kang mu', the Kipchak people are described as red haired and blue eyed.[30]

The ethnic Miao people of China are recorded with red hair. According to F.M Savina of the Paris Foreign missionary society the appearance of the Miao was pale yellow in their skin complexion, almost white, their hair color often being light or dark brown, sometimes even red or corn-silk blond, and a few of them even have pale blue eyes.[31]

A phenotype study of Hmong People show they are sometimes born with red hair.[32]

Americas, Oceania and Sub-Saharan Africa



Mexican Boxer Santos "Canelo" Álvarez with red hair. Álvarez has been nicknamed "Canelo" for his red locks, which is Spanish for cinnamon.[33]

Emigration from Europe has multiplied the population of red haired humans in the Americas, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

Historical

Several accounts by Greek writers mention redheaded people. A fragment by the poet Xenophanes describes the Thracians as blue-eyed and red-haired.[34] The ancient peoples Budini and Sarmatians are also reported by Greek author to be blue-eyed and red-haired, and the latter even owe their names to it.[35][36]

In Asia, red or auburn hair has been found among the ancient Tocharians, who occupied the Tarim Basin in what is now the northwesternmost province of China. Tarim mummies have been found with red hair dating to the 2nd millennium BC.[37]



A Roman fresco depicting Bacchus with red hair, Boscoreale, c. 30 BC

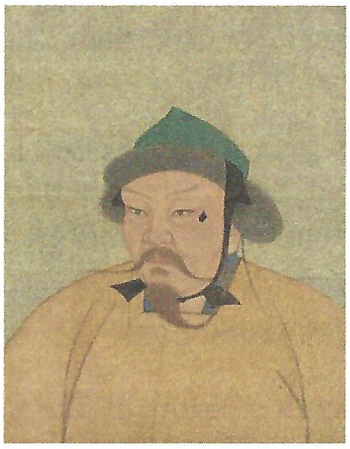
Reddish-brown (auburn) hair is also found amongst some Polynesians, and is especially common in some tribes and family groups. In Polynesian culture reddish hair has traditionally been seen as a sign of descent from high-ranking ancestors and a mark of rulership.[38][39]

Biochemistry and genetics

The pigment pheomelanin gives red hair its distinctive color. Red hair has far more of the pigment pheomelanin than it has of the dark pigment eumelanin.

The genetics of red hair appear to be associated with the melanocortin-1 receptor (MC1R), which is found on chromosome 16. Eighty percent of redheads have an MC1R gene variant.[2] Red hair is also associated with fair skin color because the MC1R mutation also results in low concentrations

of eumelanin throughout the body. The lower melanin concentration in skin confers the advantage that a sufficient concentration of important Vitamin D can be produced under low light conditions. However, when UV-radiation is strong (as in regions close to the equator) the lower concentration of melanin leads to several medical disadvantages, such as a higher risk of skin cancer. The MC1R variant gene that gives people red hair generally results in skin that is difficult or impossible to tan. Because of the natural tanning reaction to the sun's ultraviolet light and high amounts of pheomelanin in the skin, freckles are a common but not universal feature of red-haired people.



Ögedei Khan, son of Genghis Khan and second Great Khan of the Mongol Empire, is shown with dark hair but with possibly little traces of red

Red hair can originate from several changes on the MC1R-gene. If one of these changes is present on both chromosomes then the respective individual is likely to have red hair. This type of inheritance is described as an autosomal recessive. Even if both parents do not have red hair themselves, both can be carriers for the gene and have a redheaded child.

Genetic studies of dizygotic (fraternal) twins indicate that the MC1R gene is not solely responsible for the red hair phenotype; unidentified modifier genes exist, making variance in the MC1R gene necessary, but not sufficient, for red hair production.[41]



Roman Fresco of a relaxed seated woman from Stabiae, 1st century AD

Genetics

The alleles Arg151Cys, Arg160Trp, Asp294His, and Arg142His on MC1R are shown to be recessives for the red hair phenotype.[42] The gene *HCL2* (also called *RHC* or *RHA*) on chromosome 4 may also be related to red hair.[43][44] There are at least 8 genetic differences associated with red hair color.[45][46]

In species other than primates, red hair has different genetic origins and mechanisms.

Evolution

Origins

Red hair is the rarest natural hair color in humans. The non-tanning skin associated with red hair may have been advantageous in far-northern climates where sunlight is scarce. Studies by Bodmer and Cavalli-Sforza (1976) hypothesized that lighter skin pigmentation prevents rickets in colder climates by encouraging higher levels of vitamin D production and also allows the individual to retain heat better than someone with darker skin.[47] In 2000, Harding *et al.* concluded that red hair is not the result of positive selection but of a lack of negative selection. In Africa, for example, red hair is selected against because high levels of sun harm pale skin. However, in Northern Europe this does not happen, so redheads can become more common through genetic drift.[42]

Estimates on the original occurrence of the currently active gene for red hair vary from 20,000 to 100,000 years ago.[48][49]

A DNA study has concluded that some Neanderthals also had red hair, although the mutation responsible for this differs from that which causes red hair in modern humans.[50]

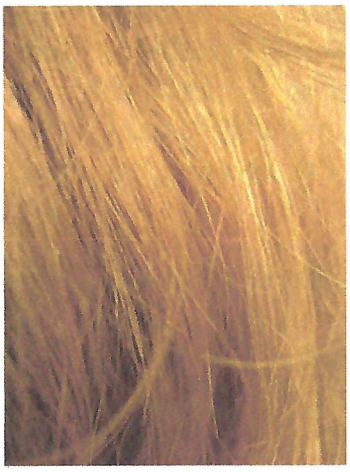


Woman with mixed reddish-brown hair, Papua New Guinea. Melanesians have a significant incidence of mixed-fair hair, caused by a genetic mutation different from European blond and red hair.[40]

Extinction hoax

A 2007 report in *The Courier-Mail*, which cited the *National Geographic* magazine and unnamed "geneticists", said that red hair is likely to die out in the near future.[51] Other blogs and news sources ran similar stories that attributed the research to the magazine or the "Oxford Hair Foundation". However, a HowStuffWorks article says that the foundation was funded by hair-dye maker Procter & Gamble, and that other experts had dismissed the research as either lacking in evidence or simply bogus. The *National Geographic* article in fact states "while redheads may decline, the potential for red isn't going away".[52]

Red hair is caused by a relatively rare recessive allele (variant of a gene), the expression of which can skip generations. It is not likely to disappear at any time in the foreseeable future.[52]



A close-up view of red hair

Medical implications of the red hair gene

Melanoma

Melanin in the skin aids UV tolerance through suntanning, but fair-skinned persons lack the levels of melanin needed to prevent UV-induced DNA-damage. Studies have shown that red hair alleles in MC1R increase freckling and decrease tanning ability.[53] It has been found that Europeans who are heterozygous for red hair exhibit increased sensitivity to UV radiation.[54]

Red hair and its relationship to UV sensitivity are of interest to many melanoma researchers. Sunshine can both be good and bad for a person's health and the different alleles on MC1R represent these adaptations. It also has been shown that individuals with pale skin are highly susceptible to a variety of skin cancers such as melanoma, basal cell carcinoma, and squamous cell carcinoma.[55][56]

Pain tolerance and injury

Two studies have demonstrated that people with red hair have different sensitivity to pain to people with other hair colors. One study found that people with red hair are more sensitive to thermal pain (associated with naturally occurring low vitamin K levels),[57] while another study

concluded that redheads are less sensitive to pain from multiple modalities, including noxious stimuli such as electrically induced pain.[58][59][60]

Researchers have found that people with red hair require greater amounts of anesthetic.[61] Other research publications have concluded that women with naturally red hair require less of the painkiller pentazocine than do either women of other hair colors or men of any hair color. A study showed women with red hair had a greater analgesic response to that particular pain medication than men.[62] A follow-up study by the same group showed that men and women with red hair had a greater analgesic response to morphine-6-glucuronide.[60] However, a later study of 468 healthy adult patients found no significant difference in recovery times, pain scores or quality of recovery in those with red compared with dark hair in either men or women.[63]

The unexpected relationship of hair color to pain tolerance appears to exist because redheads have a mutation in a hormone receptor that can apparently respond to at least two types of hormones: the pigmentation-driving melanocyte-stimulating hormone (MSH), and the pain-relieving endorphins. (Both derive from the same precursor molecule, POMC, and are structurally similar.) Specifically, redheads have a mutated melanocortin-1 receptor (MC1R) gene that produces an altered receptor for MSH.[64] Melanocytes, the cells that produce pigment in skin and hair, use the MC1R to recognize and respond to MSH from the anterior pituitary gland. Melanocyte-stimulating hormone normally stimulates melanocytes to make black eumelanin, but if the melanocytes have a mutated receptor, they will make reddish pheomelanin instead. MC1R also occurs in the brain, where it is one of a large set of POMC-related receptors that are apparently involved not only in responding to MSH, but also in responses to endorphins and possibly other POMC-derived hormones.[64] Though the details are not clearly understood, it appears that there is some crosstalk between the POMC hormones; this may explain the link between red hair and pain tolerance.

There is little or no evidence to support the belief that people with red hair have a higher chance than people with other hair colors to hemorrhage or suffer other bleeding complications.[65][66] One study, however, reports a link between red hair and a higher rate of bruising.[66]

Red hair of pathological origin

Most red hair is caused by the MC1R gene and is non-pathological. However, in rare cases red hair can be associated with disease or genetic disorder:

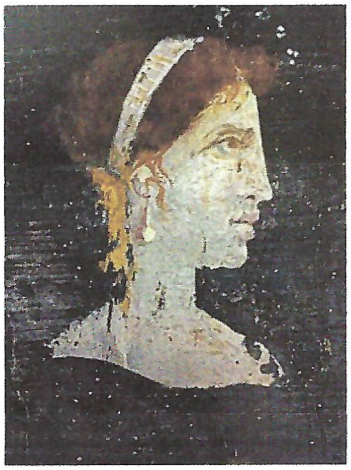
- In cases of severe malnutrition, normally dark human hair may turn red or blonde. The condition, part of a syndrome known as kwashiorkor, is a sign of critical starvation caused chiefly by protein deficiency, and is common during periods of famine.
- One variety of albinism (Type 3, a.k.a. rufous albinism), sometimes seen in Africans and inhabitants of New Guinea, results in red hair and red-colored skin.[67]
- Red hair is found on people lacking pro-opiomelanocortin.[67][68]

Culture

In various times and cultures, red hair has been prized, feared, and ridiculed.

Beliefs about temperament

A common belief about redheads is that they have fiery tempers and sharp tongues. In *Anne of Green Gables*, a character says of Anne Shirley, the redheaded heroine, that "her temper matches her hair", while in *The Catcher in the Rye*, Holden Caulfield remarks that "People with red hair are supposed to get mad very easily, but Allie [his dead brother] never did, and he had very red hair."



Most likely a posthumous painted portrait of Cleopatra VII of Ptolemaic Egypt with red hair and her distinct facial features, wearing a royal diadem and pearl-studded hairpins, from Roman Herculaneum, mid-1st century AD[69][70]

During the early stages of modern medicine, red hair was thought to be a sign of a sanguine temperament.[71] In the Indian medicinal practice of Ayurveda, redheads are seen as most likely to have a Pitta temperament.

Another belief is that redheads are highly sexed; for example, Jonathan Swift satirizes redhead stereotypes in part four of *Gulliver's Travels*, "A Voyage to the Country of the Houyhnhnms," when he writes that: "It is observed that the red-haired of both sexes are more libidinous and mischievous than the rest, whom yet they much exceed in strength and activity." Swift goes on to write that "neither was the hair of this brute [a Yahoo] of a red colour (which might have been some excuse for an appetite a little irregular) but black as a sloe".[72] Such beliefs were given a veneer of scientific credibility in the 19th century by Cesare Lombroso and Guglielmo Ferrero. They concluded that red hair was associated with crimes of lust, and claimed that 48% of "criminal women" were redheads.[73]



Polychrome Roman marble statue depicting the goddess Tyche holding the infant Plutus in her arms, 2nd century AD, Istanbul Archaeological Museum

Media, fashion and art

Queen Elizabeth I of England was a redhead, and during the Elizabethan era in England, red hair was fashionable for women. In modern times, red hair is subject to fashion trends; celebrities such as Nicole Kidman, Alyson Hannigan, Marcia Cross, Christina Hendricks, Emma Stone and Geri Halliwell can boost sales of red hair dye.

Sometimes, red hair darkens as people get older, becoming a more brownish color or losing some of its vividness. This leads some to associate red hair with youthfulness, a quality that is generally considered desirable. In several countries such as India, Iran, Bangladesh and Pakistan, henna and saffron are used on hair to give it a bright red appearance.[74]

Many painters have exhibited a fascination with red hair. The hair color "Titian" takes its name from the artist Titian, who often painted women with red hair. Early Renaissance artist Sandro Botticelli's famous painting *The Birth of Venus* depicts the mythological goddess Venus as a redhead. Other painters notable for their redheads include the Pre-Raphaelites, Edmund Leighton, Modigliani,[75] and Gustav Klimt.[76]

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes story "The Red-Headed League" (1891) involves a man who is asked to become a member of a mysterious group of red-headed people. The 1943 film

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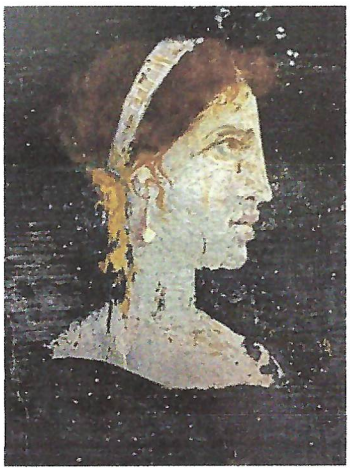

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DuBarry Was a Lady featured red-heads Lucille Ball and Red Skelton in Technicolor.

Notable fictional characters with red hair includes Jean Grey, Red Sonja, Mystique, and Poison Ivy.[77]

A book of photographs of red haired people was published in 2020, *Gingers* by Kieran Dodds (2020).[78]



Portrait of a Lady, ca. 1470–1475, by Sandro Botticelli

Prejudice and discrimination against redheads

Medieval beliefs

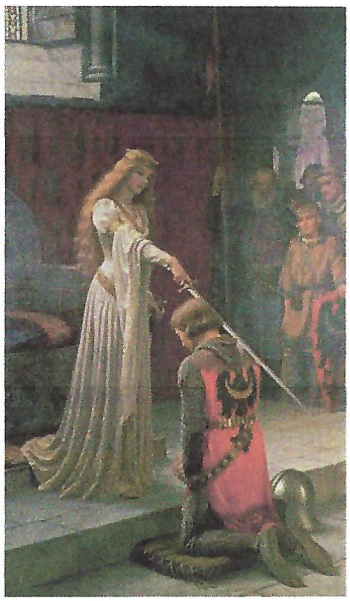
Red hair was thought to be a mark of a beastly sexual desire and moral degeneration. A savage red-haired man is portrayed in the fable by Grimm brothers (*Der Eisenhans*) as the spirit of the forest of iron. Theophilus Presbyter describes how the blood of a red-haired young man is necessary to create gold from copper, in a mixture with the ashes of a basilisk.[79]



Elizabeth I of England, ca. 1588

According to Montague Summers, red hair and green eyes were thought to be the sign of a witch, a werewolf or a vampire during the Middle Ages:

> Those whose hair is red, of a certain peculiar shade, are unmistakably vampires. It is significant that in ancient Egypt, as Manetho tells us, human sacrifices were offered at the grave of Osiris, and the victims were red-haired men who were burned, their ashes being scattered far and wide by winnowing-fans. It is held by some authorities that this was done to fertilize the fields and produce a bounteous harvest, red-hair symbolizing the golden wealth of the corn. But these men were called Typhonians, and were representatives not of Osiris but of his evil rival Typhon, whose hair was red.



The Accolade, 1901, by Edmund Blair Leighton

Medieval antisemitism

During the Spanish Inquisition, people of red hair were identified as Jewish and isolated for persecution.[16] In Medieval Italy and Spain, red hair was associated with the heretical nature of Jews and their rejection of Jesus, and thus Judas Iscariot was commonly depicted as red-haired in Italian and Spanish art.[17] Writers from Shakespeare to Dickens would identify Jewish characters by giving them red hair, such as the villainous Jewish characters Shylock and Fagin.[80] The antisemitic association

persisted into modern times in Soviet Russia.[18] The medieval prejudice against red-hair may have derived from the Ancient biblical tradition, in relation to biblical figures such as Esau and King David. The Ancient historian Josephus would mistranslate the Hebrew Torah to describe the more positive figure of King David as 'golden haired', in contrast to the negative figure of Esau, even though the original Hebrew Torah implies that both King David and Esau had 'fiery red hair'.[81]

Modern-day discrimination

In his 1885 book *I Say No*, Wilkie Collins wrote "The prejudice against habitual silence, among the lower order of the people, is almost as inveterate as the prejudice against red hair."

In his 1895 memoir and history *The Gurneys of Earlham*, Augustus John Cuthbert Hare described an incident of harassment: "The second son, John, was born in 1750. As a boy he had bright red hair, and it is amusingly recorded that one day in the streets of Norwich a number of boys followed him, pointing to his red locks and saying, "Look at that boy; he's got a bonfire on the top of his head," and that John Gurney was so disgusted that he went to a barber's, had his head shaved, and went home in a wig. He grew up, however, a remarkably attractive-looking young man."[82]

In British English, the word "ginger" is sometimes used to describe red-headed people (at times in an insulting manner),[83] with terms such as "gingerphobia"[84] and "gingerism"[85] used by the British media. In Britain, redheads are also sometimes referred to disparagingly as "carrot tops" and "carrot heads". (The comedian "Carrot Top" uses this stage name.) "Gingerism" has been compared to racism, although this is widely disputed, and bodies such as the UK Commission for Racial Equality do not monitor cases of discrimination and hate crimes against redheads.[85]

Nonetheless, individuals and families in Britain are targeted for harassment and violence because of their hair colour. In 2003, a 20-year-old was stabbed in the back for "being ginger".[86] In 2007, a UK woman won an award from a tribunal after being sexually harassed and receiving abuse because of her red hair;[87] in the same year, a family in Newcastle upon Tyne, was forced to move twice after being targeted for abuse and hate crime on account of their red hair.[88] In May 2009, a schoolboy committed suicide after being bullied for having red hair.[89] In 2013, a fourteen-year-old boy in Lincoln had his right arm broken and his head stamped on by three men who attacked him "just because he had red hair". The three men were subsequently jailed for a combined total of ten years and one month for the attack.[90] A possible fringe theory explaining the historical and modern mistreatment of red-heads supposedly stems from Roman subjugation and consequent persecution of Celtic Nations when arriving in the British Isles.

This prejudice has been satirised on a number of TV shows. English comedian Catherine Tate (herself a redhead) appeared as a red-haired character in a running sketch of her series *The Catherine Tate Show*. The sketch saw fictional character Sandra Kemp, who was forced to seek solace in a refuge for ginger people because she had been ostracised from society.[91] The British comedy *Bo' Selecta!* (starring redhead Leigh Francis) featured a spoof documentary which involved a caricature of Mick Hucknall presenting a show in which celebrities (played by themselves) dyed their hair red for a day and went about daily life being insulted by people. (Hucknall, who says that he has repeatedly faced prejudice or been described as ugly on account of his hair colour, argues that Gingerism should be described as a form of racism.[92]) Comedian Tim Minchin, himself a redhead, also covered the topic in his song "Prejudice".[93]

The pejorative use of the word "ginger" and related discrimination was used to illustrate a point

about racism and prejudice in the "Ginger Kids", "Le Petit Tourette", "It's a Jersey Thing" and "Fatbeard" episodes of *South Park*.

Film and television programmes often portray school bullies as having red hair.[94] However, children with red hair are often themselves targeted by bullies; "Somebody with ginger hair will stand out from the crowd," says anti-bullying expert Louise Burfitt-Dons.[95]

In Australian slang, redheads are often nicknamed "Blue" or "Bluey".[96] More recently, they have been referred to as "rangas" (a word derived from the red-haired ape, the orangutan), sometimes with derogatory connotations.[97] The word "rufus" has been used in both Australian and British slang to refer to red-headed people;[98] based on a variant of rufous, a reddish-brown color.

In November 2008 social networking website Facebook received criticism after a 'Kick a Ginger' group, which aimed to establish a "National Kick a Ginger Day" on 20 November, acquired almost 5,000 members. A 14-year-old boy from Vancouver who ran the Facebook group was subjected to an investigation by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for possible hate crimes.[99]

In December 2009 British supermarket chain Tesco withdrew a Christmas card which had the image of a child with red hair sitting on the lap of Father Christmas, and the words: "*Santa loves all kids. Even ginger ones*" after customers complained the card was offensive.[100]

In October 2010, Harriet Harman, the former Equality Minister in the British government under Labour, faced accusations of prejudice after she described the red-haired Treasury secretary Danny Alexander as a "ginger rodent".[101] Alexander responded to the insult by stating that he was "proud to be ginger".[102] Harman was subsequently forced to apologise for the comment, after facing criticism for prejudice against a minority group.[103]

In September 2011, Cryos International, one of the world's largest sperm banks, announced that it would no longer accept donations from red-haired men due to low demand from women seeking artificial insemination.[104]

Use of term in Singapore and Malaysia

The term *ang mo* (Chinese: 红毛; pinyin: *hóng máo*; Pe̍h-ōe-jī: *âng-mo*) in Hokkien (Min Nan) Chinese, meaning "red-haired",[105] is used in Malaysia and Singapore, although it refers to all white people, never exclusively people with red hair. The epithet is sometimes rendered as *ang mo kui* (红毛鬼) meaning "red-haired devil", similar to the Cantonese term *gweilo* ("foreign devil"). Thus it is viewed as racist and derogatory by some people.[106] Others, however, maintain it is acceptable.[107] Despite this ambiguity, it is a widely used term. It appears, for instance, in Singaporean newspapers such as *The Straits Times*,[108] and in television programmes and films.

The Chinese characters for *ang mo* are the same as those in the historical Japanese term *Kōmō* (紅毛), which was used during the Edo period (1603–1868) as an epithet for Dutch or Northern European people. It primarily referred to Dutch traders who were the only Europeans allowed to trade with Japan during *Sakoku*, its 200-year period of isolation.[109]

The historic fortress Fort San Domingo in Tamsui, Taiwan was nicknamed ang mo sia (紅毛城).

The name "Rory"

The mainly masculine given name *Rory* – a name of Goidelic origin, which is an anglicisation of the Irish: ***Ruairí/Ruaidhrí/Ruaidhrígh/Raidhrígh,*** Scottish Gaelic: ***Ruairidh*** and Manx: ***Rauree***[110] which is common to the Irish, Highland Scots and their diasporas[111] – means "red-haired king", from *ruadh* ("red-haired" or "rusty") and *rígh* ("king"). However, present bearers of the name are by no means all red-haired themeselves.

Red hair festivals



Hundreds of redheads together at the Redhead Day, September 2007

There has been an annual Redhead Day festival in the Netherlands that attracts red-haired participants from around the world. The festival was held in Breda, a city in the south east of the Netherlands, prior to 2019, when it moved to Tilburg.[112] It attracts participants from over 80 countries. The international event began in 2005, when Dutch painter Bart Rouwenhorst decided he wanted to paint 15 redheads.

The Irish Redhead Convention, held in late August in County Cork since 2011, claims to be a global celebration and attracts people from several continents. The celebrations include crowning the ginger King and Queen, competitions for the best red eyebrows and most freckles per square inch, orchestral concerts and carrot throwing competitions.[113]

A smaller red-hair day festival is held since 2013 by the UK's anti bullying alliance in London, with the aim of instilling pride in having red-hair.[114]

Since 2014, a red-hair event is held in Israel, at Kibbutz Gezer (Carrot), held for the local Israeli red hair community,[115] including both Ashkenazi and Mizrahi red-heads.[116] However, the number of attendees has to be restricted due to the risk of rocket attacks, leading to anger in the red-hair community.[117] The organizers state; "The event is a good thing for many redheads, who had been embarrassed about being redheads before."[117]

The first and only festival for red heads in the United States was launched in 2015. Held in Highwood, Illinois, Redhead Days draws participants from across the United States.[118]

A festival to celebrate the red-haired people is held annually in Izhevsk (Russia), the capital of Udmurtia, since 2004.[119]

MC1R Magazine is a publication for red-haired people worldwide, based in Hamburg, Germany.[120]

Religious and mythological traditions

In ancient Egypt red hair was associated with the deity Set and Ramesses II had it.[121]

In the *Iliad*, Achilles' hair is described as *ksanthēs* (ξανθῆς[122]), usually translated as blonde, or

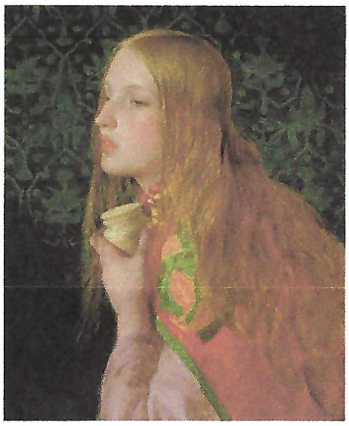
golden[123] but sometimes as red or tawny.[124][125] His son Neoptolemus also bears the name Pyrrhus, a possible reference to his own red hair.[126]

The Norse god Thor is usually described as having red hair.[127]

The Hebrew word usually translated "ruddy" or "reddish-brown" (*admoni* אדמוני, from the root ADM אדם, see also Adam and Edom)[128][129][130] was used to describe both Esau and David.

Early artistic representations of Mary Magdalene usually depict her as having long flowing red hair, although a description of her hair color was never mentioned in the Bible, and it is possible the color is an effect caused by pigment degradation in the ancient paint.

Judas Iscariot is also represented with red hair in Spanish culture[131][132] and in the works of William Shakespeare,[133] reinforcing the negative stereotype.



Mary Magdalene is commonly portrayed with long red hair, as in this 1859 painting by Anthony Frederick Augustus Sandys

See also

- Black hair
- Blond
- Brown hair
- Discrimination against people with red hair
- Erythrism – in non-human animals
- *How to be a Redhead*
- List of redheads

Notes

1. Defined in the study as the counties of Cumberland, Durham, Northumberland and Westmorland

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White genocide conspiracy theory

The **white genocide, white extinction,**[1] or **white replacement conspiracy theory,**[2][3][4] is a white supremacist[5][6][7][8] conspiracy theory which states that there is a deliberate plot, often blamed on Jews,[5][8] to promote miscegenation,[9] interracial marriage, mass non-white immigration, racial integration, low fertility rates, abortion, governmental land-confiscation from whites, organised violence,[10] and eliminationism in white-founded countries[5] in order to cause the extinction of whites through forced assimilation,[10] mass immigration, and violent genocide.[11][12][13][14] Less frequently, black people,[15] Hispanics,[16] and Muslims[17] are blamed for the secret plot, but merely as more fertile immigrants,[18] invaders,[19] or violent aggressors,[20] rather than the masterminds.[21]



Anti-immigrant protesters in Calais hold a sign in French reading "Diversity is a code word for white genocide", above a banner calling for remigration. November 8, 2015

White genocide is a political myth,[22][23][15] based on pseudoscience, pseudohistory, and ethnic hatred,[24] driven by a psychological panic often termed "white extinction anxiety".[25][16] White people are not dying out or facing extermination.[26][27][28][21] The purpose of the conspiracy theory is to justify a commitment to a white nationalist agenda[29] in support of calls to violence.[22][20][19]

The theory was popularized by white separatist neo-Nazi David Lane around 1995, and has been leveraged as propaganda in Europe, North America, South Africa, and Australia. Similar conspiracy theories were prevalent in Nazi Germany[30] and have been used in the present-day interchangeably with,[31] and as a broader and more extreme version of, Renaud Camus's 2011 *The Great Replacement,* focusing on the white population of France.[32][33] Since the 2019 Christchurch and El Paso shootings, of which the shooters' manifestos decried a "white replacement" and have referenced the concept of "Great Replacement", Camus's 2012 Great Replacement fallacy (often called "replacement theory" or "population replacement"),[34] along with Bat Ye'or's 2002 Eurabia concept[35] and Gerd Honsik's resurgent 1970s myth of a Kalergi plan,[31] have all been used synonymously with "white genocide" and are increasingly referred to as variations of the conspiracy theory.

In August 2018, US President Donald Trump was accused of endorsing the conspiracy theory in a foreign policy tweet instructing Secretary of State Mike Pompeo to investigate South African "land and farm seizures and expropriations and the large scale killing of farmers",[36][37][38] claiming that the "South African government is now seizing land from white farmers".[39] The often critical narrative derived from the South African farm attacks, and land reform in South Africa, is an established subset theme of the broader conspiracy theory,[26] portrayed in media as a form of

gateway or proxy issue to "white genocide" within the wider context of the Western world.[40][39] The topic of farm seizures in South Africa and Zimbabwe has been a rallying cry of white nationalists and alt-right groups[41][42] who use it to justify their vision of white supremacy.[43][39]

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Criticism and resistance

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References

History

The idea of a distinct white human race began with German physician and anthropologist Johann Blumenbach, who in 1775 claimed that there were five such races, Caucasian, Mongolian, Malayan, Ethiopian (or Negroid), and American Indian.[44] Previously, François Bernier had in 1684 published a four-page essay postscript which posited five races, combining Europeans ("except for part of Muscovy") with inhabitants of the Northern coastal regions of Africa, and Arabia, Persia, Mongolia, India, and parts of China, Sumatra, Bantam, and Borneo, and described skin color as "merely accidental".[45] Prior classifications of ethnicity and culture were narrower and more mutable through antiquity, drawing distinctions closer to those of tribal and familial groups, and were based on environmental factors such as geography and climate as well as appearance, physiology, and learned behaviors such as language and diet.[46] Present-day racial and ethnic distinctions are only loosely correlated with genetic ancestry, with which they are being replaced in medical science.[47][48]

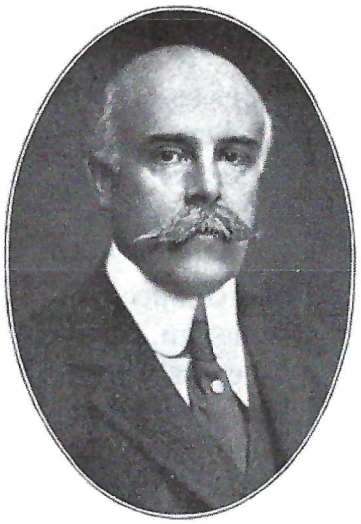
Background

Madison Grant

The conspiracy theory had precursors in early 20th-century eugenics theories,[49] which were popular in white-majority countries such as Australia and New Zealand, where it was feared that non-white immigrants would eventually supplant the white population.[50]

In 1916, the American eugenicist and lawyer Madison Grant wrote a book entitled *The Passing of the Great Race* which, while largely ignored when it first appeared, went through four editions, becoming part of popular culture in 1920s America and, in the process, spawned the ideology that the founding-stock of the United States, the so-called Nordic race, were under extinction threats from assimilation with non-whites. Grant wrote of it:

> Neither the black, nor the brown, nor the yellow, nor the red will conquer the white in battle. But if the valuable elements in the Nordic race mix with inferior strains or die out through race suicide, then the citadel of civilization will fall for mere lack of defenders.[51]



Madison Grant

Grant claimed that the race which "built" America was in danger of extinction unless the US reined in immigration of Jews and others.[52][53][54] Author F. Scott Fitzgerald made a lightly disguised reference to Grant in *The Great Gatsby*, in which the character Tom Buchanan was reading a book called *The Rise of the Colored Empires* by "this man Goddard", a combination of Grant and his colleague Lothrop Stoddard. (Grant wrote the introduction to Stoddard's book *The Rising Tide of Color Against White World-Supremacy*.) "Everybody ought to read it", Buchanan explained. "The idea is if we don't look out the white race will be – will be utterly submerged. It's all scientific stuff; it's been proved."[53]

Nazi Germany

Adolf Hitler wrote to Grant to thank him for writing *The Passing of the Great Race*, calling it "my Bible".[55] Nazis employed the conspiracy theory widely as propaganda, as exemplified in a 1934 pamphlet written for the "Research Department for the Jewish question" of Walter Frank's "Reich Institute" with the title "Are the White Nations Dying? The Future of the White and the Colored Nations in the Light of Biological Statistics".[30] Nazis used the conspiracy theory as a call to arms in a bid to gain power through cultural hegemony and scapegoating Jews by leveraging long-running historical prejudices.[56][52]

Prior to Nazis coming to power, German eugenicists including Jewish medical and psychiatric professionals did consider Jews to be distinct from white Europeans, but not so "degenerate" or unfit as to require anything more than guidance avoiding heritable disease via marriage counseling and, as early as 1918, screening for Jews wishing to emigrate to Palestine.[57]

Neo-Nazis' accusations against Jews

The modern conspiracy theory can be traced back to post-war European neo-Nazi circles, especially René Binet's 1950 book *Théorie du Racisme*.[58][59][60] The latter influenced French 1960s far-right movements such as *Europe-Action*, which argued that "systematic race mixing [was] nothing more than a slow genocide".[61][62] In December 1948, Binet's newspaper *L'Unité* wrote: "We accuse the Zionists and anti-racists of the crime of genocide because they claim to be imposing on us a crossbreeding that would be the death and destruction of our race and civilization".[58]

The term "white genocide" appeared sporadically in the American Nazi Party's *White Power* newspaper as early as 1972[63] and was used by the White Aryan Resistance[64] in the 1970s and 1980s, where it primarily referred to contraception and abortion. The conspiracy theory was developed by the neo-Nazi David Lane in his *White Genocide Manifesto* (c. 1995, origin of the later use of the term),[65][66][67][63] where he made the claim that the government policies of many Western countries had the intent of destroying white European culture and making white people an "extinct species".[68] Lane—a founding member of the organization The Order—criticized miscegenation, abortion, homosexuality, Jewish control of the media, "multi-racial sports", the legal repercussions against those who "resist genocide", and the "Zionist Occupation Government" that he said controls the United States and the other majority-white countries and which encourages "white genocide".[68][69]

Shortly after Lane's *Manifesto,* the Aryan Nations published their 1996 *Declaration of Independence* stating that the Zionist Occupation Government sought "the eradication of the white race and its culture" as "one of its foremost purposes". It accused such Jews of subverting the constitutional rule of law; responsibility for post-Civil War Reconstruction; subverting the monetary system with the Federal Reserve System, confiscating land and property; limiting freedoms of speech, religion, and gun ownership; murdering, kidnapping and imprisoning patriots; abdicating national sovereignty to the United Nations; political repression; wasteful bureaucracy; loosening restrictions on immigration and drug trafficking; raising taxes; polluting the environment; commandeering the military, mercenaries, and police; denying Aryan cultural heritage; and inciting immigrant insurrections.[70][71][72][73] Of these accusations, only passage of the Federal Reserve Act, ratification of the Charter of the United Nations, and imprisonment of members of The Order were cited as specific instances.

Another strand developed in Europe in the 1970s by Austrian neo-Nazi Gerd Honsik, who distorted the early 20th century writings of Richard von Coudenhove-Kalergi with his invention of the Kalergi plan conspiracy theory, which was popularized in a 2005 book.[74][75]

Rhodesian scare tactics

In 1966, Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith was described as having convinced white Rhodesians that their only alternative to his government's Rhodesian Bush War was "dictatorship and white genocide" by communist-backed black nationalist guerrillas.[76][77]

White supremacists are described as being obsessed with the treatment of the formerly dominant white minorities in Zimbabwe and South Africa by the black majorities where "the diminished stature of whites is presented as an ongoing genocide that must be fought."[77] In particular, the

story of Rhodesia, as Zimbabwe was formerly known, ruled by a segregationist government under which most black people were denied the right to vote, holds a particular fascination for white supremacists. Zimbabwe's disastrous economic collapse under the leadership of its second black president, Robert Mugabe, together with the Mugabe government's policies towards the white minority has been cited by white supremacists as evidence of both the inferiority of blacks and a case of genocide against whites.[77] In alt-right and white supremacist groups, there is much nostalgia for Rhodesia, which is seen as a state that fought valiantly for white supremacy in Africa in the 1960–1970s until it was betrayed.[78]



Ian Smith c. 1954

Alt-right

In 2008, the conspiracy theory spread beyond its explicit neo-Nazi and white nationalist origins, to be embraced by the newly founded alt-right movement. Discussion threads on the white nationalist Internet forum Stormfront often center around the theme of white people being subjected to genocidal policies by their governments.[68] The concept has also been popularized by the alt-right and alt-lite movements in the United States.[79][80] The notion of racial purity, homogeneity or "racial hygiene" is an underlying theme of the white genocide discourse and it has been used by people with neo-Nazi and white supremacist backgrounds.[81][82]



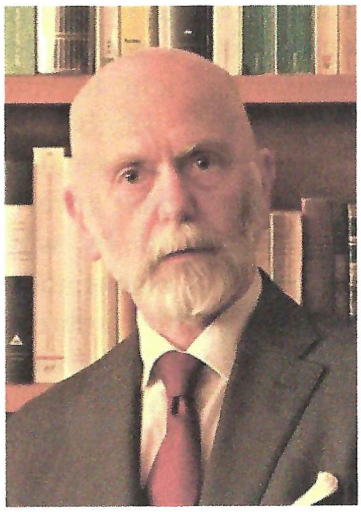
David Duke

While individual iterations of the conspiracy theory vary on who is assigned blame, Jewish influence, people who hate whites,[81] and liberal political forces are commonly cited by white supremacists as being the main factors leading to a white genocide.[14][83][84][68] This view is held by prominent figures such as David Duke, who cites Jews and "liberal political ideals" as the main causes.[85][68] White nationalist Robert Whitaker, who coined the phrase "anti-racist is a code word for anti-white" in a widely circulated 2006 piece seeking to popularize the white genocide concept online, used "anti-White" to describe those he believed are responsible for the genocide of white people, and continued to view it as a Jewish conspiracy while emphasizing that others also supported the "anti-White" cause.[86][87][88][65] However, the view that Jews are responsible for a white genocide is contested by other white supremacist figures, such as Jared Taylor.[89][90][91][92][93]

The Great Replacement

Starting with French author Renaud Camus and his 2011 book *Le Grand Remplacement,* the conspiracy theory of the Great Replacement focused on a displacement of French whites by predominantly Muslim population from the Middle East and Africa, then turned into a pan-European concept which spread across most major countries' politics on the continent.[94] Despite a common reference to a "genocide" of indigenous white peoples and a global plan led by a conspiring power, Camus's theory does not include an antisemitic Jewish plot. His removal of antisemitism from the original neo-Nazi theory (which has been replaced in the European context

with Islamophobia), along with his use of simple catch-all slogans, have been cited as reasons for its broader appeal.[95][96]



Renaud Camus, progenitor of the Great Replacement theory. March 2019

The Great Replacement has also been compared with the European Islamophobic strain of Bat Ye'or's 2002 Eurabia conspiracy theory,[34] and with ideas expressed by far-right terrorist Anders Behring Breivik, the perpetrator of the 2011 Norway attacks, in his *2083: A European Declaration of Independence* manifesto.[35] Since the 2019 Christchurch mosque shootings, where the shooter named his manifesto *The Great Replacement*, the French-originated phrase has been widely established as synonymous with "white genocide", used by mainstream Western media interchangeably, and deemed largely responsible for the emerging term of "white replacement".[17][4]

By 2017, at the Unite the Right rally in Charlottesville, Virginia, white nationalists were referencing the conspiracy theory as tiki torch-wielding protestors, who yelled "You will not replace us!" and "Jews will not replace us!".[97][98][99] In response, Camus stated that he did not support Nazis or violence, but that he could understand why white Americans felt angry about being replaced, and that he approved of the sentiment.[100]

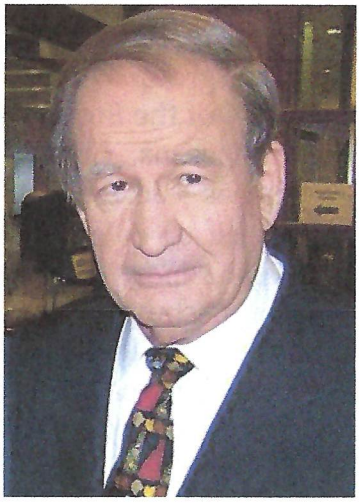
White extinction anxiety

"White genocide anxiety",[101] "white displacement anxiety",[102] and, the most commonly referred to, "white extinction anxiety" or panic,[25] is said to be one of the key driving forces behind the conspiracy theory and its supporters' adherence to it. The thesis, often cited as an explanation for some sections of white society's resistance to racial diversity,[103] is reported as virtually inseparable from the conspiracy theory itself.[16][104][105]

Former diplomat and scholar Alfredo Toro Hardy, who credits journalist Charles M. Blow with the term "white extinction anxiety", has outlined how "the anxieties related to the changing racial landscape of the United States" were at the heart of the concept, and propelled policies such as the Trump administration's "extreme measures against Southern immigrants".[106] In this regard, Trump has been accused of capitalizing on "white genocide anxiety" with claims that immigration had "changed the fabric of Europe", and empowering his supporters in media, such as Laura Ingraham, to stoke fears of "massive demographic changes" within the US.[101] Science journalist Ronald Bailey proposes that Trump is merely "the latest demagogue to rise to power by stoking white folks' ethnic fears", and that "white extinction panics" have historically occurred in the US each time the foreign-born population reached above 13 percent.[25]

Blow has defined "white extinction anxiety" as the fear that white people will become a minority, stripped of their race-based privilege.[107] Analyzing the concept, he examined Pat Buchanan's rhetoric (described by Bailey as a form of blood and soil mantra);[25] of whether the nations of Europe and North America had the "will and capacity to halt the invasion of the countries" before immigration altered the "political, social, racial, ethnic - character of the country entirely." Addressing Buchanan's arguably ethnic nationalist conclusions that "You cannot stop these sentiments of people who want to live together with their own and they want their borders protected", Blow said, "Make no mistake here, Buchanan is talking about protecting white

dominance, white culture, white majorities and white power".[105]


Pat Buchanan in 2008

Anti-racism activist Jane Elliott has suggested that this anxiety, or "Fear of White Genetic Annihilation", is so great that political leaders will resort to any measures in order to prevent the white extinction event that they believe is unfolding, including measures such as the Alabama abortion ban.[108] Anders Behring Breivik's core ideology, and motivations behind his white supremacist attacks, has been described as white extinction anxiety.[109] He had written: "This crisis of mass immigration and sub-replacement fertility is an assault on the European people that, if not combated, will ultimately result in the complete racial and cultural replacement of the European people".

According to professor Alexandra Minna Stern, who has detailed the connection between the conspiracy theory and the anxiety-framed concept, factions of the alt-right are distorting fertility statistics into a "conspiratorial campaign of white extinction" which is being fueled by a looming "white extinction anxiety". This phenomenon is driving alt-right strategies such as encouraging couples of Western and Northern European ethnicity to have up to eight children.[104]

Advocacy and spread

The white genocide conspiracy theory has continuously recurred among the far-right in a variety of forms, all centered around a core theme of white populations being replaced, removed, or simply killed.[43]

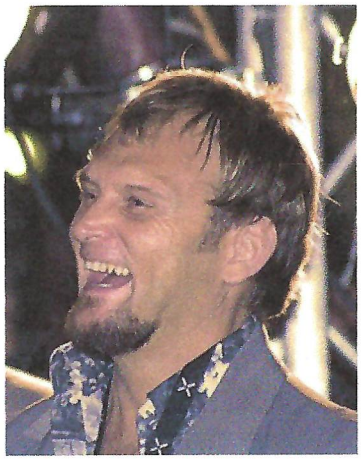
Africa

South Africa

Far-right and alt-right figures, such as singer Steve Hofmeyr, have claimed that a "white genocide" is taking place in South Africa.[110] The South African singer, songwriter, political activist, actor, and TV presenter supports and promotes the conspiracy theory.[32][111][23] *The Conversation* has credited Hofmeyr with popularizing the concept.[110] In January 2017, media reported that Hofmeyr was set to meet US President-elect Donald Trump to discuss "white genocide" in South Africa.[112][113] Hofmeyr later thanked Trump when the latter shared a tweet asking "Secretary of State Mike Pompeo to closely study the South Africa land and farm seizures and expropriations and the large scale killing of farmers."[114]

The manifesto of far-right terrorist Anders Behring Breivik, entitled *2083: A European Declaration of Independence*, devotes an entire section to an alleged "genocide" against Afrikaners. It also contains several other references to alleged persecution of whites in South Africa and the attacks on white farmers.[110] Mike Cernovich, an American alt-right commentator, has previously stated that "white genocide in South Africa is real".[115] The survivalist group the Suidlanders has claimed credit for internationally publicizing the risks of a race war and ethnic cleansing against whites.[116][43]

Africa Check, a fact-checking organisation, rejected these claims as false in 2013: "In fact, whites are less likely to be murdered than any other race group." Africa Check reported that while whites account for nearly 9% of the South African population they represent just 1.8% of murder victims. Lizette Lancaster from the Institute for Security Studies has said that "Whites are far less likely to be murdered than their black or coloured counterparts."[117][118][119] British journalist Joe Walsh reported that the murder rates in the mainly white suburbs of Johannesburg were far lower than in the black townships of Johannesburg, leading him to conclude: "If there was any kind of genocide being carried out against white people in the country then the safest areas of the continent's most dangerous city would not be predominately white."[42]

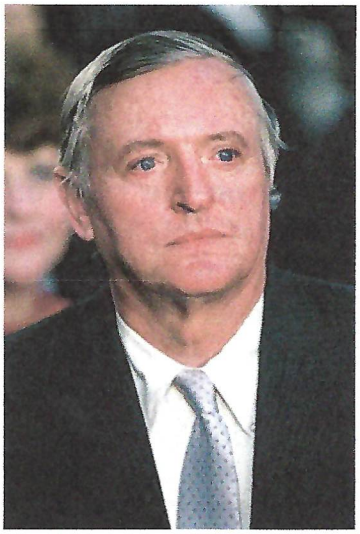

Steve Hofmeyr

South African journalist Lynsey Chutel reported in 2018: "After a peak in 2001/2002, the number of farm attacks—rape, robbery and other forms of violent crime short of murder—has decreased to about half. Similarly, the number of murders on farms peaked in 1997/1998 at 153, but today that number is below 50."[42][120] Chutel stated that although some of the murders of white farmers may indeed be racially motivated, South Africa is a country with a high violent crime rate and white farmers are "isolated and believed to be wealthy".[42][120] In the period July 2017 to July 2018, 47 farmers of all races were killed in South Africa, down from 66 murdered between July 2016 and July 2017.[121] The worst year for farm murders in South Africa was 1998, when 153 farmers were killed. Between April 2016 and March 2017, there were a total of 19,016 murders in South Africa, suggesting that farmers are not especially likely to be killed in South Africa.[121] Gregory Stanton of Genocide Watch has condemned the misuse of his groups' reports of the threat of polarization in South Africa to further the idea of "white genocide".[122]

Much of the white genocide claims in South Africa rest on a misrepresentation of the Afrikaner people as conforming to the popular *Boer* stereotype as hard-working, devoutly Calvinist, gun-loving farmers. In 1989, the British journalist Patrick Brogan noted that the Afrikaners once called themselves *Boers* (lit. 'farmers') because that was what they were, but the term *Boer* fell out of use in the 20th century as most of the Afrikaners moved to urban areas, making the term *Boer* highly anachronistic.[123] Brogan concluded the popular *Boer* stereotype does not accurately describe the majority of the Afrikaners, whose way of life is very similar to that of middle-class people in other Western nations.[123]

Even mainstream American conservatives who often championed the causes of Rhodesia and apartheid South Africa, seeing both regimes as having supposedly more enlightened policies towards black people than the policy of integration in the United States, embraced the variants of the white genocide theory as part of the defense of Rhodesia and South Africa.[124] In 2015, the Canadian journalist Jeet Heer wrote: "The idea that whites in America have a natural affinity with white colonialists in Africa did not spring from the neo-Nazi far-right, but rather the conservative movement that coalesced around *National Review* in the 1950s."[124] In 1957, the American journalist William F. Buckley wrote a justification in *National Review* of white supremacy in the American South with a defense of colonial rule in Kenya: "The question, as far as the White community is concerned, is whether the claims of civilization supersede those of universal suffrage. The British believe they do, and acted accordingly, in Kenya, where the choice was dramatically one between civilization and barbarism, and elsewhere; the South, where the conflict is by no means dramatic, as in Kenya, nevertheless perceives important qualitative differences between its culture

and the Negroes', and intends to assert its own."[124]



William F. Buckley, Jr. at the second inauguration of US President Ronald Reagan in 1985

Heer wrote that Buckley's equation of whiteness with "civilization" and blackness with "barbarism" led him to support racist regimes in both South Africa and Rhodesia, to paint the possibility of majority rule in both places in the darkest of colors, and his writings on the subject from the 1950s to the 1990s show a strong emotional identification with the whites of Rhodesia and South Africa.[124] Buckley and other American conservatives consistently portrayed apartheid era South Africa in a favorable light, and warned that majority rule would cause a disaster for whites.[125] On April 23, 1960, in the aftermath of the Sharpeville massacre of March 1960, *National Review* ran an editorial stating "the whites are entitled, we believe, to pre-eminence in South Africa."[125] Russell Kirk in a column in *National Review* on March 9, 1965, warned that letting African-Americans vote in the US "will work mischief—much injuring, rather than fulfilling, the responsible democracy for which Tocqueville hoped," but in the case of South Africa "this degradation of the democratic dogma, if applied, would bring anarchy and the collapse of civilization."[125] Kirk stated apartheid was just because South African whites were racially superior and "Bantu political domination would be domination by witch doctors (still numerous and powerful) and reckless demagogues."[125] On April 13, 1979, Buckley in a column gave an account of South African history very sympathetic to Afrikaner nationalists, suggesting that their concerns about black rule were rational and "their fears are understandable."[125] In an editorial on March 14, 1986, *National Review* asked "To what extent, is the vast majority of South African blacks intellectually and practically prepared to assume the social, economic, and political leadership in a highly industrialized country?"[125] In the July 1988 edition of *Commentary*, David Roberts, Jr compared Nelson Mandela to Pol Pot and the African National Congress (ANC), the now ruling party in South Africa, to the Khmer Rouge, implying that the ANC would exterminate South African whites if it came to power.[125] Shortly before his death in 2005 Samuel T. Francis, the former editor of the conservative *Washington Times*, warned about the possibility of a "white genocide" in South Africa.[124]

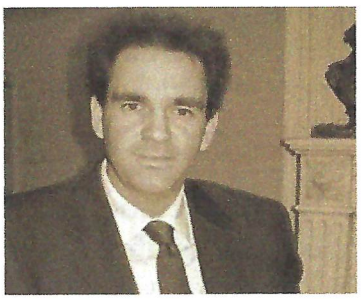
Simon Roche, an Afrikaner nationalist from South Africa and a spokesman for the survivalist group, the Suidlanders, that exists in his words "to prepare a Protestant Christian South African Minority for a coming violent revolution," visited the US in 2017 to promote the thesis that the white minority in South Africa is faced with the threat of ethnic cleansing.[43] Roche stated he went to the US to "raise awareness of and support for the Caucasian Christian conservative *volk* [people] of South Africa ... There's a natural affinity with conservative white Americans."[78]

The Afrikaner group AfriForum's deputy director Ernst Roets has been erroneously linked by Radio 702, which it later apologised for,[126] to false claims of white genocide,[127] and South African government authorization of uncompensated seizures of land from white farmers.[128] Roets' 2018 book *Kill the Boer* argues that the government is also complicit in attacks on white farmers,[129] and characterizes the events as ethnic cleansing.[130] Another South African, Willem Petzer, appeared as a guest on Gavin McInnes's podcast, accusing the ANC government of planning genocide.[43]

Europe

France

Figures on the right of French politics, such as Renaud Camus, have claimed that a "white genocide" or "Great Replacement" is occurring in France.[131] Camus's definition, which focuses largely on the white Christian population in France, has been used in media interchangeably with white genocide,[31] and described as a narrower, less extreme and more nationally focused version of the broader conspiracy theory.[32][33] Despite his focus on the specific demographics of France, Camus also believes all Western countries are facing a form of "ethnic and civilizational substitution".[132]


François Lafargue in 2006

In September 2016, François Lafargue, a senior lecturer at the Paris School of Business, claimed that the Boer white minority of South Africa (referring to them as "Europeans") will experience "the same fate as the French of Algeria or the British of Southern Rhodesia". Invoking the themes of both white Rhodesians and the French-Algerian colonist population; Lafargue stated that around 400,000 white South Africans lived in poverty, "grouped together in makeshift encampments to better protect themselves", and that thousands had been violently murdered since 2000, claiming that the country's apparently increased "crime fuels the fear of a white genocide".[133] White genocide was used as a slogan by anti-immigrant/refugee protesters in Calais during the European migrant crisis.

In June 2017, Senator Stéphane Ravier's aide, running as one of the National Front's candidates, endorsed the conspiracy theory.[134][135] Publishing a blonde girl's photograph with the words "Say no to white genocide"; days before the 2017 French legislative election, Ravier's assistant gave a political ultimatum "the National Front or the invasion".[136]

Germany

The 2015 New Year's Eve attacks in Cologne resulted in accusations that the federal government and media were deliberately avoiding public interest reporting on 1,200 sexual assaults by thousands of young male Muslim immigrants. Apologies for hesitancy by public television channel ZDF strengthened claims of a *Lügenpresse* (lying press) by populist and far-right parties as evidence for widespread conspiracy by German institutions. The unprecedented scale of border crossings during 2015 and 2016 compelled Chancellor Angela Merkel to impose "temporary restrictions" on transit across the border with Austria. The alt-right conspiracy website Zero Hedge listed statistics on migrant crime in Germany alongside statements from politicians and news articles, presented as "contradictions confirming a deep-state level of conspiracy ... to push through a pro-immigration policy in Germany". During the 2017 German election campaign, the far-right Alternative for Germany party ran advertisements featuring a pregnant woman's abdomen with the slogan, "New Germans? We'll make them ourselves."[74]

Hungary

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Disappearing blonde gene

The **disappearing blonde gene** was a hoax about how a scientific study had estimated that natural blonds would become extinct, repeated as fact in reputable media such as the BBC and *The Sunday Times* between 2002 and 2006. Claims that blond hair would disappear have been made since 1865.[1]

Several reports erroneously claimed that the World Health Organization (WHO) had published a report claiming that people with blond hair "will become extinct by 2202". Neither the WHO nor any reputable expert had issued such a report, and so those who commented on the alleged report were asked by the WHO to retract.[2]



Blond hair is controlled by an allele recessive to most alleles responsible for darker hair, but it is not a disappearing gene

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In the media

In 2002 BBC News reported that unnamed German experts had concluded that the natural distribution of blond hair would cease within the span of 200 years owing to the genes associated with blond hair being recessive. The article reported the scientists had said that there is a reportedly low number of people carrying the recessive blond allele, especially in nations of mixed heritage (for example, the United States, Canada, Argentina, Brazil, New Zealand and Australia). The dominant alleles (brown hair, black hair, brown eyes) "overthrow" the recessive genes or metaphorically, endanger them. Subsequently the study was attributed to the World Health Organization. In the BBC article Prof. Jonathan Rees of the University of Edinburgh cast doubt on the story—he was quoted as saying "The frequency of blondes may drop but they won't disappear."[3]

In October 2002 *The New York Times* reported that the World Health Organization had no knowledge of this study.[4][5]

In 2006 the hoax was mentioned by *The Sunday Times* when reporting on the publication of a hypothesis of the origins of blonde hair[6] and *La Repubblica*: "According to the WHO study, the last natural blond is likely to be born in Finland during 2202." It once again traveled quickly across the World Wide Web.[7] The hoax has also been featured on the "Threat-Down" segment of the

satirical television show *The Colbert Report* on March 6, 2006, where Stephen Colbert suggested a selective breeding program to save blonds.[8]

Scientific position

The extinction hoax is based on a misinterpretation of recessiveness in genetics.[3] In reality, gene frequency is stable unless there is selection for or against them,[9] which does not appear to be the case for blonde hair.[3] In large populations, even extremely rare genes will persist at stable levels over long periods of time. It also does not matter whether a gene is dominant or recessive. Genes disappear if the population is very small (drift) or if they confer a disadvantage (selection).[9]

See also

- Disappearance of red hair
- Hardy–Weinberg principle
- List of common misconceptions
- White genocide conspiracy theory

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Demographic threat

The concept of **demographic threat** (or **demographic bomb**) is a term used in political conversation or demography to refer to population increases from within a minority ethnic or religious group in a given country that is perceived as threatening to the ethnic, racial or religious majority, stability of the country or to the identity of said countries in which it is present in.

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Examples in countries

Australia

In 1984, Geoffrey Blainey, an Australian historian and academic criticised a comment by a spokesman to Immigration Minister Stewart West of the Australian Labor Party that "the increasing Asianisation was inevitable".

Blainey responded, "I do not accept the view, widely held in the Federal Cabinet, that some kind of slow Asian takeover of Australia is inevitable. I do not believe that we are powerless. I do believe that we can with good will and good sense control our destiny.... As a people, we seem to move from extreme to extreme. In the past 30 years the government of Australia has moved from the

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Replacement migration

In demography, **replacement migration** is a theory of migration needed for a region to achieve a particular objective (demographic, economic or social).[1] Generally, studies using this concept have as an objective to avoid the decline of total population and the decline of the working-age population.

Often, these overall declines in the population are influenced by low fertility rates. When fertility is lower than the replacement level of 2.1 children per woman and there is a longer life expectancy, this changes the age structure over time.[2] Overall, the population will start to decline as there will not be enough children born to replace the population of people lost and the proportion of older individuals composing the population will continue to increase. One concern from this is that the age-dependency ratio will be affected, as the working-age population will have more dependents in older age to support. Therefore, replacement migration has been a proposed mechanism to try and combat declining population size, aging populations and help replenish the number of people in the working age groups.

Projections calculating migration replacement are primarily demographics and theoretical exercises and not forecasts or recommendations. However, this demographic information can help prompt governments to facilitate replacement migration by making policy changes.[3]

The concept of replacement migration may vary according to the study and depending on the context in which it applies. It may be a number of annual immigrants,[4] a net migration,[5] an additional number of immigrants compared to a reference scenario,[6] etc.

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Types of replacement migration
- Minimal replacement migration
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Types of replacement migration

Replacement migration may take several forms because several scenarios of projections population can achieve the same aim. However, two forms predominate: minimal replacement migration and constant replacement migration.

Minimal replacement migration

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Angry white man

The "**angry white man**" or "**angry white male**" is a cultural stereotype of white men holding conservative or right-wing views in the context of U.S. politics, often characterized by "opposition to liberal anti-discriminatory policies" and beliefs.[1][2]

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Development

The term commonly refers to a political voting bloc which emerged in the early 1990s as a reaction to perceived injustices faced by white men in the face of affirmative action quotas in the workplace. Angry white men are characterized as having animosity toward young people, women or minorities, and liberalism in general.[3] Donald Trump's male supporters have been described by some political commentators as angry white men.[4][5][6][7]

In Australia

The stereotype of the angry white man is not limited to the United States: it appeared during Australia's 1998 federal elections.[8] New political parties appeared in that election due to the preexisting fathers' rights movement in Australia. These included the Abolish Family Support/Family Court Party and the Family Law Reform Party.[8] Similar to the usage of the term in the United States, the Australian men categorized as angry white men opposed what they perceived as the feminist agenda. These political parties were created as a reaction to the historic number of women elected to the House of Representatives.[8] Members of these groups claimed that "feminists have entrenched themselves in positions of power and influence in government and are using their power to victimise men".[8]

Senator Eric Abetz from the centre-right Liberal Party, arguing against Section 18C of the Racial Discrimination Act 1975, said in 2016 that it was "passing strange" that the Australian Human Rights Commission does not seem to care about what he perceives as "racist terminology" such as angry white man, but does care if another color is used to describe someone. "One cannot help but think that the term 'white' can only refer to skin colour and therefore [you] are making reference to

a skin colour [and] one assumes it must have been on the basis of race that the comment was made", he commented.[9]

In popular culture

The term is applied to those believed to be opposed to the civil rights movement and second-wave feminism.[10]

The movies *Joe*,[11] *Raging Bull*,[12] *Falling Down*, *Cobb*,[12] *God Bless America*, *Joker*, and Clint Eastwood's performance in both *Dirty Harry*[12] and *Gran Torino* has been described as an exploration of the angry white man.[13][14][15] In particular, the protagonist of *Falling Down* (a divorced, laid-off defense worker who descends via chance and choice into a spiral of increasing rage and violence) was widely reported upon as a representative of the stereotype.[16]

The character Archie Bunker from the TV sitcoms *All in the Family* and *Archie Bunker's Place* "turned the angry white male into a cultural icon", according to CBS News.[17] Walter White in the television series *Breaking Bad* has also been described as an "angry white male".[18]

See also

- Alt-right
- American Dream
- Angry black woman
- *Angry White Men*
- Angry young man (South Korea)
- Angry young men (United Kingdom)
- Antisemitism
- Christian privilege
- Criminal stereotype of African Americans
- The fiery Latina and the hot señorita
- Identity politics
- Incel
- Male privilege
- NASCAR dad
- Play the white man
- Right-wing terrorism
- Racism
- Soccer mom
- Stereotypes of white Americans
- Straight privilege
- Systemic bias
- White backlash
- White nationalism

- White pride
- White privilege

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List of common misconceptions

This is a **list of common misconceptions**. Each entry is worded as a correction; the misconceptions themselves are implied rather than stated. These entries are concise summaries of the main subject articles, which can be consulted for more detail.

A common misconception is a viewpoint or factoid that is often accepted as true in current times. They often arise from conventional wisdom (such as old wives' tales), stereotypes, a misunderstanding of science, or popularisation of pseudoscience. Some common misconceptions are also considered to be urban legends, and they are often involved in moral panics.

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Nordic aliens

In ufology, **Nordic aliens** are humanoid extraterrestrials purported to come from the Pleiades who resemble Nordic-Scandinavians.[1] Professed contactees describe them as being six to seven feet tall (about two meters) with long blonde hair, blue eyes,[2] and fair skin.[3][2][4] Ufologist George Adamski is credited with being among the first to claim contact with Nordic aliens in the mid 1950s, and scholars note that the mythology of extraterrestrial visitation from beings with features described as "Aryan" often include claims of telepathy, benevolence, and physical beauty.[5][6][1]

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History

Cultural historian David J. Skal wrote that early stories of Nordic-type aliens may have been partially inspired by the 1951 film *The Day the Earth Stood Still*, in which an extraterrestrial arrives on Earth to warn humanity about the dangers of atomic weapons.[6] Bates College professor Stephanie Kelley-Romano described alien abduction beliefs as "a living myth", and notes that, among believers, Nordic aliens "are often associated with spiritual growth and love and act as protectors for the experiencers."[5]

In contactee and ufology literature, Nordic aliens are often described as benevolent or even "magical" beings who want to observe and communicate with humans and are concerned about the Earth's environment or prospects for world peace. Believers also ascribe telepathic powers to Nordic aliens,[4] and describe them as "paternal, watchful, smiling, affectionate, and youthful."[2]

During the 1950s, many contactees, especially those in Europe, claimed encounters with beings fitting this description. Such claims became relatively less common in subsequent decades, as the grey alien supplanted the Nordic in most alleged accounts of extraterrestrial encounters.[4]

Notable claimants

- George Adamski claimed he was contacted by Nordic aliens in his books *Flying Saucers Have Landed*[7] and *Inside the Space Ships*.[8]

- Howard Menger claimed contact with Nordic aliens in his books, such as *From Outer Space to You*.[9][10]
- Travis Walton claimed contact with Nordic aliens in his book *The Walton Experience*.[11]

In popular culture

- In the TBS show *People of Earth*, a comedy about alien encounters, a Nordic is one of three main alien characters (along with Reptilian and a Grey).
- In the episode "Aliens Among Us" of the TV show *Scooby-Doo! Mystery Incorporated*, a blonde Nordic alien was the disguise of Sheila O'Flaherty, a wanted thief. She and two others disguised themselves as aliens, including a Grey and a Reptilian.[12]
- In the video game *Perfect Dark*, the antagonistic Skedar aliens disguise themselves as Nordic aliens to trick humanity into submission.[13]
- In the television show *Stargate*, the human protagonists meet an alien race known as the Asgard, who appeared to early humans as Nordic gods, but who are in actuality small Grey aliens.
- The Twins in the show *Superjail!* are a pair of Nordic aliens that spend their time playing pranks on the warden, often killing many of his inmates. They sport large unibrows and are often accompanied by a eurobeat leitmotif.

See also

- George Adamski
- Truman Bethurum
- Elizabeth Klarer
- Space Brothers
- Billy Meier
- Star people (New Age belief)
- UFOs
- UFO religion

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Nordic Aliens

5 min read
By Christine Aprile |
November 28, 2016 |

1. Seeking Truth

   ,

2. Paranormal & Unexplained

   ,

3. Aliens



Ancient civilizations around the world have spoken of angelic beings that descended from the sky, sent by God to assist humanity by sharing their spiritual and emotional wisdom with Earthlings. These mythological entities appear to continue their mission to this day, and many believe they are emissaries from space, an extraterrestrial species known as the Nordic or Pleiadian race.

Origin

The Nordics are a human-like species who first began appearing to contactees in the 1950s, claiming to be from the planet Venus and later the Pleiades star cluster. Whether either is the origin planet or system of the Nordics is debatable, and it is possible that they wish to keep their true home a secret for security reasons.

Mythology and History

Nordic aliens are also known as Tall Whites and Space Brothers. They are thought to be the angelic beings represented in many religions and ancient civilizations.

Hopi

These peaceful entities are believed to be the True White Brothers, foretold in Hopi prophecy, signaling the end of the fourth age.

Vril Society

Although generally considered a benevolent species, there is the possibility that the Vril Society was influenced by Nordics, and that factions exist who had strayed from the path of light, aligning with malevolent entities that are working against humanity.

Characteristics

Physical

Nordics are perhaps the most human in appearance of all extraterrestrials, and closely resemble people of Scandinavian descent. They tend to have blonde to reddish hair, blue or green eyes, and stand anywhere from 5-7 feet tall. Some claim that Nordics lack irises and wear contact lenses to blend in when visiting our planet.

They can easily pass as Earthlings, and those who have been in contact with this race state that their appearance allows them to freely explore our planet.

Many contactees also claim that these beings lack a sense of smell. Nordics are fourth and fifth density beings.

Modes of Transportation

Nordics are generally observers, sometimes viewing events and contactees from within their craft, which range from spherical to cigar-shaped.

Communication Methods

As a part of the Galactic Federation, Nordics often keep their distance from humanity, communicating telepathically or through dreams.

Intentions on Earth

Many contactees have claimed to receive channeled message of peace and love from these beings, and much of the information available about the species is obtained in this manner. The Nordics are concerned with the spiritual evolution of humanity, and often remind contactees that we are closely related to them, albeit humans are at a lesser development stage.

Notable Abductees

This species is less frequently associated with abduction experiences, and when involved in such episodes, there is generally a message of peace and concern relating to the Earth's wellbeing.

Travis Walton

One of the most notable and intriguing cases of Nordic abduction occurred in the Travis Walton case.

Walton was working as a logger in Arizona when he came across a hovering alien craft with his lumber crew, and was knocked unconscious by a beam of light emanating from the object.

He was taken aboard, where he encountered several types of beings including a Nordic-like race of tall, white humanoids. The craft released him after five days and the subsequent story became a news sensation. Walton shared his experiences in his book *The Walton Experience* which became the basis for the 1993 film *Fire in the Sky*.

Billy Meier

Other notable contactees include Billy Meier, a Swedish farmer who claims to have been in contact with the Plejarans, a Nordic extraterrestrial race. Throughout his life he has photographed, filmed and been in contact with these beings, delivering their messages of peace and love to humanity.

George Adamski

George Adamski was another early Nordic contactee of the 1950s, and claimed to be in contact with a group of Nordic aliens from Venus. He wrote several books on the subject and said that his materials were cleared by the FBI and US government.

President Eisenhower

It is also rumored that President Eisenhower had a secret meeting with a group of Nordic extraterrestrial who were attempting to convince the United States to disarm its nuclear missile program in exchange for advanced technology. The event is said to have taken place in February 1954 at Edwards Air Force base under the guise of Eisenhower undergoing emergency dental surgery. It is believed that this meeting did not end with any sort of agreement.

Instead Eisenhower is thought to have entered into a treaty with the Grey aliens, a pact which ensured that the US could keep its nuclear arsenal while still receiving advanced technologies from the ETs. In exchange for this technological intel, the Greys would be allowed to abduct and experiment upon the American people without question.

Harmony and Stewardship

The message that seems to follow each encounter with the Nordic species is the importance of spiritual awareness and the stewardship of our planet. According to the Nordics, humans are a closely related species and the human ascension process involves learning how to overcome our differences in order to live as one, in harmony. Do you think humanity is close to realizing our collective ascension, or do you feel that extraterrestrial intervention is a necessary step in our evolution? Leave your thoughts in the comments below.

About the Author

Christine Aprile is an intuitive tarot reader, writer and musician actively pursuing the boundaries of thought and perception. Her interest in all things extraordinary began at a young age at the local library, eventually leading her to the study of visual arts, tarot and symbolism. This passion for the ephemeral can be seen in her approach to the metaphysical and extraterrestrial as subjects meant to illuminate the mysteries of the physical world and human consciousness. Christine is currently a tarot reader and dream interpreter at the House of Intuition in Los Angeles, where she acts as a guide for spiritual seekers across the world

Aryan(Nordic Alpine) Aliens

Nordic Aliens and other Pro White Information

Wednesday, September 10, 2008

Blonde Hair Blue Eyes Gods

http://www.abovetopsecret.com/forum/thread236959/pg1

I keep hearing about children with blonde and hair blue eyes having to do with some type of alien connection...Does anyone know anything about this?

there is,supposedly, a tall human-like race of EBE's that have "scandinavian" features ie. blonde hair and blue eyes

of course there is no evidence to support there existance, only stories...

The latest theory is that blonde hair only originated in Europe around 11,000 years ago.
It is believed that women developed blonde hair to attract males, who in Europe at this stage were scarce due to the dangers of hunting.
The future of blonde hair is uncertain and there may well be no natural blondes left in 200 years.
As for aliens being a part of this, I believe is most unlikely, the more likely being a natural mutation.

What I know from my alien contacts is that the "Nordic" race is not a real race at all. It was made up here on Earth and became popular due, in part, to the similarities in description of two actual races.

One is a race of humans visiting Earth who look very much the same as we do, but their eyes have very large, black "alien" pupils. These beings are some of my alien contacts. They have the same DNA we have, and our race came from the DNA of their race. There are a few other races of humans in the universe as well, all much further advanced and evolved than we are.

The other race that is somewhat similar in description to the fictitious "Nordics" is a hybrid race created by "The Grays". That race is half human (us) and half The Grays. I have met them but I don't have regular contact with them. None of them live on Earth. They have biology unique to both humans and The Grays.

There were two races visiting Earth that humans call The Grays. Both were creating respective hybrid races with the use of Earth human DNA. Those programs are no longer going on due to the efforts of the organization of visiting races. One race of The Grays is no longer visiting Earth. The other is staying and now working with the organization. In fact, all of our visiting

races are now working with the organization.

http://www.tinwiki.org/wiki/Nordic_Alien_Species

http://www.burlingtonnews.net/nordics.html
Posted by AryanAlien at 9:23 PM

10 comments:

Anonymous said...

1. it is becoming excessively clear that people are ASSUMING a lot from a little.

2. Simply because you have blue eyes and blonde hair does NOT MEAN ANYTHING if its IMPURELY DERIVED.

3. There are true type blondes and blue eyed extraterritorials; and yes SOME human populations (formerly old english (500-1066) and cousins tribes existed. sadly, most of these have been genocided by the semetic asiatic invasions that destroyed civilization (2000-01AD) and still do (the nice semetics dominating the economy and commited to raping pure whites. these semetic types are asian - aryan derived historically; that is asian male dominated genetic sequence and aryan (rape victim) woman. this is a wrong behavioral sequence. as it says in TOBIT these types of unions always go bad.

the old english, germans were running away from sumer and israel and egypt (those were there homelands) they ran into europe and behind them came atilla; thats what really pushed the english into britannia. extraterritorial descent peoples have no ability to fight criminal native variant (that cattabilised their own race to effect a super hyrbid criminal sequenced enemy) as proven historically and now with the semetic strains everywhere using the asian and african native terrestrial as allies toward further slavic, english elimination., sorry but very few americans are english anymore; thats why this country is over; NO POTENTIAL> they wouldnt let the good leadership exist ; kennedy, bobby. they wanted an obama and a gangbang 'no law' state. even the messed up english mixed peoples see the problem.

you have to identify that there is a native type mankind that naturally evolved; blacks and asians; then assume everything else for ets; the redman, the aryan types; look at the blood types. true redman have O and true aryan have 0 asians and blacks and their semetic nonsense (wherin the criminal sequence dominates) do not have this type.

why the loss to the type a and b and a/b? there native mate. foriegn organism will find it very difficult to subsist in a non native environ, they usually get raped and killed or cattabalised. mr genghis khan was a violence of nature; his fathers white people priorly.

many of the tribes of israel got gangbanged. look at atilla and satilis notice that name s (atili)s? same bastards. they did it by commanding the christian church and the abrahamic torah priesthood; they usurped the religions, then worked through hidden priesthoods inside and paid atilla and satilis and all these, their cousins to invade.

when the romans and celts germans fought for their racial existence; they switched tactic; from that date forth they worked hard to eliminate the cause of faith by beating your mothers in thename of jesus christ, to make it anathema.

this is the fact. read sitchin 'tablets of enki'
otherwise i know the entire bloodline. sitchin cannot tell you that one:) took me some time to figure it:)

contact me: cvoja.eriic@yahoo.ca

ps: if your smart and avow jesus christ; think about taking a journey to a moutain; higher then 15,000 ft. combined with the solar maximus (50% strongert hen usual) and a an incoming planet; and a sunstantive swtich in earth axis, and that the moon is going to be thrown off alignment (tidal waves higher then 40 feet and over.) and a realignment in the relations of every orbiting planet and the potential for a moonbang; yes the incoming planet has some moons; and these play a part in inducing behavioral forces.

if your really christian; you have the mark of christ on your forheadd; you won't see it. the ets from the homeland made sure to mark theirs.

all those going below in the bases:) not going to work. anyone familiar with siesmic forces knows that:) bye bye obama. and bush and clinton. they think they will come out alive. and do new worl order. as for israel? gone. vatican? gone. usa? gone. everything gone.

the new earth government is coming under the authority of jesus christ.

so pack your bags, keep some liquid capital; get lots of food and gets some friends whom believe; and when you see the signs; and you will; 'leave judea and go to the mountains' because the axis is going to flip.come the tidal waves, potentially a meteorite; its found written. that planets brining others things with it.

jesus never lied. told the absolute truth. sees the signs.

stop smoking, get away from blacks whom date white girls (thats a big no no; we all know that, same as the asian guy and white girl; these are part of the old world) and the damned semetics (there a doomed type)

dna determines your behavior and your ability to believe. the body developes the spirit.

see you in the new earth:)

I HAVE ARTICLES SHOWING WHAT THE ALLEGED FIRST EUROPEANS AND OTHER NEANDERTHALS LOOK LIKE, PER THEIR SCIENTIFIC STUDIES. (SHARE INFO)

THIS IS ALLEGEDLY 45,000-50,000 YEARS. AND THEY ADMIT THAT EVERYONE, AT THAT TIME WERE MELANATED. THEN THEY PULL A SNEAK MOVE AND INCLUDE NEANDERTHALS BY SAYING AT SOME POINT THEY DRUDGED UP OUTTA ASIA/INDIA INSTEAD OF AFRICA, AS PREVIOUSLY THOUGHT. KEEP IN MIND, AFRICA, MIDDLE EAST, INDIA, AND ASIA ARE ALL ON ONE LANDMASS.

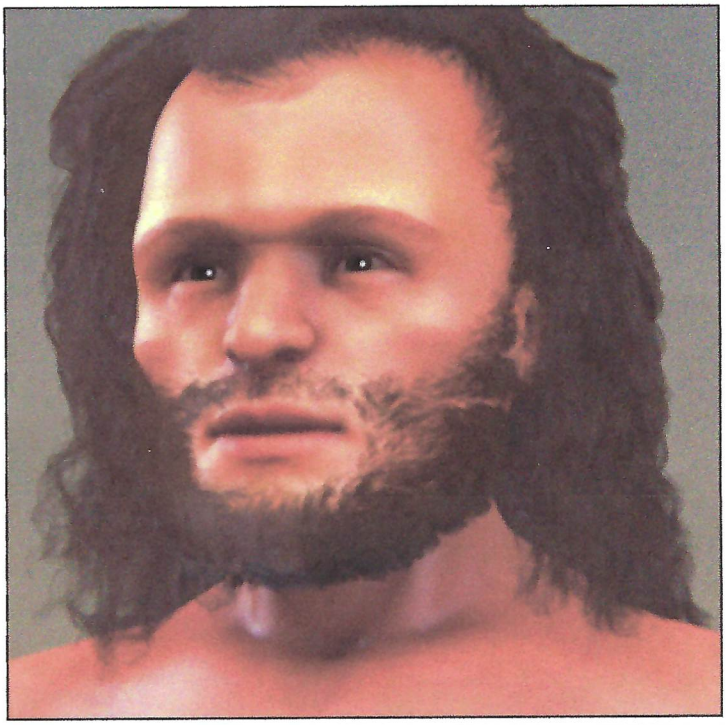
WHITE FOLKS JUST TOOK IT UPON THEMSELVES TO RENAME THEM, AS THEY DIVIDED THEM AND COLONIZED THEM AMONG THEIR SO-CALLED LEADERSHIP. SO WHERE DID THE FIRST NEANDERTHALS COME FROM? I SAY THEY WERE DERIVED FROM WHOMEVER THE PALESKIN SPECIES ARE AND THE ORIGINAL, BLACK/BROWN TRIBES. BUT THE DATES DON'T MATCH UP YOU SAY? AFTER ALL PAGAN LEPERS SAY BLONDE HAIR AND BLUE EYES ONLY HIT THE EARTH 6,000 TO 10,000 YEARS AGO.

WELL, THIS IS WHEN I TAKE IT 2 MY ANCESTORS AND LISTEN 2 "THE WORD" THEY AND THE CREATOR LEFT BEHIND 4 THE TRIBES. IF SIN BEGAN ROUGHLY 7000 PLUS YEARS AGO BECAUSE OUR ANCESTORS ALLOWED A LEPROUS GROUP OF PALE, ALIENS IN AND FOLLOWED BEHIND THEIR SERPENT LAWS…MAYBE. JUST MAYBE, THE FIRST MIXED CHILDREN WERE THE NEANDERTHAL CAVEMEN PER PAGANS AND THEIR SCIENCE…

BUT PER OUR AFRICAN/M.E./ASIAN/AND INDIAN TIMELINES, THEY ARE THE HITTITES, CAANANITES, EGYPTIANS, AND OTHER BLACK/BROWN AND "FAIR" MIXED CHILDREN THAT TURNED ON THE CREATOR AND THE CHOSEN CHILDREN WHO REMAINED ON PATH!

AND AS THE CHOSEN AND ORIGINAL BLOODLINE CONTINUED 2 MIX WITH THE MARKED BLOODLINE, MORE CHAOS AND CONFUSION OCCURRED BETWEEN BLESSED AND EVIL…GOOD AND BAD…THE CREATOR AND SATAN/THE SERPENTS! AND NOTHINGS CHANGED IN THIS PERPETUAL, SPRITUAL WAR!!

FIRST MODERN HUMANS IN EUROPE



Cro-Magnon Man

■ Modern men are believed to have reached Europe around 45,000 years ago. It was originally thought they arrived via the Middle East or North Africa possibly crossed a land bridge between Tunisia, Sicily and Italy or the Strait of Gibraltar but genetic evidence indicates that more likely they came from Asia. The DNA of western Eurasians is more like people from India than those from Africa. The conclusion that one draws is that Europe was populated by people who migrated across western Asia and the Balkans into Europe between 40,000 and 35,000 years ago.

■ The earliest remains of modern man in Europe is a 40,000-year-old skull of a teenage boy found in a cave in Romania. In a January 2007 article in Science, scientists from the Russian Academy of Sciences and the University of Colorado, reported that they found human teeth, tools, carved ivory and other artifacts , dated to 40,000 to 42,000 years ago, at an archaeological site on the Dom River 400 kilometers south of Moscow. This finding shows that early modern man migrated further north than previously thought.

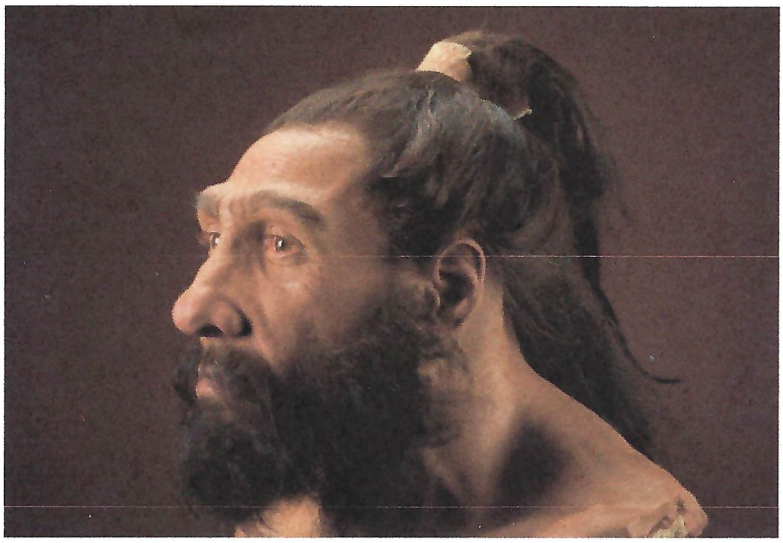
■ The second earliest fossils remains of modern man in Europe are a jaw and part of skull found in 2002 (and announced in September 2003) in Pestera cu Oasem a cave in the southwestern Carpathian mountains in Romania. Dated to 34,000 to 36,000 years ago, the specimen has a somewhat primitive jaw bone and large developed molars, leading some scientists to speculate the fossils had come from a cross breed between modern man and Neanderthal man.

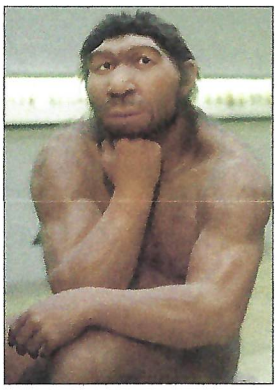
■ It is widely assumed that cold, inhospitable weather prevented modern humans from entering Europe earlier than they did. By 35,000 years they were well established and quickly dominated and replaced Neanderthals that began declining about the same time modern humans arrived. The population shrank a great deal during the Ice Age 20,000 years ago then rebounded. The Ice Age nearly wiped out humans.

■ Between 30,000 and 10,000 years ago, modern humans left evidence of their presence in cave art in Lascaux cave and Chauvet Cave and other caves in France and Spain. The first sculptures appear around the same time in Germany, the Czech Republic and Austria. Early people cleared forests and set up agricultural communities. In France, slow but steady colonization of the northeastern plains began in 6000 B.C. and the mountain massifs in 2000 B.C.

■ DNA studies indicate that 6 percent of Europeans arose from the first people who arrived about 45,000 years ago. These people are more numerous in certain places like the Basque region and remote parts of Scandinavia. Another 80 percent arrived 30,000 to 20,000 years ago before the peak of glaciation. The remaining 10 percent arrived about 10,000 years ago.







All humans originally had brown eyes, which occurred because of the large amount of pigment that gives color to the eyes. Scientists believe that blue eyes first occurred between 6,000 and 10,000 years ago, and that all people with blue eyes share a single, common ancestor.

The gene OCA2 controls melanin, the pigment that gives us our coloring. Because of the mutation of an adjacent gene, HERC2, OCA2 turned itself off, like a switch, and allowed humans' eyes to turn blue or, rather, disallowed the eyes to be colored by pigment.

Blue eyes were previously thought to be a recessive gene, but that theory has been proven incorrect. If one parent has blue eyes and the other has brown, the resulting children will generally, but not always, have brown eyes as they are the more dominant trait. Also, two brown-eyed parents can produce a child with an eye color other than brown, even if there are no ancestors with blue or green eyes.

OCA2 is also responsible for albinism: when it is completely turned off, people are born with no pigment in their eyes, skin or hair.

Green eyes are actually a form of brown eyes caused by the amount of melanin that is found in the iris, while Amber eyes are a result of extra yellow-colored pigment in the iris and Grey eyes are caused by deposits of collagen in the iris. Hazel eyes are caused by the amount of melanin in the iris and are affected by Rayleigh scattering, which allows the color to shift in certain lights.

Though Elizabeth Taylor's beautiful eyes were considered to be violet and were one of her largest claims to fame, they were actually a shade of blue. Violet, purple and red eyes can only occur with albinism.

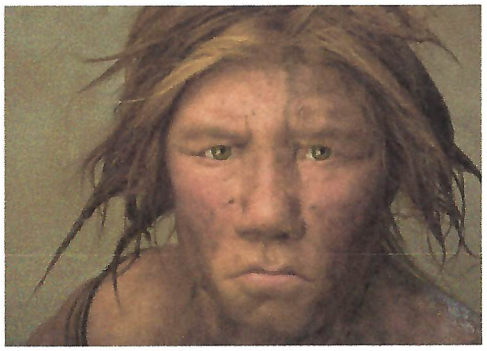
A fairly rare eye color condition, *heterochromia iridium*, allows for each eye to become a different color. This does not only occur in humans, but also in animals. Husky dogs, for example, often have two different colored eyes. This condition, usually caused by a genetic mutation, can also be inherited. The other causes of Heterochromia are disease and injury. A variation of this condition, *sectoral heterochromia*, causes some to have multiple colors in the same eye.

So, Are We Mutants or Just Different?

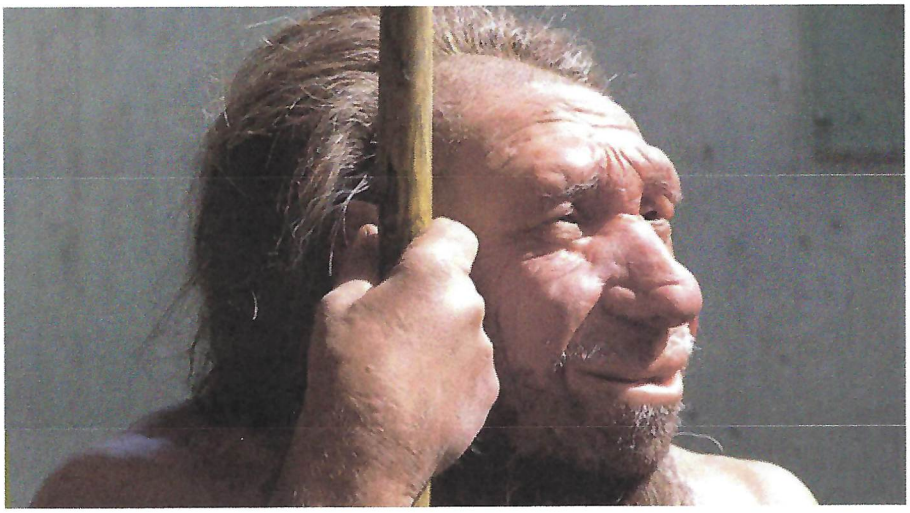
Gingers get picked on, often called carrot tops, and sometimes kids offer to connect the dots of their freckles. There are millions of "dumb blond" jokes too, and some people are creeped out by people with multi-colored eyes. People who have these differences often wish they didn't, while those who don't have them often wish they did.

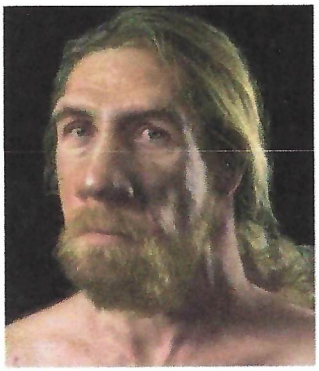
It is true that some of these physical features are caused by genetic mutations, but, in the end, these are just some of the things that make us different. The world would be a very boring place if we all looked exactly alike. After all, variety is the spice of life.

Interesting Scientific Video about Genetic Mutations

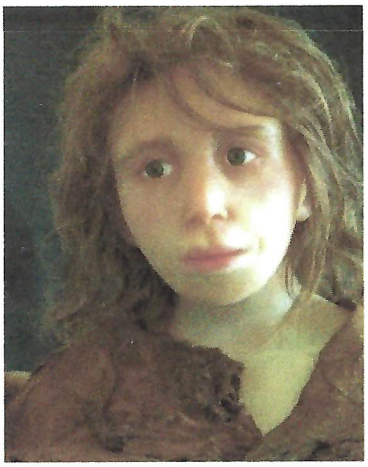


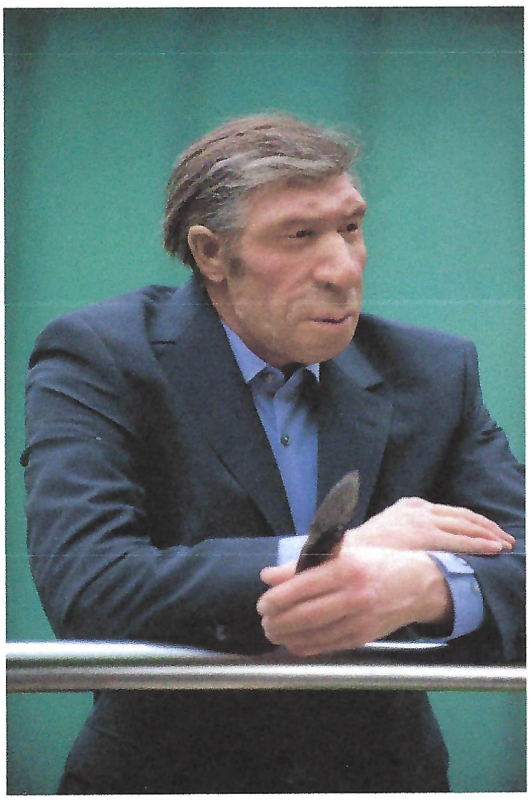










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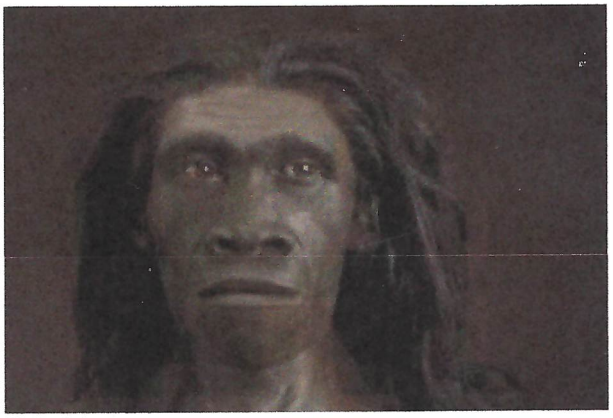

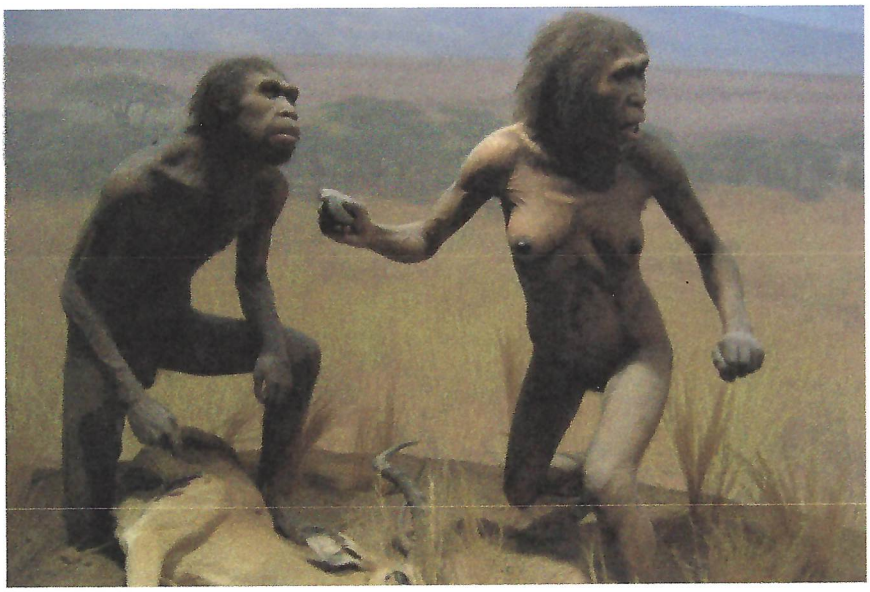

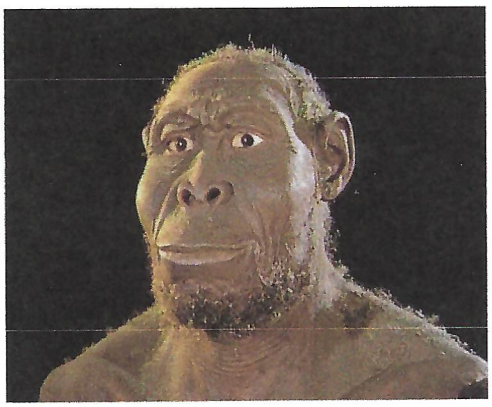



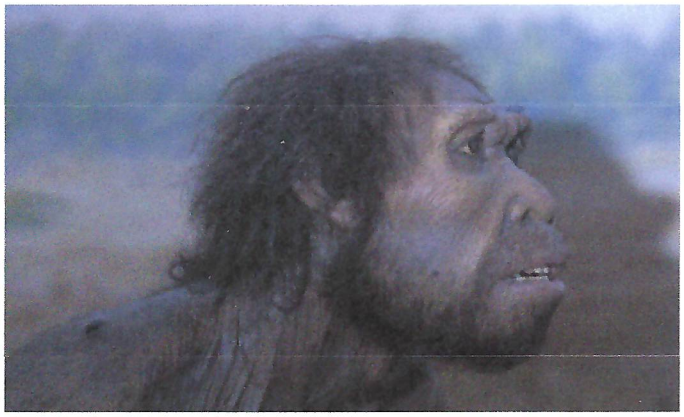

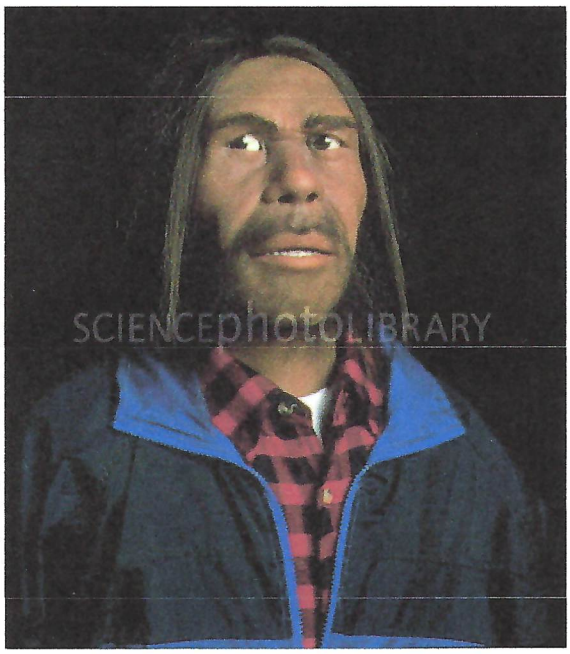
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Even **Hegel**, in an apparent attempt to besmirch Africa, once asserted that "Africa is no historical part of the world; it has no movement or development to exhibit" (Hegel: 1956, 99, The Philosophy of History). Jul 31, 2018

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It was argued at the time that Africa had no history because **history begins with writing and thus with the arrival of the Europeans**. Their presence in Africa was therefore justified, among other things, by their ability to place Africa in the 'path of history'.

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In the ancestral stories in Genesis of Abraham, Sarah, Hagar, Isaac, Rebekah and Jacob and his family, **Egypt is a part of the setting**, with these biblical characters moving in and out of Africa. But Africans are also characters in the Bible.

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They collectively control **over $1 trillion worth of Africa's most valuable resources**. The UK government has used its power and influence to ensure that British mining companies have access to Africa's raw materials. This was the case during the colonial period and is still the case today. Jul 1, 2016

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The real Garden Of Eden has been traced to the African nation of Botswana, according to a major study of DNA. Scientists believe our ancestral homeland is south of the Zambezi River in the country's north. Oct 29, 2019

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Alkebulan. According to experts that research the history of the African continent, the original ancient name of Africa was Alkebulan. This name translates to “mother of mankind,” or according to other sources, “the garden of Eden.” Alkebulan is an extremely old word, and its origins are indigenous. Jun 16, 2020

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Where is the garden of Eden located?

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In fact, this school argues that Africa was initially named **Alkebulan** and was widely referred to as Alkebulan before the name Africa was birthed. In Kemetic History of Afrika, Dr cheikh Anah Diop writes, "The ancient name of Africa was Alkebulan. Mar 8, 2020

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To set up colonies in Africa, **Russians would have to go through the Black Sea via the Ottoman Empire, which wasn't a friendly power**. Russians and the Ottomans were engaged in centuries of warfare, with the Crimean War in the mid-nineteenth century leaving a bitter taste in the mouths of the two empires.

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The missionaries are also alleged to have used the Bible as a tool to colonise the minds of the Africans (Dube 2000:4). It is argued that the Bible was presented in such a way that **it painted everything associated with African practices as pagan in order to promote western ideologies, values and practices**.

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Nāḥāš occurs in the Torah to identify the serpent in the Garden of Eden. Throughout the Hebrew Bible, it is also used in conjunction with seraph to describe vicious serpents in the wilderness.

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The majority of all people enslaved in the New World came from **West Central Africa**. Before 1519, all Africans carried into the Atlantic disembarked at Old World ports, mainly Europe and the offshore Atlantic islands.

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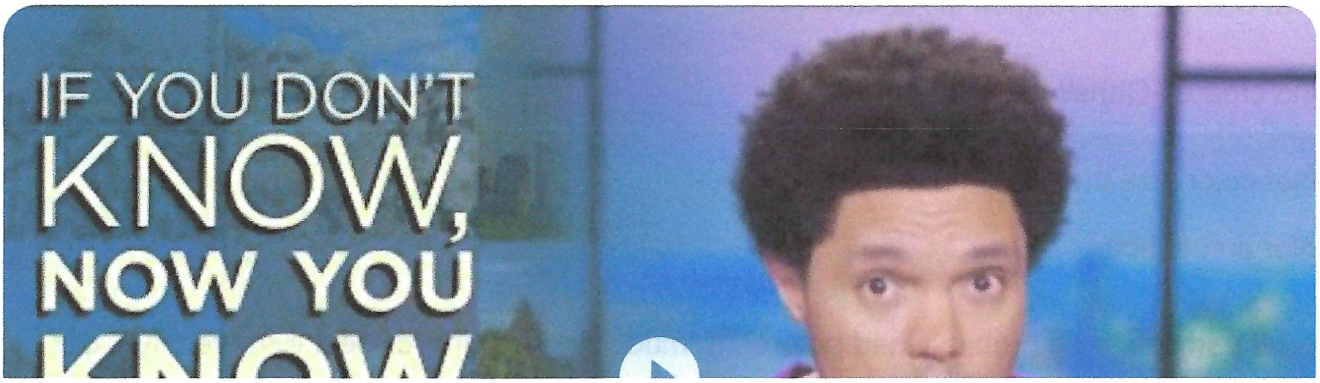

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These early humans probably had **pale skin**, much like humans' closest living relative, the chimpanzee, which is white under its fur. Around 1.2 million to 1.8 million years ago, early Homo sapiens evolved dark skin. Feb 25, 2014

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The enslavement of Africans for eastern markets started **before 7th century** but remained at low levels until 1750. The trade volume peaked around 1850 but would largely have ended around 1900.

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Who invented slavery?

Sumer or Sumeria is still thought to be the birthplace of slavery, which grew out of Sumer into Greece and other parts of ancient Mesopotamia. The Ancient East, specifically China and India, didn't adopt the practice of slavery until much later, as late as the Qin Dynasty in 221 BC. Jan 29, 2019

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It is estimated that more than half of the entire slave trade took place during the 18th century, with the **British, Portuguese and French** being the main carriers of nine out of ten slaves abducted in Africa.

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- North Korea - 2,640,000.
- Nigeria - 1,386,000.
- Iran - 1,289,000.
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But Austin, 10, says: "**God doesn't have a color**. He is so glorious, he doesn't need one. When we go to heaven, we won't care what color he is." Memorize this truth: "God is Spirit, and those who worship Him must worship in spirit and truth" (John 4:24). Jun 27, 2020

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What did Adam look like?

God himself took dust from all four corners of the earth, and with each color (**red for the blood, black for the bowels, white for the bones and veins, and green for the pale skin**), created Adam.

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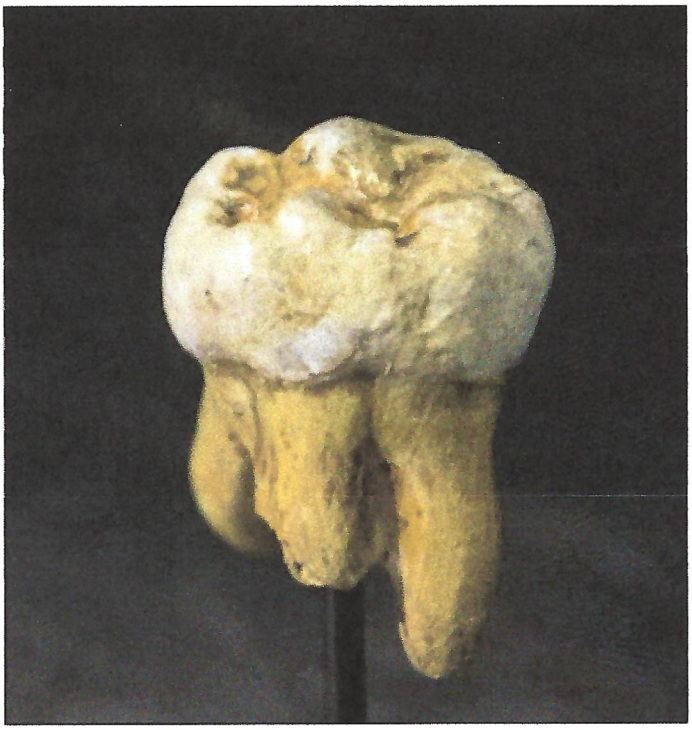
DENISOVANS

■ Denisovans are an extinct group of hominins who coexisted with the Neanderthals and modern humans around 30,000 to 50,000 years ago. Not much is known about them other than what can be gleaned from their DNA and a few rare fossils. Scientists first learned of their existence from an incomplete finger bone and two molars discovered in the Denisova Cave in the the Altai region — where Kazakhstan, Mongolia, China and Russia all come together. The finger bone and two molars have been dated by some to 80,000 years ago, but are generally placed in the 30,000 to 50,000 year old range.

■ Denisovans and Neanderthals appear to have the same common ancestor, but both are genetically distinct from one another. Neanderthal and Denisovan are believed to have split apart between 400,000 to 500,000 years ago. Humans and Neanderthals divided into separate groups as far back as 765,000 years ago. Denisovans and Neanderthals ultimately disappeared – perhaps because their lineages were absorbed by modern humans.

■ Denisovans were discovered when DNA markers found by scientists in the finger and molar fossils didn't match those of modern humans or Neanderthal. Researchers gave the new humans the name Denisovans, after the place the place the fossils were discovered. Analysis of the Denisovan genome showed that Denisovans interbred with modern humans – about five per cent of the DNA of native Papua New Guineans and Australians and 0.2 per cent

of the DNA of Asians and Native Americans are Denisovan.



Denisovan molar

■ Denisovans existence was first revealed in early 2010 from a sampling of DNA recovered from a finger bone discovered in the Denisova Cave in southern Siberia.. The research, published online in the journal Nature in March 2010 by Johannes Krause and Svante Paabo of the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, decoded the complete set of DNA from mitochondria. The research suggests a migration out of Africa around a half million years ago. Scientists are now looking for similarities between the DNA of the "Siberian ancestor" and that of Neanderthals, Homo erectus and homo heidelbergensis.

■ Denisovans had very large and unusual teeth, unlike those of humans or Neanderthals. Because only some teeth and a piece of finger have been found it is difficult to determine what the Denisovans looked like. Geneticist Svante Paabo said. "What's fascinating about the Denisovans is we know next to nothing about how they looked. We have their genome and we have two teeth, and those teeth are huge. ... The only thing we can say is they must have been very big, or at least have big mouths."

■ Associated Press reported: " Neither the finger bone nor the tooth can be dated directly, but tests of animal bones found nearby show the Denisovan remains are at least 30,000 years old, and maybe more than 50,000 years old, Reich said. Yet, archaeologists have reported virtually no sign of the Denisovans, no tools or other indications of how they lived. Maybe that's because sites in Asia haven't been studied as systematically as Neanderthal sites in Europe, he said. [Source: Malcolm Ritter, AP, December 22, 2010]

BY **MAYA WEI-HAAS**

PUBLISHED JANUARY 30, 2020 • 10 MIN READ

Some 60,000 years ago, a wave of early humans ventured out of Africa, spreading to every other corner of the world. These travelers were met by a landscape of hominins vastly different from those they left behind.

Neanderthals roamed the lands across Europe and the Middle East. Their sister group, the Denisovans, spread through Asia. And whenever these groups met, it seems, they mated.

The genetic fingerprints of this mixing remain apparent in many populations today. Roughly two percent of the genomes of Europeans and Asians are Neanderthal. Asians also carry additional Denisovan DNA, up to 6 percent in Melanesians. But African populations seemed to have largely been left out of this genetic shakeup.

Now a study, published this week in Cell, presents a striking find: Modern African populations carry more snippets of Neanderthal DNA than once thought, about a third of the amount the team identified for Europeans and Asians. What's more, the model suggests that Neanderthal ancestry in Europeans has also been slightly underestimated.

> **There are many more needles in the haystack (that is, Neanderthal sequences in African people) than we thought before!**

MARCIA PONCE DE LEÓN, UNIVERSITY OF ZURICH

Study author Joshua Akey, a geneticist at Princeton University, was initially incredulous. "Well that can't be right," he recalls thinking at the time. But after a year and a half more of rigorous testing, he and his colleagues are convinced of the find. Some 17 million base pairs of African genomes are Neanderthal, the study reveals, which likely come from, in part, the ancestors of modern Europeans traveling back into Africa and carrying bits of Neanderthal DNA in their genomes.

When thinking about these early migrations, Akey says, "there's this idea that people left Africa, and never went back." But these new results, along with past studies, underscore that's not the case. "Clearly there's no one-way bridge there."

"It's a really nice new piece of the puzzle," says Janet Kelso, a computational biologist at Germany's Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, who was not part of the study team. The new model corrects for previous assumptions about Neanderthal mixing, she notes, revealing how much information is likely still lurking within our genes.

"The emerging picture is that it's really complicated—no single gene flow, no single migration, lots of contact," Kelso says. While exciting, she adds, it also presents an analytical challenge.

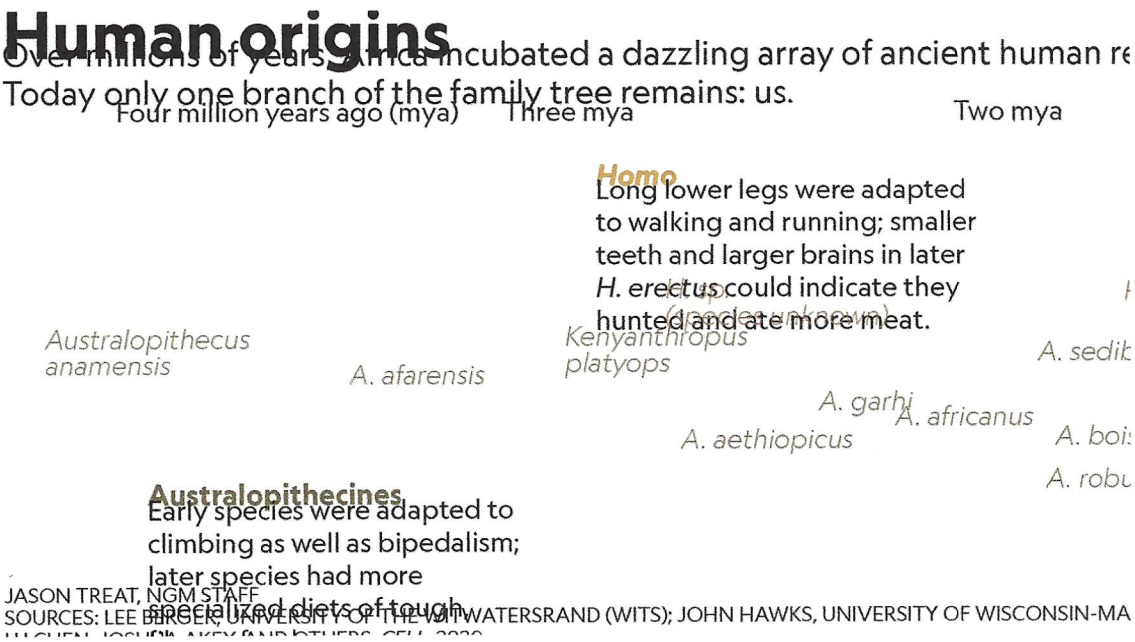
Yet acknowledging the winding roots of humanity and developing methods that can map out these twists and turns is the only way forward.

Mysterious relatives

Scientists have long speculated about Neanderthals' relationships to modern humans. While the exact question shifted over the years, it's a debate that goes back to Neanderthals' initial discovery, says John Hawks, a paleoanthropologist at the University of Wisconsin-Madison who was not involved in the study.

In the last several decades, however, the driving question turned to mixing with modern humans. Did these two hominins interbreed. In 2010, with the first publication of a Neanderthal whole genome, scientists finally had an answer: Yes.

Comparison of Neanderthal DNA to five living humans revealed that Europeans and Asians—but not Africans—carried traces of interbreeding. Studies since have hinted at some limited Neanderthal ancestry in Africa, but no one has fully traced these tangled branches of our family tree. (Read more about the many lines of mysterious ancient humans that interbred with us.)



For a fresh look at this genetic mixing, Akey and his team developed a new way to study the scattering of ancient hominin DNA in modern genomes. All models tackling this question must not only identify shared genetic sequences, but they also have to figure out what makes it similar because not all shared genetic code is the result of interbreeding. Some DNA could be similar thanks to a common hominin ancestor.

Many models tracing Neanderthal interbreeding use what's known as a reference population—the genomes from a group, usually from Africa, that's assumed to not have DNA from these ancient hominins.

"That assumption was never reasonable," Hawks says. By setting up a model in this way, these analyses hide potential Neanderthal ancestry for people of African descent.

Instead, Akey and his lab used large datasets to examine the probability

that a particular site in the genome was inherited from Neanderthals or not. They tested the method with the genomes of 2,504 individuals from around the world—East Asians, Europeans, South Asians, Americans, and largely northern Africans—collected as part of the 1000 Genomes project. They then compared this DNA with a Neanderthal genome.

Needles in the haystack

The results suggest that modern Africans carry an average of 17 million Neanderthal base pairs, which is about a third of the amount the team found in Europeans and Asians. The result suggests an order of magnitude or more Neanderthal ancestry in Africa than most past estimates.

"There are many more needles in the haystack (that is, Neanderthal sequences in African people) than we thought before!" Marcia Ponce de León, a paleoanthropologist at the University of Zurich, says via email.

So how did Neanderthal DNA reach Africa? The straightforward answer would be that Neanderthals ventured into the continent. While this scenario can't entirely be ruled out, Akey says, there's also no convincing evidence to support this case.



NEANDERTHALS 101

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Instead, the data reveals a clue to a different source: African populations share the vast majority of their Neanderthal DNA with non-Africans, particularly Europeans.

It's likely that modern humans venturing back to Africa carried Neanderthal DNA along with them in their genomes. Modeling suggests that just a tiny trickle over the last 20,000 years could account for its current distribution, Akey notes. Pinning down the timing is tough—a sliver of the genetic contribution also likely comes from more recent invasions of Africa, including the Roman empire and the slave trade, over the last few millennia, he says.

Some of the Neanderthal DNA in Africa also comes from genetic mixing in the other direction. While non-African populations today come from a wave of humans who left Africa roughly 60,000 years ago, they weren't the first to venture outside the continent. Some might have set out more than 200,000 years ago.

These early wanderers likely interbred with Neanderthals more than 100,000 years ago, leaving their own genetic fingerprints in the Neanderthal genome. Thus a part of the Neanderthal DNA in African populations may actually be traces of this shared past. (Read more about what may be the oldest modern human yet found outside of Africa.)

"Gene flow went both directions," Akey says. "Some of the sequences that we call Neanderthal in modern humans are actually modern human sequence in the Neanderthal genome."

Intriguingly, the new method also reveals slightly more Neanderthal DNA in modern Europeans that was previously overlooked, narrowing the baffling 20 percent gap once thought to exist between Neanderthal ancestry in Europeans and East Asians.

The new analysis suggests it's closer to eight percent or less. "This says most of the Neanderthal ancestry we all carry comes from a shared history," Akey says.

Connecting the tales

Yet many questions still persist. For one, could there still be more Neanderthal ancestry we've overlooked?

Hawks is quick to respond: "Absolutely, yes." The present study uses a

genome taken from a Neanderthal from a Siberian cave, he notes. But this is not the population that likely contributed to our Neanderthal DNA. While the new method isn't super sensitive to these types of population differences, Akey adds, it's still possible that these unknown Neanderthals had a slightly different contribution.

The new study makes a convincing case for the source of Neanderthal ancestry in Africa, says Adam Siepel, a population geneticist at the Cold Springs Harbor Laboratory. He'd like to see it applied to an even greater number of modern African populations to get a more detailed picture of how this ancestry varies across the array of people throughout the continent. He and his team have seen similar hints in the Mandenka people of West Africa and the San of southern Africa, but have not yet verified the results.

It also remains unclear how—or even if—such Neanderthal ancestry might play into the confusing mashup of features seen in many African hominin fossils, Hawks notes. The African hominin fossil record still remains woefully incomplete, composed of tiny snippets of time that we're not entirely sure how to connect. But this study, along with other recent gen
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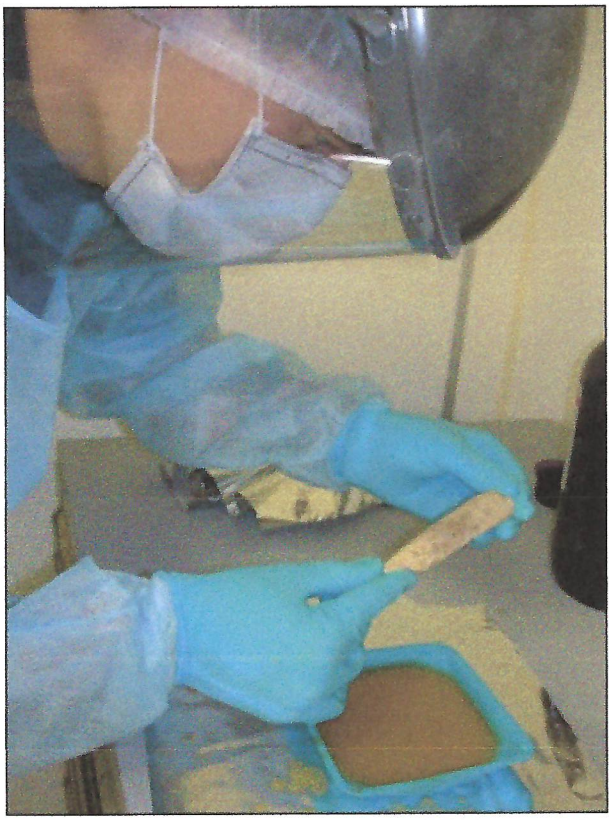
DNA Studies, Neanderthals and Modern Men



Neanderthal DNA extraction

- A study based on genetic material taken the skull of the original Neanderthal specimen found in the Neander Valley in Germany, indicate that Neanderthals were quite clearly a separate species from "Homo sapiens " and that they probably added nothing to the gene pool of modern humans.

- According to a 1997 study by Svante Paabo, then of the University Munich, published the journal Cell, the genetic material of Neanderthals differ about half as much from modern humans as modern humans do from chimpanzees. The study based on studies of Neanderthal mitochondrial DNA, suggests that Neanderthals and "Homo sapiens" had a common ancestor and diverged as separate paths from the " Homo" family tree about 700,000 to 600,000 years ago. The common ancestor is believed by some to be "Homo heidelbergensis" although other believe that it was an ancestor to Neanderthals alone.

- Modern humans differ from each other by an average of eight variations. The DNA taken from the right, upper arm bone of the Neanderthal specimen had 27 difference from modern humans, compared to 55 differences between modern humans and chimpanzees. The Neanderthal DNA differed just as much from modern humans from Africa and Asia as it did from modern humans from Europe. If Neanderthals were in fact ancestors of modern humans it would figure that they would share more genetic material with Europeans than groups from other parts of the world, but this is not case. The discovery of the 160,000-year-old modern human fossils in Ethiopia is further evidence that modern humans and Neanderthals evolved from separate lines.

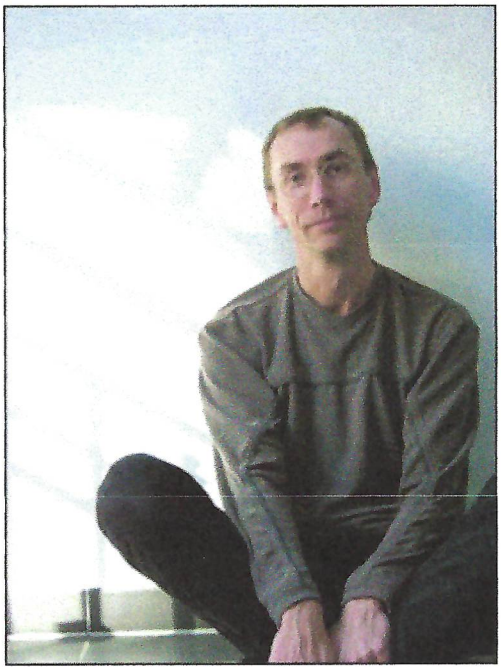
Neanderthal DNA

- In 2005, a team lead by Svante Paabo of the Max Planck Institute of Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig, Germany announced it was launching a project to reconstruct the Neanderthal genome. In 2006, it announced it had decoded fragments of Neanderthal DNA.

- As of May 2010, the Neanderthal genome that had been reveled covered about 60 percent of the species full genetic code, with an international team of researchers revealing more ha 3 billion bits of DNA code. . The DNA had been extracted from six skeletons from four sites; the Vindija cave in Croatia, El Sidron in Spain, Mezmaiskaya in Russia and Feldhofer in the Neander Valley of Germany, with three small fragments of bone from Vindija providing most of the sequence.

- Paabo's team initially examined about 60 Neanderthals of the 400 or so known Neanderthal specimens and found only two with viable genetic material. On top of that less than 5 percent of the material extracted from the bones turned out to be Neanderthal DNA. It took a lot laborious, time-consuming work to map out what they did.

■ Paabo's team was able to construct the genome with DNA that has been degraded over time and applied the same technique to reconstructing the genome of mammoths and cave bears. Much of the DNA recovered from Neanderthals bones comes from microorganisms that colonized the tissues after death but enough Neanderthal DNA has been recovered, Paabo said to make it "technically feasible to achieve a reliable Neanderthal genome." In addition to the colonizing microorganisms, scientists also had to make sure the Neanderthal DNA was not contaminated by human DNA from the scientists working with the samples.


Svante Paabo

■ Zach Zorich wrote in Archaeology magazine, "Although this sequence includes only 60 percent of the Neanderthal genome, it does provide some interesting insights into the biology of this distinctive human species. The sequence showed that variations in just one gene might account for the differences in the shape of the skull, rib cage, and shoulder joint between Neanderthals and modern humans. [Source: Zach Zorich, Archaeology magazine, January/February 2011]

■ A major insight came when researchers compared the Neanderthal DNA to the DNA of three modern people (one French, one Han Chinese, and one Polynesian). The team found that all three had inherited between 1 and 4 percent of their DNA from Neanderthals. They also compared the Neanderthal sequence to two African individuals (one Yoruba and one San) and found no indication that they had inherited genes from Neanderthals, who are known to have evolved outside Africa. The research supports the idea that Neanderthals interbred with Homo sapiens between 100,000 and 80,000 years ago as our anatomically modern ancestors left Africa and spread across the globe. [Ibid]

Sequencing Neanderthal DNA

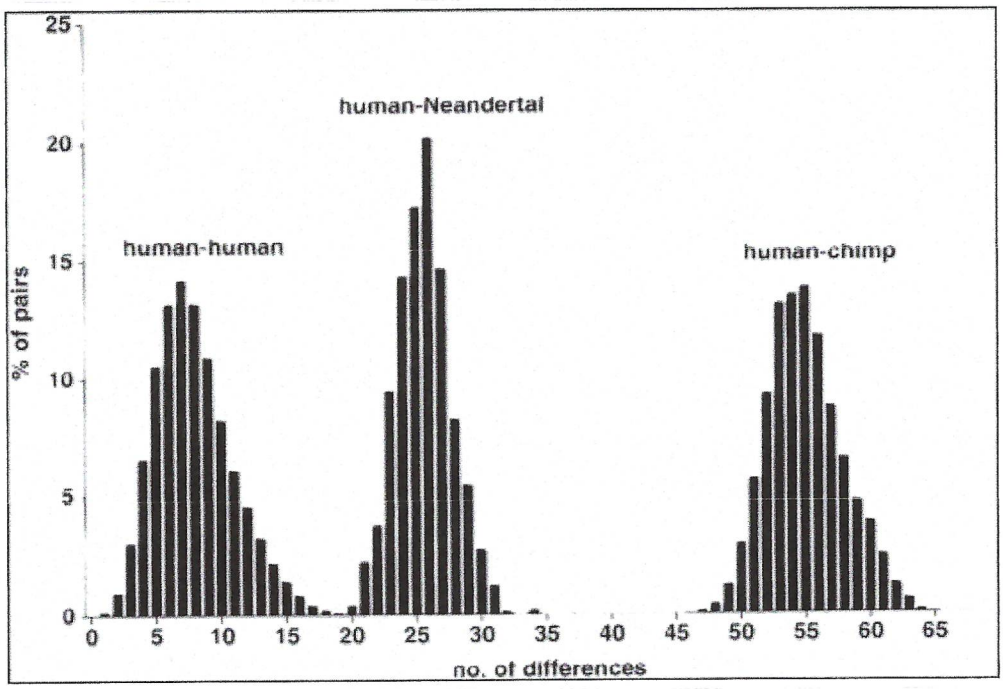
■ Elizabeth Kolbert wrote in The New Yorker: The famed evolutionary geneticist Svante Pääbo was in Munich "when he got a call from the Rhenish State Museum, in Bonn. The museum houses the bones of the first Neanderthal to be identified as such, which was discovered in the summer of 1856. What did Pääbo think the odds were that he could extract usable DNA? He had no way of determining what kind of shape the bones were in until he dissolved them. "I didn't know what to tell them, so I said, 'There's a five-per-cent chance that it works,' " he recalled. A few months later, he received a small chunk of the Neanderthal's right humerus.[Source: Elizabeth Kolbert, The New Yorker, August 15, 2011]

■ "Pääbo announced his plan to sequence the entire Neanderthal genome in July, 2006, just in time for the hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the Neanderthal's discovery. The announcement was made together with an American company, 454 Life Sciences, which had developed a so-called "high throughput" sequencing machine that, with the help of tiny resin spheres, could replicate tens of thousands of DNA snippets at a time. Both inside and outside the genetics profession, the plan was viewed as wildly ambitious, and the project made international news. "A STUDY WITH A LOT OF BALLS," the headline in The Economist declared.

■ "By this point, a complete version of the human genome had been published. So, too, had versions of the chimpanzee, mouse, and rat genomes. But humans, chimps, mice, and rats are all living organisms, while

Neanderthals have been extinct for thirty thousand years. The first hurdle was simply finding enough Neanderthal DNA to sequence. The chunk of the original Neanderthal that Pääbo had received had yielded shreds of genetic information, but nowhere near the quantities needed to assemble—or reassemble—an entire genome. So Pääbo was placing his hopes on another set of bones, from Croatia. (The Croatian bones turned out to have belonged to three individuals, all of them women; the original Neanderthal was probably a man.) "I wish I had that kind of energy."

■ "Toward the end of 2006, Pääbo and his team reported that, using a piece of Croatian bone, they had succeeded in sequencing a million base pairs of the Neanderthal genome. (Just like the human genome, the full Neanderthal genome consists of roughly three billion base pairs.) Extrapolating from this, they estimated that to complete the project would take roughly two years and six thousand "runs" on a 454 Life Sciences machine. But later analysis revealed that the million base pairs had probably been contaminated by human DNA, a finding that led some geneticists to question whether Pääbo had rushed to publish results that he should have known were wrong. Meanwhile, subsequent bones yielded a much lower proportion of Neanderthal DNA and a much higher percentage of microbial DNA. (Something like eighty per cent of the DNA that has been sequenced for the Neanderthal Genome Project belongs to microorganisms and, as far as the project is concerned, is useless.) This meant the initial estimates of the labor involved in finishing the genome were probably far too low. "There were times when one despaired," Pääbo told me. No sooner would one problem be resolved than another materialized. "It was an emotional roller coaster," Ed Green, the biomolecular engineer from Santa Cruz, recalled."



Human Neanderthal mtDNA

Neanderthal DNA and Out of Africa

■ Elizabeth Kolbert wrote in The New Yorker: "About two years into the project, a new puzzle arose. Pääbo had assembled an international team to help analyze the data the sequencing machines were generating—essentially, long lists of A's, T's, G's, and C's. Sifting through the data, one of the members of this team, David Reich, a geneticist at Harvard Medical School, noticed something odd. The Neanderthal sequences, as expected, were very similar to human sequences. But they were more similar to some humans than to others. Specifically, Europeans

and Asians shared more DNA with Neanderthals than did Africans. "We tried to make this result go away," Reich told me. "We thought, This must be wrong." [Source: Elizabeth Kolbert, The New Yorker, August 15, 2011]

- "For the past twenty-five years or so, the study of human evolution has been dominated by the theory known in the popular press as "Out of Africa" and in academic circles as the "recent single-origin" or "replacement" hypothesis. This theory holds that all modern humans are descended from a small population that lived in Africa roughly two hundred thousand years ago. (Not long before he died, Pääbo's adviser Allan Wilson developed one of the key lines of evidence for the theory, based on a comparison of mitochondrial DNA from contemporary humans.)

- "Around a hundred and twenty thousand years ago, a subset of the population migrated into the Middle East, and by fifty thousand years ago a further subset pushed into Eurasia. As they moved north and east, modern humans encountered Neanderthals and other so-called "archaic humans," who already inhabited those regions. The modern humans "replaced" the archaic humans, which is a nice way of saying they drove them into extinction. This model of migration and "replacement" implies that the relationship between Neanderthals and humans should be the same for all people alive today, regardless of where they come from."

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European Kingdoms

Germanic Tribes

Germanic Tribes (Teutons)
10th Century BC - 7th Century AD

map

INDEX

Indo-Europeans - Germanic Tribes (Intro)

Anatolian Tribes Balkans Tribes Baltic Tribes Celtic Tribes Germanic Tribes Italic Tribes Indo-Aryan Tribes
Indo-Iranian Tribes Slavic Tribes Tocharians (Intro)

feature

In the first century AD, vast areas of central, northern and eastern Europe were dark and unknown lands full of savage Germanic barbarians - at least according to the Romans. Little is known about many of them in detail, but brief windows are opened onto their lives and organisation at various points during the existence of the Roman empire while others went on to play major roles in the extinction of that empire. The Indo-European Germanic ethnic group began as a division of the western edge of late proto-Indo-European dialects around 3300 BC, splitting away from a general westwards migration to head towards the southern coastline of the Early Baltics (see feature link, right, for more detail).

feature

By the time the Germanic tribes were becoming key players in the politics of Western Europe in the last two centuries BC, the previously dominant Celts were on the verge of being conquered and dominated by Rome. Strabo says that the Romans introduced the name 'Germani' for these 'new' barbarians because their tribes were the 'authentic Celts', seeming to mean that they were what the Celts used to be - strong, aggressive and bold. Alternatively, it is possible that the *Germani* were allies of the Celts (supported by Edward Dawson - see the note below for 750-500 BC). The name could originate from Celtic usage to describe their neighbours who lived in the forests (*Germani* means 'neighbour' or 'men of the forest', with the forest itself being the neighbour - but see also feature link for a more detailed examination).

The Germanic tribes seem to have originated in a homeland in southern Scandinavia (Sweden and Norway, with the Jutland area of northern Denmark, along with a very narrow strip of

Baltic coastline). They had been settled here for over two thousand years following the Indo-European migrations. Certainly, tradition maintained by the Goths stated that they had migrated from a homeland in this region. In the early first century AD, Pliny and Strabo describe the Teutones as inhabiting central Denmark, forming a group known as the Ingaevones with the Chauci and the Cimbri.

'Ingaevones' itself may be a derivative of the later Angles, who may have been part of the same collective, along with the Jutes (both tribes occupied the southern Baltic coast at this time, immediately east of the Saxons). Another early grouping or culture was that of the Irimones, which was situated further to the east, between the rivers Oder and Elbe. The third grouping was that of the Istvaeones, located on the Rhine and around the Weser. All three of these early terms for tribal collectives fell out of use as individual tribes came to be known (see feature link for more).

A fourth group were the Herminones, which comprised the Suebi (in the narrow sense), Chatti, Hermunduri and others, which dominated the Elbe region. Their linguistic descendants speak modern Upper German. These four groups (plus one other) formed in the pre-Roman Iron Age after around 800 BC. Maurer attributed proto-Germanic to the Nordic Bronze Age, which he dates to 1200-800 BC according to the information available to him then. The dates have changed a little and a pre-Roman Iron Age has been developed since then to which some assign the proto-Germanic language. It ranged over a region forming a rough triangle, with vertices in southern Scandinavia, the mouth of the Rhine, and the mouth of the Vistula. In fact the Baltic Sea was known to the Romans as the Mare Suebicum, a name which it no doubt inherited from times at which the Suebi inhabited the shores of the Baltic and were probably one with the Suiones (Swedes).

Once they had migrated southwards from Scandinavia, the Germanic tribes carved out homelands between the Rhine and the Pripet Marshes (modern Belarus). They slowly consolidated their positions (although migrations still occurred) until they had formed into barbarian kingdoms that eventually threatened the Roman empire itself. This became bloody reality when they were forced west and south by later incursions of Hunnic tribes into their lands. Six major tribes, the Visigoths (Western Goths), the Ostrogoths (Eastern Goths), the Vandali, the Burgundians, the Langobards (initially part of the Suevi confederation), and the Franks participated in the fragmentation and collapse of the Western Roman empire. Several other tribes were also involved in this mass migration, the Alani and key tribes of the Suevi confederation in particular, though the Alani were an Iranian steppe people, not Germans.

Most Celtic and Germanic tribal names were made up of a core word, plus two suffixes, one indigenous and one Latin. For example, the Pictones is not Picton (Picts in modern English), it is Pict. The Redones are Red (Reds in plural form in modern English). This is often overlooked when analysing tribal names. In addition, the definite article was used as a suffix to denote a people, and since that time in which it was indeed used to denote a people, it appears to have evolved into a plural suffix in some subsequent languages. This affects the use of the '-on' plural suffix in many tribal name translations, but perhaps not seriously.

Many of those tribes, especially in the north, acknowledged the importance of a figure named Woden or Wotan. The proto-Germanic dictionary mentions 'guda, gudan', meaning 'priest'. 'Gudan' is a form of Wotan, which suggests that it is the native Germanic name of a priest who is later deified. 'Wotan' may even be a title for a particular priest, and may be pronounced 'Guotan' by the Celts who strongly influenced the Germanic tribes. Far from being a warrior chieftain, the *Eddas*, *Volsung Saga*, *Niebelungenleid*, *Beowulf*, and others always describe Wotan as a magician, not a fighter. The Vainamoinen of the *Kalevala* shows similarities and possibly a template for later versions of 'magician' priests such as Wotan and even Merlin.

It seems that Germanic and Norse magical tradition could originate with the Finns/Kvens because it shows the characteristics of the shamanism of Uralic and Altaic speakers and related groups across northern Eurasia. An absolute characteristic of the Eurasian shamanic cosmogony is the higher/middle/lower worlds division, quite evident in the nine worlds of Norse myth if you have magical knowledge and know the subject properly. The Germanic peoples, who originated as a recognisable group in southern Scandinavia, show evidence of strong contact and influence from Celts and Finns/Kvens. Of their deities, there seems to be only one direct descendant from Indo-European tradition, that of Tyr or Tiu (who is cognate with 'deus' or 'dyus'). The others appear to be either invented (Heimdall means 'home valley'), or borrowed (Thor was the Taranus of the Celts), or they are deified humans such as Wotan (the Woden of the Angles).

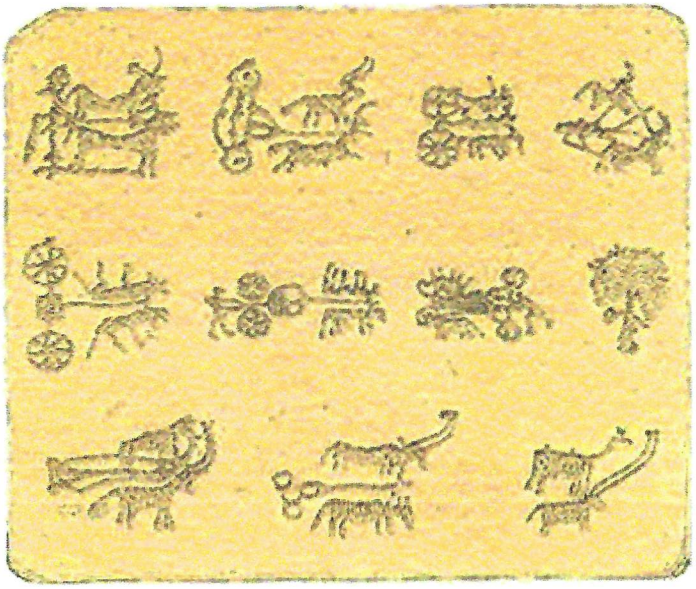
One peculiar feature about the early West Indo-European Germanics is their apparent cultural similarity with or heavy influence by East Indo-Europeans (specifically Indo-Iranians/Indo-Aryans). How an eastern or *satem* influence could have been brought to bear on North-West Indo-Europeans has long been a puzzle to linguists. The most likely theory was that an eastern group somehow found its way into southern Scandinavia to provide a *satem* 'flavour' to the proto-Germanic language. However, recent genetic testing of living peoples may well have cleared up the mystery. Indo-European Y chromosomes carry two primary flavours, called R1a and R1b by geneticists. R1a is found strongly in Slavs, Balts, and Indo-Iranians (carrying *satem* pronunciation), and is mixed with R1b in Germanic-speaking peoples. The geographic distribution in ancient times for R1a is European Russia just west of the Ural Mountains, providing an open corridor between Germanics to the west and Indo-Iranians to the east. Eventually this corridor closed up as Uralics spread into the north from the Urals, but by that time the Germanics had been set on their way to being noticeably different from their nearest cousins, the Celts. It remains to be seen whether this DNA-based theory will supersede the established linguistics theory, but as far as the Germanics go, it's a highly rewarding breakthrough.

(Information by Peter Kessler and Edward Dawson, with additional information from *The La Tene Celtic Belgae Tribes in England: Y-Chromosome Haplogroup R-U152 - Hypothesis C*, David K Faux, from *Power and Status in the Roman Empire, AD 193-284*, Inge Mennen, from *Germania*, Tacitus, from Agricola, from *The Harleian Miscellany: A Collection of Scarce, Curious and Entertaining Tracts Volume 4*, William Oldys & Thomas Park, from *Roman Soldier versus Germanic Warrior: 1st Century AD*, Lindsay Powell, from *The Horse, the Wheel, and Language: How Bronze-Age Riders from the Eurasian Steppes Shaped the Modern World*, David W Anthony, from *Atlas historique mondial*, Georges Duby (Larousse, 1978),

from *Genealogy of the Kings of France*, Claude Wenzler (Editions Ouest-France, Rennes, 2008), from *On the Ocean*, Pytheas of Massalia (work lost, but frequently quoted by other ancient authors), from *Geography*, Ptolemy, and from **External Links**: The Works of Julius Caesar: Gallic Wars, and Ancient Origins, and Skanderborg Museum, and Polybius, Histories, and Dictionary.com, and *Geography*, Strabo (H C Hamilton & W Falconer, London, 1903, Perseus Online Edition), and The Balts, Marija Gimbutas (1963, previously available online thanks to Gabriella at Vaidilute, but still available as a PDF - click or tap on link to download or access it).)

from c.2000 BC

Following their gradual arrival over the previous few centuries, the chariot-driving Late Neolithic Celto-Ligurian tribes are in control of large areas of central and Western Europe. Represented by Bell Beaker culture, and with some knowledge of copper-working, they begin moving into the British Isles. Other Indo-Europeans arrive in territory between the Balkans and Persia, where the proto-Thracians and proto-Iranians form two large groups. The Balts occupy most of what is now northern Poland and large areas of western Russia. Illyrian tribes occupy an area of Southern Europe between the Italian peninsula and modern Greece. Indo-Europeans have already moved from the Danube region into the Italian peninsula, and warlike Greek tribes (the early Mycenaeans) into the Mediterranean area.



The Yamnaya Horizon theory saw many semi-nomadic pastoral tribes migrate huge distances over many generations, helped by their use of four-wheeled wagons and chariots, and the petroglyphs shown here (from northern Mesopotamia) form one of history's earliest recordings of these chariots

The proto-Teutons enter and dominate most of the Scandinavian peninsula, where a racially distinct Germanic Nordic develops from a mixture of invading Indo-European Nordics and Old Stone Age survivors. Once there they develop their traditional pantheon of deities to include more earthly battles and expand the number of gods (see feature link). Indo-European tribes

soon possess most of Europe at the expense of the earlier stock who are now either pushed into the more inaccessible parts of the Continent (such as the Aquitani around the Pyrenees), or become the lower strata of society, the untouchables of Europe.

c.2000 - 1000 BC

During the last few centuries prior to the Yamnaya horizon (which saw the proto-Indo-European ancestors of the now proto-Germanics begin their migrations), cannabis may have been travelling from the Pontic-Caspian steppes to Mesopotamia and the early city states of Sumer. Greek *kdnnabis* and proto-Germanic **baniptx* seem to be related to the Sumerian *kuriibu*. Sumerian dies out as a widely spoken language after around 2000 BC, so the connection must be a very ancient one. The international trade of the Late Uruk period (*circa* 3300-3100 BC) provides a suitable context for this trade.

The link between the early, proto-Indo-European form of the word cannabis (and therefore its probable Sumerian origin of *kuriibu*) to the proto-Germanic form requires a few steps. In the late Bronze Age, proto-Germanic groups are pretty isolated in southern Scandinavia and along the southern shore of the Baltic Sea, but are theorised to be in contact with the proto-Celts (and possibly even dominated by them). In support of this is the realisation that 'cannabis' would need to pass through Celtic to reach its Germanic form: the initial 'k' would be a 'kw' in Q-Celtic (of the First Wave), transformed to a 'p' in P-Celtic (of the Second Wave), and then transformed into a 'b' in Belgic (northern Celtic), and finally adopted into Germanic. This appears to fit in with the idea that Belgic Celts dominate Northern Europe prior to the rise of the Germanic tribes around the fifth century BC.

By 1600 BC, the people of the Central European Unetice culture have established commercial relations with the Mycenaeans. A transcontinental amber trade has already begun at about the same time as the Baltic Bronze Age, and amber has already been in some demand by the Uneticians themselves. Now, though, the amber trade reaches an amazing volume. The Uneticians import their amber from the Balts and from the Germanic peoples in Jutland, and it is estimated that at least eighty per cent of the graves of classical Unetice contain amber beads.

1000s BC?

feature

Norse legend mentions gods who are described as members of two groups: the Aesir and the Vanir. This latter is very suggestive of early contact between Germanics in Scandinavia and the seagoing Veneti living along the Gulf of Gdansk and the Vistula. However, the exact origins of the Vanir and the war between them and the Aesir are open to intense speculation.

There is strong evidence among the various peoples of the Indo-European diaspora that two distinct groups of deities are honoured. This appears to be best preserved among the Hindus, who talk about them as Devas (suras) and Asuras (not-suras). Some cultures later preserve worship of both; others choose one or the other and indicate some sort of conflict between them. The Aesir appear to be Asuras. Two

Hindu Asuras, known as Thor and Ermin among Germanics, appear in the Norse pantheon.

One thing that can be said with some certainly is that the Vanir do not seem to be Suras/Devas. That leaves the possibility that the Aesir/Vanir war is a legendary account of a human war, but whether between Germanics against Celts, or against the Kvens whom they are steadily displacing or absorbing in southern Scandinavia is unclear, A war involving Germanics is a certainty; in fact, two wars. It is already known that the Indo-European tribes who have evolved into Germanics have entered Scandinavia and have displaced someone, almost certainly Finno-Ugric speakers or even older populations. There's also evidence that Celts enter Jutland. So which of these interactions with the Germans is the cause of war? That's a very good question. Both have names that could evolve over time into 'Vanir'. Veneti could lose its 't' due to softening, while the 'k' of Kven would easily soften to 'ch', leaving 'ven'. So who are the wanes/vanir? Anything further would be speculation.

c.1000 BC Latins and other Indo-European Italic tribes continue to migrate into Italy. West Italics first, and East Italics later, the latter largely displacing the first group. Celtic tribes arrive in Iberia, probably in two waves, the first traditionally placed around 900 BC. More recently, however, there has been a tendency to identify the early arrivals as Indo-European or proto-Celtic tribes and argue for a process of infiltration over an extended period, from around 1000 to 300 BC, rather than invasions.

The first arrivals appear to establish themselves in Catalonia, having probably entered via the eastern passages of the Pyrenees. Later groups (more identifiably Celtic) venture west through the Pyrenees to occupy the northern coast of the peninsula, and south beyond the Ebro and Duero basins as far as the Tagus valley. It could be the strong Iberian presence that prevents the Celts from continuing down the Mediterranean coast.



This map showing Late Bronze Age cultures in Europe displays the widespread expansion of the Urnfield culture and many of its splinter groups, although not the smaller groups who reached Britain, Iberia, and perhaps Scandinavia too (click or tap on map to view full sized)

As can be seen from the map above, by this stage the Urnfield culture has formed several sub-groups or cultures in an unbroken line between the modern Netherlands to the heel of Italy, from what is now eastern central Poland to the eastern Pyrenees, and from eastern France to western Ukraine.

These include: the Lower Rhine groups, the North Alpine groups, the Golasecca culture (in north-western Italy), the proto-Villanova culture (in central and northern Italy), the Middle Danube groups, the Knoviz culture (in southern Poland, Bohemia, and Moravia), the Lausitz culture (in eastern Poland), and the Gava culture (in the upper Balkans). Britain and the Atlantic coast of Western Europe are still dominated by the Atlantic Bronze Age system, while northern Poland and Germany and southern Norway and Sweden are dominated by the Nordic Bronze Age societies.

What is also intriguing is the area encompassed by the Nordic Bronze Age. The Germanics are in that area, but the extent of the Nordic cultures is larger than their range at this time... or is it? Could the Nordic area in northern Germany and Poland be made up of Germans who are conquered by Celts? Could that be the origin of the Veneti and Belgae? The date of 750 BC is far too early for any known

Germanic expansion because Celts are known to be in that area later. So this lends support to the idea that the Belgae and Veneti are part of a mixed Germanic/Celtic culture along the southern shore of the Baltic Sea. The Jastorf culture of the sixth century BC may be a result of Celts moving north to mingle with Germans to produce the hybrid Belgae.

c.750 - 500 BC

While the Celts are beginning to expand from their traditional territory in southern Germany, the Germanic peoples still seem to be occupying a possible original homeland in southern Sweden and the Jutland peninsula (as suggested by Edward Dawson), where they would be surrounded on three sides by Kvens and Sámi. They appear to go through a period in which they are conquered by the Gauls and remain subject to them (especially in Jutland). This leads to a good deal of cultural cross-contamination, with Germans exhibiting Celtic influences (in the form of words and names), and Celts exhibiting similar Germanic influences. This cross-cultural exchange is especially noticeable in many Belgic tribes of the first century BC, raising the possibility that they are the ones dominating the Germans at this time, not the Gauls (effectively Eastern Celts as opposed to the Western Celts of Gaul). Subsequent to this (and probably triggered by this period of Gallic control), the Germans begin expanding south-westwards along the North Sea coast and eastwards along the shores of the Baltic.

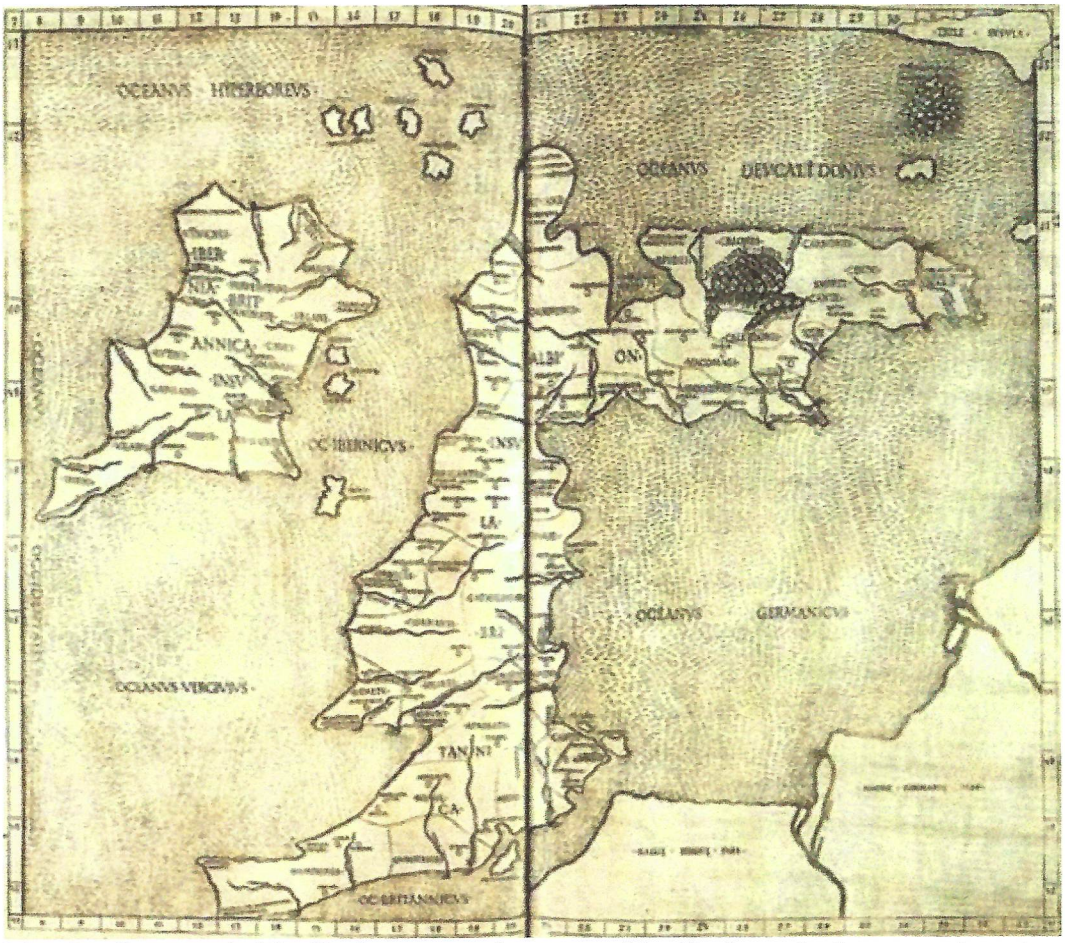
At this stage the Germanic peoples appear to be at least ninety per cent Swedish in origin, with only the Vandali and Teutones possibly of a Jutland peninsula origin (although other tribes such as the Sicambri also have a claim). Both these latter tribes have Gallic names, supporting the theory that the Jutland peninsula is conquered by Gauls (or Belgics), and southern Sweden is probably made a satellite subject region. The indicators for this are the very evident influence on the Germanics by Gauls in borrowed words, borrowed names, borrowed gods and shared customs.

To the south-east, the Scythians acquire much of the Caucasian and Cimmerian cultural legacy and mix them with their own Ponto-Caucasian cultural elements. These oriental influences appreciably change the material culture of Central Europe. The Baltic and Germanic cultures in Northern Europe remain untouched by the Scythian incursions, but the new cultural elements reached them through continuous commercial relations with Central Europe, notably via the Lusatian culture.

c.325 BC

feature

Pytheas of Massalia undertakes a voyage of exploration to north-western Europe, becoming the first scholar to note details about the Celtic and Germanic tribes that he finds, although the latter are much fewer in number while the Gauls dominate Western Europe and the British Isles.



The details recorded by Pytheas were interpreted by Ptolemy in the second century AD, and this 1490 Italian reconstruction of the section covering the British Isles and northern Gaul shows Ptolemy's characteristically lopsided Scotland at the top

Around the same time, according to Julius Caesar in his entry for 53 BC in his *Gallic Wars*, there had formerly been a time when the Gauls excelled the Germans in prowess, and waged war on them offensively. On account of the great number of their people and the insufficiency of their land, the Gauls sent colonies over the Rhine. One of these, a division of the powerful Volcae Tectosages, had seized fertile areas of Germany close to the Hercynian Forest, (known to the Greeks as Orcynia), and had settled there.

c.250 BC Germanic settlements have spread only a little further south-westwards along the North Sea coastline, and eastwards into the heart of modern Poland (seemingly the driving force behind the Przeworsk culture) and northern Germany. One exception to this is the tribe of the Bastarnae (whose ethnic background is highly uncertain), who have already reached the Balkans by this time.

Between this point and the beginning of the first century AD, expansion and migration continue this slow progression, extending into modern Belarus, Russia and Ukraine, and southwards towards modern Switzerland, central Germany, and

Czechia, Slovakia and Hungary. Some Celtic groups are pushed into migrating away from the expansion, while others such as the Marsigni may take refuge in forests and on mountains to be assimilated by Germans in time.

The later Anglo-Saxon advance through Britain can be used as a basic model for what happens when aggressive Germans encounter Celts, as they do from this point onwards. The Celts are conquered, adopt the new language, retain their cultural habits and legends (the Saxon Herne the Hunter, for example, is the Celtic god Cernunnos) and continue as 'fake' Germans, eventually to become indistinguishable from them. Germanic warrior elite takeovers of Gaulish tribes is covered in detail in the introduction for the Angrivarii tribe. It also seems possible that a series of Germanic tribes with a variant of the 'wiros' suffix in their names gain it from Gaulish: the Ampsivarii, Chasuarii, Chattuarii, Hetwara (a later name for the Chattuarii), and the Warini may simply mean 'the men'. Other tribes exhibit cross-cultural influences in their names (at least), including the Seduni and Sedusii.

c.230 - 220 BC — The Bastarnae may be a mixture of various Germanic tribes, or they may be entirely Celtic. In 220 BC they take part in the siege of Olbia (in modern southern Ukraine) on the Black Sea coast. If they do indeed contain Germanic elements then these have moved far in advance of their fellow Germanics in Northern Europe. In 231 BC another potential (if extremely unlikely) Germanic group appears in northern Italy. These are the Gaesatae, Celtic mercenaries who carry a name that may be interpreted in Germanic terms (although a purely Celtic explanation is much more likely).

113 - 102 BC — A large-scale incursion of the sea into Jutland around the period between 120-114 BC is known as the Cimbrian Flood. It permanently alters the shape of the coastline and drastically affects the way people live in the region. It is probably this event which affects the Teutones (Teutons) and Cimbri. These two peoples migrate en mass from their homeland, heading southwards towards Italy. Along the way they pick up the Celto-Germanic Helvetii peoples (in territory that later becomes Franconia), and possibly spark a secondary migration of Belgic peoples from the Netherlands and northern Gaul into south-eastern Britain.

Along their way they also drop off fragments such as the Atuatuci, and their passage sparks a partial tribal movement by elements of the Boii who invade the Norican region south of the Danube, and it is either the Cimbri or the Boii who attack the Scordisci Celts in the Balkans.


SAMI & KVENS
NORWEGIAN SEA
KVENLAND
GULF OF BOTHNIA
FINNISH TRIBES
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ANGLII
HERULI
BALTIC SEA
VENEDI
AESTII
VENEDI
RUGII
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An illustration depicting the Teutones wandering in Gaul, part of a large-scale migration from modern Denmark into northern Italy in the second century BC, while the map above shows the approximate locations of some Germanic tribes (click or tap on map to view full sized)

As shocking as this invasion is to the Romans, according to the later writings of Julius Caesar, the 'Germani' tribes of the Caerosi, Condrusi, Eburones, and Paemani (and perhaps also the unmentioned Segni) have already settled in Gaul, along the eastern edges of Gaulish and Belgae territory around the modern Belgian and Dutch borders. This suggests that the Germanic tribes are already pushing outwards from their Northern European base around the Danish peninsula and the southern shores of the Baltic.

c.100 - 10 BC — The migration of Goths from Sweden to the southern shores of the Baltic seems to start in this period. By the very existence of its Germanic name which has the same roots as that of the Goths, the Cotini tribe of Celts would appear to gain a Germanic warrior elite which would most likely be Gothic in origin. As the Cotini are first mentioned in history in 10 BC, this event must take place before that date.

c.60 - 58 BC — Ariovistus is a leader of the Suevi and other allied Germanic peoples in the second quarter of the first century BC, and at least up to 58 BC. He and his followers take part in a war in Gaul, assisting the Gallic Arverni and Sequani to defeat their rivals the Aeduii. He subsequently settles with large numbers of his followers in conquered Gallic territory in the Alsace region, but is defeated at the Battle of Vosges and driven back over the Rhine in 58 BC by Julius Caesar's Roman legions.

55 BC

As recorded by Julius Caesar in his work, *Commentarii de Bello Gallico*, the Tencteri and Usipetes tribes are driven out of their tribal lands in Germania by the militarily dominant Suevi. This probably places them on the middle Rhine. Throughout the winter they attempt to resettle, but fail to find any land. Their wanderings bring them to the mouth of the Rhine, in the territory of the Belgic Menapii, who are located on both sides of the river. The Germans attack them, forcing them to withdraw to the western side of the Rhine, where the Menapii are able to defend the river line for some time. They also attack the Condrusi and Eburones tribes. Feigning a withdrawal to lure out the Menapii, the Tencteri and Usipetes defeat them, capture their ships and occupy many of their villages for the winter.

Caesar, alarmed at this threat to the north of territory in Gaul that he has already conquered, takes a force into the region. After much diplomatic effort and some delays, he attacks the Germanic tribes and drives them back into Germania with heavy losses. Both tribes follow the east bank of the Rhine upstream and find refuge with the Sicambri. They remain settled in these lands for much of the remainder of their existence. Caesar crosses the Rhine to follow them and to show the Germans that Romans are not afraid to stage a counter-invasion. Another reason is that a portion of the cavalry of the Usipetes and Tencteri had not been present at the recent battle. Instead they had proceeded to the territories of the Sicambri to join this tribe, remaining defiant, while uniquely amongst the peoples across the Rhine, the Ubii petition Caesar for help against the oppressive Suevi who until recently have been ruled by the powerful Ariovistus.

53 - 12 BC

The Cherusci are a Germanic tribe which inhabits areas of the northern Rhine Valley, extending eastwards into the forests of north-western Germany. They are established here throughout the first century BC and the first century AD, but their name may not be Germanic, perhaps instead being used by their enemies or neighbours to describe them. They are mentioned by Julius Caesar in 53 BC, where he separates them from the Suevi, and they are subjugated by Rome in 12 BC.

29 BC

The Bastarnae cross the Haemus in support of the Scordisci in modern north-western Bulgaria. They attack a Thracian tribe known as the Dentheletae who are allies of Rome. General Marcus Licinius Crassus goes to assist the Dentheletae and the Bastarnae withdraw. Crassus follows them and eventually engages them in battle. Caught unawares, the Bastarnae are routed and their king is killed in combat with Crassus. According to Roman writers, thousands of Bastarnae perish in the ensuing slaughter and the Peucini, and Moesia itself, are subjugated. In general the tribe remains docile under imperial control until the late third century AD, but thereafter proves to be an enthusiastic participant in every major attack on Roman Dacia and Thrace.

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The Natufians: The Original Black Africans of Israel

By Jide Uwechia

Seven or eight thousand years ago in what geologist call the Holocene era (i.e. modern times) a black tribe from Africa established themselves in Palestine. The New York Times reported this spectacular fact in many of its editions between the years 1857 and 1932.

Skulls and thighbones of the indigenes of this culture were unearthed and studied for the first time between 1928 and 1932. The archelogical sites were first pin-pointed at Shukbah near Jerusalem and later in caves at Mount Carmel.

As always happens with the discovery of the earliest African global Diaspora, the western archeologists who carried out the digs designated them with an almost meaningless and obfuscating appellation the Natufians.

The first authoritative account of the first and original Black African Israelites aka the Natufian was given by Sir Arthur Keith to the congress of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences. It was perceived then to be one of the greatest riddles of archaeology.

Black African Israelites

According to Sir Arthur, these original Israelites were clearly a Black people of African descent.

Osteological analysis gave scientific backing to this theory. They had classical west African facial features as well as doliocephalic skull index (i.e. long large heads). Sir Arthur had stated:

"Several features stand out quite definitely first the Natufians were a long-headed people – they had cap-shaped occiputs (the lower back part of the head). Secondly, the dimensions or their heads were greater than in the pre-dynastic Egyptians. Thirdly, their faces were short and wide. Fourthly, they were prognathous (with projecting jaws). Fifthly, their nasal bones were not narrow and high, but formed a wide, low arch. Sixthly, their chins were not prominent, but were masked by the fullness of the teeth-bearing parts of the jaw."

Many of them were short and stocky with remarkable developed thighs and legs. They also had a custom of extracting the two upper central incisor teeth of their women.

On a lighter note, it is recalled that some eminent Eurocentric scholars had taken exception to Sir Arthur's conjectures. One Professor Smith had objected too, that it was hardly possible that these people (meaning Natufians) had had Negro blood, but Sir Arthur speedily corrected him.

By the word Negroid he meant merely **Negro-like characteristics** such as are found throughout Europe and **even in Scandinavia**.

Sir Arthur drew the inference that the **Natufians had carried Aurignacian culture into Palestine** after the last glacier age, which was approximately 35000 years ago.

Fast forward to 2005 and note the tedious musings of C.L. Brace (2005):

"If the late Pleistocene Natufian sample from Israel is the source from which that Neolithic spread was derived, there was clearly **a sub-Saharan African** element present of almost equal importance as the Late Prehistoric Eurasian element."

Unlike Any present Race.

These original African Israelites may have been ancestors of all the later day Semites including the later day Jews and Arabs of the biblical times in Sir Arthur's opinion.

The close connections of those original African Israelites to the wider Mediterranean coastal civilizations are underlined by noted physical and cultural resemblances between the two populations.

Larry Angel (1972) noted: one can identify Negroid traits of nose and prognathism appearing in Natufian latest hunters.

The Natufians had physical and cultural affinities with the Neolithic or late Stone Age men of Malta (the founding people of the Aegean and Greek cultures) and the remoter Aurignacian men of Southern Europe (who established much of the modern European stratum). Linkages have also been noted between the African Israelites and the ancient Ur of the Chaldees and the prehistoric man of South Africa.

However, to mollify the angst of his more Eurocentric scholars and promote the pale-skin supremacist agenda which underlies all mainstream establishment scholarship Sir Arthur had defamed the memory of the African Natufians of Israel with hasty and flimsy accusations of cannibalism. Suffice it to say that those baseless inferences are no longer supported by any serious research work on the culture of the Natufians.

It is generally accepted today that the Natufians were an advanced, cultured, and highly innovative people to whom we owe the gifts of agriculture and urban civilization.

Agriculture and Natufians

Modern wheat was a fertile mutation of wild wheat. It made much better food. But its seeds don't go anywhere. They're bound more firmly to the stalk, and they cannot ride the wind. Without farmers to collect and sow wheat, it dies. Thus modern wheat is one of those quintessential Agricultural innovation of humanity.

To better state it, it can be said with certainty that it took great scientific leap based on observation, followed by eons of experimentation before a crop as hardy and as successful as the modern wheat could have been bred. Even today thousands of years down the line, with intimidating knowledge and technological tools, humanity is not able to surpass the creation of those Black Africans of Israel.

For it is generally conceded by all authorities on this matter, that the earliest evidence of agriculture was found among those Black Africans of Jericho and the Dead Sea. It is said that in 8000 B.C. the Natufians were the first to cultivate modern wheat. They were also the first farmers. And notably they were the first Israelites. Eminent European researchers also claim that a branch fromÂ this same stock of people later moved on to Europe and became the first Europeans.

Feb 11, 2008

BONES OF CANNIBALS A PALESTINE RIDDLE; Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES; New York Times 1857; Aug 4, 1932; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003) pg. 21

Wireless to NEW YORK TIMES London Aug. 3 1932.

http://www.world-science.net/exclusives/exclusives-nfrm/051217_egypt1.htm

http://www.africaresource.com/rasta/sesostris-the-great-the-egyptian-hercules/the-african-roots-of-the-celtish-tribes2-black-celts-black-britons-by-jamani/

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29 THOUGHTS ON "THE NATUFIANS: THE ORIGINAL BLACK AFRICANS OF ISRAEL PT 1"

bill

MAY 7, 2011 AT 10:29 PM

Do you know that East African agriculture predates Natufian? See archeologists Hoffman and Wendorf, available in libraries and online, though overlooked.

Von Manor

MAY 6, 2020 AT 1:34 PM

Exactly where in East Africa?

bill

MAY 7, 2011 AT 10:48 PM

One more thing: "cannibalism" in this widespread Neolithic culture (which I agree had to be African) turned out to be secondary burial, which honors the dead! See archeologists Colin Renfrew, Marija Gimbutas, and many others on this misunderstood ancient practice.
Secondary burial was found in East Africa by Fred Wendorf before it reached the Middle East.

Kid of Shem

JANUARY 11, 2016 AT 1:19 AM

The natufians were Canaanites, children of Ham, not Israelites. They were subjected to slavery and mass killing by the white Semite conquerors, as written in the bible. Stop taking other poeples identities'. Blacks (children of Canaan), be proud of who you are!

Amaziah Aryeh

JANUARY 11, 2016 AT 10:31 AM

Zondervan's Compact Bible Dictionary:

Ham – The youngest son of Noah, born probably about 96 years before the Flood; and one of eight persons to live through the Flood. He became the progenitor of the dark races; not the Negroes, but the Egyptians, Ethiopians, Libyans and Canaanites.

NOT THE NEGROES

You show your ignorance, Zondervan's Bible Dictionary is written by a WHITE MAN by the way you filthy liar!

Von Manor

MAY 6, 2020 AT 1:39 PM

And what exactly does white semites mean?
The ancient meaning of white (Hvit) means Creoles and Christians. Absolutely had nothing to do with skin color until American color line laws were made.
Regardless of color Natufians were indigenous Blacks, not Africans.

Nana Kofi

MARCH 27, 2016 AT 12:06 PM

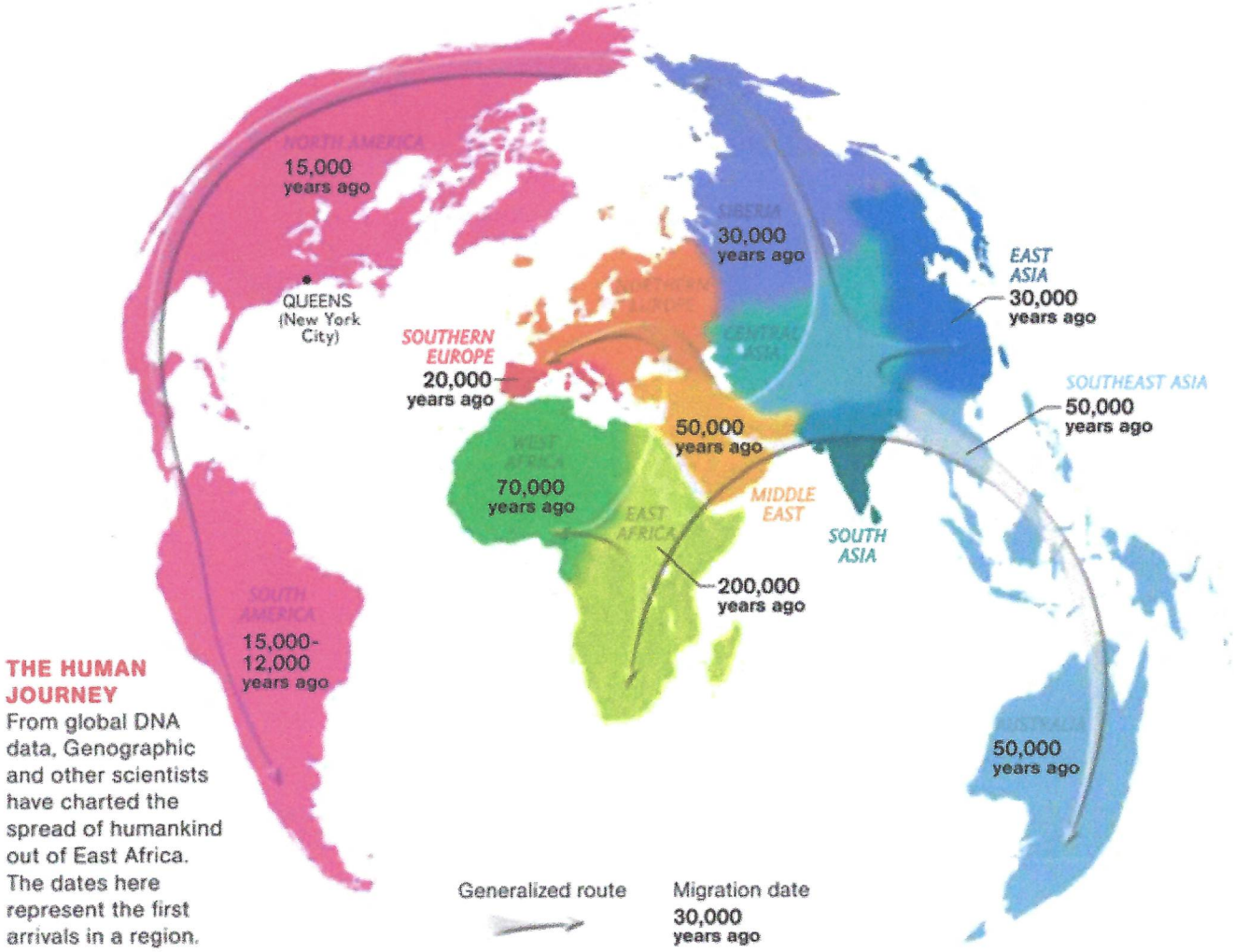
The following is a partial list of the various tribes throughout north, south, east and west Africa who are descendants of the Hebrew Israelite nation:
1) Beta Israel/Falasha- Ethiopia 2) Abayudaya-Uganda 3) Tutsi- Rwanda 4) Rusape- Zimbabwe 5) Lemba- South Africa
6) Sefwi Wiawso- Ghana 7) Ashanti- Ghana Ga- Ghana 9) Ewe- Ghana
10) B'nai Ephraim(sons of Ephraim)- Yoruba, Nigeria
11) Lam-Lam- Timbuktu 12) Katsena- Nigeria 13) Zafin Ibrahim- Malagasy Republic 14) Ibo- Nigeria....Yahweh Wil Surely Punish those Fake Israelites very Soon For takyn our land!!! My people (Asanti/Ashanti and Jamaican Ashanti Maroons from Mesopotamia city called Ashan/Asan

Gladis Bugg

DECEMBER 1, 2016 AT 11:58 AM

Thanks for the information

COMMENTS ARE CLOSED.


NORTH AMERICA
15,000
years ago
QUEENS
(New York
City)
SIBERIA
30,000
years ago
EAST
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SOUTHERN
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AMERICA
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years ago
AUSTRALIA
50,000
years ago
THE HUMAN
JOURNEY
From global DNA
data, Genographic
and other scientists
have charted the
spread of humankind
out of East Africa.
The dates here
represent the first
arrivals in a region.
Generalized route
Migration date
30,000
years ago

Table 2. Nasal breadth (M54; ref. 20)

Sample	*n*	Mean, mm	SD, mm
Non-Neandertal, Archaic	13	33.4	4.3
Neandertals	14	32.4	3.2
European, Early Modern	23	26.0*	2.1
European, Late Modern	13	23.8*	2.0
Western European, recent	112	23.4*	1.9
Central European, recent	109	24.0*	1.8
Near Eastern, recent	72	24.2*	2.3
North African, Mesolithic	30	27.4*	2.1
North African, recent	68	24.1*	2.0
African, Early Holocene	8	26.0*	2.3
African Bantu, recent	119	27.1*	2.1
African Khoisan, recent	43	25.8*	2.1

*, $P < 0.05$ (significant differences from the Neandertal mean).



Saturday, November 10, 2012

So What's the Deal with the Neanderthal, Their Demise? - 2

This a carry-over topic from a previous installment: *So What's the Deal with the Neanderthal, Their Demise?*

To recap:

*W*ere contemporary modern humans, you know—the species that lives on to this day, responsible? *Or* did everything else that was working fine for the Neanderthals' survival, prior to the arrival of the so-called anatomically modern humans, came to a halt for some reason or

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Table 12.1 Summary statistics for brachial, crural, and relative femoral head diameter and relative bi-iliac breadth[a] indices for the Dolní Věstonice and Pavlov sample, European Neandertals, Gravettian-associated humans, and recent humans.

	Brachial Index	Crural Index	Relative Femoral Head Diameter	Relative Bi-iliac Breadth
Recent Europeans	75.0 ± 2.5 (391)	82.7 ± 2.4 (436)	10.4 ± 0.6 (233)	21.2 ± 1.2 (103)
Recent sub-Saharan Africans	78.6 ± 2.8 (152)	85.3 ± 2.4 (158)	9.5 ± 0.6 (131)	19.3 ± 1.5 (72)
European Neandertals	73.2 ± 2.5 (5)	78.7 ± 1.6 (4)	12.1 ± 0.5 (5)	23.9
Total Gravettian[b]	77.7 ± 2.0 (20)	85.1 ± 1.8 (18)	10.3 ± 0.6 (19)	20.0 ± 0.9 (6)
Dolní Věstonice 3	76.7	86.0	9.7	—
Dolní Věstonice 13	77.1	86.6	10.9[d]	19.4
Dolní Věstonice 14	76.2	82.5	10.1	—
Dolní Věstonice 15	77.3	89.6[c]	12.4[d]	20.5
Dolní Věstonice 16	79.2	83.5	10.8[d]	—
Pavlov 1	75.7	—	—	—

Mean ± standard deviation (N) provided for samples.
[a] Computed as bi-iliac breadth/(femoral length + tibial length + skeletal trunk height).
[b] Includes all Gravettian-associated skeletons, both Czech and non-Czech, excluding the pathological Dolní Věstonice 13.
[c] Significantly different from the recent Europeans at $P < 0.05$.
[d] Significantly different from the recent sub-Saharan Africans at $P < 0.05$.

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The **Natufian** culture (/nəˈtuːfiən/) is a Late Epipaleolithic archaeological culture of the Levant, dating to around 15,000 to 11,500 years ago.

Period: Epipaleolithic
Geographical range: Levant
Major sites: Shuqba cave, Ain Mallaha, Ein G…
Dates: 15,000–11,500 BP

Kebaran culture · Tell Abu Hureyra · Mushabian culture

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The Natufian culture refers to most hunter-gatherers who lived in modern-day **Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria** approximately 11,500 to 15,000 years ago. They were among the first people to build permanent houses and cultivate edible plants.

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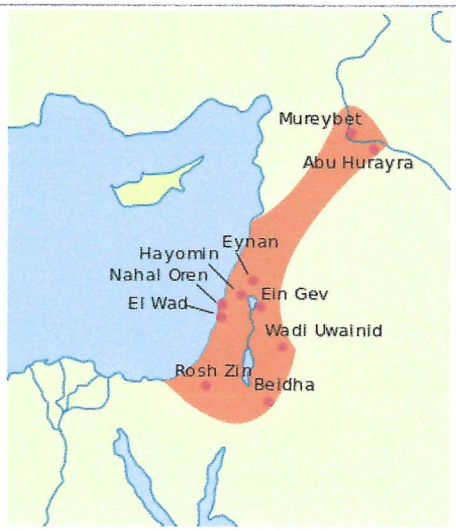
Natufian culture

The **Natufian culture** (/nəˈtuːfiən/[1]) is a Late Epipaleolithic archaeological culture of the Levant, dating to around 15,000 to 11,500 years ago.[2] The culture was unusual in that it supported a sedentary or semi-sedentary population even before the introduction of agriculture. The Natufian communities may be the ancestors of the builders of the first Neolithic settlements of the region, which may have been the earliest in the world. Some evidence suggests deliberate cultivation of cereals, specifically rye, by the Natufian culture, at Tell Abu Hureyra, the site of earliest evidence of agriculture in the world.[3] The world's oldest evidence of bread-making has been found at Shubayqa 1, a 14,500-year-old site in Jordan's northeastern desert.[4] In addition, the oldest known evidence of beer, dating to approximately 13,000 BP, was found at the Raqefet Cave in Mount Carmel near Haifa in Israel.[5][6]

Generally, though, Natufians exploited wild cereals and hunted animals, including gazelles.[7] Archaeogenetics have revealed derivation of later (Neolithic to Bronze Age) Levantines primarily from Natufians, besides substantial admixture from Chalcholithic Anatolians.[8]

Dorothy Garrod coined the term Natufian based on her excavations at Shuqba cave (Wadi an-Natuf) near the town of Shuqba in the western Judean Mountains.

Natufian culture



Geographical range	Levant
Period	Epipaleolithic
Dates	15,000–11,500 BP
Type site	Shuqba cave (Wadi an-Natuf)
Major sites	Shuqba cave, Ain Mallaha, Ein Gev, Tell Abu Hureyra
Preceded by	Kebaran, Mushabian
Followed by	Neolithic: Khiamian, Shepherd Neolithic

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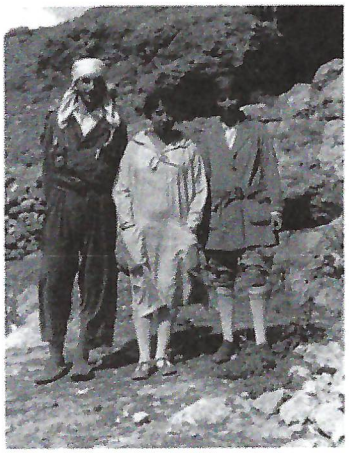


Dorothy Garrod (centre) discovered the Natufian culture in 1928.

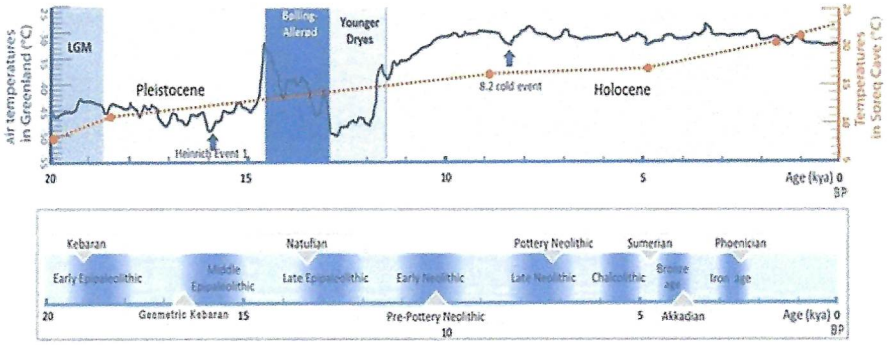
The Natufian culture was discovered by British archaeologist Dorothy Garrod during her excavations of Shuqba cave in the Judaean Hills in the West Bank of the Jordan River.[9][10] Prior to the 1930s, the majority of archaeological work taking place in British Palestine was biblical archaeology focused on historic periods, and little was known about the region's prehistory. In 1928, Garrod was invited by the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem (BSAJ) to excavate Shuqba cave, where prehistoric stone tools had been discovered by Père Mallon four years earlier. She discovered a layer sandwiched between the Upper Palaeolithic and Bronze Age deposits characterised by the presence of microliths. She identified this with the Mesolithic, a transitional period between the Palaeolithic and the Neolithic which was well-represented in Europe but had not yet been found in the Near East. A year later, when she discovered similar material at el-Wad Terrace, Garrod suggested the name "the Natufian culture", after Wadi an-Natuf that ran close to Shuqba. Over the next two decades Garrod found Natufian material at several of her pioneering excavations in the Mount Carmel region, including el-Wad, Kebara and Tabun, as did the French archaeologist René Neuville, firmly establishing the Natufian culture in the regional prehistoric chronology. As early as 1931, both Garrod and Neuville drew attention to the presence of stone sickles in Natufian assemblages and the possibility that this represented a very early agriculture.[10]

Dating

Radiocarbon dating places the Natufian culture at an epoch from the terminal Pleistocene to the very beginning of the Holocene, a time period between 12,500 and 9,500 BC.[12]

The period is commonly split into two subperiods: Early Natufian (12,000–10,800 BC) and Late Natufian (10,800–9,500 BC). The Late Natufian most likely occurred in tandem with the Younger Dryas (10,800 to 9,500 BC). The Levant hosts more than a hundred kinds of cereals, fruits, nuts,

and other edible parts of plants, and the flora of the Levant during the Natufian period was not the dry, barren, and thorny landscape of today, but rather woodland.[9]



The Natufian appeared at the time of the Bølling-Allerød warming, before temperatures dropped drastically again during the Younger Dryas. Temperatures would rise again at the end of the Younger Dryas, and with the onset of the Holocene and the Neolithic Revolution. Climate and Post-Glacial expansion in the Near East, based on the analysis of Greenland ice cores.[11]

Precursors and associated cultures

The Natufian developed in the same region as the earlier Kebaran industry. It is generally seen as a successor, which evolved out of elements within that preceding culture. There were also other industries in the region, such as the Mushabian culture of the Negev and Sinai, which are sometimes distinguished from the Kebaran or believed to have been involved in the evolution of the Natufian.

More generally there has been discussion of the similarities of these cultures with those found in coastal North Africa. Graeme Barker notes there are: "similarities in the respective archaeological records of the Natufian culture of the Levant and of contemporary foragers in coastal North Africa across the late Pleistocene and early Holocene boundary".[13] According to Isabelle De Groote and Louise Humphrey Natufians practiced the Iberomaurusian and Capsian custom of sometimes extracting their maxillary central incisors (upper front teeth).[14]



Mortars from Natufian Culture, grinding stones from Neolithic pre-pottery phase (Dagon Museum)

Ofer Bar-Yosef has argued that there are signs of influences coming from North Africa to the Levant, citing the microburin technique and "microlithic forms such as arched backed bladelets and La Mouillah points."[15] But recent research has shown that the presence of arched backed bladelets, La Mouillah points, and the use of the microburin technique was already apparent in the Nebekian industry of the Eastern Levant.[16] And Maher et al. state that, "Many technological nuances that have often been always highlighted as significant during the Natufian were already present during the Early and Middle EP [Epipalaeolithic] and do not, in most cases, represent a radical departure in knowledge, tradition, or behavior."[17]

Authors such as Christopher Ehret have built upon the little evidence available to develop scenarios of intensive usage of plants having built up first in North Africa, as a precursor to the development of true farming in the Fertile Crescent, but such suggestions are considered highly speculative until more North African archaeological evidence can be gathered.[18][19] In fact, Weiss et al. have shown that the earliest known intensive usage of plants was in the Levant 23,000 years ago at the Ohalo II site.[20][21][22]

Anthropologist C. Loring Brace (1993) cross-analysed the craniometric traits of Natufian specimens with those of various ancient and modern groups from the Near East, Africa and Europe. The Late Pleistocene Epipalaeolithic Natufian sample was described as problematic due to its small size (consisting of only three males and one female), as well as the lack of a comparative sample from the Natufians' putative descendants in the Neolithic Near East. Brace observed that the Natufian fossils lay between those of the Niger-Congo-speaking populations and the other samples, which he suggested may point to a Sub-Saharan influence in their constitution.[23] Subsequent ancient DNA analysis of Natufian skeletal remains by Lazaridis et al. (2016) found that the specimens instead were a mix of 50% Basal Eurasian ancestral component (see genetics) and 50% Western Eurasian Unknown Hunter Gatherer (UHG) population related to European Western Hunter-Gatherers.[24]

According to Bar-Yosef and Belfer-Cohen, "It seems that certain preadaptive traits, developed already by the Kebaran and Geometric Kebaran populations within the Mediterranean park forest, played an important role in the emergence of the new socioeconomic system known as the Natufian culture."[25]

Settlements



Epipalaeolithic Near East temporary tents (Şanlıurfa Museum)

Settlements occur in the woodland belt where oak and *Pistacia* species dominated. The underbrush of this open woodland was grass with high frequencies of grain. The high mountains of Lebanon and the Anti-Lebanon, the steppe areas of the Negev desert in Israel and Sinai, and the Syro-Arabian desert in the east were much less favoured for Natufian settlement, presumably due to both their lower carrying capacity and the company of other groups of foragers who exploited this region.[26]



Remains of a wall of a Natufian house

The habitations of the Natufian were semi-subterranean, often with a dry-stone foundation. The superstructure was probably made of brushwood. No traces of mudbrick have been found, which became common in the following Pre-Pottery Neolithic A (PPNA). The round houses have a diameter between three and six meters, and they contain a central round or subrectangular fireplace. In Ain Mallaha traces of postholes have been identified. Villages can cover over 1,000 square meters. Smaller settlements have been interpreted by some researchers as camps. Traces of rebuilding in almost all excavated settlements seem to point to a frequent relocation, indicating a temporary abandonment of the settlement. Settlements have been estimated to house 100–150 people, but there are three categories: small, medium, and large, ranging from 15 sq. m to 1,000 sq. m. There are no definite indications of storage facilities.

Material culture

Lithics

The Natufian had a microlithic industry centered on short blades and bladelets. The microburin technique was used. Geometric microliths include lunates, trapezes, and triangles. There are backed blades as well. A special type of retouch (Helwan retouch) is characteristic for the early Natufian. In the late Natufian, the Harif-point, a typical arrowhead made from a regular blade, became common in the Negev. Some scholars use it to define a separate culture, the Harifian.

Sickle blades also appear for the first time in the Natufian lithic industry. The characteristic sickle-gloss shows that they were used to cut the silica-rich stems of cereals, indirectly suggesting the existence of incipient agriculture. Shaft straighteners made of ground stone indicate the practice of archery. There are heavy ground-stone bowl mortars as well.



The Ain Sakhri lovers, from Ain Sakhri, near Bethleem (British Museum: 1958,1007. (https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/object/1358965))

Art

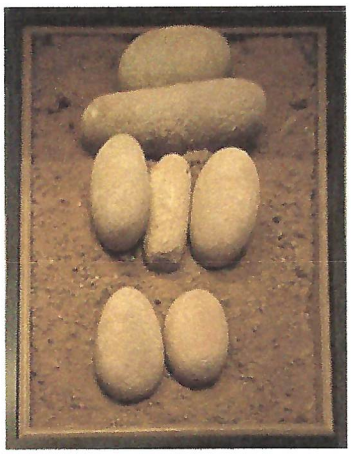
The *Ain Sakhri lovers*, a carved stone object held at the British Museum, is the oldest known depiction of a couple having sex. It was found in the Ain Sakhri cave in the Judean desert.[27]

Burials

Natufian grave goods are typically made of shell, teeth (of red deer), bones, and stone. There are pendants, bracelets, necklaces, earrings, and belt-ornaments as well.



Natufian burial – Homo 25 from el-Wad Cave, Mount Carmel, Israel (Rockefeller Museum)



Schematic human figure made of pebbles, from Eynan, Early Natufian, 12,000 BC

In 2008, the 12,400–12,000 cal BC grave of an apparently significant Natufian female was discovered in a ceremonial pit in the Hilazon Tachtit cave in northern Israel.[28] Media reports referred to this person as a shaman.[29] The burial contained the remains of at least three aurochs and 86 tortoises, all of which are thought to have been brought to the site during a funeral feast. The body was surrounded by tortoise shells, the pelvis of a leopard, forearm of a wild boar, wingtip of a golden eagle, and skull of a stone marten.[30][31]

Long-distance exchange

At Ain Mallaha (in Northern Israel), Anatolian obsidian and shellfish from the Nile valley have been found. The source of malachite beads is still unknown.

Epipaleolithic Natufians carried parthenocarpic figs from Africa to the southeastern corner of the Fertile Crescent, c. 10,000 BC.[32]

Other finds

There was a rich bone industry, including harpoons and fish hooks. Stone and bone were worked into pendants and other ornaments. There are a few human figurines made of limestone (El-Wad, Ain Mallaha, Ain Sakhri), but the favorite subject of representative art seems to have been animals. Ostrich-shell containers have been found in the Negev.

In 2018, the world's oldest brewery was found, with the residue of 13,000-year-old beer, in a prehistoric cave near Haifa in Israel when researchers were looking for clues into what plant foods the Natufian people were eating. This is 8,000 years earlier than experts previously thought beer was invented.[33]

A study published in 2019 shows an advanced knowledge of lime plaster production at a Natufian cemetery in Nahal Ein Gev II site in the Upper Jordan Valley dated to 12 thousand (calibrated) years before present [k cal BP]. Production of plaster of this quality was previously thought to have been achieved some 2,000 years later.[34]

Subsistence

The Natufian people lived by hunting and gathering. The preservation of plant remains is poor because of the soil conditions, but wild cereals, legumes, almonds, acorns and pistachios may have been collected. Animal bones show that gazelle (*Gazella gazella* and *Gazella subgutturosa*) were the main prey. Additionally deer, aurochs and wild boar were hunted in the steppe zone, as well as onagers and caprids (ibex). Water fowl and freshwater fish formed part of the diet in the Jordan River valley. Animal bones from Salibiya I (12,300 – 10,800 cal BP) have been interpreted as evidence for communal hunts with nets, however, the radiocarbon dates are far too old compared to the cultural remains of this settlement, indicating contamination of the samples.[35]



Mortar and pestle from Nahal Oren, Natufian, 12,500–9500 BC

Development of agriculture

A pita-like bread has been found from 12,500 BC attributed to Natufians. This bread is made of wild cereal seeds and papyrus cousin tubers, ground into flour.[36]

According to one theory,[29] it was a sudden change in climate, the Younger Dryas event (c. 10,800 to 9500 BC), which inspired the development of agriculture. The Younger Dryas was a 1,000-year-long interruption in the higher temperatures prevailing since the Last Glacial Maximum, which produced a sudden drought in the Levant. This would have endangered the wild cereals, which could no longer compete with dryland scrub, but upon which the population had become dependent to sustain a relatively large sedentary population. By artificially clearing scrub and

planting seeds obtained from elsewhere, they began to practice agriculture. However, this theory of the origin of agriculture is controversial in the scientific community.[37]



Grinding tool from Gilgal, Natufian culture, 12,500–9500 BC



Basalt sharpening stones, Eynan and Nahal Oren, Natufian Culture, 12,500–9500 BC



Bovine-rib dagger, HaYonim Cave, Natufian Culture, 12,500–9500 BC



Stone mortars from Eynan, Natufian period, 12,500–9500 BC



Stone mortar from Eynan, Natufian period, 12,500–9500 BC

Domesticated dog

At the Natufian site of Ain Mallaha in Israel-Palestine, dated to 12,000 BC, the remains of an elderly human and a four-to-five-month-old puppy were found buried together.[38] At another Natufian site at the cave of Hayonim, humans were found buried with two canids.[38]

Anthropology

Osteological analysis of skeletal remains that were excavated from Natufian sites has identified two distinct but related physical types. The earlier Natufian skulls are dolichocephalic, with a large, thick-walled and robust structure and a wide, straight and rounded brow. Additionally, the facial skeleton is broad, the supraorbital ridge is quite prominent, the orbits are low, wide and rectangular, the orbital index is correspondingly low, and the nasal root is moderately elevated.

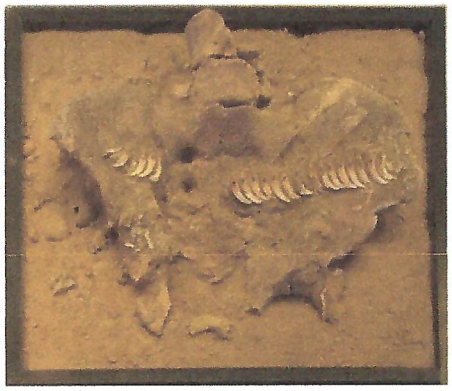


Natufian skeletons from Nahal Oren.

Among such crania are the skull of a woman found at the Erg el Ahmar site. On the whole, these earliest Natufian specimens most closely resemble Upper Paleolithic skulls from Europe as well as Iberomaurusian crania from Afalou bou Rummel in northwest Africa, but have a slightly more narrow nasal aperture.[39]

Later Natufian skeletal remains are more abundant, and were excavated from sites like Shuqbah and Kebara. They are considerably shorter and less muscular and robust than their predecessors. The males average 160 cm in height (with a maximum of 165 cm), and the women stand around 152 cm. Individuals have small hands, feet, lower jaws and chins, with some alveolar prognathism and wide, low-vaulted noses. Likewise, the facial skeleton is small, and the neurocranium is of medium size. The skulls are generally sub-dolichocephalic (cephalic index values of 72 to 78), and the supraorbital ridges are not prominent. Overall, these late Natufian specimens are Mediterranean in physical type, but possibly also have a minor Negroid element.[39]

Genetics



Woman's pelvis decorated with fox teeth, Hayonim Cave, Natufian Culture, 12,500–9500 BC

According to ancient DNA analyses conducted in 2016 by Iosif Lazaridis et al. and discussed in two articles "The Genetic Structure of the World's First Farmers" (June 2016) and "Genomic Insights into the Origin of Farming in the Ancient Near East (July 2016)[24][40] on Natufian skeletal remains from present-day northern Israel, the remains of 5 Natufians carried the following paternal haplgroups:

Y-DNA haplogroups

- E1b1b1b2 (xE1b1b1b2a, E1b1b1b2b) - meaning an unspecified branch of E1b1b1b2
- E1b1 (xE1b1a1, E1b1b1b1) - i.e. a branch of E1b1 that is neither E1b1a1 nor E1b1b1b1.
- E1b1b1 - originally classified as CT but further defined as E1b1b1 by Martiniano et al. 2020.[41]

Haplogroup E1b1 is primarily distributed in Africa,[42] and is present at lower frequencies in the Middle East, mainly in Egypt (40%), Jordan (25%), Israel (20%), Palestine (20%), and Lebanon (17.5%).[43]

Autosomal Dna

In terms of autosomal DNA, these Natufians carried around 50% of the Basal Eurasian (BE) and 50% of Western Eurasian Unknown Hunter Gatherer (UHG) components. However, they were distinct from the northern Anatolian populations that contributed to the peopling of Europe, who had Western Hunter Gatherer-like (WHG) inferred ancestry, in contrast to Natufians who lacked this component. Natufians were strongly genetically differentiated,[44] This might suggest that

different strains of Basal Eurasians contributed to Natufians and Zagros farmers,[45][46][47] as both Natufians and Zagros farmers descended from different populations of local hunter gatherers. Contact between Natufians, other Neolithic Levantines, Caucasus Hunter Gatherers (CHG), Anatolian and Iranian farmers is believed to have decreased genetic variability among later populations in the Middle East. The scientists suggest that the Levantine early farmers may have spread southward into East Africa, bringing along Western Eurasian and Basal Eurasian ancestral components separate from that which would arrive later in North Africa. In the 2016 study by Lazaridis et al., no affinity of Natufians to sub-Saharan Africans was found in the genome-wide analysis, as present-day sub-Saharan Africans do not share more alleles with Natufians than with other ancient Eurasians. However the scientists state that they were unable to test for affinity in the Natufians to early North African populations using present-day North Africans as a reference because present-day North Africans owe most of their ancestry to back-migration from Eurasia.[24][48]

Ancient DNA analysis has confirmed ancestral ties between the Natufian culture bearers and the makers of the Epipaleolithic Iberomaurusian culture of the Maghreb,[49] the Pre-Pottery Neolithic culture of the Levant,[49] the Early Neolithic Ifri n'Amr or Moussa culture of the Maghreb,[50] the Savanna Pastoral Neolithic culture of East Africa,[51] the Late Neolithic Kelif el Boroud culture of the Maghreb,[50] and the Ancient Egyptian culture of the Nile Valley,[52] with fossils associated with these early cultures all sharing a common genomic component.[50]

A 2018 analysis of autosomal DNA using modern populations as a reference by Daniel Shriner in the journal Frontiers of Genetics found The Natufian sample to consist of 61.2% Arabian, 21.2% Northern African, 10.9% Western Asian, and 6.8% Omotic-related ancestry (related to the Omotic peoples of southern Ethiopia). The study also suggested that this Omotic component may have been associated with the spread of Y-haplogroup E (particularly Y-haplogroup E-M215, also known as "E1b1b") lineages to Western Eurasia.[53] The same article also reports Y DNA (duplicating Lazaridis' 2016 YDNA results) but also including mitochondrial haplogroups in Table 2 as follows. (sample quantity followed by group)

Y-DNA haplogroups

- 1) E1b1
- 2) E1b1b
- 2) E1b1b1b2

Mitochondrial DNA

- 2) J2
- 1) N1
- 2) R1b

Language

While the period involved makes it difficult to speculate on any language associated with the Natufian culture, linguists who believe it is possible to speculate this far back in time have written on this subject. As with other Natufian subjects, opinions tend to either emphasize North African

connections or Asian connections. The view that the Natufians spoke an Afroasiatic language is accepted by Vitaly Shevoroshkin.[54] Alexander Militarev and others have argued that the Natufian may represent the culture that spoke the proto-Afroasiatic language,[55] which he in turn believes has a Eurasian origin associated with the concept of Nostratic languages. The possibility of Natufians speaking proto-Afroasiatic, and that the language was introduced into Africa from the Levant, is approved by Colin Renfrew with caution, as a possible hypothesis for proto-Afro-Asiatic dispersal.[56]



Limestone and basalt mortars, Eynan, Early Natufian, circa 12,000 BC

Some scholars, for example Christopher Ehret, Roger Blench and others, contend that the Afroasiatic Urheimat is to be found in North Africa or Northeast Africa, probably in the area of Egypt, the Sahara, Horn of Africa or Sudan.[57][58][59][60][61] Within this group, Ehret, who like Militarev believes Afroasiatic may already have been in existence in the Natufian period, would associate Natufians only with the Near Eastern pre-proto-Semitic branch of Afroasiatic.

Sites

The Natufian culture has been documented at dozens of sites. Around 90 have been excavated, including:[62]

- Aammiq 2
- Tell Abu Hureyra
- Abu Salem
- Abu Usba
- Ain Choaab
- Ain Mallaha (Eynan)
- Ain Rahub
- Ain Sakhri
- Ala Safat
- Antelias Cave
- Azraq 18 (Ain Saratan)
- Baaz
- Bawwab al Ghazal
- Beidha
- Dederiyeh
- Dibsi Faraj
- El Khiam
- El Kowm I
- El Wad
- Erq el Ahmar
- Fazael IV & VI
- Gilgal II
- Givat Hayil I
- Har Harif K7
- Hatoula
- Hayonim Cave and Hayonim Terrace
- Hilazon Tachtit
- Hof Shahaf
- Huzuq Musa
- Iraq ed Dubb
- Iraq el Barud
- Iraq ez Zigan
- J202
- J203
- J406a
- J614
- Jayroud 1–3 & 9
- Jebel Saaidé II
- Jeftelik
- Jericho
- Kaus Kozah
- Kebara

- Kefar Vitkin 3
- Khallat Anaza (BDS 1407)
- Khirbat Janba
- Kosak Shamali
- Maaleh Ramon East
- Maaleh Ramon West
- Moghr el Ahwal
- Mureybet
- Mushabi IV & XIX
- Nachcharini Cave
- Nahal Ein Gev II
- Nahal Hadera I and Nahal Hadera IV (Hefsibah)
- Nahal Oren
- Nahal Sekher 23
- Nahal Sekher VI
- Nahr el Homr 2
- Qarassa 3
- Ramat Harif (G8)
- Raqefet Cave
- Rosh Horesha
- Rosh Zin
- Sabra 1
- Saflulim
- Salibiya 1
- Salibiya 9
- Sands of Beirut
- Shluhat Harif
- Shubayqa 1
- Shubayqa 6
- Shukhbah Cave
- Shunera VI
- Shunera VII
- Tabaqa (WHS 895)[63]
- Taibé
- TBAS 102
- TBAS 212
- Tor at Tariq (WHS 1065)
- Tugra I
- Upper Besor 6
- Wadi Hammeh 27
- Wadi Jilat 22
- Wadi Judayid (J2)
- Wadi Mataha
- Yabrud 3
- Yutil al Hasa (WHS 784)

See also

- Prehistory of the Levant
- Proto-Afroasiatic language
- Afroasiatic Urheimat

A Natufian Ritual Event

Leore Grosman and Natalie D. Munro

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Abstract Full Text

More

Abstract

Ritual practice plays crucial social roles in human societies by communicating information about social status, calming tensions, and integrating communities. Although communication occurs through the act of ritual performance itself, the archaeological record rarely has the resolution to identify individual ritual actions. The high quality of preservation and recovery of a well-preserved grave of an unusual woman at the Late Natufian (12,000 cal BP) site of Hilazon Tachtit, Israel, enables the identification of multiple stages of a funerary ritual. These represent a variety of actions that allow glimpses into ritual performance as well as larger generalizations about Natufian ritual practice during this dynamic period at the beginning of the agricultural transition.

hunted some game, especially migratory swans. Ertebølle technology was far more elaborate than that of its Mesolithic predecessors; a wide variety of antler, bone, and wood tools for specialized purposes such as fowling and sea mammal hunting was developed, including dugout canoes up to 10 m (32.8 feet) long.

With sedentary settlement comes evidence of greater social complexity. Some Ertebølle communities buried their dead in cemeteries, placing the bodies in various positions, with dog interments alongside the human. The Vedbaek Bogebakken cemetery in Denmark dates to about 5000 B.C. and contains the graves of at least 22 people of different ages. Everyone was buried in an extended position (Figure 7.10); at least three people were buried after injury or a violent death. Men and women were deposited with different grave goods, and older people with red deer antlers. Other Ertebølle cemeteries from Denmark contain evidence of violent death; some people have projectile points in their ribs. There are also traces of cannibalism (Price, 1985).

Vedbaek
5000 B.C.

The trend toward more sedentary settlement, the cemeteries, and the occasional social differentiation revealed by elaborate burials are all reflections of an intensification among these relatively affluent hunter-gatherers of 3000 B.C. Mesolithic societies intensified the food quest by exploiting many more marine species, making productive use of migratory waterfowl and their breeding grounds, and collecting shellfish in enormous numbers. This intensification is also reflected in a much more elaborate and diverse technology, more exchange of goods and materials between neighbors, greater variety in settlement types, and a slowly rising population throughout southern Scandinavia (Figure 7.11). These phenomena may, in part, be a reflection of rising sea levels throughout the Mesolithic, inundations that flooded many valuable territories. There are signs, too, of regional variations in artifact forms and styles, of cultural differences between people living in carefully delineated territories and competing for resources.

3000 B.C.

Mesolithic cultures are much less well defined elsewhere in Europe, partly because the climatic changes were less extreme than in southern Scandinavia and because there were fewer opportunities for coastal adaptation (Bailey and Spikins, 2008). In many areas, settlement was confined to lakeside and riverside locations, widely separated from one another by dense forests. Many Mesolithic sites were located on **ecotones,** so that the inhabitants could return to a central base location, where for much of the year they lived close to predictable resources such as lake fish. However, they would exploit both forest game and other seasonal resources from satellite camps. For example, Michael Jochim (2008) believes that in central Europe, some groups wintered in camps along the Danube, moving to summer encampments on the shores of neighboring lakes. In many areas, like Spain, there appears to have been intensified exploitation of marine and forest resources. There was a trend nearly everywhere toward greater variety in the diet, with more attention being paid to less obvious foods as well as to those, like shellfish, that require more complex processing methods than do game and other such resources.

Thus, in parts of Europe, there was a long-term trend among hunter-gatherer societies toward a more extensive exploitation of food resources, often within the context of a strategy that sought ways to minimize the impact of environmental uncertainty. In more

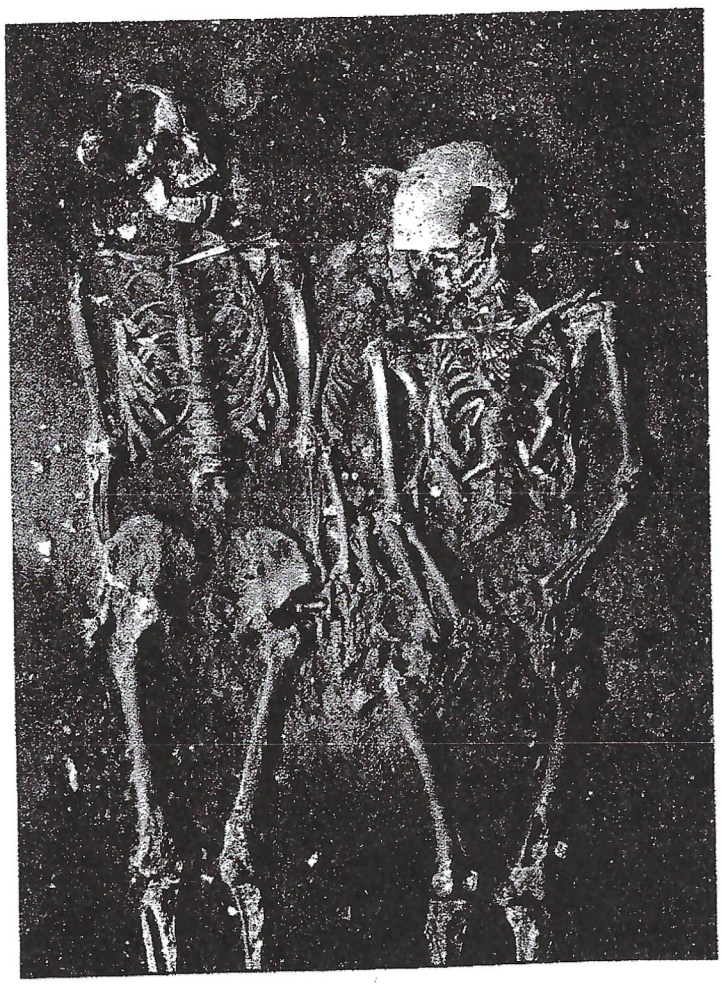

FIGURE 7.10 Burial of a man, a woman, and, between them, a small child, from Vedbaek, Denmark, c. 5000 B.C. A bone point is embedded in the man's throat; the woman wears a ring of animal teeth, which lies on her chest. (Burial from Vedbaek, Denmark. National Museum of Denmark, Danish Collections.)

favored areas, such as southern Scandinavia, some such societies achieved a level of nascent social complexity that was to become commonplace among later farming peoples. When farming did come to Europe, this preadaptation was an important catalyst for rapid economic and social change (Chapter 10).



FIGURE 7.11 A 35-year-old man from Porsmose, Denmark, who died of bone arrow wounds c. 3000 B.C. One arrow went through his nose and into his brain.

Hunter-Gatherer Complexity

"Hunter-gatherers move around a lot and live in small groups." This statement has been a universal label for hunter-gatherer societies, ancient and modern, for a generation (Lee and DeVore, 1976). It paints a picture of hunter-gatherers in pre-farming times, who lived in small, temporary camps; were constantly on the move; and possessed a highly portable technology and a flexible social system. However, these models were based in large part on anthropological research among living societies like the !Kung San of the Kalahari Desert in southern Africa or the Inuit of the Canadian Arctic (Binford, 2001a). Most of them are dwindling populations living in areas of the world, like tropical rain forests, Arctic regions, or semideserts, where agriculture is an impossibility. Almost invariably, they have been in touch with farmers, and the wider world, for many centuries, which suggests they may have little to tell us about ancient foraging societies. Only a handful of hunter-gatherer societies, peoples like the Ainu of Japan or the Pacific Northwest coast Indians of North America, enjoyed complex adaptations at the time of European contact around the eighteenth century A.D. Generalizations about highly mobile, small-scale hunter-gatherer societies took little account of the great diversity among the many hunting and foraging societies that once existed on earth. This diversity, known almost entirely from archaeological research, developed during the late Ice Age and the Holocene. Above all, the archaeological record of the world of 13,000 to 4000 B.C. reveals a global trend toward great complexity in hunter-gatherer societies in well-defined regions as widely separated as northern Europe, southern Africa, Japan, the North American Midwest, and coastal Peru.

Conditions for Greater Complexity

Complex hunter-gatherer societies did not appear everywhere, but they occurred in a remarkable variety of environments, from fertile river valleys to coastal deserts. Whatever the environment, however, certain general conditions were necessary. First, population movements had to be limited by either geography or the presence of neighbors. Thus, one could not move away from resource shortages; solutions had to be found on the spot. Second, resources had to be abundant and predictable in their seasonal appearance. Small, numerous organisms with high reproductive rates played an especially important role in intensifying hunting and gathering. Such organisms included fish, shellfish, nuts, and seeds, species that were available in abundance and seldom exhausted. Third, population growth might reach a point at which food shortages occurred and there was an imbalance between people and their food supply. Again, a solution was to intensify the food quest, an intensification that might result in a more complex society.

Attributes of Greater Complexity

What features distinguish a more complex hunter-gatherer society from its less elaborate neighbors? The following appear to be of fundamental importance:

- Higher than normal population, concentrated in relatively small and restricted territories, such as individual river valleys, where movement is circumscribed by either geography or neighbors.

- A more intensive, more diversified, and more specialized food quest. Selected species such as nuts and seeds become more important, and foods that were not exploited previously because they required more effort are adopted into the diet. In some cases, people deliberately sow wild plants to ensure an adequate harvest.
- A system of food storage and preservation.
- Permanent and nearly permanent settlements, often base camps of much greater size than in earlier times. Settlements are often linear, distributed along, say, riverbanks; contain different forms of structures; and are often associated with burial grounds, which may serve as territorial boundaries.
- Highly developed hunting, fishing, or plant-processing equipment.
- Division of labor not only by sex and age but also by activity, such as whale hunting, or a craft specialty like canoe building.
- Some form of simple social ranking, probably based on differences between lineages or other kin groupings, such as wealth, diet, and burial customs.
- Often, intensive exchange in exotic objects and raw materials with neighboring groups.
- More elaborate ritual beliefs and ceremonial life.

Debates About Social Complexity

We do not know when the first more complex hunter-gatherer societies appeared, but at least some late Ice Age societies may have enjoyed some level of complexity. Possible candidates include the Magdalenians of southwestern France and northern Spain as well as the Eastern Gravettian plains hunters, with their mammoth-bone houses, who lived in the river valleys of Ukraine in 16,000 B.C. (see Chapter 4).

Complexity among hunter-gatherer societies became widespread after the Ice Age, especially in areas where freshwater or marine fish, shellfish, or sea mammals were available in abundance. Aquatic resources have the advantage of being both relatively plentiful and predictable, so that there are strong incentives for people to adopt sedentary lifeways along rivers and at lake and ocean shores. However, the full potential of marine and freshwater resources was realized in only a relatively few areas of the world, and then within the past 10,000 years.

The debates about social complexity among hunter-gatherers revolve around two opposing viewpoints. One viewpoint sees the oceans as a kind of "Garden of Eden" (Binford, 2001b). Proponents of this theory point to the enormous abundance of shellfish in many areas of the world and to the great productivity of many estuaries and coastal waters easily exploited by shore-dwelling fisherfolk. This abundance allowed societies to become sedentary and to maintain population densities (Moseley, 1975).

In contrast, another group of archaeologists, many of them studying post–Ice Age hunter-gatherers in Europe, argue that aquatic resources were a strategy of last resort, a response to population pressure and shortages of terrestrial resources such as game and plant foods (Gamble, 1986). These authorities assume that marine and freshwater resources, no matter how productive, were more labor-intensive to harvest and were less nutritionally valuable than food sources on land.

David Yesner (1987) takes a somewhat different perspective. He argues that the shift to the exploitation of aquatic resources was the result of decisions made in periods of rapid environmental change, when population pressure was causing food shortages. The "optimal" strategy for people under these circumstances would have been to turn to a resource that did involve more work and was, perhaps, as productive as big game.

All of these viewpoints assume, however, that maritime resources played a key role in the emergence of social complexity among Stone Age hunter-gatherers. The debate is unresolved, for we do not know exactly how decisive marine or riverine resources were in allowing dense populations and sedentary living, both essential prerequisites for social complexity. Nor do we know whether we can make comparisons between the elaborate and socially complex Pacific Northwest coast Indian cultures that flourished a few centuries ago in North America and early Holocene hunter-gatherer groups living thousands of years earlier (see Bettinger, 2001).

Hunter-Gatherer Societies in Southwest Asia

Southwest Asia has provided a fascinating picture of emerging social and cultural complexity among hunter-gatherers at the end of the Ice Age. As early as 23,000 years ago, people living in a cluster of wood and brush huts known as Ohalo II on the southwestern shore of the Sea of Galilee were relying on a wide range of wild plants, even grinding wild wheat and barley seeds before baking them into some form of dough (E. Weiss et al., 2004), a sign that broad spectrum foraging and food storage had begun long before people took up farming. Ohalo II is atypical of the time, for most sites of this date were temporary encampments, but it foreshadows the more sedentary settlement of Holocene times.

Ohalo II
23,000 B.P.

Between 13,000 and 8000 B.C., the simple hunter-gatherer societies of the eastern Mediterranean—the coastal zone of present-day Israel and Syria—gave way to more complex hunting and gathering societies and eventually to farmers (for a site map, see Figure 9.1). For years, scientists have discussed the origins of agriculture in Southwest Asia, believing it to be a more radical transformation in human life than almost any other development in prehistory (see Chapter 8). In fact, recent research has suggested that the earlier transition to more complex hunter-gatherer societies may have been much more profound.

13,000 B.C.

In 13,000 B.C., small and highly mobile hunter-gatherer bands inhabited the **Levant**, subsumed under the general cultural name of Kebaran. Kebaran sites, marked by thousands of small geometric microliths, occur not only in wooded country but also in the steppe and desert of the Negev and the Sinai (Henry, 1989). The Kebarans are found in a wide variety of environments, which may account for the great variation in their toolkits (Figure 7.12). The Kebarans enjoyed a simple hunter-gatherer strategy, which placed a high premium on mobility (Bar-Yosef, 1987). In some areas, the people may have dispersed to the uplands in summer, moving into caves and rock shelters near lowland lakes in the winter. Apparently, plant foods were not overwhelmingly important, and the Kebaran toolkit lacks the specialized grinders and pounders found in later cultures, except at lower elevations, where some wild cereal grasses grew.

Kebaran
13,000 to 11,000 B.C.

By about 13,000 B.C., warming temperatures throughout Southwest Asia brought significant environmental and vegetational changes. During the late Ice Age, warmth-loving plants like wild emmer wheat and barley, oaks, almonds, and pistachio trees were restricted to refuge areas lying below modern sea level. These sandy-soil areas would have given only poor yields of wild cereals. As early Holocene temperatures rose, these plant and tree species colonized higher country, where clayey soils produced much higher yields (Henry, 1989). New, denser cereal stands were now much more resistant to short-term climatic change and were also harvestable over a longer period of time each year. Many hunter-gatherer sites on higher ground, from after 13,000 B.C., contain ground stone tools: pestles and mortars, implements used to process seed harvests for storage, an essential in much more seasonal, and increasingly arid, climates.

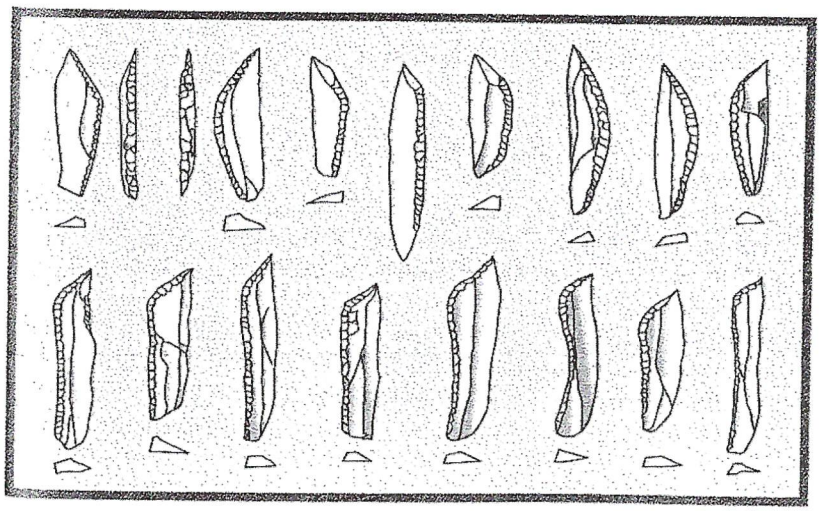

FIGURE 7.12 Geometric Kebaran microliths, full size. Such small artifacts were manufactured in large numbers and mounted on wooden shafts as arrowheads or barbs.

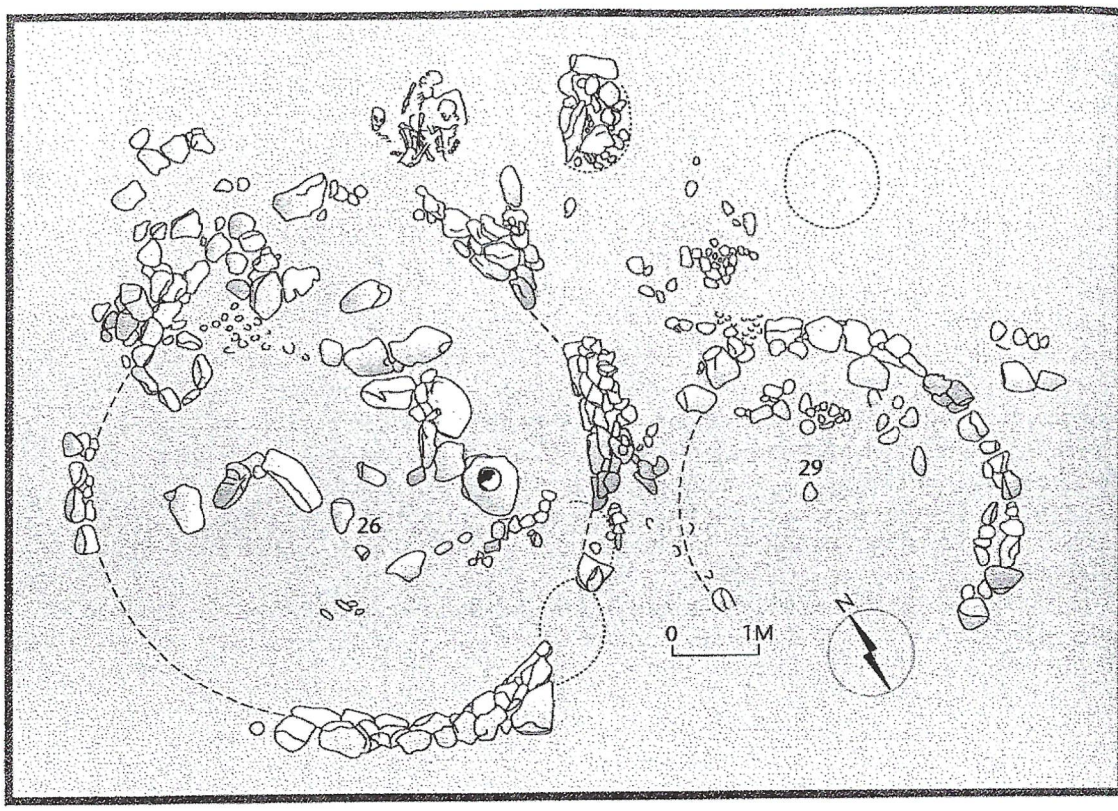

FIGURE 7.13 Natufian house foundations from Ain Mallaha, Jordan. There are mortars, pestles, and storage areas in Structure 26 (left) and a burial in a shallow pit immediately outside the north wall. The smaller hut (right) may have served as a storage area.

These abundant cereal and nut resources within the Mediterranean hill zone stimu lated the development of more intensive foraging strategies, more sedentary settlement and rapid territorial expansion until the most favored territories were filled. The emer gence of these more plentiful plant resources coincided with the emergence of the

Natufian
11,000 to 8500 B.C.

Natufian culture from the earlier Kebaran, a culture that expanded rapidly to the edges of the Mediterranean zone within about 1500 years.

The Natufians used a more complex hunting and foraging strategy than the Kebarans They exploited wild emmer and barley intensively, as well as acorn, almond, and pista chio, all highly productive resources that were easily stored (Byrd, 1989; Bar-Yosef and Valla, 1990). The new subsistence strategies encouraged more sedentary lifeways and the development of much larger settlements, averaging about 700 sq m (7500 square feet) in area. These villages, which contained semisubterranean houses, storage pits, and pave ments, were associated with nearby small, transitory camps, where food was collected and processed (Figure 7.13). The Natufian toolkit contained all manner of specialized plant processing tools, including querns, grinding slabs, pestles, mortars, and bone sickles with flint blades (Figure 7.14). These bear a characteristic "sickle gloss" caused by the silica in cereal grass stalks.

Natufian hamlets were confined to the Mediterranean hill zone, where wild cereals and nut-bearing trees had their natural habitat. The larger sites are close to the boundaries be tween the coastal plains or grassland valleys and the hill zone. Some were placed strategi cally to take advantage of good toolmaking stone. Such settlements enabled the Natufians to exploit spring cereal crops, fall nut harvests, and the game that flourished on the low lands and on the rich nut **mast** on the forest floor in the hills above. Unlike their more mobile ancestors, the Natufians enjoyed many months of plentiful food by exploiting spring cereals and then following nut harvests up the slopes as the nuts ripened at pro gressively higher elevations. Gazelle hunting assumed great importance at certain season of the year, with neighboring communities cooperating in game drives, ambushes, and other mass-hunting enterprises.

By the end of Natufian times, about 10,500 B.C., local populations were considerably higher than in earlier times. Natufian society offers intriguing glimpses at a new, more complex social order. The Natufians buried their dead in cemeteries, which have yielded a wealth of information on their society. There are clear signs of social ranking. One common and constantly recurring symbolic artifact, the *dentalium* seashell, is confined to a few burials, whereas the elaborate grave furniture, such as stone bowls found with some individuals, including children, hints strongly at some form of social differences. Perhaps this social ranking was the result of a need for the redistribution of food surpluses and to maintain order within much larger sedentary communities. Also, the stone slab grave covers and mortar markers associated with the cemeteries may have served as ritual markers of territorial boundaries, perhaps of lands vested in revered ancestors.

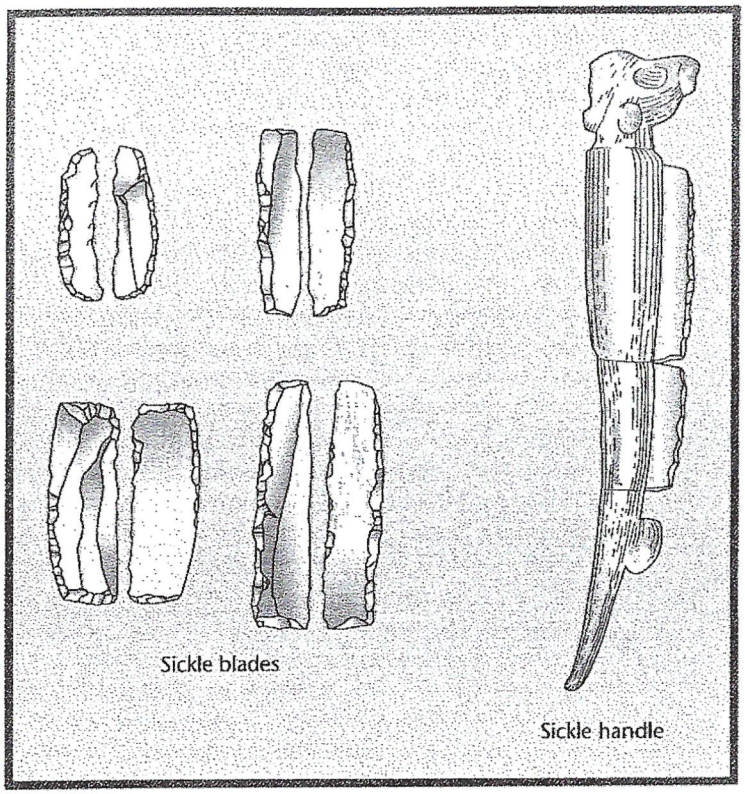

FIGURE 7.14 Natufian bone-handled sickle and flint blades.

After 11,000 B.C., the Natufians faced much drier climatic conditions at a time when their populations were expanding. The effect of increased aridity was to shrink the cereal habitats in the Mediterranean zone, causing the most productive stands to be found at higher altitudes. At the same time, the Natufians were forced to remain in sedentary settlements close to permanent water supplies, a fact of life that made the cost of harvesting cereals and nuts at remote locations much higher. How, then, could people living in a complex hunter-gatherer system solve the problem of declining staples? After nearly 2000 years of close involvement with cereal plants, they would have been well aware of what was needed to plant and grow cereal grasses deliberately. By deliberately planting cereals on a modest scale, the people tried to cope with uncertainty, to augment declining stands of wild wheat and barley with their own supplemental crops. As we shall see in Chapter 9, it was only a short time before full-time farming societies were flourishing widely in Southwest Asia. In a real sense, the development of a more complex hunter-gatherer society in this area preadapted the Natufians to plant crops.

The Natufian scenario from the eastern Mediterranean was mirrored under different circumstances in many parts of the world, where trajectories of culture change followed many paths. In some areas, the new shape of hunter-gatherer societies preadapted people for the deliberate planting of cereal and root crops and for the domestication of animals. In other regions, such as southern California, that were marginal for subsistence farming, complex hunter-gatherer societies flourished until modern times.

Part III describes the origins of food production and early agricultural societies in all parts of the world.

Summary

- The Ice Age ended after 13,000 B.C., ushering in the beginning of the Holocene period. Dramatic climatic changes marked the Holocene, including retreating ice sheets, major shifts in vegetational zones, and rises in sea level. Many large mammal species became extinct.
- Hunter-gatherer societies throughout the world developed highly localized adaptations to new, less predictable conditions, with a more intensive exploitation of food resources and, in many areas, a trend toward more permanent settlement, the use of storage technologies, and more complex societies.
- Complexity among hunter-gatherers became widespread after the Ice Age, especially in areas of exceptional resource diversity. Controversy surrounds the issue of complexity, with one school of thought arguing for a connection between resource diversity and abundant, diverse food supplies, and the other considering fishing a strategy of last resort resulting from population

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Were the First Europeans Pale or Dark Skinned?

Clyde Winters

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ABSTRACT

This is an overview of the Out of Africa (OoA) settlement of Europe during the Aurignacian period. Klyosov claims that the first Europeans were fair (pale) skin, and Neanderthal who never lived in Africa. Archaeological evidence indicated that Neanderthals originated in Africa and between 139 kya and 125 kya the Neanderthals migrated back into Africa and spread from Morocco to East Africa. The archaeological, anthropological and genetic evidence indicated that the first Europeans were dark skin Sub-Saharan Africans who carried mtDNA haplogroup N and Y-chromosome C6 into Europe.

Keywords: Haplogroup, Neanderthal, Phenotype, Skeletal, Mousterian, mtDNA, SLC24A5

1. Introduction

Were the first Europeans dark or pale skinned? Klyosov (2014), argued that the Neanderthals and ancient Europeans were fair (pale) skin and that most African haplogroups were the result of a back migration of pale skinned Europeans. Klyosov (2014) claimed that archaeology and paleoanthropology data of African skeletal material did not tell us much about the origin of African and non-African populations. Finally, Klyosov (2014) argued that that there was no archaeological proof of the appearance of anatomically modern humans (AMH) in Africa dating before 100 kya. He wrote:

"Ancestors of the most present-day non-Africans did not come from Africa in the last 30,000 - 600,000 years at least. In other words, those who migrated from Africa, or were forcefully taken out as slaves, are not ancestors of the contemporary Europeans, Asians, Native Americans, Australians, Polynesians. This follows from the whole multitude of data in anthropology, genetics, archaeology, DNA genealogy. Study of the DNA of excavated bones of Neanderthals has shown in them MCR1 melanocortin receptor, in the same variant as that in modern humans, which makes pale skin and red hair, observed in modern humans (Lalueza-Fox et al., 2007), though, according to the study authors, humans did not inherit MCR1 from Neanderthals. There was not any data that Neanderthals were Black Africans. Indeed, no Neanderthals were found in Africa."

Although this is the opinion of Klyosov (2014) the archaeological and genetic evidence does not support his conclusion. The skeletal and archaeological evidence made it clear that the first Europeans were probably dark skin, not pale skin.

2. Materials and Methods

This research was conducted at the Uthman dan Fodio Institute in Chicago. The samples for this study includes published research literature on population movements from Africa into Western Eurasia. Craniometric, genomic and archaeological literature relating to African and Eurasian population movements was critically analyzed focusing on haplogroup L3(N) and H.

3. Results

3.1. Neanderthals

Klyosov (2014) claims that there were no Neanderthal populations in Africa. This is false. This is not based on what we know about African archaeology.

The archaeological research makes it clear Neanderthal probably mixed with Africans. As early as 200 kya homo sapien sapie ns originated in Africa.

Probably 400 - 600 kya Homo rhodesiensis migrated into Europe. Homo rhodesiensis originated in Africa. The ancestor of neanderthal man was Homo rhodesiensis. Between 139 kya and 125 kya the Neanderthals migrated back into Africa and spread from Morocco to East Africa (Ki-Zerbo, 1981: p. 572).

The Neanderthal used Mousterian tools. These tools were also being used in Africa as early 130 kya. This places Neanderthalers in North Africa.

The human types associated with the Neanderthal tools found at Jebel Ighoud and Haua Fteah resemble contemporaneous European Neanderthaler tools. The presence of Mousterian tools suggest that Neanderthalers mixed with Africans because we know that anatomically modern humans were living in the area at the time.

The African Neanderthal people used the common Levoiso-Mousterian tool kit originally discovered in Europe. The Nenderthal skeletons mainly come from Djebel Irhoud and El Guettar (Ki-Zerbo, 1981). Later Neanderthal people used the Aterian tool kit.

3.2. Pigmentation Gene

The popular view of the ancient Europeans is that they were pale-faced homo sapien sapiens. This is the view of Klyosov (2014).

Even though Klyokov (2014) maintains that the first anatomically modern human (AMH) were pale faced the research indicates a probable Paliolithic origin for the "light" pigment gene.

The functional alleles in the human pigmentation pathway include 3 genes: HERCZ, SLC24A5, and TYR. HERCZ provides the eye color to individuals. The HERCZ gene is found among dark skinned population like the Luyha and Maasai who live in East Africa.

Researchers have suggested that natural selection played a role in skin pigmentation. A popular hypothesis for light pigmentation in Europe is that the further away from the equator a population lives, due to decreasing exposure to sun light, in the high latitudes, decreased solar ultraviolet light results in decreased pigmentation. Decreased pigmentation alledgedly results from greater synthesis of dermal vitamin D.

The pigmentation center is SLC24A5. The ancestral gene for light skin rs1426L54 is "predominante" among sub-Saharan African (SSA) populations (Canfield et al., 2014). The derived allele from this coding polymerphism for light skin is A111T alleles (Canfield et al., 2014). The A111T pigmentation haplotype indicate high frequencies among "light skinned" populations in Europe and East Asia.

The highest frequencies of $SLC24A5^{A111T}$ are found in Western Europeans. Interestingly, the lowest global frequencies of $SLC24A5^{A111T}$ are found in SSA, the Polar Region and East Asia (EA) (Canfield et al., 2014). The frequency of A111T haplotype in EA and SSA is 0.15, while in Western Eurasia the average frequency of this mutation is 0.9 - 1.0 (Canfirld et al., 2014). The low frequency of A111T among non-western Eurasians suggest that this mutation may only account for pale skin pigmentation in Western Eurasia.

3.3. Origin of Dark Skinned AMH via IBERIA or the Levant

The evidence makes it clear that the first Europeans were dark skinned. Olalde et al. (2014) provides conclusive genetic evidence that hunter gatherers in Mesolithic Europe were dark skinned or highly pigmented with light (blue) eyes. The Olalde et al. (2014) study of La Brana-Arintero site in Leon, Spain of dark skinned hunter-gatherer Europeans corresponds to the Loschbour sample from Luxembourg, of dark skinned Europeans. This cline of pigmentation in western Eurasia appears to be associated with Cro-Magnon man, the first AMH in western Europe who was associated with the Aurignacian culture.

The first AMH European reconstructed by Forensic artist Richard Neave, of National Geographic from 35 kya resembled a Khoisan individual. This supports the research of Boule and Vallois (1957) that South Africans migrated across Africa, into Europe over 35 kya.

Most researchers maintain that the first AMH European came from the Levant. This migration of AMH entering western Eurasia from the East is not supported by the archaeological evidence. The Auriganacian culture which is associated with the Cro-Magnon people crossed the Straits of Gibraltar (SG) from Africa into Iberia (Winters, 2008, 2011).

We know that the first AMH probably entered western Eurasia via the SG, because Neanderthals dominated the Levant until around 30 - 20 kya. Between 10 - 5 kya the Levant population was "tropically adapted" hominids, especially in relation to Qafzed-Skhul (QS) hominids (Holliday, 2000). Ninety-five percent of the QS population were SSA (e.g., Qafzeh 8 at 85%, and Skhul 4 at 71%) (Holliday, 2000).

The fauna and zooarchaeological remains from QS, indicate the hominids here exploited African fauna (Holliday, 2000). Holliday (2000) claims the QS people were Proto-Cro-Magnons, because they were similar in dental and craniological size to the Aurignacian hominids (Holliday, 2000). Except of the AMH at QS, the majority of hominids in the Levant were Neanderthal.

The craniometric evidence for SSA populations in Europe was also examined by Brace et al. (2006). Brace et al. (2006) after studying 24 craniofacial measurements of AMH from Europe was surprised to find that Neolithic people in Europe fail to be related to modern Europeans. Some researchers have assumed that the Basque, a non-Indo-European population in Spain probably represented descendants of the original Europeans, but samples from this group and Canary Islanders did not correspond to the Natufians or Cro-Magnon populations (Brace, 2006).

The founders of civilization in Southwest Asia were the people, archaeologists call Natufians. By 13,000 BC, according to Clark (1977) the Natufians were collecting grasses in Nubia (Ehret, 1979), which later became domesticated crops in Southwest Asia. In Palestine the Natufians established intensive grass collection. The Natufians used the Ibero-Maurusian tool industry (Wendorf, 1968).

The Aurignacian civilization was founded by the Cro-Magnon people who originated in Iberia. They took this culture to Western Europe across the Straits of Gibraltar (Winters, 2011). The Cro-Magnon people were probably Bushman/Khoisan (Boule & Vallois, 1957).

The "Classic Aurignacian" culture probably began in Africa, crossed the Straits of Gibraltar into Iberia, and expanded eastward across Europe (Brown, 2006; Gilead, 2005; Steven et al., 2001; Winters, 2008, 2011). The archaeological record informs us that Cro-Magnon people replaced the Neanderthal population of the Levant, at Ksar Akil around 32,000 years ago (Steven et al., 2001; Gilead, 2005), not the Natufians who entered the Levant almost 20,000 years later. This indicates that the Aurignacians moved west to east from Iberia across Europe.

The archaeological and craniometric evidence indicates that the pre-Indo-European people were probably highly pigmented. There have been numerous "Negroid skeletons" found in Europe according to Boule and Vallois (1957). Diop (1991) discussed the Negroes of Europe in Civilization or Barbarism (pp. 25-68). Also W.E. B. DuBois, The World and Africa noted that "There was once a an "uninterrupted belt' of Negro culture from Central Europe to South Africa" (p. 88).

Boule and Vallois (1957) reported the find of SSA skeletons at, Grotte des Enfants, Chamblandes in Switzerland, several Ligurian and Lombard tombs of the Metal Ages have also yielded evidences of a Negroid element.

Since the publication of Verneau's memoir, discoveries of other Negroid skeletons in Neolithic levels in Illyria and the Balkans have been announced. The prehistoric statues, dating from the Copper Age, from Sultan Selo in Bulgaria are also thought to protray Negroids (Boule & Vallois, 1957).

In 1928 Rene Bailly found in one of the caverns of Moniat, near Dinant in Belgium, a human skeleton of whose age it is difficult to be certain, but seems definitely prehistoric. It is remarkable for its Negroid characters, which give it a reseblance to the skeletons from both Grimaldi and Asselar (Diop, 1991).

Boule and Vallois (1957), was able to chart the migration of civilization from South Africa to the Aurignacian culture of Europe. These anthropologist reported that the Khoisan shared the same style stone implements and burials "associated with the Aurignacian or Solutrean type industry..." (Boule & Vallois, 1957: pp. 318-319). They add, that in relation to Bushman [Khoisan] art "This almost uninterrupted series leads us to regard the African continent as a centre of important migrations which at certain times may have played a great part in the stocking of Southern Europe. Finally, we must not forget that the Grimaldi Negroid skeletons show many points of resemblance with the Bushman [Khoisan] skeletons" (Boule & Vallois, 1957).

3.4. Haplogroups in Ancient Europe

Most of the haplogroups associated with Eurasian populations are derived from L3(M, N). Winters (2010) has argued that L3(M, N) spread across Africa before the Out of Africa (OoA) event 60 kya.

Researchers have found that western Eurasians carry some Neanderthal genes. There is little evidence of Neanderthal genes among African populations. An exception to this norm are the Khoisan who share a phylogenic relationship with Altai Neanderthals (Prufer et al., 2014).

The traditional view for the spread of L3(M, N) across Eurasia is that the M and N macrohaplogroups originated in western Eurasia and returned to Africa as a result of back-migration. The big problem for this theory is that the proposed dates for the origin of haplogroups N and M in western Europe, date to a period when these areas were inhabited by Neanderthal people—not AMH. This supports an African origin for L3(M, N).

The craniometric evidence supports a Khoisan presence in Europe during Aurignacian times. If the Khoisan represent the ancient dark skinned European population, this reality should be able to be confirmed by genetic research.

The most archaic AMH remains come from Florished, South Africa; they date between 190 - 330 kya (Rito et al., 2013). Other ancient fossil evidence of AMH in South Africa come from Broken Hill (c. 110 kya) and the Klasis River caves (c. 65 - 105 kya).

Researchers have been surprised to find Khoisan and European admixture. The idea that the Khoisan acquired Eurasian admixture via Ethiosemitic speakers is pure speculation (Pickrell et al., 2013). There is no archaeological evidence of Ethiopians migrating into East and South Africa, but there is evidence of an ancient migration of Khoisan into Europe based on archaeological and skeletal data.

The Khoisan carry haplogroups L3(M, N). Before they reached Iberia, they probably stopped in West Africa.

The basal L3(M) motiff in West Africa is characterized by the Ddel site np 10,394 and Alul site np 10,397 associated with AF-24. This supports my contention that Khoisan speakers early settled West Africa on their way to Iberia.

Granted L3 and L2 are not as old as LOd, but Gonder et al. (2006) provides very early dates for this mtDNA e.g., L3(M, N) 94.3; the South African Khoisan (SAK) carry L1c, L1, L2, L3 M, N dates to 142.3 kya; the Hadza are L2a, L2, L3, M, N, dates to 96.7 kya.

The dates for L1, L2, L3, M, N are old enough for the Khoisan to have taken N to West Africa, where we find L3, L2 and LOd and thence to Iberia as I suggested in my paper (Winters, 2011).

It is interesting to note that LO haplogroups are primarily found among Khoisan and West Africans. This shows that at some point in prehistory the Khoisan had migrated into West Africa.

The first modern European reconstructed by Forensic artist Richard Neave based on skull fragments from 35,000 years ago resembled a Khoisan (Figure 1). The skull was discovered in the southwest region of Romania's Carpathian Mountains. This supports the research of Boule and Vallois that South Africans migrated into Europe 35 kya. This genetic evidence now supports Boule and Vallois of a Khoisan migration into Europe.

The Khoisan may have introduced the L haplogroup to Iberia. The SAK populations carry haplogroups L2, and L3. de Domínguez (2005), noted that much of the ancient mtDNA found in Iberia has no relationship to the people presently living in Iberia today and correspond to African mtDNA haplogroups.

de Domínguez (2005) found that the lineages recovered from ancient Iberian skeletons are the African lineages L1b, L2 and L3. Almost 50% of the lineages from the Abauntz Chalcolithic deposits and Tres Montes, in



Figure 1. First European.

Navarre are the Sub-Saharan lineages L1b, L2 and L3. The appearance of phylogenetically related sequences of hg L3 present in many ancient Iberian skeletons suggest that this haplogroup may have a long history in Iberia. This would support the possibility that South African Khoisan (SAK) populations early settled ancient Iberia.

Haak et al. (2005) argue that a genetic analysis of ancient mtDNA suggest that the neolithic population of Europe originated in Eurasia. The archaeology, craniometric, phylogeographic and genetic evidence trace the origin of the European hunter gatherers and Neolithic European farmers to Africa, not the Levant. It also shows continuity between hunter-gather and Neolithic European populations via mtDNA haplogroup N.

Pickrell et al. (2013), has shown that Khoisan are mixed with Eurasian genes. Although Pickrell et al. (2013) believes this admixture is recent, the archaeological record indicates that the Khoisan were the first AMH to settle Western Eurasia and that it was the Khoisan who introduced genetic material into Eurasia.

Researchers have found that the ancient Europeans fail to have a genetic link with contemporary European populations (Caramelli et al., 2003). An analysis of Cro-Magnon DNA indicates that they belonged to haplogroup N. The Percentage of Cro-Magnon carrying haplogroup N, ranged from 8% to 42%. Caramelli et al. (2008) also report finding haplogroup H.

Haak et al. (2005) found that the first Neolithic farmers did not have a strong genetic influence on modern European female lineages. Like Caramelli et al. (2003), these researchers found that the farmers were predominately haplogroup (hg) N1a. The existence of the N haplogroup in western Europe from 24 kya (Caramilli et al., 2003), to 7500 kya (Haak et al., 2005), show continuity between the Pleistocene hunter-gatherers and Neolithic western Eurasians farmers who carried hg N.

In Africa haplogroup N is spread across the African continent (Winters, 2010). Common transitions for haplogroup N are transitions 73, 7028, 11,719, 12,705, 14,766 and 16,223. The defining mutations of haplogroup N include 8701, 9540, 10,398, 10,873 and 15,301. Haplogroup N is a branch of L3(M, N).

Haplogroup N represents the ancestral mtDNA haplogroup of many Eurasian and African haplogroups including R, N1, A, I and X. The N and R haplogroups possess the mutations 10,398G > A and 10,873C > T on the line to CRS and the HVR1 mutation 16223T > C. In relation to haplogroup L3(M, N) is 94.3 kya (Gonder et al., 2006).

In Europe only 0.2 of the population belong to haplogroup N. The carriers of haplogroup N are mainly situated in Central Europe.

In Africa the N haplogroup is found throughout the African continent. Sub-Saharan African populations carrying haplogroup N belong to almost all the language families spoken in Africa including Cushitic, Nilo-Saharan, Khoisan, Niger-Congo, and Semitic.

The majority of carriers of haplogroup N in Africa live in Sub-Saharan Africa. In East Africa we find 85.5 percent of the populations carrying haplogroup N. Another 14.5 percent of the carriers of haplogroup N live in West Africa.

The contemporary genomic data for haplogroup N in Africa and archaeological data indicates that this haplogroup probably appeared first in East Africa near the Great Lakes region. The geographical center for haplogroup N was probably Tanzania. Here we find in relative close proximity speakers of Khoisan, Niger-Congo, Cushitic and Nilo-Saharan language families that carry haplogroup N (Winters, 2010).

The Khoisan carry haplogroups L3(M, N). Before they reached Iberia, they probably stopped in West Africa.

The basal L3(M) motiff in West Africa is characterized by the Ddel site np 10394 and Alul site np 10397 associated with AF-24. This supports the view that Khoisan speakers early settled West Africa on their way to Iberia.

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The dates for L1, L2, L3, M, N are old enough for the Khoisan to have taken N to West Africa and thence Iberia.This genetic evidence now supports Boule and Vallois (1957) of a khoisan migration into Europe.

The y-chromosome denotes the male haplogroups. Y-chromosome haplogroup A is represented among African populations. Haplogroup A has its highest frequencies among the Khoisan and Pgymies. In Table 1, we present the percentage of South African Khoisan who carry haplogroups A and B. Haplogroup A is around 140,000 years old.

In West Africa, under 5% of the NC speakers belong to group A. Most Niger-Congo speakers who belong to group A are found in East Africa and belong to A3b2-M13: Kenya (13.8) and Tanzanian (7.0%).

The second oldest y-chromosome is haplogroup B. Haplogroup B is common among the forest people: the Pygmy groups namely the Baka and Mbuti.

Haplogroup A is largely restricted to parts of Africa, though a handful of cases have been reported in Europe and Western Asia. The clade achieves its highest modern frequencies in the Bushmen hunter-gatherer populations of Southern Africa, followed closely by many Nilotic groups in Eastern Africa. However, haplogroup A's oldest sub-clades are exclusively found in Central-Northwest Africa, where it, and consequently Y-chromosomal Adam, is believed to have originated about 140,000 years ago. The clade has also been observed at notable frequencies in certain populations in Ethiopia, as well as some Pygmy groups in Central Africa.

In a composite sample of 3551 African men, Haplogroup A had a frequency of 5.4%. The highest frequencies of haplogroup A have been reported among the Khoisan of Southern Africa, Beta Israel, and Nilo-Saharans from Sudan.

Haplogroup A has been observed as A1 in European men in England. As A3b2, it has been observed with low frequency in Asia Minor, the Middle East, and some Mediterranean islands, among Aegean Turks, Sardinians, Palestinians, Jordanians, Yemenites, and Omanis. Without testing for any subclade, haplogroup A has been observed in a sample of Greeks from Mitilini on the Aegean island of Lesvosand in samples of Portuguese from southern Portugal, central Portugal, and Madeira.

Haplogroup B (YDNA) is localized to sub-Saharan Africa, especially to tropical forests of West-Central

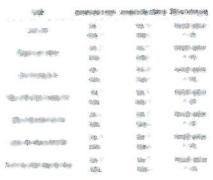

Table 1 . Khoisan y-chromosome haplogroups*.

*After Scozzari et al., 2014.

Africa. After Y-haplogroup A, it is the second oldest and one of the most diverse human Y-haplogroups. It was the ancestral haplogroup of not only modern Pygmies like the Baka and Mbuti, but also Hadzabe from Tanzania, who often have been considered, in large part because of some typological features of their language, to be a remnant of Khoisan people in East Africa.

Controversy surrounds the migration of AMH into western Eurasia. Olalde et al. (2014) believes that the La Bana samples indicates "the existence of a common ancient genome signature across western and central Eurasia from the Upper Paleolithic to the Mesolithic.

The La Bana population belonged to y-chromosome C6. The y-haplogroup C6 finding in Mesolithic Iberia supports the early introduction of AMH across the Straits of Gibraltar—not eastern Eurasia.

The ancestral alleles from La Bana and Luxemburg dark skinned Europeans (Olalde et al., 2014), make it clear early Europeans were not pale skinned as Klyosov (2014) alleges. This genetic evidence for dark pigmented ancient Europeans was supported by the negro skeletons associated with ancient European sites (Boule & Vallois, 1957).

4. Discussion

Archaeological evidence from Africa details the expansion of AMH across Africa. There was probably a serial expansion of haplogroup N across Africa into Eurasia (Winters, 2010). Haplogroup N probably originated in the Great Lakes region of East Africa 93.4 kya (Winters, 2010). From Tanzania, Khoisan speaking people probably spread the haplogroup into Ethiopia by 80 kya. West Africa at this time and the Sahara was much wetter. This suggest that there may have been considerable threat of diseases such as sleeping sickness and sickle cell anemia; and as a result these areas were sparsely populated and haplogroup N did not spread into these areas until 70 kya (Winters, 2010).

Due to population increases in Ethiopia and other parts of east Africa 60 kya Sub-Saharan Africans carrying haplogroup N migrated into Yemen and on into East Eurasia (Winters, 2010).

The craniofacial evidence makes it clear that the Levantines and Ancient Europeans came from Africa (Brace et al., 2006; Holliday, 2000; Winters, 2011). They introduced SSA flora and fauna into Eurasia (Holliday, 2000). As a result we find those craniofacial features of the Grimaldi-Cro-Magnon population (Brace et al., 2006; Barral & Charles, 1963), were shared with the Natufian population when plotted, and fall within the range of Sub-Saharan populations like the Niger-Congo speakers (Balter, 2005).

Numerous Sub-Saharan skeletons have been found in Europe dating to the Aurignacian and Neolithic periods (Brace et al., 2006; Boule & Vallois, 1957; Diop, 1974, 1991; DuBois, 1941). Boule and Vallois (1957) observed that Sub-Saharan skeletons have been found in the Ligurian and Lombard tombs, Grotte des Enfants, Chamblandes in Switzerland, caverns of Moniat, near Dinant in Belgium. Boule and Vallois (1957) claim that these European farmers correspond to the Khoisan population. This is interesting because Brace et al. (2006) found that the craniofacial

features of these early European farmers and the Natufians plotted with Sub-Saharan groups (Brace et al., 2006) just like the Aurignacians (Boule & Vallois, 1957; Winters, 2011).

Skoglund et al. (2014) investigated the pigmentation of ancient Europeans including skeletal remains from Ajvide 5, La Brana 1, and the Iceman. The analysis by Skoglund et al. (2014) determined that the pigmentation phenotype for these Europeans was dark skin.

There are N hgs found in Africa. Haplogroups N, N* and N1 is found in low frequencies within Sub-Saharan groups including Senegambians (Gonzalez et al., 2006), Tanzanians (Gonder et al., 2006) and modern Ethiopians (Quibtanana-Murci, 1999). In Egypt 8.8 percent of the Gurma carry hg N1b (Stevanovitch et al., 2003).

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, the ancient Europeans were dark skinned (Lazaridis et al., 2013; Olalde et al., 2014). They carried mtDNA haplogroups H, N, and U, and probably y-chromosomes A and C6. Some of these Blacks had blue eyes (Lazaridis et al., 2013).

Neanderthals lived in Africa at Jebel Ighoud and Haua Fteah (Ki-Zerbo, 1981). The Khoisan carried Neanderthal genes (Scozzari et al., 2014).

These Black Europeans carried haplogroups H and N. These haplogroups continue to be carried by Sub Saharan Africans (Winters, 2010). This is based on the reality that the haplogroup N1(a) is common to Senegambians, modern Ethiopians and the Dravidian speaking people of India; and the craniometric evidence indicated that the Aurignacian and Neolithic populations were Sub-Saharan Africans (Boule & Vallois, 1957; Diop, 1991).

Clyde Winters (Winters, 2011).

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History

Timeline of Early Prehistory

13.7 billion BC	Big Bang
4.6 billion BC	Earth
4.5 billion BC	Moon forms
4 billion BC	Life
2 billion BC	Eukaryotes
1 billion BC	Rodina breaks into Gondwana and Laurasia
600 million BC	Complex multicellular life, Cambrian explosion
540 million BC	Laurasia splits into Laurentia, Baltica, and Siberia
530 million BC	Fish, vertebrates
400 million BC	Ozone layer forms
300 million BC	Baltica and Siberia collide to form Urals
300 million BC	Pangaea (recombination of plates), life on land
260 million BC	Suminia, tree dwelling Synapsid (proto-mammal)
250 million BC	Permian mass extinction (95% of life), Triassic begins
230 million BC	Dinosaurs
200 million BC	Mammals, Jurassic begins
180 million BC	Pangaea breaks into Laurasia, Gondwana
160 million BC	S America, India/Australia/Antarctica separate from Africa
100 million BC	Laurentia (N America) and Eurasia separate
65 million BC	6 mile meteor hits Yucatan Penisula coast forming Chicxulub crater; vulcanism; Dionsa (and 75% of life)
60 million BC	Primates
45 million BC	India crashes into Asia forming Himalayas
30 million BC	N America and South America collide
2 million BC	Ice ages, early human ancestors
790,000 BC	Homo Erectus, use of fire
300,000 BC	Homo Sapiens
160,000 BC	Homo Sapiens Sapiens
80,000 BC	Out of Africa (our ancestors)
75,000 BC	Toba volcanic eruption
30,000 BC	Cro-Magnons in Europe
29,000 BC	Neanderthals extinct
23,000 BC	Colonization of N America
16,000 BC	Last Glacial Maximum
10,000 BC	End of last Ice Age

Major Earth Plates

1. Laurentian
2. Eurasian - Baltic - Cimmerian - Lhasa
3. African
4. Australian
5. South American
6. Pacific
7. Indian
8. Antarctica
9. Arabian
10. Filipino
11. Carribean
12. Scotia
13. Nazca (Farallon)
14. Cocos (Farallon)
15. Juan de Fuca (Farallon)



Outline of Earth History

Precambrian: 4.6 billion BC - 542 million BC

Paleozoic era
a. Cambrian period
b. Silurian
c. Ordovician
d. Devonian
e. Carboniferous / Mississippian
f. Carboniferous / Pennsylvanian
g. Permian

Mesozoic era
a. Triassic period
b. Jurassic
c. Cretaceous

Cenozoic era
a. Paleocene epoch
b. Eocene
c. Oligocene
d. Miocene
e. Pliocene
f. Pleistocene
g. Holocene

Biology - Life

Kingdoms

1. Animalia
2. Plantae
3. Fungi
4. Protista
5. Archaea
6. Bacteria

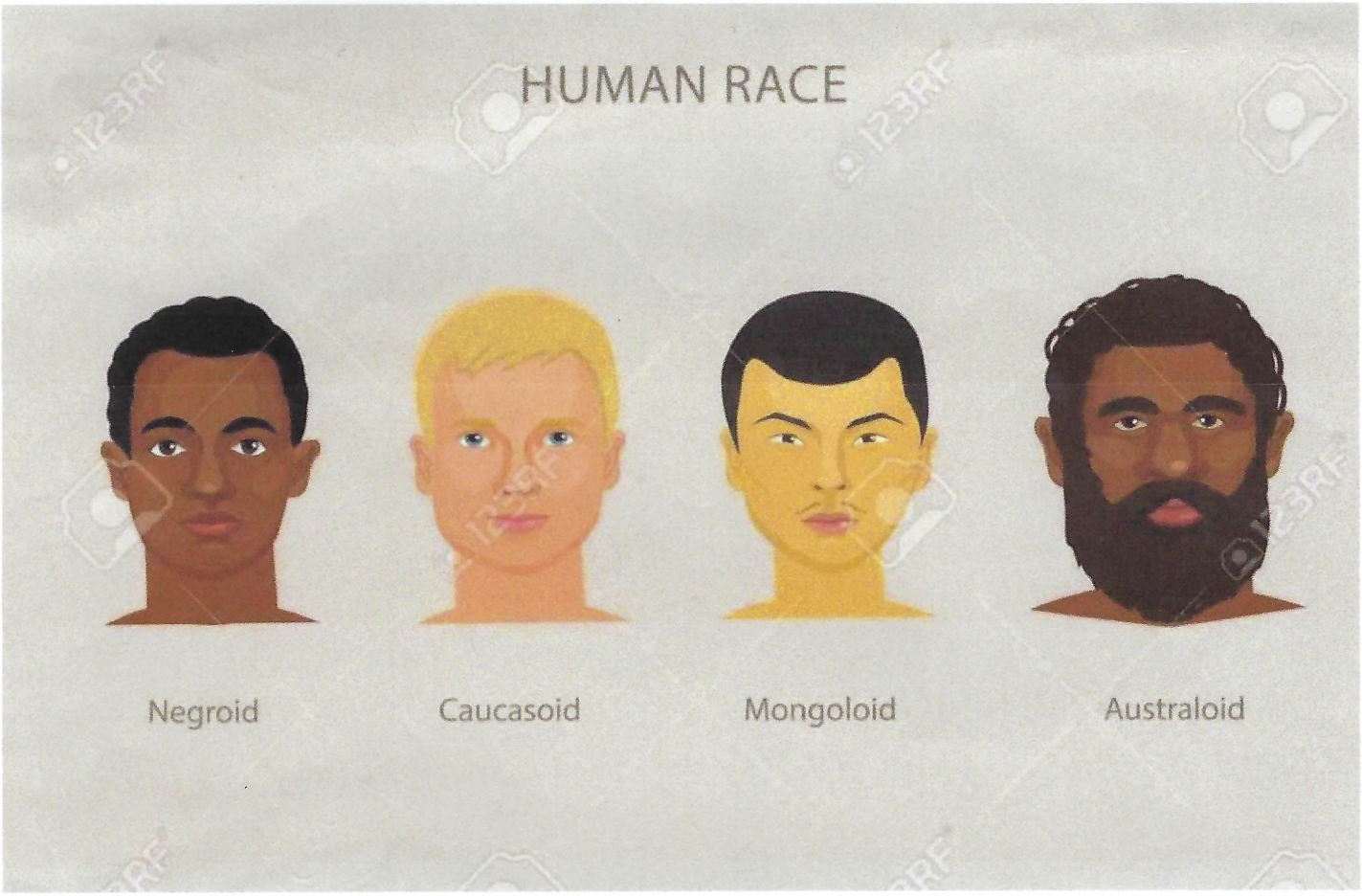
Major Animal Phyla - Class - Order

1. Chordata
2. Arthropoda
   - Insecta
   - Arachnida
     - Acarina (mites, ticks)
     - Araneae (spiders)
     - Scorpiones
   - Malacostraca
     - Decapoda (crab, lobster, shrimp)
3. Mollusca
   - Bivalvia

- Gastropoda
- Cephalopoda
  - Octopoda
  - Teuthida (squid)
  - Sepiida (cuttlefish)
  - Nautilida

4. Annelida
5. Cnidaria
6. Brachiopoda
7. Echinodermata
8. Porifera

Chordata - Craniata - Vertebrata
- Jawless fish
- Gnathostomata
  - Actinopterigii (finned fish)
  - Sarcopterigii (lobe-finned fish)
    - Tetrapoda
      - Amphibia
      - Amniota
        - Sauropsida
          - Reptilia
          - Aves
        - Synapsida (Theropsida)
          - Mammalia


HUMAN RACE
Negroid
Caucasoid
Mongoloid
Australoid

...ANCIENT HISTORY OF THAILAND, ORIGIN OF THE THAIS AND THE THAI NAME AND WORLD'S FIRST BRONZE AGE CULTURE

THAILAND: INTRODUCTION AND NAME

Historical Themes of Thailand

Geography, Culture and History in Thailand

Ancient History of Thailand

Bronze Age and Thailand

World's First Bronze Age Culture in Thailand?

Ban Chiang Archeological Site

Ban Chiang Culture

Better Dating of the Ban Chiang Culture and Looting of the Ban Chiang Site

Early Proto-Kingdoms in Thailand

Early Mon and Khmer Influence in Thailand

Dvaravati Civilization

Khmer and Srivijaya Civilzations of Thailand

Origin of the Thais

THAILAND: INTRODUCTION AND NAME

■ The formal name of Thailand is Kingdom of Thailand (Ratcha Anachak Thai). The term for citizen(s) is Thai (singular and plural). By some translations Thailand means "Land of the Free" ("Prathet Thai") and this is an apt name for this country where anything goes. By other translations it simply means "Land of the Thais." The Thais call their country "Muang Thai," which also means "Land of the Free." They call themselves the "Khon Tha," which means "free people." "Siam" and "Siamese" are terms mainly used by foreigners. From 1855 to 1939 and from 1946 to 1949 Thailand was known as Siam—Prathet Sayam, a historical name referring to people in the Chao Phraya Valley—the name used by Europeans since 1592).

■ Thai nationalism is summed up by the expression "king, country and religion." The land known today as Thailand has a long history of human habitation dating back to the Neolithic Period. Excavations of settlements from the Bronze Age at Ban Chiang uncovered ancient earthenware believed to date from around 3600 B.C. The Mon, Khmer, and Tai tribes later migrated from southern China. Presently, the Mon are settled in Myanmar and the Khmer in Cambodia, while the Tai set up their Thai city states, starting in northern Thailand, with three main cities: Lanna, Sukhothai, and Phayao.

■ A unified Thai kingdom was established in the mid-14th century. Known as Siam until 1939, Thailand is the only Southeast Asian country never to have been taken over by a European power. A bloodless revolution in 1932 led to a constitutional monarchy. In alliance with Japan during World War II, Thailand became a US treaty ally in 1954 after sending troops to Korea and later fighting alongside the United States in Vietnam. Thailand since 2005 has

experienced several rounds of political turmoil including a military coup in 2006 that ousted then Prime Minister Thaksin Chinnawat, followed by large-scale street protests by competing political factions in 2008, 2009, and 2010. Demonstrations in 2010 culminated with clashes between security forces and pro-Thaksin protesters, elements of which were armed, and resulted in at least 92 deaths and an estimated $1.5 billion in arson-related property losses. Thaksin's youngest sister,Yinglak Chinnawat, in 2011 led the Puea Thai Party to an electoral win and assumed control of the government. Yinglak's leadership was almost immediately challenged by historic flooding in late 2011 that had large swathes of the country underwater and threatened to inundate Bangkok itself. Throughout 2012 the Puea Thai-led government struggled with the opposition Democrat Party to fulfill some its main election promises, including constitutional reform and political reconciliation. Since January 2004, thousands have been killed and wounded in violence associated with the ethno-nationalist insurgency in Thailand's southern Malay-Muslim majority. [Source: CIA World Factbook]



■ The spelling of Thai names, places and words sometimes varies. This is because the Thai language has its own script that is quite different from western Roman writing and the way Thai sounds are interpreted can be a judgment call or a matter of opinion.

Historical Themes of Thailand

■ Thailand lies at the converging point of the empires of China, India, Burma, the Khmers and Vietnam. The traditional founding date for Thailand is 1238. Thais and Burmese have traditionally been enemies. Unlike other nations in Southeast Asia, Thailand was never colonized.

■ Little is known of the earliest inhabitants of what is now Thailand, but 5,000-year-old archaeological sites in the northeastern part of the country are believed to contain the oldest evidence of rice cultivation and bronze casting in Asia and perhaps in the world. In early historical times, a succession of tribal groups controlled what is now Thailand. The Mon and Khmer peoples established powerful kingdoms that included large areas of the country. They absorbed from contact with South Asian peoples religious, social, political, and cultural ideas and institutions that later influenced the development of Thailand's culture and national identity. [Source: Library of Congress]

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FROM STONE AGE MAN TO THE BEGINNING OF CIVILZATION

FROM STONE AGE MAN TO THE BEGINNING OF CIVILIZED MAN
Accelerated Evolution
Neolithic Revolution Theory
Natufians and the Debunking of Neolithic Revolution Theory
Paleolithic Period
Paleolithic to Chalcolithic Periods in Palestine
Lower Paleolithic Palestine (300,000 to 70,000 years ago)
Population Trends Beginning About 100,000 Years Ago
First Great Human Population Explosion: 60,000-80,000 Years Ago
Middle Paleolithic Palestine (70,000 to 35,000 years ago)
Upper Paleolithic Period
Paleolithic Art
Upper Paleolithic Palestine (35,000 years ago to 12,000 B.C.)
Mesolithic Palestine (12,000 to 10,000 B.C.)
Neolithic Period
Neolithic Palestine (10,000 to 4,500 B.C.)
Natufian Culture (12,500-9500 B.C.)
Between the Natufians (12,500-9500 B.C.) and Halaf Period (6500–5500 B.C.)
Halaf Period (6500–5500 B.C.)
Ubaid Period (5500–4000 B.C.)
Samarran Culture, Choga Mami and the Origins of Irrigation

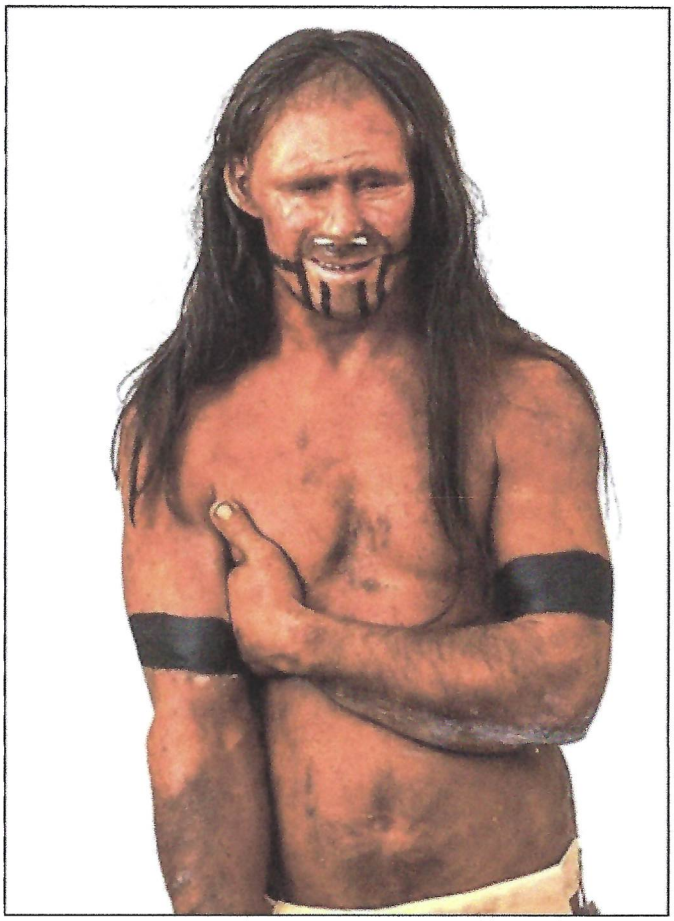
FROM STONE AGE MAN TO THE BEGINNING OF CIVILIZED MAN

- The jump from stone-age man (primitive man, early modern man or Cro-Magnon Man, whatever you want to call him) to civilized man is defined by some as taking place with the invention of agriculture around 10,000 to 8000 B.C., and by others with the development of writing around 3200 B.C. Yet others say it took place with the invention of metal tools (beginning with copper ones) around 4500 B.C.

- Around 10,000 to 8,000 B.C. at sites scattered around the world, but mostly in the Near East, the cultivation of previously wild plants and the domestication of previously wild animals for work and food took place. Development of pottery vessels and cloth took place around the same time or not long afterwards. Among the results of these advancements were huge increases in the human population and control by mankind over the Earth.

- The Neolithic period (from about 9500 to 6000 B.C.) was one in which people began using of polished stone tools

and started shifting to agriculture from hunting and gathering. The shift from the nomadic life to one involving living in villages and farming is sometimes called the Neolithic Revolution, a term coined by the Australian archaeologist V. Gordon Childe. There is a debate among archaeologists as to what caused the Neolithic Revolution. The conventional view for a long time had been that change began taking place about 11,400 years ago when the last ice age came to an end and agriculture became possible, perhaps even necessary for survival. Some archaeologists disagree with this view and believe changes came about as human cognition and psychology changed.



Stone Age Man

- Around 10,000 B.C. the Near East was largely occupied by nomads who hunted gazelle, goats, sheep and cattle and gathered grasses, cereals and fruits. At the end of the ice age it was originally thought the climate in the Near East was warmer and drier but in fact it was wetter. The landscape in the region was very different that it is today. Hills that are now barren and rocky may have been covered with dense forest. Herds of gazelles and other wild animals roamed about, Rivers and lakes teemed with ducks and geese and migratory birds. There were no towns or agricultural areas, Fruits and nuts and grains like barley and wheat grew wild. Humans were hunter-gatherers who migrated to where they could find food. They still used stone tools and live in primitive shelters or caves.

- The Near East, the region between the eastern shores of the Mediterranean to present-day Afghanistan, is regarded as the cradle of pre-Mesopotamia culture. It was where agriculture began, the first animals were domesticated and the first villages were founded.

- The world population around 10,000 B.C. was between 5 million and 10 million. By 3000 B.C. It was 100 million. Archaeologists have estimated that no more than 20,000 people and maybe as few as 1,600 people lived in France at one time during Paleolithic times.

- Anthropologist J. Lawrence Angel discovered that 30,000 years ago men averaged 5 feet 11 and women averaged 5 foot 6. In Greco-Roman times men were 5 foot 6 and women were 5 foot 0. In 1960, American men were 5 foot 9. Angel also estimated that on average men lived to be 33.3 years old and women 28.7 years old during paleolithic times and that men had lost an average of 2.2 teeth when died: 3.5 teeth in 6,500 B.C.; 6.6 missing in Roman times.

- Development of Modern Man Fire, Tools, Shelter, Art, Music, Culture, See Hominids and Early Modern Man.

NATUFIANS (12,500-9500 B.C.)

NATUFIAN CULTURE (12,500-9500 B.C.)
Natufian Settlements
Natufian Tools and Burials
Natufian Art
Natufian Proto-Agriculture and Dog Domestication
Earliest Evidence of Bread: From a 14,000-Year-Old Natufian Site
12,500-Year-Old Natufian Barley Bread
Recreating 12,500-Year-Old Natufian Barley Bread
Between the Natufians (12,500-9500 B.C.) and Halaf Period (6500–5500 B.C.)

NATUFIAN CULTURE (12,500-9500 B.C.)

■ The Natufian culture refers to most hunter-gatherers who lived in modern-day Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria approximately 11,500 to 15,000 years ago. They were among the first people to build permanent houses and cultivate edible plants. The advancements they achieved are believed to have been crucial to the development of agriculture during the time periods that followed them.



Natufian art

■ According to Encyclopaedia Britannica: the Natufian culture is a "Mesolithic culture of Palestine and southern Syria dating from about 9000 B.C.. Mainly hunters, the Natufians supplemented their diet by gathering wild grain; they likely did not cultivate it. They had sickles of flint blades set in straight bone handles for harvesting grain and stone mortars and pestles for grinding it. Some groups lived in caves, others occupied incipient villages. They buried their dead with their personal ornaments in cemeteries. Carved bone and stone artwork have been found. [Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica]

■ A study, published in Nature Scientific Reports by a team of scientists and archeologists from the Weizmann Institute of Science in Rechovot and the University of Copenhagen, rejects the long-held "core region" theory that argues that the Natufian culture spread from the Mount Carmel and Galilee region and suggest instead the Natufian's had far more diverse and complex origins. Daniel K. Eisenbud, Jerusalem Post, December 7, 2017]

■ Daniel K. Eisenbud wrote in the Jerusalem Post: "According to the researchers, the study is based on evidence from a Natufian site located in Jordan, some 150 km. northeast of Amman. The site, called Shubayqa 1, was excavated by a University of Copenhagen team led by Dr. Tobias Richter from 2012-2015. The excavations uncovered a well-preserved Natufian site, which included, among other findings, a large assemblage of charred plant remains. The botanical remains, which are rare in many Natufian sites in the region, enabled the Weizmann-

■ Of all the aspects of the revolution, agriculture was the most important. For thousands of years men and women with stone implements had wandered the landscape, cutting off heads of wild grain and taking them home. Even though these people may have tended and protected their grain patches, the plants they watched over were still wild. Wild wheat and barley, unlike their domesticated versions, shatter when they are ripe — the kernels easily break off the plant and fall to the ground, making them next to impossible to harvest when fully ripe. Genetically speaking, true grain agriculture began only when people planted large new areas with mutated plants that did not shatter at maturity, creating fields of domesticated wheat and barley that, so to speak, waited for farmers to harvest them.

■ Rather than having to comb through the landscape for food, people could now grow as much as they needed and where they needed it, so they could live together in larger groups. Population soared. "It was only after the revolution — but immediately thereafter — that our species really began to multiply at all fast," Childe wrote. In these suddenly more populous societies, ideas could be more readily exchanged, and rates of technological and social innovation soared. Religion and art — the hallmarks of civilization — flourished.

■ Childe, like most researchers today, believed that the revolution first occurred in the Fertile Crescent, the arc of land that curves northeast from Gaza into southern Turkey and then sweeps southeast into Iraq. Bounded on the south by the harsh Syrian Desert and on the north by the mountains of Turkey, the crescent is a band of temperate climate between inhospitable extremes. Its eastern terminus is the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers in southern Iraq — the site of a realm known as Sumer, which dates back to about 4000 B.C. In Childe's day most researchers agreed that Sumer represented the beginning of civilization. Archaeologist Samuel Noah Kramer summed up that view in the 1950s in his book History Begins at Sumer.

Natufians and the Debunking of Neolithic Revolution Theory

■ Charles C. Mann wrote in National Geographic, In the Levant — the area that today encompasses Israel, the Palestinian territories, Lebanon, Jordan, and western Syria — archaeologists had discovered settlements dating as far back as 13,000 B.C. Known as Natufian villages (the name comes from the first of these sites to be found), they sprang up across the Levant as the Ice Age was drawing to a close, ushering in a time when the region's climate became relatively warm and wet. [Source: Charles C. Mann, National Geographic, June 2011]

■ Although the Natufians lived in permanent settlements of up to several hundred people, they were foragers, not farmers, hunting gazelles and gathering wild rye, barley, and wheat. "It was a big sign that our ideas needed to be revised," says Harvard University archaeologist Ofer Bar-Yosef.

■ Natufian villages ran into hard times around 10,800 B.C., when regional temperatures abruptly fell some 12°F, part of a mini ice age that lasted 1,200 years and created much drier conditions across the Fertile Crescent. With animal habitat and grain patches shrinking, a number of villages suddenly became too populous for the local food supply. Many people once again became wandering foragers, searching the landscape for remaining food sources.

■ Some settlements tried to adjust to the more arid conditions. The village of Abu Hureyra, in what is now northern Syria, seemingly tried to cultivate local stands of rye, perhaps replanting them. After examining rye grains from the site, Gordon Hillman of University College London and Andrew Moore of the Rochester Institute of Technology argued in 2000 that some were bigger than their wild equivalents — a possible sign of domestication, because cultivation inevitably increases qualities, such as fruit and seed size, that people find valuable. Bar-Yosef and some other researchers came to believe that nearby sites like Mureybet and Tell Qaramel also had had agriculture.

■ If these archaeologists were correct, these protovillages provided a new explanation of how complex society

began. Childe thought that agriculture came first, that it was the innovation that allowed humans to seize the opportunity of a rich new environment to extend their dominion over the natural world...The Natufian sites in the Levant suggested instead that settlement came first and that farming arose later, as a product of crisis. Confronted with a drying, cooling environment and growing populations, humans in the remaining fecund areas thought, as Bar-Yosef puts it, "If we move, these other folks will exploit our resources. The best way for us to survive is to settle down and exploit our own area." Agriculture followed. [Source: Charles C. Mann, National Geographic, June 2011]

- The idea that the Neolithic Revolution was driven by climate change resonated during the 1990s, a time when people were increasingly worried about the effects of modern global warming. It was promoted in countless articles and books and ultimately enshrined in Wikipedia. Yet critics charged that the evidence was weak, not least because Abu Hureyra, Mureybet, and many other sites in northern Syria had been flooded by dams before they could be fully excavated. "You had an entire theory on the origins of human culture essentially based on a half a dozen unusually plump seeds," ancient-grain specialist George Willcox of the National Center for Scientific Research, in France, says. "Isn't it more likely that these grains were puffed during charring or that somebody at Abu Hureyra found some unusual-looking wild rye?"



(https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Europe_agricultural_revolution.gif)

Paleolithic Period

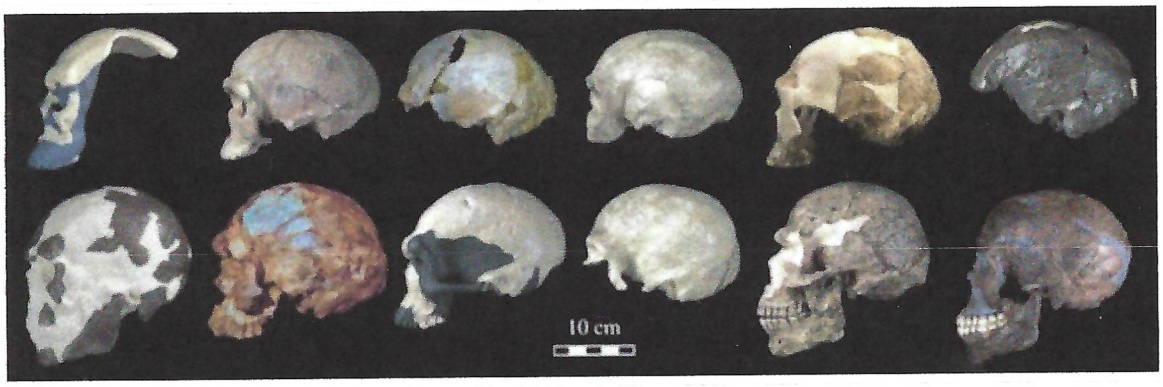
■ Paleolithic Period (about 3 million years to 10,000 B.C.) — also spelled Palaeolithic Period and also called Old Stone Age — is a cultural stage of human development, characterized by the use of chipped stone tools. The Paleolithic Period is divided into three period: 1) Lower Paleolithic Period (2,580,000 to 200,000 years ago); 2) Middle Paleolithic Period (about 200,000 years ago to about 40,000 years ago); 3) Upper Paleolithic Period (beginning about 40,000 years ago). The three subdivisions are generally defined by the types of tools used — and their corresponding levels of sophistication — in each period. The period is studied through archaeology, the biological sciences, and even metaphysical studies including theology. Archaeology supplies sufficient information to provide some insight into the minds of Neanderthals and early Modern Man (i.e. Cro Magnon Man) who lived during this time.

■ According to Encyclopaedia Britannica: "The onset of the Paleolithic Period has traditionally coincided with the first evidence of tool construction and use by Homo some 2.58 million years ago, near the beginning of the Pleistocene Epoch (2.58 million to 11,700 years ago). In 2015, however, researchers excavating a dry riverbed near Kenya's Lake Turkana discovered primitive stone tools embedded in rocks dating to 3.3 million years ago—the middle of the Pliocene Epoch (some 5.3 million to 2.58 million years ago). Those tools predate the oldest confirmed specimens of Homo by almost 1 million years, which raises the possibility that toolmaking originated with Australopithecus or its contemporaries and that the timing of the onset of this cultural stage should be reevaluated. "Throughout the Paleolithic, humans were food gatherers, depending for their subsistence on hunting wild animals and birds, fishing, and collecting wild fruits, nuts, and berries. The artifactual record of this exceedingly long interval is very incomplete; it can be studied from such imperishable objects of now-extinct culture. [Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica ^]

■ "At sites dating from the Lower Paleolithic Period (2,580,000 to 200,000 years ago), simple pebble tools have been found in association with the remains of what may have been some of the earliest human ancestors. A somewhat more-sophisticated Lower Paleolithic tradition known as the Chopper chopping-tool industry is widely distributed in the Eastern Hemisphere and tradition is thought to have been the work of the hominin species named Homo erectus. It is believed that H. erectus probably made tools of wood and bone, although no such fossil tools have yet been found, as well as of stone.^

■ "About 700,000 years ago a new Lower Paleolithic tool, the hand ax, appeared. The earliest European hand axes are assigned to the Abbevillian industry, which developed in northern France in the valley of the Somme River; a later, more-refined hand-ax tradition is seen in the Acheulean industry, evidence of which has been found in Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and Asia. Some of the earliest known hand axes were found at Olduvai Gorge (Tanzania) in association with remains of H. erectus. Alongside the hand-ax tradition there developed a distinct and very different stone tool industry, based on flakes of stone: special tools were made from worked (carefully shaped) flakes of flint. In Europe the Clactonian industry is one example of a flake tradition. ^

■ "The early flake industries probably contributed to the development of the Middle Paleolithic flake tools of the Mousterian industry, which is associated with the remains of Neanderthals. Other items dating to the Middle Paleolithic are shell beads found in both North and South Africa. In Taforalt, Morocco, the beads were dated to approximately 82,000 years ago, and other, younger examples were encountered in Blombos Cave, Blombosfontein Nature Reserve, on the southern coast of South Africa. Experts determined that the patterns of wear seem to indicate that some of these shells were suspended, some were engraved, and examples from both sites were covered with red ochre. [Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica ^]



Paleolithic to Chalcolithic Periods in Palestine

■ Gerald A. Larue wrote in "Old Testament Life and Literature": Here we "provide an overview of ancient Near Eastern history as reconstructed out of the researches of historians and archaeologists, first, from the Paleolithic to the Chalcolithic (Copper) periods. [Source: Gerald A. Larue, "Old Testament Life and Literature," 1968, infidels.org]

300,000 to 70,000 years ago
Lower Paleolithic
Nomadic Life
Pebble tools
Man discovers fire (200,000)
Bifacial tools Tabunian Cave on Mount Carmel;
Yarbrud in Syria

70,000 to 35,000 years ago
Middle Paleolithic
Nomadic Life
Mousterian flaked flints
Neanderthal Man, Galilee, Palestine; Mount Carmel, Palestine

■ 35,000 years ago to 12,000 B.C.
Upper Paleolithic
Nomadic Life
Blade industries
"tepee" type dwellings, figurines, bone and ivory jewelry Wadi en-Natuf, Palestine; Shanidar, Iraq; Zawi Chemi, Iraq; Karim Shahir, Iraq

■ 12,000 to 10,000 B.C.
Mesolithic
Hamlet Life
Natufian micro-flints, new weapons and tools, primitive agriculture, rock drawings and wall paintings, beginnings of sea travel, Wadi en-Natuf, Palestine; Deir Tasi, Egypt; Jarmo, Iraq; Tell Hassuna, Iraq

■ 10,000 to 4,500 B.C.
Neolithic
Village Life
Extensive agriculture, domestication of animals, extensive trade, early shrines Jericho, Palestine; Deir Tasi, Egypt;

Jarmo, Iraq; Tell Hassuna, Iraq

- 4,500 to 3,300 B.C.

Chalcolithic

Citys /States and Kingdoms

Copper and stone tools, pottery of varied styles, beginning of ziggurats, development of writing and mathematics, cylinder seals used, time of the "Flood", Egyptian nomes unite to form upper and lower Egypt

al Badari, Egypt; el Amrah, Egypt; Tepe Gawra, Iraq; Tell Halaf, Iraq; Eridu, Iraq; Beer-sheba, Palestine; Dead Sea Regio...

WORLD'S OLDEST VILLAGES, TOWNS AND CITIES: DOLNÍ VESTONICE, JERICHO, ÇATAL HÜYÜK, DAMASCUS

WORLD'S OLDEST VILLAGES, TOWNS AND CITIES

Mladec Caves, the World's Oldest "Village"?

Dolní Vestonice

Dolni Vestonice Discoveries

50,000-Year-Old Human Settlements in the Australian Interior

14,000-Year-Old "Village" Found in British Columbia

Jericho

History of Tell es-Sultan (Ancient Jericho)

Catal Huyuk, the World's Oldest Town

Catalhoyuk Dwellings

Ain Ghazal

Jarmo

Chur in Switzerland, the World's Oldest Town?

Jiahu Culture of China

Jiahu Settlement Organization and Houses

Damascus, the World's Oldest Continuously Occupied City?

Erbil, the World's Oldest Continuously Occupied City?

WORLD'S OLDEST VILLAGES, TOWNS AND CITIES

■ It is likely that we will never know for sure what is the oldest city, oldest town or oldest village. It is probable that none of the settlements now regarded as holding these honors are in fact what they claim to be. There may be some as yet discovered site out there that is the true holder of the title. The evidence now available suggests 7000 B.C. as a likely date for the beginning of cities, which were the size of a modern mid-size or even small towns. The oldest known "villages" have been dated to around 30,000 years ago. The problem here is defining what a village is. [Source: Internet Archive, from UNT]



necklace found in Mladec Caves, one candidate for the

■ The growing of crops on a regular basis is believed to have given birth to the first long-lasting settlements. Historians refer to these settlements as Neolithic farming

Early African Tribes



Roman-era image of an African

■ Before Europeans arrived it was estimated that there were something like 650 to 750 autonomous societies in Africa. Anthropologist Melville J. Herskovits grouped these societies into six major sub-Saharan cultural areas: 1) the Khoisan area of southern Africa; 2) the East Africa Cattle Area; 3) the Congo; 4) the East Horn, Egypt, Eastern Sudan, Western Sudan; 5) the Guinea Coast; and 6) Desert and North Africa. It must be emphasized that there is a great deal of diversity within these cultural groups. Anthropologists who have done detailed studies have found as many as a 100 "microregions" of varying sizes within one "macrogion," each with its own set of customs.

■ The cattle-herding Khoisan and hunter gather San (Bushmen) were the first inhabitants of southern Africa. The Khoi introduced the unique clicking language to the tribes of southern Africa but they were eventually absorbed into other cultures through intermarriage. The San held on to their traditional way of way of life until the 1980s and still remain as an ethnic group.

■ Many Africans — including the Kikuyu in Kenya and the Zulu in South Africa — speak Bantu languages. Bantu is a word that refers to a language group and a culture of cattle-herding people that most likely originated in West Africa. Spreading east and south over a 1,500 year period starting about 2,000 years ago, they displaced the Pygmies and Bushmen that occupied the land before them.

■ After the Bantu developed agriculture and herding their population expanded. Free from having to forage for food they were able to develop complex technologies and social organizations that gave them an edge over the people they conquered., namely the speakers of Pygmy and Khoisan languages.

■ The East African Cattle People have traditional been nomads who migrated with the seasons in search of grazing land for their cattle. Many of these people are now settled but cattle remains a symbol of wealth and defense against famine. Before Europeans some of these cattle people — the Buganda in present-day Uganda, the Tutis in Rwanda and ancient people of Zimbabwe — established kingdoms with a ruling aristocracy. The Nilotoc tribes such as the Masai, Luo and Sambura and Turkana originally came from the Nile Valley in southern Sudan.

■ The thick forest of the Congo Basin has created a diverse collection of isolated ethnic groups. The pygmies were the first people to inhabit this region, but over the years they were displaced by Bantu-speaking tribes who are now are the predominate groups. The two groups have traditionally had a symbiotic relationship in which the Bantu tribes raised crops which they used to feed themselves and trade with the Pygmies for game meat.

■ The West African tribes of the Guinea coast were similar to the tribes of the Congo except the higher productivity of their land enabled them to support more people and have more specialization. Commodities were also used as currency. Unlike the tribes in the east, men played a more active role in agriculture, which freed the women to become merchants in the large markets.

DNA Study of Ancient Sub-Saharan Africans



Egyptian-era image of a Libyan

■ In 2017, Harvard Medical School reported: "The first large-scale study of ancient human DNA from sub-Saharan Africa opens a long-awaited window into the identity of prehistoric populations in the region and how they moved around and replaced one another over the past 8,000 years. The findings, published in Cell by an international research team led by Harvard Medical School, answer several longstanding mysteries and uncover surprising details about sub-Saharan African ancestry—including genetic adaptations for a hunter-gatherer lifestyle and the first glimpses of population distribution before farmers and animal herders swept across the continent about 3,000 years ago."The last few thousand years were an incredibly rich and formative period that is key to understanding how populations in Africa got to where they are today," said David Reich, professor of genetics at HMS and a senior associate member of the Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard. "Ancestry during this time period is such an unexplored landscape that everything we learned was new." [Source: Harvard Medical School, September 21, 2017, phys.org ~]

■ "Reich shares senior authorship of the study with Ron Pinhasi of the University of Vienna and Johannes Krause of the Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History and the University of Tübingen in Germany. "Ancient DNA is the only tool we have for characterizing past genomic diversity. It teaches us things we don't know about history from archaeology and linguistics and can help us better understand present-day populations," said Pontus Skoglund, a postdoctoral researcher in the Reich lab and the study's first author. "We need to ensure we use it for the benefit of all populations around the world, perhaps especially Africa, which contains the greatest human genetic diversity in the world but has been underserved by the genomics community." ~

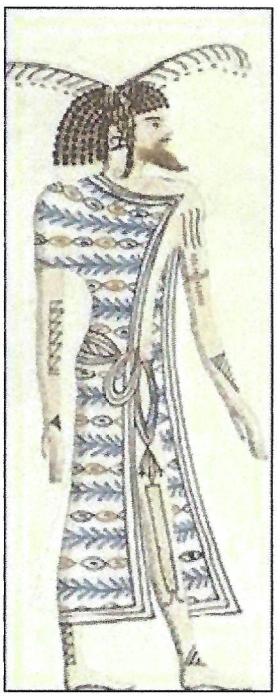
■ "Although ancient-DNA research has revealed insights into the population histories of many areas of the world, delving into the deep ancestry of African groups wasn't possible until recently because genetic material degrades too rapidly in warm, humid climates. Technological advances—including the discovery by Pinhasi and colleagues that DNA persists longer in small, dense ear bones—are now beginning to break the climate barrier. Last year, Reich and colleagues used the new techniques to generate the first genome-wide data from the earliest farmers in the Near East, who lived between 8,000 and 12,000 years ago. ~

■ "In the new study, Skoglund and team, including colleagues from South Africa, Malawi, Tanzania and Kenya, coaxed DNA from the remains of 15 ancient sub-Saharan Africans. The individuals came from a variety of geographic regions and ranged in age from about 500 to 8,500 years old. The researchers compared these ancient genomes—along with the only other known ancient genome from the region, previously published in 2015—against those of nearly 600 present-day people from 59 African populations and 300 people from 142 non-African groups. Almost half of the team's samples came from Malawi, providing a series of genomic snapshots from the same location across thousands of years." ~

Findings of DNA Study of Ancient Sub-Saharan Africans

■ The main revelation drawn form the Harvard Medical School African DNA study seems to be that the adoption and widespread use of agriculture and livestock appears to have driven great migrations of people, in some cases causing the original inhabitants (hunter-gatherers) of very large area to be displaced by another group (agriculturalists and herders). The people that live in Malawi today, for example, appear to be completely unrelated

DNA Study of Ancient Sub-Saharan Africans



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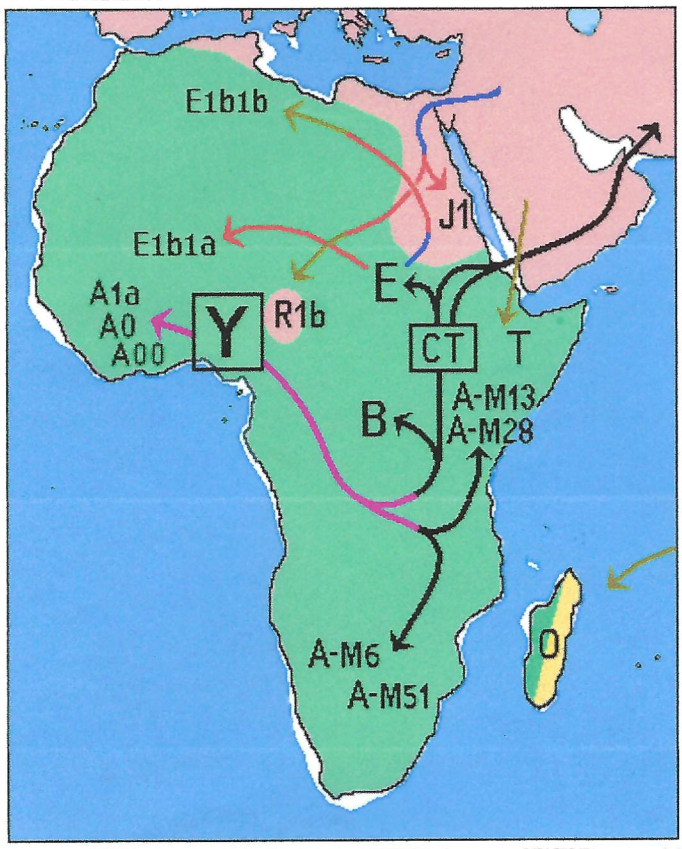


Haplogroups ADN-Y in Africa

to the ancient humans who lived in the same region a few thousand years ago, reflecting a much more dramatic migration than researchers had expected. As an illustration of how widespread the migrations were one Tanzanian herder was found to have descendants throughout Africa. [Source: Ben Panko, smithsonian.com, September 21, 2017]

■ Harvard Medical School reported: "The time-series divulged the existence of an ancient hunter-gatherer population the researchers hadn't expected. When agriculture spread in Europe and East Asia, farmers and animal herders expanded into new areas and mixed with the hunter-gatherers who lived there. Present-day populations thus inherited DNA from both groups. The new study found evidence for similar movement and mixing in other parts of Africa, but after farmers reached Malawi, hunter-gatherers seem to have disappeared without contributing any detectable ancestry to the people who live there today. "It looks like there was a complete population replacement," said Reich. "We haven't seen clear evidence for an event like this anywhere else." [Source: Harvard Medical School, September 21, 2017, phys.org ~]

■ "The Malawi snapshots also helped identify a population that spanned from the southern tip of Africa all the way to the equator about 1,400 years ago before fading away. That mysterious group shared ancestry with today's Khoe-San (or Khoisan) people in southern Africa and left a few DNA traces in people from a group of islands thousands of miles away, off the coast of Tanzania. "It's amazing to see these populations in the DNA that don't exist anymore," said Reich. "It's clear that gathering additional DNA samples will teach us much more." "The Khoe-San are such a genetically distinctive people, it was a surprise to find a closely related ancestor so far north just a couple of thousand years ago," Reich added. The new study also found that West Africans can trace their lineage back to a human ancestor that may have split off from other African populations even earlier than the Khoe-San. ~

■ "The research similarly shed light on the origins of another unique group, the Hadza people of East Africa. "They have a distinct appearance, language and genetics, and some people speculated that, like the Khoe-San, they might represent a very early diverging group from other African populations," said Reich. "Our study shows that instead, they're somehow in the middle of everything." "The Hadza, according to genomic comparisons, are today more closely related to non-Africans than to other Africans. The researchers hypothesize that the Hadza are direct descendants of the group that migrated out of Africa, and possibly spread within Africa as well, after about 50,000 years ago. ~

■ "Scientists had predicted the existence of an ancient population based on the observation that present-day people in southern Africa share ancestry with people in the Near East. The 3,000-year-old remains of a young girl in Tanzania provided the missing evidence. Reich and colleagues suspect that the girl belonged to a herding population that contributed significant ancestry to present-day people from Ethiopia and Somalia down to South Africa. The ancient population was about one-third Eurasian, and the researchers were able to further pinpoint that

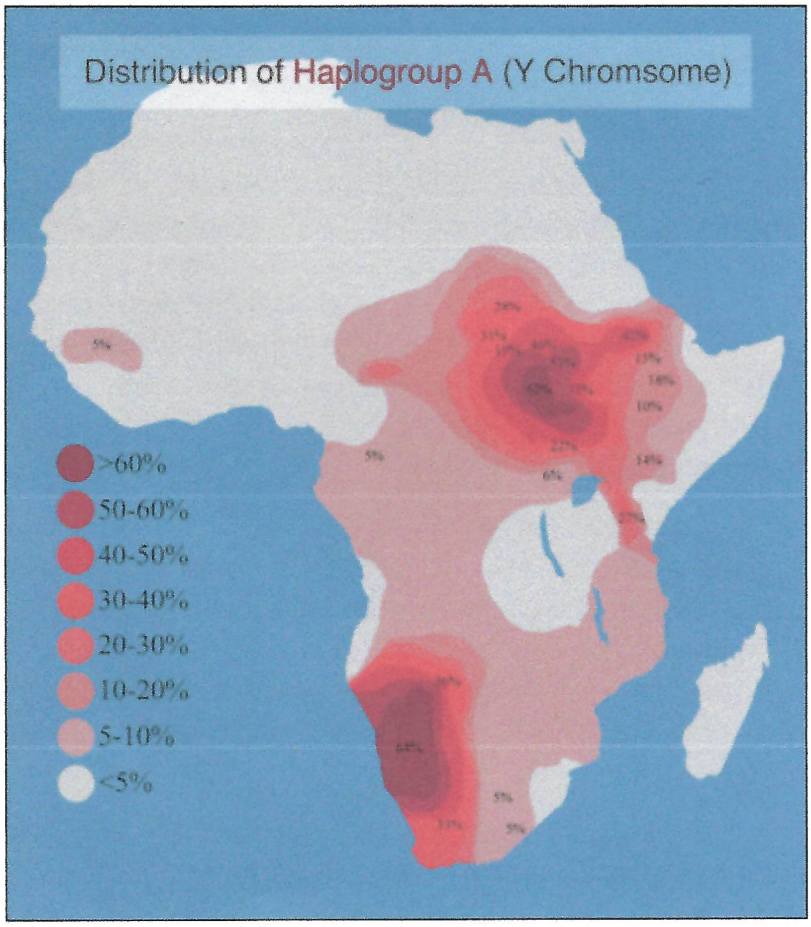
ancestry to the Levant region. "With this sample in hand, we can now say more about who these people were," said Skoglund. The finding put one mystery to rest while raising another: Present-day people in the Horn of Africa have additional Near Eastern ancestry that can't be explained by the group to which the young girl belonged. ~

■ "Finally, the study took a first step in using ancient DNA to understand genetic adaptation in African populations.It required "squeezing water out of a stone" because the researchers were working with so few ancient samples, said Reich, but Skoglund was able to identify two regions of the genome that appear to have undergone natural selection in southern Africans. One adaptation increased protection from ultraviolet radiation, which the researchers propose could be related to life in the Kalahari Desert. The other variant was located on genes related to taste buds, which the researchers point out can help people detect poisons in plants. ~

■ "Reich also said he hopes the work reminds people that African history didn't end 50,000 years ago when groups of humans began migrating into the Near East and beyond. "The late Stone Age in Africa is like a black hole, research-wise," said Reich. "Ancient DNA can address that gap."" ~

Difficulty in Obtaining Ancient Human DNA in Africa

■ Ben Panko wrote in smithsonian.com: "Africa may be the continent where humans first arose, but compared to Europe, relatively little ancient DNA has been sequenced from there. This hasn't been for lack of trying, says Jessica Thompson, an archaeologist at Emory University who focuses on ancient Africa, but rather due to the differences in environment between the continents. [Source: Ben Panko, smithsonian.com, September 21, 2017 ***]



Distribution of Y-chromosome Haplogroup A in Africa

■ DNA can be a resilient molecule, surviving hundreds of thousands of years under the right conditions. But it can also be very fragile, subject to degrading in the presence of heat or moisture. Both of these are found in abundance in much of Africa, making it far more difficult to extract usable DNA to sequence. In contrast, scientists have sequenced DNA from Neanderthals in Europe that date back to more than 400,000 years, thanks to a climate that is generally cooler, drier and therefore better suited for preserving DNA. "For an Africanist, it's frustrating, because we don't have access to the same kinds of data that people who are studying the prehistory of say ancient Europe has," Thompson says, "and I'll admit I've been kind of jealous about that." ***

■ "In Thompson's field work in the southeastern country of Malawi, she recalled visiting sites that were at relatively high elevations that were noticeably cold, where skeletons had been found in the mid-20th century. Thompson's efforts to track down these skeletons put her in touch with an already nascent effort by anthropologists and other researchers to fill the void of ancient African DNA by harnessing scientific advances. Thompson found two ancient human samples in another lab, but analyzing them produced inconsistent results. So she decided to return to the Malawi sites where they were dug up to look for more clues. She ended up uncovering three more sets of human remains, which contained DNA dating back as far as 8,000 years ago; she collected other samples from scientific archives in Malawi. ***

■ "Other researchers also sequenced eight more ancient samples from southern Malwai, which Thompson's group included in a study published in the journal Cell. Time had degraded the samples, says Pontus Skoglund, a geneticist at Harvard Medical School who led the study. However, with persistence and advancing genetic technology, researchers were able to obtain at least 30,000 DNA base pairs from each sample—"more than enough to do powerful statistical analyses," Skoglund says." ***

Oldest DNA from Africa Offers Insights Into Migration in Africa and the Middle East

■ In 2018, Ann Gibbons wrote in Science: "About 15,000 years ago, in the oldest known cemetery in the world, people buried their dead in sitting positions with beads and animal horns, deep in a cave in what is now Morocco. These people were also found with small, sophisticated stone arrowheads and points, and 20th century archaeologists assumed they were part of an advanced European culture that had migrated across the Mediterranean Sea to North Africa. But now, their ancient DNA—the oldest ever obtained from Africans—shows that these people had no European ancestry. Instead, they were related to both Middle Easterners and sub-Saharan Africans, suggesting that more people were migrating in and out of North Africa than previously believed. "The findings are really exciting," says evolutionary geneticist Sarah Tishkoff of the University of Pennsylvania, who was not part of the work. One big surprise from the DNA, she says, is that it shows that "North Africa has been an important crossroads ... for a lot longer than people thought." [Source: Ann Gibbons, Science, March 15, 2018]

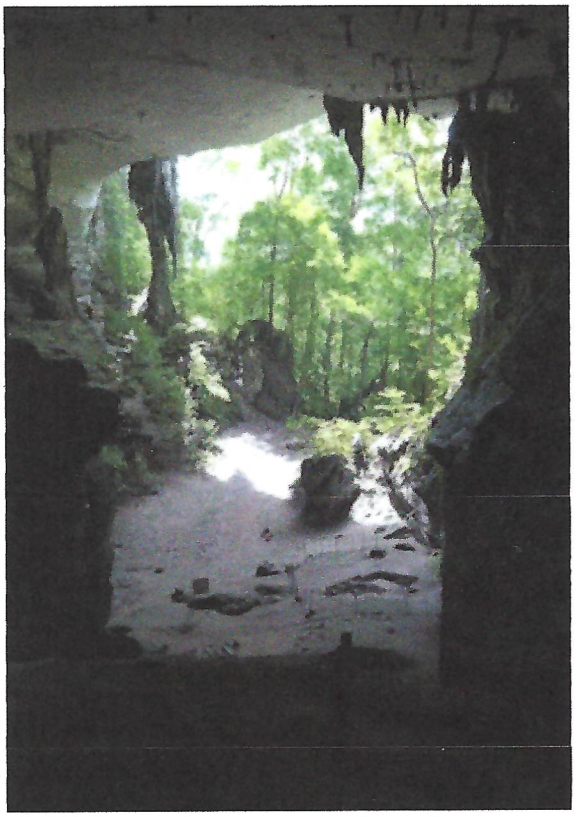
■ "The origins of the ancient Moroccans, known as the Iberomaurusians because 20th century archaeologists thought they were connected to peoples of the Iberian Peninsula, have been a mystery ever since the Grotte des Pigeons cave was discovered near Oujda, Morocco, in 1908. Starting 22,000 or so years ago, these hunter-gatherers eschewed more primitive Middle Stone Age tools, such as larger blades used on spears, to produce microliths—small pointed bladelets that could be shot farther as projectile points or arrowheads. Similar tools show up earlier in Spain, France, and other parts of Europe, some associated with the famous Gravettian culture, known for its stone figurines of curvaceous women.

Easterners and other Africans: They shared about two-thirds of their genetic ancestry with Natufians, hunter-gatherers who lived in the Middle East 14,500 to 11,000 years ago, and one-third with sub-Saharan Africans who were most closely related to today's West Africans and the Hadza of Tanzania.

- "The Iberomaurusians lived before the Natufians, but they were not their direct ancestors: The Natufians lack DNA from Africa, Krause says. This suggests that both groups inherited their shared DNA from a larger population that lived in North Africa or the Middle East more than 15,000 years ago, the team reports today in Science. As for the sub-Saharan DNA in the Iberomaurusian genome, the Iberomaurusians may have gotten it from migrants from the south who were their contemporaries. Or they may have inherited the DNA from much more ancient ancestors who brought it from the south but settled in North Africa where some of the earliest members of our species, Homo sapiens, have been found at Jebel Irhoud in Morocco.

- "All this offers the first glimpse of the deep history of North Africans, who today have a large amount of European DNA. It suggests that there were more migrations between North Africa, the Middle East, and sub-Saharan Africa than previously believed. "Cleary, human populations were interacting much more with groups from other, more distant areas than was previously assumed," Krause says. Further studies will search for the people who gave rise to both the Iberomaurusians and the Natufians. "It's a thrill to look for the first time at ancient DNA from prehistoric peoples from North Africa, a place where repeated waves of migration have made reconstruction of the deep population history based on living populations almost impossible," says population geneticist David Reich of Harvard University, who was not part of the team.

EARLY ASIANS



Niah Caves

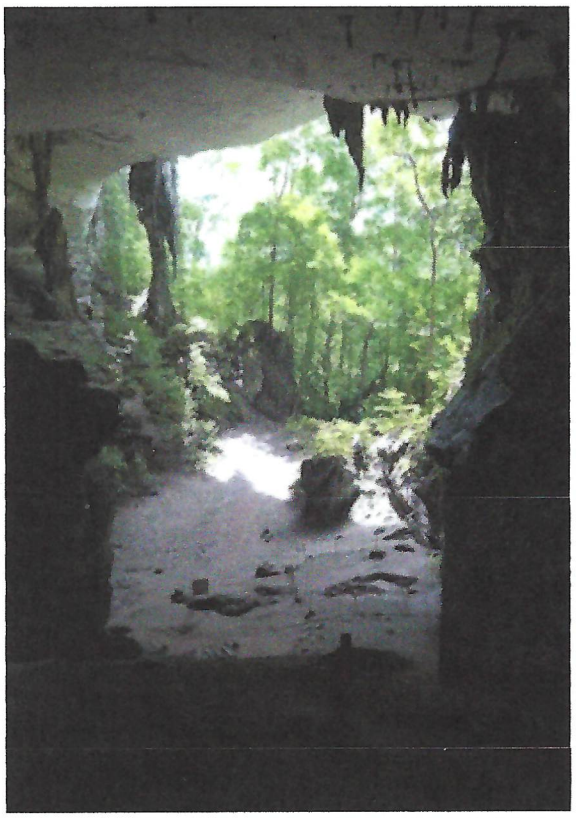
■ The first people to inhabit Southeast Asia, anthropologists believe, were dark-skinned, curly-haired hunter-gatherers similar to people found in New Guinea, the Solomon Islands Australia and Melanesia. They were late displaced by Chinese. The only survivors of the original hunter gathers that inhabited Southeast Asia are Semang Negritos of peninsular Malaysia and the Negritos of the mountains of Luzon and some islands of the Philippines.

■ Land ridges existed as late as 20,000 years, when seas levels were 120 to 130 meters lower than they are now. Some scholars have speculated that flood myths, common among many Southeast Asian minorities, as well as in the Bible, may have originated in Southeast Asia and refer to flooding caused by rising seas after the Ice Age. Most well-known early Neolithic sites in Southeast Asia are in protected caves. Many good sites are believed to date back to the ice age and are now underwater. [Book: "The Drowned Continent of Southeast Asia" by Stephen Oppenheimer (Weidenfeld & Nicholson, 1999)]

■ The charred bones of orangutans have been found in at 40,000 archaeological sites at Niah Caves in Malaysian Borneo. Evidence of human habitation, estimated at around 33,000 year old, has also been found at Golo and Wetef Island (northwest of New Guinea), coastal Sulawesi, the northern coast of New Guinea, the Bismark Archipelago (northeast of New Guinea), and the northern Solomon Islands (southeast of New Guinea),

■ Until roughly 4000 B.C. Southeast Asia was still occupied by hunter gatherers making pebble and flake stone tools. Spirit Cave, which overlooks a steam running into the Salween River near the Thai-Burmese border, was occupied 14,000 to 7,500 years ago by people who hunted deer, pigs, monkeys, bamboo rats, otters and flying squirrel, caught fish and crabs, and ate melons and beans. The Spirit Cave people used scrapers choppers and flakes and fairly sophisticated stone knives and tools called adzes. Archaeologists also found a poison made from plants that are relatives of the caster-oil family that may been used for poisoning arrowheads or darts. Nine-thousand-year-old pottery was also found in Spirit Cave. It is as old as samples found Japan, often regarded as the home of the oldest pottery in the world.

EARLY ASIANS



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■ The first people to inhabit Southeast Asia, anthropologists believe, were dark-skinned, curly-haired hunter-gatherers similar to people found in New Guinea, the Solomon Islands Australia and Melanesia. They were late displaced by Chinese. The only survivors of the original hunter gathers that inhabited Southeast Asia are Semang Negritos of peninsular Malaysia and the Negritos of the mountains of Luzon and some islands of the Philippines.

■ Land ridges existed as late as 20,000 years, when seas levels were 120 to 130 meters lower than they are now. Some scholars have speculated that flood myths, common among many Southeast Asian minorities, as well as in the Bible, may have originated in Southeast Asia and refer to flooding caused by rising seas after the Ice Age. Most well-known early Neolithic sites in Southeast Asia are in protected caves. Many good sites are believed to date back to the ice age and are now underwater. [Book: "The Drowned Continent of Southeast Asia" by Stephen Oppenheimer (Weidenfeld & Nicholson, 1999)]

■ The charred bones of orangutans have been found in at 40,000 archaeological sites at Niah Caves in Malaysian Borneo. Evidence of human habitation, estimated at around 33,000 year old, has also been found at Golo and Wetef Island (northwest of New Guinea), coastal Sulawesi, the northern coast of New Guinea, the Bismark Archipelago (northeast of New Guinea), and the northern Solomon Islands (southeast of New Guinea),

■ Until roughly 4000 B.C. Southeast Asia was still occupied by hunter gatherers making pebble and flake stone tools. Spirit Cave, which overlooks a steam running into the Salween River near the Thai-Burmese border, was occupied 14,000 to 7,500 years ago by people who hunted deer, pigs, monkeys, bamboo rats, otters and flying squirrel, caught fish and crabs, and ate melons and beans. The Spirit Cave people used scrapers choppers and flakes and fairly sophisticated stone knives and tools called adzes. Archaeologists also found a poison made from plants that are relatives of the caster-oil family that may been used for poisoning arrowheads or darts. Nine-thousand-year-old pottery was also found in Spirit Cave. It is as old as samples found Japan, often regarded as the home of the oldest pottery in the world.

INDO-EUROPEANS

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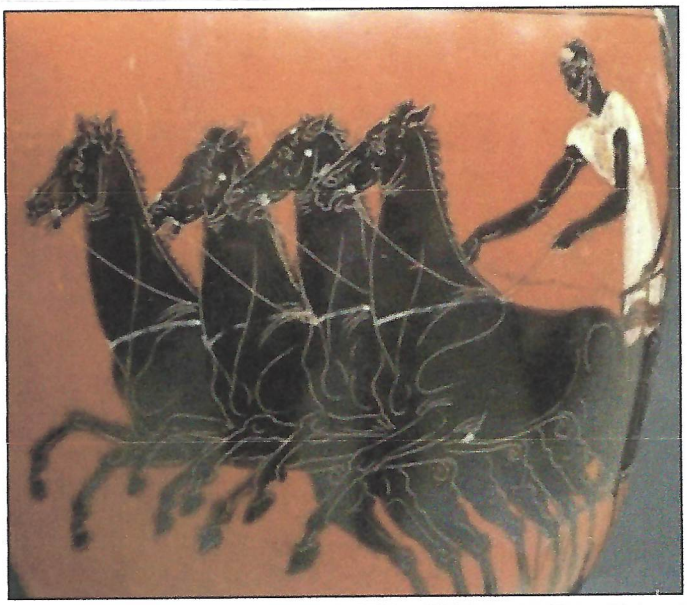
INDO-EUROPEANS



Greek chariot

■ Around a 3000 B.C., during the early Bronze Age, Indo-European people began migrating into Europe, Iran and India and mixed with local people who eventually adopted their language. In Greece, these people were divided into fledgling city states from which the Mycenaeans and later the Greeks evolved. These Indo European people are believed to have been relatives of the Aryans, who migrated or invaded India and Asia Minor. The Hittites, and later the Greeks, Romans, Celts and nearly all Europeans and North Americans descended from Indo-European people.

■ Indo-Europeans is the general name for the people speaking Indo-European languages. They are the linguistic descendants of the people of the Yamnaya culture (c.3600-2300 B.C. in Ukraine and southern Russia who settled in the area from Western Europe to India in various migrations in the third, second, and early first millenniums B.C.. They are the ancestors of Persians, pre-Homeric Greeks, Teutons and Celts. [Source: Livius.com]

■ Indo-European intrusions into Iran and Asia Minor (Anatolia, Turkey) began about 3000 B.C.. The Indo-European tribes originated in the great central Eurasian Plains and spread into the Danube River valley possibly as early as

4500 B.C., where they may have been the destroyers of the Vinca Culture. Iranian tribes entered the plateau which now bears their name in the middle around 2500 B.C. and reached the Zagros Mountains which border Mesopotamia to the east by about 2250 B.C...

■ Mark Damen of the Utah State University wrote: Indo-European theory rests on the fact that various languages from all across Eurasia, in lands as far apart as India and Iceland, show many essential similarities, enough that they must have originated as a single tongue at some point long ago. Parallels in vocabulary and grammar quickly emerged among foreign languages, particularly in what were then the oldest preserved tongues: Latin, Greek and Sanskrit. The last is the language of The Vedas, an ancient body of writings from India, and close analysis of its text showed that Sanskrit has a strong affinity with Latin and Greek. For instance, the Sanskrit word for "three" is trayas, clearly cognate with (i.e. from the same linguistic origin as) Latin tres and Greek treis, also words for "three." Likewise, the Sanskrit sarpa, "snake," obviously shares a common ancestor with the Latin serpens, the forebear of the English word serpent.

Indo-European Languages

■ The Indo-European languages are a language family that originated in western and southern Eurasia. It includes most of the languages of Europe as well as ones from northern Indian subcontinent and the Iranian English, French, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Dutch, Spanish, Hindi, Farsi, Greek, Italian are all Indo-Europe languages. The Indo-European family is divided into several branches or sub-families, of which there are eight groups with languages still alive today: Albanian, Armenian, Balto-Slavic, Celtic, Germanic, Hellenic, Indo-Iranian, and Italic. An additional six subdivisions are now extinct. [Source: Wikipedia]

■ Around 46 percent of the world's population (3.2 billion people) speaks an Indo-European language as a first language, far and away the largest of any language family. According to Ethnologue, there are about 445 Indo-European languages still spoken today, with over two-thirds of them in the Indo-Iranian branch. The most widely-spoken individual Indo-European languages are English, Hindustani, Spanish, Bengali, French, Russian, Portuguese, German, Persian and Punjabi, each with over 100 million speakers. Among the Indo-European languages that are small and in danger of extinction are Cornish, which has fewer than 600 speakers.[1]

■ All Indo-European languages are descended from a single prehistoric language, reconstructed as Proto-Indo-European (PIE), spoken sometime in the Neolithic to early Bronze age. The Indo-European family is not known to be linked to any other language family through any more distant genetic relationship, although several disputed proposals to that effect have been made.

■ The earliest written Indo-European language — Mycenaean Greek and the Anatolian languages, Hittite and Luwian — appeared during the Bronze Age. The oldest examples are isolated Hittite words and names found in Old Assyrian Akkadian language texts found in the texts of the Assyrian colony of Kültepe in eastern Anatolia in the 20th century B.C.. Akkadian was a Semitic language.

■ The Indo-European family is important is of historical linguistics as it has the-longest recorded history of any known family after the ancient Egyptian language and the Semitic languages. The analysis of the family relationships between the Indo-European languages and the reconstruction of their common source, was the cornerstone of establishing historical linguistics as an academic discipline in the 19th century.

Proto-Indo-Europeans

■ The Proto-Indo-Europeans are a hypothetical prehistoric population of Eurasia who spoke Proto-Indo-European



Hittite Lion-hunt relief around 1200 BC at Aslantepe

(PIE), the ancestor of the Indo-European languages according to linguistic reconstruction. [Source: Wikipedia]

■ Knowledge of them comes chiefly from that linguistic reconstruction, along with material evidence from archaeology and archaeogenetics. The Proto-Indo-Europeans likely lived during the late Neolithic, or roughly the 4th millennium BC. Mainstream scholarship places them in the Pontic–Caspian steppe zone in Eastern Europe (present day Ukraine and southern Russia). Some archaeologists would extend the time depth of PIE to the middle Neolithic (5500 to 4500 BC) or even the early Neolithic (7500 to 5500 BC), and suggest alternative location hypotheses.

■ By the early second millennium BC, descendants of the Proto-Indo-Europeans had reached far and wide across Eurasia, including Anatolia (Hittites), the Aegean (the linguistic ancestors of Mycenaean Greece), the north of Europe (Corded Ware culture), the edges of Central Asia (Yamnaya culture), and southern Siberia (Afanasievo culture).

■ The precise geographical location of the Proto-Indo-European homeland — the Indo-European urheimat — is unknown and has been the subject of intense scholarly debate. The most widely accepted of many the competing hypotheses is the Kurgan hypothesis, which posits the urheimat to be the Pontic–Caspian steppe, associated with the Yamnaya culture around 3000 BC. By the time the first written records appeared, Indo-European had already evolved into numerous languages spoken across much of Europe and south-west Asia.

BRONZE AGE

BRONZE AGE

Copper Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age

Tin and Bronze Metallurgy

World's First Bronze Age Culture — in Thailand

First Bronze Age Culture: the Ban Chiang Culture in Thailand

Bronze Tools in Ancient Egypt

Bronze Age Mesopotamia

Sources of Mesopotamia-Era Tin in Afghanistan and Turkey

Mesopotamia-Era Tin-Mining Village in Turkey

Mesopotamia-Era Tin Mining

Early Bronze Age Palestine (3300- 2200 B.C.)

Periodisation and Terminology of Early Bronze Age Palestine (3300- 2200 B.C.)

Bronze Age Site Near Pompeii

Late Bronze Age Palestine (1570 - 1200 B.C.)

Middle Bronze Age Palestine (2200 - 1570 B.C.)

Bronze Age Map of the Stars

Bronze Age China

BRONZE AGE

■ The Bronze Age lasted approximately from about 4,000 B.C. to 1,200 B.C. During this period everything from weapons to agricultural tools to hairpins was made with bronze (a copper-tin alloy). Weapons and tools made from bronze replaced crude implements of stone, wood, bone, and copper. Bronze knives are considerable sharper than copper ones. Bronze is much stronger than copper. It is credited with making war as we know it today possible. Bronze sword, bronze shield and bronze armored chariots gave those who had it a military advantage over those who didn't have it.

■ Copper was fairly plentiful and copper tools had been around for long before bronze ones. Therefore the key ingredient that made the age and innovation possible was tin.In case you forgot, the Stone Age and Copper Age preceded the Bronze Age and the Iron Age came after it. Gold was first fashioned into ornaments about the same time bronze was.

■ Typical Bronze Age food included round bread loaves, cheese, chick peas, garlic, goat, olives, and figs. People used stone and bronze sinkers, similar to ones they excavated, to weigh down fishing nets. Glass jars were made by wrapping liquid glass around a piece of clay that was dug out when the glass hardened. Ivory objects were painstakingly carved with drills propelled by a bow. Five-thousand-year-old bathing facilities were discovered in

Gaza.

- Also during the Bronze Age, glass jars were made by wrapping liquid glass around a piece of clay that was dug out when the glass hardened. Ivory objects were painstakingly carved with drills propelled by a bow.



EARLY IRON AGE

IRON AGE

Copper Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age

Iron and the Hititttes

Iron-Making First Achieved in Africa?

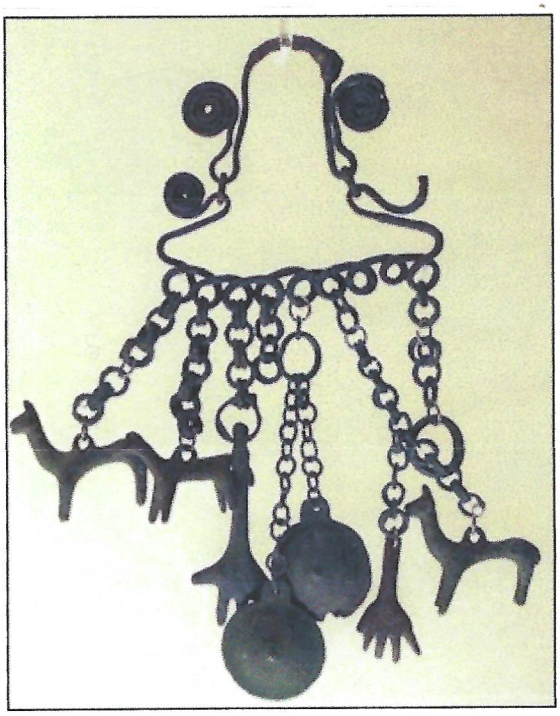
Iron Age Palestine (1200 - 550 B.C.)

Iron Tools in Ancient Egypt

Iron Working in Ancient Egypt Developed from Meteorites

Africans Invent Steel 1,900 Years before Europeans

IRON AGE



Iron Age jewelry

■ The Iron Age began around 1,500 B.C. It followed the Stone Age, Copper Age and Bronze Age. North of Alps it was from 800 to 50 B.C. Iron was used in 2000 B.C. It may have come meteorites. Iron was made around 1500 B.C. Iron smelting was first developed by the Hittites and, possibly Africans in Termit, Niger, around 1500 B.C. Improved iron working from the Hittites became wide spread by 1200 B.C.

■ Iron — a metal a that is harder, stronger and keeps an edge better than bronze — proved to be an ideal material for improving weapons and armor as well as plows (land with soil previously to hard to cultivate was able to be farmed for the first time). Although it is found all over the world, iron was developed after bronze because virtually the only source of pure iron is meteorites and iron ore is much more difficult to smelt (extract the metal from rock) than copper or tin. Some scholars speculate the first iron smelts were built on hills where funnels were used to trap and intensify wind, blowing the fire so it was hot enough to melt the iron. Later bellows were introduced and modern iron making was made possible when the Chinese and later Europeans discovered how to make hotter-burning coke from coal. [Source: "History of Warfare" by John Keegan, Vintage Books]

■ Metal making secrets were carefully guarded by the Hittites and the civilizations in Turkey, Iran and Mesopotamia. Iron could not be shaped by cold hammering (like bronze), it had to be constantly reheated and hammered. The best iron has traces of nickel mixed in with it.

■ About 1200 BC, scholars suggest, cultures other than the Hittites began to possess iron. The Assyrians began using iron weapons and armor in Mesopotamia around that time with deadly results, but the Egyptians did not utilize the metal until the later pharaohs. Lethal Celtic swords dating back to 950 BC have been found in Austria and its is

believed the Greeks learned to make iron weapons from them.

- The technology of iron is believed to have made its way to China via Scythian nomads in Central Asia around 8th century B.C. In May 2003, archeologists announced they found remains of an iron casting workshop along the Yangtze River, dating back to the Eastern Zhou Dynasty (770 - 256 B.C.) and the Qin Dynasty (221 -207 B.C.).

MIGRATION OF EARLY HUMANS TO AMERICA

EARLY MODERN HUMANS REACH THE AMERICAS
Earliest Evidence of Modern Humans in America
Bluefish Caves: 24,000-Year-Old Yukon Site, Oldest Human Site in the Americas?
Were the First Asians to the Americas Following the Kelp Highway
Clovis People and Clovis Theory
Ice-Free Corridor Route to the Americas
Debunking the Ice-Free Corridor Route to the Americas
Plant and Animal DNA Suggests First Americans Took the Coastal Route
Channel Islands, California and Evidence of Coastal Migration
Feces Offer Clues of Coastal Migration
Japanese-First American Connection?
Japanese Fishermen and Early Americans
13,000-Year-Old Human Footprints Found in British Columbia
Bison Fossils Suggest Asian Hunters Migrated to Alaska and Then Followed the Coast
Early Americans in Monte Verde, Chile
Shock of Mont Verde
Solutrean Hypothesis: the First Americans were Europeans?
Evidence of the Solutrean Hypothesis
Evidence of the Solutrean Hypothesis in the Chesapeake Bay
Skepticism About the Solutrean Hypothesis
Pedra Furada: 60,000 Year Old Site in Brazil?
Controversy Over Pedra Furada
Humans in the Arctic 45,000 Years Ago?
Neanderthals in California, 130,000 Years Ago?

EARLY MODERN HUMANS REACH THE AMERICAS

■ It had long been thought that the first Americans were hunters who crossed a land bridge across the Bering Strait from Siberia to Alaska about 13,500 years ago and followed an "ice-free corridor" southward though glacier-covered North America, presumably chasing mammoths, bisons and mastodons as they went. This theory has largely been dismissed. The latest and most widely accepted theory on the first Americans is that they were fishermen or maybe hunters who traveled in small boats along the coasts of eastern Asia and western America, bridging the two continents by island hoping between Siberia and Alaska. One of main points of contention these days is when these

first Americans arrived: the general consensus seems to be around 20,000 years ago. The Bering Land Bridge was exposed and present-day Alaska was connected to the Russian Far East (Siberia) during the last ice age, roughly 38,000 to 11,700 year ago,



13,000-year-old footprint in British Columbia

- Sarah Kaplan wrote in the Washington Post: "For decades paleontologists believed that an ancient culture known as Clovis took a north-south route through the gap between the glaciers, starting in Alaska and then making their way into the previously uninhabited expanse of the Americas. But recent discoveries of settlements far older than that ice-free corridor have challenged that theory, suggesting that people arrived here before the route was navigable." [Source: Sarah Kaplan, Washington Post, June 7, 2016]

- Glenn Hodges wrote in National Geographic: "In 1908 a cowboy in Folsom, New Mexico, found the remains of an extinct subspecies of giant bison that had roamed the area more than 10,000 years ago. Later, museum researchers discovered spearpoints among the bones—clear evidence that people had been present in North America much earlier than previously believed. Not long after, spearpoints dating to 13,000 years ago were found near Clovis, New Mexico, and what became known as Clovis points were subsequently found at dozens of sites across North America where ancient hunters had killed game. [Source: Glenn Hodges, National Geographic, January 2015 /~]

- "Given that Asia and North America were connected by a broad landmass called Beringia during the last ice age and that the first Americans appeared to be mobile big-game hunters, it was easy to conclude that they'd followed mammoths and other prey out of Asia, across Beringia, and then south through an open corridor between two massive Canadian ice sheets. And given that there was no convincing evidence for human occupation predating the Clovis hunters, a new orthodoxy developed: They had been the first Americans. Case closed. /~\

- "That all changed in 1997 when a team of high-profile archaeologists visited a site in southern Chile called Monte Verde. There Tom Dillehay of Vanderbilt University claimed to have discovered evidence of human occupation dating to more than 14,000 years ago—a thousand years before the Clovis hunters appeared in North America. Like all pre-Clovis claims, this one was controversial, and Dillehay was even accused of planting artifacts and fabricating data. But after reviewing the evidence, the expert team concluded it was solid, and the story of the peopling of the Americas was thrown wide open. /~\

- "How did people get all the way to Chile before the ice sheets in Canada retreated enough to allow an overland passage? Did they come during an earlier period of the Ice Age, when this inland corridor was ice free? Or did they come down the Pacific coast by boat, the same way humans got to Australia some 50,000 years ago? Suddenly the field was awash in new questions and invigorated by a fresh quest for answers. /~\

...FIRST AMERICANS: DNA, ASIA AND SINGLE WAVE VERSUS MULTIPLE PULSE THEORY

DNA EVIDENCE SAYS FIRST AMERICANS CAME FROM ASIA

Migration Patterns Deduced from Blood Types and North America and Siberian Languages

24,000-Year-Old Siberian DNA Suggests Native Americans More Closely Linked to Eurasians than East Asians

Single Wave Migration Theory Versus Multiple Pulses Theory for the First Americans

DNA Suggest Suggests Americas 'Settled in Three Waves', with the First Wave Predominating

DNA From a 12,600-Year-Old Baby Boy Found in Montana Indicates Asian Ancestry

DNA from Girl That Fell in Hole in the Yucatan 12,000 Years Ago

DNA from 12,000-Year Old Yucatan Girl Supports the Single Wave Theory

DNA Shows Links Between Americas and Oceanians and Supports Multiple Pulses Migration

DNA Reveals New Group of Native Americans: the Beringians

Beringians and the Single Wave Theory

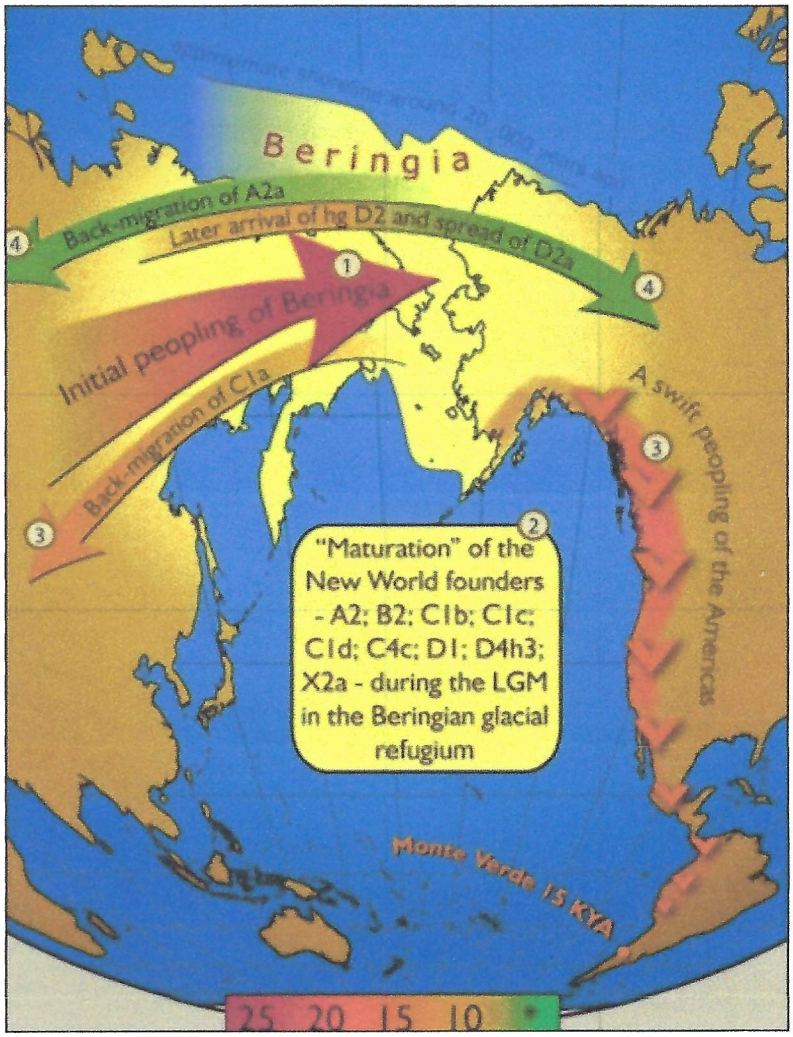
Genetic Links Between Early Americans and Early Japanese

Siberia, Japan or Both: the Source of Native Americans

DNA From the Ancient Sican Culture in Peru Genetically Linked to People from Japan, Siberia and Taiwan

Kennewick Man's Links to the Ainu and Jomon People in Japan

DNA EVIDENCE SAYS FIRST AMERICANS CAME FROM ASIA



■ Natives Americans are believed to have descended from Asian people who arrived in North America via the Bering Strait. The DNA of ancient American bog people is closer to the Japanese than Americans.

■ Glenn Hodges wrote in National Geographic: "In recent years geneticists have compared the DNA of modern Native Americans with that of other populations around the world and concluded that the ancestors of Native Americans were Asians who separated from other Asian populations and remained isolated for about 10,000 years, based on mutation rates in human DNA. During that time they developed unique genetic signatures that only Native Americans currently possess. [Source: Glenn Hodges, National Geographic, January 2015 /~]

■ "These genetic markers have been found not only in the DNA recovered from Naia's skeleton" from Hoyo Negro, Mexico " but also in the remains of a child buried some 12,600 years ago in western Montana, on a piece of land now called the Anzick site." In 2014 "Danish geneticist Eske Willerslev reported that an analysis of the child's remains had yielded, for the first time, a full Paleo-American genome. "Now we've got two specimens, Anzick and Hoyo Negro, both from a common ancestor who came from Asia," Waters says. "And like Hoyo Negro, the Anzick genome unquestionably shows that Paleo-Americans are genetically related to native peoples." Though some critics point out that two individuals are too small a sample to draw definitive conclusions, there's strong consensus on the Asian ancestry of the first Americans." /~\

■ Chinese researchers Feng Zhang, Bing Su, Ya-ping Zhang and Li Jin wrote in an article published by the Royal Society: "America is the last continent settled by modern humans. There are three linguistically identified groups of population: Amerind, Eskimo-Aleut and Na-Dene. mtDNA haplogroups of Native America include four Asian haplogroups (A, B, C and D) and one European haplogroup (X; Mulligan et al. 2004). Wallace et al. (1985) studied Amerind populations and showed that the sequence diversity of haplogroup B is much lower than those of haplogroups A, C and D. Furthermore, haplogroup B is absent in Siberia, while A, C and D are prevalent. These two observations imply that the Amerind linguistic group might have been derived from two migrations. [Source: "Genetic studies of human diversity in East Asia" by 1) Feng Zhang, Institute of Genetics, School of Life Sciences, Fudan University, 2) Bing Su, Laboratory of Cellular and Molecular Evolution, Kunming Institute of Zoology, 3) Ya-ping Zhang, Laboratory for Conservation and Utilization of Bio-resource, Yunnan University and 4) Li Jin, Institute of

Oldest Human in Alaska, a Three-Year-Old Child, Cremated 11,500 Years Ago

■ About 11,500 years ago, a 3-year-old child was burned and buried in a hearth in central Alaska. After the cremation, the home that housed the hearth was filled in and abandoned and the remains of the body — charred bone fragments — were found still arranged as they were when the fire sputtered out.[Source: Stephanie Pappas, Live Science, April 8, 2011]

■ Brian Vastag wrote in the Washington Post, " Some 11,500 years ago, at the end of the last Ice Age, a child died near a river in what is now central Alaska. The people living with the child in a tent-pole house — presumably the parents — placed the 3-year-old's body in their home's cooking pit and lit a fire. After two to three hours of burning, the family covered the remains with dirt and left...That's the dramatic story emerging from the study of the oldest human remains ever found in Alaska — and some of the oldest in all of North America. "The cremation was the last event to take place in the hearth," said Ben Potter of the University of Alaska at Fairbanks, who led the team of archaeologists investigating the site on a broad sandy plain southeast of the city. Their study of site appeared in Science. [Source: Brian Vastag, Washington Post February 24, 2011 ^^]

■ "The cremation left about 20 percent of the child's bones, enough for a detailed analysis of the scene. The child was placed on his or her back, with knees drawn toward the chest and arms placed to the side. Charcoal indicates that a fire was built on top of the body. Coloration of the skull shows that the fire was hot enough to burn the entire face and destroy the small bones there, said Joel Irish, also of the University of Alaska at Fairbanks. But the fire was not hot enough to destroy the whole body. Because no other evidence of use of the cooking pit was found above the body, Potter and Irish concluded that the family left soon after the cremation. "This is a child people loved, took care of," Potter said. "The fact the house was abandoned speaks to that." ^^

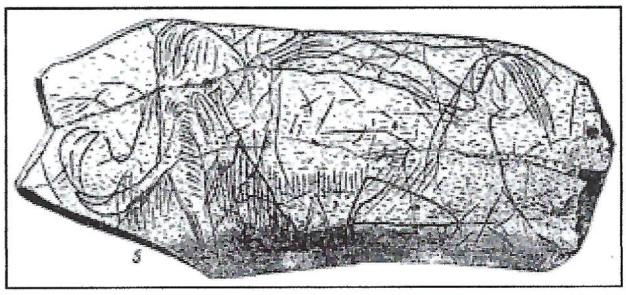
■ "The child's teeth show that he or she was 2 to 4 years old, while stone knives at the site — and a peculiar scalloped feature of the child's teeth — connect the child to the wide-ranging band of early North American immigrants, who researchers say migrated from Siberia during the last Ice Age, when the Bering Strait was exposed, to colonize a wide swath of northern North America.Until now, no one had found a permanent or semi-permanent house associated with the hardy people who survived in an subarctic region even colder than it is today. Other sites in Alaska and Siberia from around the same period look like temporary hunting camps. ^^

■ "The cremated human bones are the "first evidence for behavior associated with the death of an individual," Potter said. "This was a living, breathing human being that lived and died," he said. The child has been named Xaasaa Cheege Ts'eniin (or Upward Sun River Mouth Child) by the local Native community, the Healy Lake Tribe. ^^

■ "At the site — called Upper Sun River in a translation of the Native American word for the locale — Potter and company were astonished to find a six-foot-wide circular pit, dug about a foot into the ground. Four post-holes surrounding the hearth and two other holes outside the circle indicate a tent-pole structure, perhaps covered with sod or animal skins, Potter said. ^^

■ "Archaeologists discovered the site in 2006 but did not find the child's remains until the summer of 2010. The cooking pit also held bones of rabbits, squirrels, grouse and salmon, the last indicating that the family lived there during the summer.Ancient DNA experts at the University of Utah are now trying to extract DNA from a sample of the child's bones, although it is unclear if they will succeed. In recent years, researchers have extracted DNA from 40,000-year-old Neanderthal remains. Burning the flesh off the bones may have helped preserve the DNA, Potter

EARLIEST EVIDENCE OF MODERN HUMANS IN AMERICAN



carved mammoth ivory from Florida

- Brazil — 41,000–56,000 years before present — Pedra Furada — Charcoal from the oldest layers yielded dates of 41,000-56,000 BP. [Source: Wikipedia +]

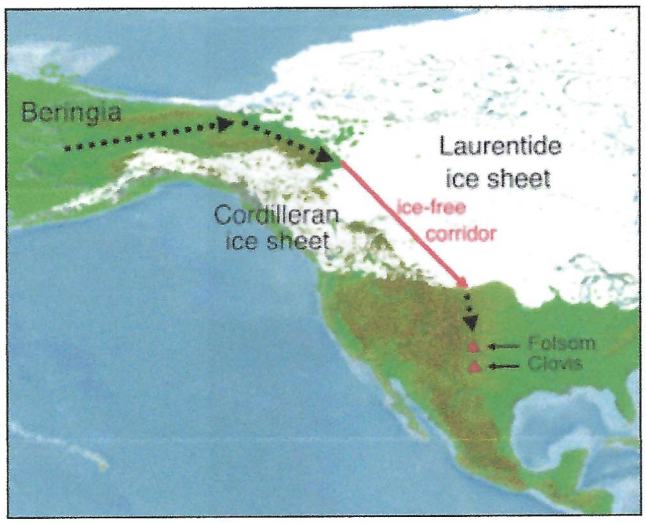
- Canada — 25,000–40,000 years before present — Bluefish Caves — Human-worked mammoth bone flakes found at Bluefish Caves, Yukon, are much older than the stone tools and animal remains at Haida Gwaii in British Columbia (10-12,000 BP) and indicate the earliest known human settlement in North America. +

- United States — 16,000 years before present —Meadowcroft Rockshelter — Stone, bone, and wood artifacts and animal and plant remains found in Washington County, Pennsylvania. (Earlier claims have been made, but not corroborated, for sites such as Topper, South Carolina.) +

- Chile — 18,500-14,800 years before present — Monte Verde — Carbon dating of remains from this site represent the oldest known settlement in South America. +

- See Separate Articles: 1) MIGRATION OF EARLY HUMANS TO AMERICA factsanddetails.com (https://factsanddetails.com/world/cat56/sub361/entry-5987.html); 2) FIRST AMERICANS: DNA, ASIA AND SINGLE WAVE VERSUS MULTIPLE PULSE THEORIES factsanddetails.com (https://factsanddetails.com/world/cat56/sub361/entry-5988.html)

Climate at the Time of the First Americans



- Based on genetic information scientists estimate that the first Americans left Asia about the 25,000 years ago, ye the earliest evidence of human habitation on North America dates to 15,000 years ago. In part to answer this question, Joseph Stromberg wrote in smithsonian.com, scientists "drilled into the Bering Sea between Siberia and Alaska and recovered sediment cores, and found that they contained plant fossils and pollen from a wooded ecosystem. Such an ecosystem, the authors argue, would have been an ideal place for humans to live. And with ice covering much of Alaska, the ancestors of Native Americans needn't have just strolled through Beringia, they suggested—they could have lived there for about 10,000 years before moving on." [Source: Joseph Stromberg, smithsonian.com, March 12, 2014]

- Kevin Short wrote in the Daily Yomiuri; At the time the first Americans arrived "the earth was locked into a glacial period. Global temperatures were much lower than today, and many regions were covered with open grasslands that supported great herds of mammoth, bison and other large herbivores. Our ancestors made their living following

four out of ten have skull fractures. The wounds don't appear to have been the result of hunting mishaps, and they don't bear telltale signs of warfare, like blows suffered while fleeing an attacker. Instead it appears that these men fought among themselves—often and violently. The women don't have these kinds of injuries, but they're much smaller than the men, with signs of malnourishment and domestic abuse. "[Source: Glenn Hodges, National Geographic, January 2015 /~]

- To Chatters "these are all indications that the earliest Americans were what he calls "Northern Hemisphere wild-type" populations: bold and aggressive, with hypermasculine males and diminutive, subordinate females. And this, he thinks, is why the earliest Americans' facial features look so different from those of later Native Americans. These were risk-taking pioneers, and the toughest men were taking the spoils and winning fights over women. As a result, their robust traits and features were being selected over the softer and more domestic ones evident in later, more settled populations. /~\

- "Chatters's wild-type hypothesis is speculative, but his team's findings are not." Paleo-American skulls have "facial features typical of the earliest Americans as well as the genetic signatures common to modern Native Americans. This signals that the two groups don't look different because the earliest populations were replaced by later groups migrating from Asia, as some anthropologists have asserted. Instead they look different because the first Americans changed after they got here." /~\

Early Inhabitants of Northwest America

- If the theory that the first Americans were Asians who traveled along the coast from Siberia then the first places they would have come to were Alaska and British Columbia. Jude Isabella wrote in Archaeology magazine: "In British Columbia, the oldest known archaeological sites point to continuous human occupation on the coast for at least 11,000 years. Since the coast is rugged fjord land at the mercy of shifting tectonic plates and rising sea levels, countless sites likely remain either underwater or are only revealed when the tide is out. [Source: Jude Isabella, Archaeology, September/October 2011 |*|]

- "Although the archaeological record of this early period is sketchy, these "wet sites" potentially hold some of the richest information about the first people who arrived on North America's west coast, probably hailing from northeastern Asia. It is believed that ancient people moved in as the glaciers moved out and the landscape became more hospitable to them and other animals. |*|

- "Digs at sites like the one at Glenrose Cannery on the Fraser River, which dates to over 8,000 years ago and was first excavated in the 1970s, suggest that people lived in small groups that ranged across the landscape. They were seasonal locavores, eating what was available and moving around to find it. Twelve miles from the sea, the Glenrose riverbank is littered with fire-cracked rocks that once lined hearths; evidence of lithic artifacts such as hammerstones, scrapers, and leaf-shaped knives; and bone and antler tools. These were likely used to catch a menu heavy on bay mussels and other shellfish, salmon, and smaller fish, as well as deer and elk. Remains of all these animals were found at the site. |*|

- "At some point—the date varies from site to site—these foragers settled down. In southeastern Alaska, evidence points to settlement at least 4,000 years ago, whereas on British Columbia's central coast, the archaeological record points to settlement at a minimum of 7,000 years ago. On the lower Fraser River, settling is noted about 5,000 years ago, roughly when sea levels receded to closer to what they are today. |*|

- "From the various settlements emerged distinct cultures that formed the beginnings of an ecologically diverse coastal landscape occupied by complex communities that had strong ties to the marine world. Salmon runs were

NEANDERTHALS, DNA AND HUMANS

NEANDERTHALS, DNA AND HUMANS
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NEANDERTHALS, DNA AND HUMANS



■ A study in Science on DNA from both Neanderthal and Homo sapiens indicated that the genomes for both groups are greater than 99.5 percent identical. Other studies have shown non-Africans today carry 1 to 6 percent of Neanderthal DNA. As of July 2017, number of Neanderthals from whom we have genetic information was 18.

■ According to DNA taken from a 50,000-year-old a fossilized Neanderthal toe bone found in a Siberian Cave: 2 percent of the DNA of modern people not of African descent came from Neanderthals and 0.5 percent of Denisovan DNA came from Neanderthals, and that an estimated 0.2 percent of the DNA of mainland Asians and Native Americans comes from Denisovans. [Source: Monte Morin, Los Angeles Times, December 18, 2013 \=]

EXTINCTION OF NEANDERTHALS

EXTINCTION OF NEANDERTHALS
Why Did Neanderthals Become Extinct
Did Diet Play a Role in Neanderthal's Extinction?
Did Neanderthal's Massive Eyes Play a Part in Their Extinction
Less Brain Space for Social Networking Killed the Neanderthals?
Did a Volcanic Eruption in Italy Play a Part in Neanderthal Extinction
Did an Inability to Hunt Rabbits Kill Off the Neanderthals?
Neanderthals Lacked the Weaponry, Technology and Strategy to Hunt Small Game

EXTINCTION OF NEANDERTHALS



Gorhams Cave at Gibraltar,
one of the last places where Neanderthals lived

■ The last of the Neanderthals are thought to have died out around 28,000 to 24,000 years ago, but it is unclear what role – if any – modern humans played in their demise. The last known Neanderthal remains — a woman's skull found with some flaked tools and bones from an ibex — were found in cave in the rock of Gibraltar and some caves near Zafarraya, Spain. The bones date back to 33,000 years ago. In 2006, some tools dated to 28,000 years ago — that may be as recent as 24,000 years old — thought to belong to Neanderthals were found, . meaning that Neanderthals stuck it out longer than people had previously thought and died out relatively recently.

■ No one knows why Neanderthals disappeared. Many believe it was climate that did them in. Scientists theorize that Neanderthals became extinct because they were too highly specialized — adapted to survive the frigid temperatures of Ice Age Europe but not suited for warmer conditions. When climate conditions changes, one scientist said "highly specialized creatures are at a tremendous disadvantage." Some scientists have theorized climate change altered their arboreal environment into a more open and grassy one, making their thrusting weapons (see Below) obsolete.

■ The teeth of 43,000-year-old Neanderthals found at El Sidron cave in Spain showed signs of nutritional stress. By that there may not have been many Neanderthals and a severe disease outbreak or drought could have been enough to wipe them out. The most likely possibility is that the Neanderthal population became fragmented and scattered and they succumbed to a variety of pressures. Between 30,000 and 23,000 year ago the ice age entered Iberia, where the last evidence of Neanderthals was found, and turned much of the peninsula into a steppe. Perhaps, the last remaining weakened and scattered groups of Neanderthals succumbed to a drought, a landslide

Neanderthals, Denisovans, Hobbits, Stone Age Animals and Paleontology

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NEANDERTHALS: SIZE, BODY FEATURES AND ICE AGE HOME

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Fossil Teeth Say: For Neanderthal-European Link Go Back to Africa
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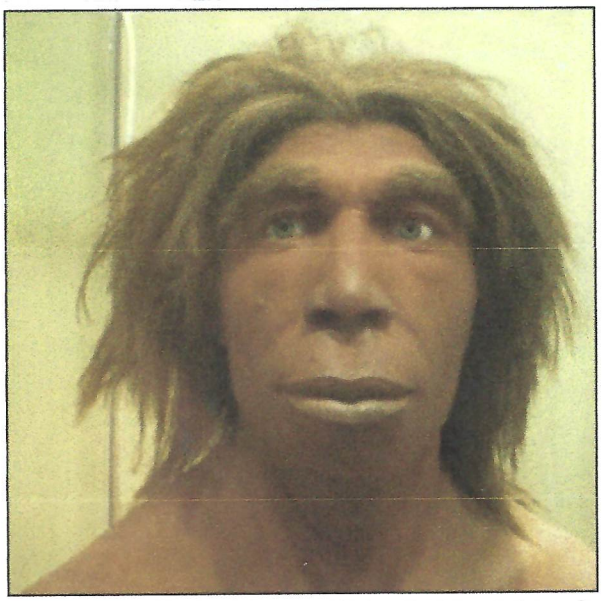
NEANDERTHALS



- Neanderthals are named after the German valley near Dusseldorf where the first Neanderthal fossils were discovered in 1856. Neanderthals survived the Ice Age, and were the first human species to adapt to cold climates.For a period of time, Neanderthals overlapped with humans and even had sex with them. Neanderthals and closely-related Denisovans are our closest extinct relatives. Several studies have shown that most people of Eurasian descent carry between and one and four percent of Neanderthal genes in their own genome. [Sources: Stephan Hall, National Geographic, October 2008; Rick Gore, National Geographic, January, 1996]

- Neanderthals are thought to have evolved in Europe roughly 400,000 to 500,000 years ago, They lived in parts of Europe, Central Asia and Middle East for up to 300,000 years until they died out or where assimilated by anatomically modern humans.around 30,000 years ago. They were stockier and

stronger than humans. Fossil remains of Neanderthals have allowed scientists to discern their appearance in detail. The geneticist Svante Paabo said. "We know quite well what Neanderthals look like. They were quite more robust than modern humans ... more muscular and probably more adapted to living in a harsh northerly climate."

Geologic Age: 300,000 to 28,000 years ago. This time period is difficult to date. Too young for potassium-argon dating and too old for carbon-dating. **Linkage to Modern Humans:** Whether they evolved from "Homo erectus" or archaic early man or some other hominin is still a matter of debate. Most scientists believe they originated in Africa 100,000 years ago and migrated to Asia and Europe.

Size: males: about 5 feet 4½ inches (165 centimeters), 185 pounds; females: 5 feet 2 inches, 145 pounds. **Brain Size:** Larger and just as well developed as modern humans. The skull of one specimen found in Amud, Israel had a cranial capacity of 1,740 cubic centimeters. The average modern human brain is 1,350 cubic centimeters.

■ Neanderthals lived mainly in Europe and migrated as far south as Israel and Spain during the ice ages. Flourishing in a relatively cold ice-age climate for 200,000 years, they lived in Europe at that time when it was covered by woods and grasslands that supported large herds of horses, reindeer, bison and species adapted for cold weather. During occasional subtropical periods that lasted for around 10,000 years or less, hippos lived in the Thames and hyenas and lions roamed parts of Russia. Scientists theorize that the Neanderthals arrived from a place with a warm climate, perhaps migrating south during the winter until they adapted to the colder climate.

■ A lot has been written about Neanderthals. There is a lot of anthropological, archaeological and paleontological — and even DNA data — on them, plus a lot theories about how they evolved, how they died out and what their relationship was to modern humans. In some respects they have captured our imagination more intensely than our own ancient ancestors have, perhaps because they were sort of like us but somehow weird and alien too.

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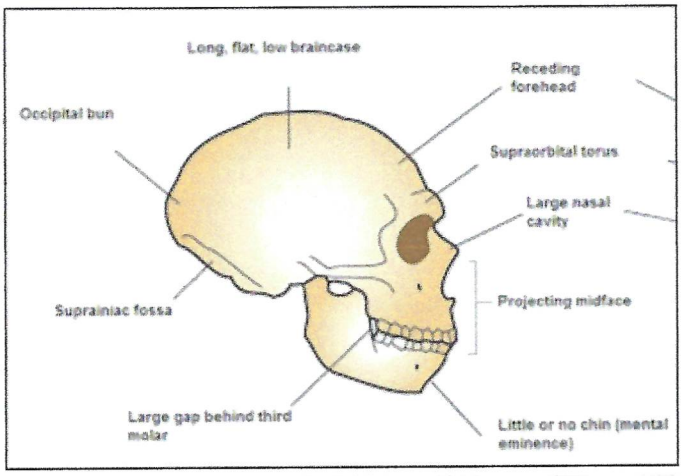

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- Neanderthal Expert: Erik Trinkhaus, Washington University in St. Louis.

Neanderthal Skull Features

Skull Features: Large head, nose and face; heavy, bulging, boney browridge (often regarded as the hallmark of the Neanderthal skull); weak chin, protruding jaw, receding forehead and cheekbones. It lacks the strong boney chins and high foreheads of modern humans but has a broad face with a midsection thrust forward that makes the large nose look even bigger. Because their face below their eyes juts forward, their cheekbones angle to side instead of forward like modern humans.

■ Neanderthals had powerful jaws and strong teeth. Based on teeth wear patterns, some scientists say that Neanderthals used their front teeth like vises or a "third hand" to hold objects they were cutting with stone tools. Some scientists have theorized their pronounced browridges ridges may have been produced by growth changes cause by living a cold environment. Neanderthals looked different enough from us that if you saw one on a subway you would not mistake him for a modern human.

■ Large sinuses adjacent to the nose gave Neanderthal upper jaws and cheeks an inflated appearance. Large external nasal passages which were too large to warm incoming air in cold climates were likely a trait inherited from more tropical ancestors. The broad noses may have helped add moisture to the dry, cold air the breathed.

Neanderthal Body Features

Body Features: Short limbed, thick bodied, adapted for cold weather like people in northern climates such as Lapps and Eskimos. Heavy bones, thick muscles, strong, capable of endurance. Judging by their massive arm and leg bones, and general skeletal structure, the strongest Neanderthal individuals could probably lift weights of half a ton or more. Their enormous rib cages encased large lungs capable of holding large amounts of oxygen needed for high levels of activity.



Neanderthal footprint

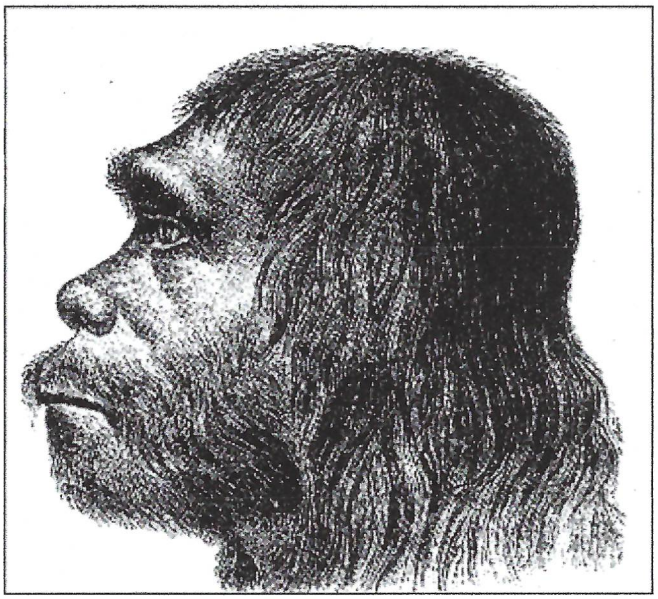
■ The short, stocky, barrel-chested bodies of Neanderthals and their relatively short limbs helped to conserve heat in cold climates and were ideally suited for ice age conditions. "In cold climates you want to have a thick body core to retain heat and a relatively small amount of surface areas from which to lose it," Erik Trinkaus, a Neanderthal specialist told National Geographic.

■ Neanderthals had wide shoulders and hips and generally had a body that was more suited for short powerful bursts of strength rather than endurance running. Sturdy, heavily-muscled limb bones evolved as a response to a demanding lifestyle. Large muscles were positioned in such a way that they provided maximum strength. Neanderthals were so strong, some scientists say, they could have butchered animals by simply tearing them from limb to limb.

■ A study by Fernando Ramirez Rozzi of the National Center for Scientific Research in Paris published in Nature suggests that Neanderthals grew much quicker than modern humans with Neanderthal individual's growing very quickly during adolescence and reaching adulthood around the age of 15. The conclusion was reached by studying the wear and tear on Neanderthal teeth and comparing them to with the bones they were found with plus human

bones and teeth of a similar age.

Neanderthals, Dim-Witted Brutes or Intelligent as Humans?



- In the past, Neanderthals were regarded as dim-witted creatures incapable of creating art or developing sophisticated tools. Recent discovers, however, have shown that Neanderthals did in fact create art and develop advanced tools as well as hunt in organized groups, care for the sick and aged and perform rituals that may have had a spiritual component. Furthermore they may have had a primitive language.

- "Neanderthals were highly resourceful, highly intelligent creatures," Fred Smith, a Neanderthal specialist at Illinois University, told National Geographic. "They were not big, dumb brutes by any stretch of the imagination. They were us — only different." In recent years, researchers have discovered that Neanderthals used sophisticated bone tools, buried their dead, took care of their elders, used fire, produced cave art and engravings and maybe even adorned themselves with feathers.

Christopher Stringer of the Natural History Museum of London wrote in the Times of London, "Their braincases were big, but long and low, with a large browridge instead of the domed forehead of modern humans...We cannot be certain about how intelligent they were but the Neanderthals were capable hunters, gatherers and toolmakers. While it does not seem they were great innovators, during the final 30,000 years of their existence they started to make more advanced tools, showed increasing use of pigments and developed production of jewelry."

Neanderthals Brains, Hair and Skin

- A team lead by Bruce Lahn, a researcher at the Howard High Medical Center at the University of Chicago, published a study in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences in which he suggested that Neanderthals may have passed on a gene to modern humans that provided them with a larger brain. Lahn's team found a gene called microcephalin (MCPH1) that regulates brain size and appears to have entered the human lineage about 1.1 million years and has a modern form that appeared about 37,000 years ago — just before Neanderthals went extinct — evidence that is circumstantial at best.

- Using DNA taken from the bones of two Neanderthals, whose remains were found in Italy and Spain, a team led by Michael Hofreiter of the Max Planck Institute of Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig, determined that some Neanderthals had red hair and light skin, and possibly freckles, a view consistent with the idea that as they migrated northward Neanderthals benefits from light skin to enhance their ability to make vitamin D from sunlight. The finding was made by examining the MC1R gene, which affects the balance red-yellow and black-brown pigments in the skin. The two Neanderthal specimens had identical mutations in their MC1R genes, which tests indicated would have produced light skin and red hair if inherited from both parents. The MC1R found in Neanderthals is different that the version found in human, suggesting the two species developed the trait independently.

- AFP reported: "Neanderthals are known to have had much larger skulls than people do today, and possibly larger



brains, although this did not necessarily make them smarter. But little is known about how Neanderthals became this way. One theory is that they grew up faster – that Neanderthal children reached adult size more quickly than we do. "Previous studies suggesting this path have relied mainly on dental clues. [Source: Agence France-Presse September 22, 2017 /*]

■ "The latest study is based on a more complete specimen. The Neanderthal child's skeleton included 36 percent of his left side and parts of his skull along with baby and adult teeth. After studying his remains, researchers believe that instead of simply outpacing contemporary people in brain growth, Neanderthals may have grown up over a longer period of time. "One mechanism of growing a larger brain would be expanding the period of growth," Antonio Rosas, chairman of the Paleoanthropology Group at Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, said. /*\

■ Rosas "also questioned the comparison to modern humans, since different rates of brain growth are common across various people and time periods. "Furthermore, assessments of Neanderthal brain size could be skewed high, because most of the specimens paleoanthropologists have belonged to males, who were physically larger than females. This may lead us to believe Neanderthals were bigger on average than they actually were, he added. "Therefore, trying to derive much meaning from small skull size differences might be a fruitless endeavour when the bigger picture is clear. "Neanderthal brain growth may or may not be like any human population, but surely seems to fit within the normal human range," Milford Wolpoff, professor of anthropology at the University of Michigan, said. /*\

Neanderthal's Massive Eyes Might Have Led To Their Extinction

■ Paul Jongko wrote in Listverse: "Neanderthals have larger eyes than modern humans. This fact led Eiluned Pearce of the University of Oxford to suggest that the massive eyes of Neanderthals might have caused their demise. Pearce believes that the big eyes meant that a large part of the Neanderthal's brain was devoted to vision and body control, leaving less brain to deal with other functions, like social networking. [Source: Paul Jongko, Listverse, May 14, 2016]

■ "When our extinct cousins faced big problems like climate change and competition from their human contemporaries, they were severely disadvantaged. Hypothetically, had the Neanderthals possessed the ability to form complex social networks, they could have possibly survived the catastrophes that led to their extinction.

■ "Not all scientists are convinced with Pearce's theory and have even contradicted it. One of them is John Hawks of the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Together with his colleagues, Hawks examined 18 living primate species, and he discovered that "big eyes actually indicate bigger social groups." Hawks asserts that the size of the eyes has nothing to do with the formation of social networks. Furthermore, he believes that the reason why Neanderthals had bigger eyes is that they were slightly larger than our ancient ancestors, and that their eyes had to be proportional to their bodies."



Neanderthal sites

Range and Size of Neanderthal Populations

■ Neanderthals lived primarily in Europe and the Middle East. Their remains have been found as far east as Iraq and Uzbekistan, as far south as Israel and Spain, as far west as England and as far north as northern Germany and the Czech Republic. Scientists estimated that even at the height of their occupation of western Europe there were never more than 15,000 of them. This conclusion was reached from DNA studies that show very little genetic diversity, a sign of a small population.

■ The remains of about 400 Neanderthal individuals, including 30 relatively complete skeletons, have been found. Many specimens have been found in Germany, Italy, Spain and France. Famous discovery site include the Neander Valley, near Dusseldorf, Germany, where the first Neanderthal was discovered in 1856; La Ferrassie, France, where a complete skull was found in 1909 (Housed in Musée de l'Homme, Paris).

■ Well-preserved Neanderthals have been found in El Sidron in Spain, Mezmaiskaya in Russia and Feldhofer in the Neander Valley of Germany. The remains of 75 Neanderthals were found in Vindija cave in the Croatian village of Krapina, 30 miles north of Zagreb. The remains include 874 bones fragments. All these specimens have given scientists a lot of material to work from, which is why we know a lot more about Neanderthals than we do about other species of early man.

■ In 1994, one hundred forty 43,000-year-old Neanderthal bones were found in El Sidorn cave, in an area of upland forests in the Spanish province of Asturias, just south of the Bay of Biscay after some spelunkers noticed two human mandibles jutting out of the soil in a gallery of the cave. After entering the cave by lowering oneself on a rope it takes about 10 minutes to reach “Gallery of Bones.” As of 2008. 1,500 bone fragments had been recovered from at least nine Neanderthals — including five young adults, two adolescents and a three-year-old child. Shortly after the nine died the ground below them collapsed, depositing their remain in limestone hollow where a flood covered

them with sediment, allowing some of their DNA to be preserved.

■ The oldest Neanderthal remains, believed to between 230,000 and 300,000 years old, come from the bottom of a 160 foot shaft in Sierra de Atapurca in northern Spain. The remains can not be precisely dated so scientists have based their age estimate because their faces have "pre-Neanderthal" features. There is some debate as to whether they are Neanderthals or archaic homo sapiens or “Homo heidelbergensis”. See Homo heidelbergensis.



wooly mammoths were plentiful when Neanderthals lived

When Neanderthal’s Lived

■ Neanderthals are believed to have lived between roughly 350,000 and 30,000 years ago, occupying an area that extended from Portugal in the west and central Asia in the east. They lived both in the interglacial and the glacial periods. After an ice age that covered half of Europe in glaciers, the interglacial period began around 130,000 years ago with a climate that was actually warmer than today’s; then, 85,000 years ago the last ice age began, ending 11,500 years ago. Neanderthal vanished from the fossil record around the time modern humans arrived in Europe.

■ Jon Mooallemjan wrote in the New York Times magazine: Neanderthals are “a separate, shorn-off branch of our family tree. We last shared an ancestor at some point between 500,000 and 750,000 years ago. Then our evolutionary trajectory split. We evolved in Africa, while the Neanderthals would live in Europe and Asia for 300,000 years. Or as little as 60,000 years. It depends whom you ask. It always does... What is clearer is that roughly 40,000 years ago, just as our own lineage expanded from Africa and took over Eurasia, the Neanderthals disappeared. Scientists have always assumed that the timing wasn’t coincidental. Maybe we used our superior intellects to outcompete the Neanderthals for resources; maybe we clubbed them all to death. Whatever the mechanism of this so-called replacement, it seemed to imply that our kind was somehow better than their kind. We’re still here, after all, and their path ended as soon as we crossed paths. [Source: Jon Mooallemjan, New York Times magazine, January 11, 2017 ||*||]

■ Neanderthal Timeline:
250,000 years ago The first Neanderthals appear in Europe.
200,000 years The first modern humans appear in Africa.
70,000 years The first modern humans leave Africa.
50-60,000 years Modern humans and Neanderthals share territory in Middle East.
45,000 years Modern humans enter Europe.

Paleolithic Period

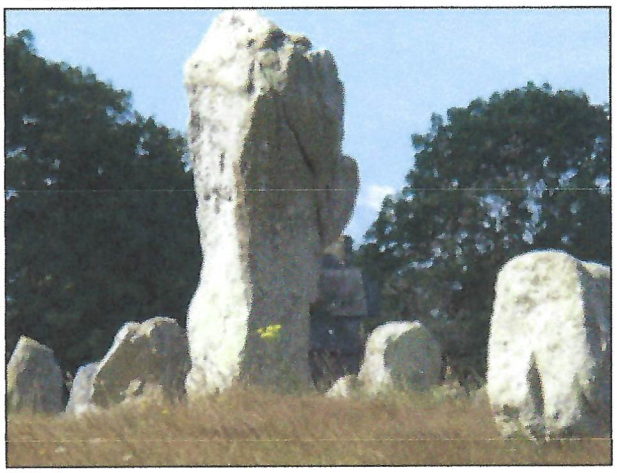
■ Neanderthals like modern humans and homo erectus in the Paleolithic Period (about 3 million years to 10,000

B.C.). This period — also spelled Palaeolithic Period and also called Old Stone Age — is a cultural stage of human development, characterized by the use of chipped stone tools. The Paleolithic Period is divided into three period: 1) Lower Paleolithic Period (2,580,000 to 200,000 years ago); 2) Middle Paleolithic Period (about 200,000 years ago to about 40,000 years ago); 3) Upper Paleolithic Period (beginning about 40,000 years ago). The three subdivisions are generally defined by the types of tools used — and their corresponding levels of sophistication — in each period. The period is studied through archaeology, the biological sciences, and even metaphysical studies including theology. Archaeology supplies sufficient information to provide some insight into the minds of Neanderthals and early Modern Humans (i.e. Cro Magnon Man) who lived during this time.

...6000-YEAR-OLD STONE MONUMENTS IN BRITTANY AND MALTA

MEGALITHS, DOLMEN AND TUMULUS
World's First Monuments in Malta?
Megalithic Temples of Malta
Important Malta Monuments
Hal Saflieni Hypogeum
Malta Monument Builders
Megaliths of Carnac, Oldest Stone Monuments
History Megaliths of Carnac
Important Megaliths of Carnac
Burials Chambers in Carnac
How Were the Menhirs Moved?
Stone Monuments in Britain and Ireland
Ancient Sites in Sardinia and Spain

MEGALITHS, DOLMEN AND TUMULUS



Brittany Alignment Menec

- Megaliths are large stone structures (“ mega” means "large" and "lithos" means “ stone”). Megaliths built in Spain, France, the Baltic , Iceland and Britain were independently erected by ancient farming people. There are so many of these stones around Carnac in Brittany that the English words used to describe them all come from the Breton language.

- A “ dolmen” is a stone table that is used to identify a group burial chambers, or "houses of the dead." It consists of upright stones capped with a slab of stone for a roof. Two walls side by side, with a cap stone are known as cromleches. There are several of these at Stonehenge.

- A “ tumulus” is a large earthen burial mound. A “ cairn” is a pile of rocks. And the huge standing stones themselves are called “ menhirs” . When the stones are arranged into a large circle this is called a “ cromlech” .

DOGGERLAND AND EARLY NORTHERN EUROPEANS

FIRST MODERN HUMANS IN NORTHEN EUROPE

Sources of Europeans

First Scandinavian Farmers Were Far More Advanced than We Thought

DNA Study of Otzi, the Iceman, Provide Insights in European Migration Patterns

DNA of Stone-Age Scandinavian Foragers and Farmers Different

Hunter-Gatherers and Immigrant Farmers Lived Together More than 2,000 Years in Germany

5,500-Year-Old Tomb Found near Sweden's 'Stonehenge'

Doggerland: Europe's Undersea, Ice-Age Culture

Mapping Doggerland

Doggerland Archaeology

Doggerland Camps

Doggerland Questions and Theories

FIRST MODERN HUMANS IN NORTHEN EUROPE

■ The earliest remains of modern man in Europe is a 40,000-year-old skull of a teenage boy found in a cave in Romania. In a January 2007 article in Science, scientists from the Russian Academy of Sciences and the University of Colorado, reported that they found human teeth, tools, carved ivory and other artifacts , dated to 40,000 to 42,000 years ago, at an archaeological site on the Dom River 400 kilometers south of Moscow. This finding shows that early modern man migrated further north than previously thought.



Ales Stenar, Sweden's Stonehedge

■ The second earliest fossils remains of modern man in Europe are a jaw and part of skull found in 2002 (and announced in September 2003) in Pestera cu Oasem a cave in the southwestern Carpathian mountains in Romania. Dated to 34,000 to 36,000 years ago, the specimen has a somewhat primitive jaw bone and large developed molars, leading some scientists to speculate the fossils had come from a cross breed between modern man and Neanderthal man.

■ It is widely assumed that cold, inhospitable weather prevented modern humans from entering Europe earlier than they did. By 35,000 years they were well established and quickly dominated and replaced Neanderthals that began

declining about the same time modern humans arrived. The population shrank a great deal during the Ice Age 20,000 years ago then rebounded. The Ice Age nearly wiped out humans.

- Between 30,000 and 10,000 years ago, modern humans left evidence of their presence in cave art in Lascaux cave and Chauvet Cave and other caves in France and Spain. The first sculptures appear around the same time in Germany, the Czech Republic and Austria. Early people cleared forests and set up agricultural communities. In France, slow but steady colonization of the northeastern plains began in 6000 B.C. and the mountain massifs in 2000 B.C.

STONEHENGE: ITS STONES AND BUILDERS, THEORIES ON ITS PURPOSE, AND STRUCTURES RELATED TO IT

STONEHENGE
Stonehenge Stones
Moving Stonehenge's Bluestones
Avebury
Other Archaeological Sites Near Stonehenge
UNESCO on Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites
UNESCO on Why Stonehenge and Avebury Are Important
Durrington Walls: Home of Stonehenge's Builders and Religious Community?
At Least Some Stonehenge Builders Were Welsh
Stonehenge Surrounded by Temples and Shrines
Stonehenge Stones Covered by Images of Ax Heads
Purpose of Stonehenge
Was Stonehenge a Health Center?
Stonehenge May Have Begun as Been Burial Site for Stone Age Elite
Proof That Stonehenge Was a Full Circle Built on the Solstice Axis
Stonehenge: the Destination of a Ceremonial Procession?
Stonehenge Builders Are Thought To Have Been Herders, Not Farmers
Food and Homes of the Stonehenge Builders
History of Archaeology at Stonehenge
Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes Project
Stuff Found Around Stonehenge
Cursus Pits: Proof of Stonhenge's Role in Processions?
Other Henges and Monoliths in Britain
Dartmoor: Toppled Megaliths and Death Rites

STONEHENGE

■ Stonehenge (16 kilometers north of Salisbury, 137 kilometers west of London) is the famous group of 3500 year old standing stones. Believed to have been a calendar, or possibly a religious center, it consists of rocks organized into two main circles and two horseshoes, that were in turn are surrounded by a circular mound of earth 300 feet in diameter. A henge refers to a particular type of earthwork of the Neolithic period, typically consisting of a roughly circular or oval-shaped bank with an internal ditch surrounding a central flat area of more than 20 meters in

diameter. Henges of various types are found throughout Britain and include the Standing Stones o' Stenness on the northern island of Orkney and the Maumbury Rings in southern England county of Dorset.



Stonehenge in 1645

■ The Stonehenge that is visible today is thought to have been completed about 3,500 years ago, although the first earthwork henge is thought to date back to 3050 B.C. — long before Greek temples, or even the Pyramids of Giza, were built — and was constructed by people with neither metal or writing. The builders affixed the stones with mortise and tenon (hole and peg) fasteners and used digging tools made from sharped bones and antlers taken from slaughtered animals. Dating cremated bone fragments of men, women and children found at site puts origin of first circle to around 3,000 B.C., 500 years earlier than originally thought.

■ In its day Stonehenge was at the center of the largest ceremonial center in Europe. The belief that the structure was a calendar or some kind of astronomical observatory is based on the fact that one stone is aligned with summer solstice and others appear to predict solar and lunar eclipses and line up with the sun's position on other important solar days. Yet other stones are oriented toward cycles of the moon, the four station stones seemed to be lined up with the extremes of the midsummer moonrise.

■ During the summer solstice, the longest day of the year, when the sun's reaches it highest point in the sky, sunlight passes directly over a pointer rock outside the stone circle and sunbeams shine straight down a track called The Avenue onto the "altar stone" in the center.

■ Stonehenge was dating by examining a ditch that encircles the stones and is regarded as one of the oldest places at the site. Antlers in the ditch were dated using Carbon 14 to be 5,000 years old. Archaeologists say Stonhedge probably wasn't constructed or used for religious ceremonies. Similar groups of standings stones are found all over Europe, but Stonehenge is the largest and best preserved.

■ According to UNESCO: “Stonehenge is one of the most impressive prehistoric megalithic monuments in the world on account of the sheer size of its megaliths, the sophistication of its concentric plan and architectural design, the shaping of the stones - uniquely using both Wiltshire Sarsen sandstone and Pembroke Bluestone - and the precision with which it was built. Stonehenge is the most architecturally sophisticated prehistoric stone circle in the world. It is unrivalled in its design and unique engineering, featuring huge horizontal stone lintels capping the outer circle and the trilithons, locked together by carefully shaped joints. It is distinguished by the unique use of two different kinds of stones (Bluestones and Sarsens), their size (the largest weighing over 40 tons) and the distance they were transported (up to 240 kilometers). The sheer scale of some of the surrounding monuments is also remarkable: the Stonehenge Cursus and the Avenue are both about 3 kilometers long, while Durrington Walls is the largest known henge in Britain, around 500 meters in diameter, demonstrating the ability of prehistoric peoples to conceive, design and construct features of great size and complexity. [Source: UNESCO World Heritage sites website]

FIRST BRITONS

FIRST BRITONS
Did Britain Experience Waves of Settlers?
First Settlers of Britain
14,700-Year-Old Skull Cups Found in British Cave
Britain's Oldest Home? An 11,000-Year-old Thatch-Roof Dwelling in NE England
Earliest Evidence Found of Settlers in Scotland
First British Farmers
Stone Monuments in Britain and Ireland
Engraved Rocks from the Neolithic and Bronze Ages
Bronze Age Britain Revealed in 'Britain's Pompeii'
Racton Man: Bronze Age Warrior-Chief Killed in Battle
Bronze-Age Scottish "Frankenstein" Mummies
Iron Age "Toilet" from the Shetland Islands Actually a Cooker
Pre-Roman Britain

FIRST BRITONS



■ Hunter-gatherers dressed in animal skins roamed around Hampstead Heath near London around 8,000 years ago. Numerous prehistoric sites between 4000 B.C. and 1500 B.C. have been discovered around Britain and Scotland. Many parts of Britain contain Neolithic burial mounds and standing stones, the most famous of which is Stonehenge. In 1997, scientists found a site twice as large as Stonehenge, with stone circles remains of timber temples, at Stanton Drew in Somerset. Archeologist have found evidence that bridge made from oak crossed the Thames, where Parliament now stands in 1,500 B.C. The bridge was two feet wide and stretched at least a third of the way across the river.

■ The first people to live in Britain were Stone-Age hunter-gatherers. During much of the Stone Age, Britain was connected to the European continent by a land bridge. People traveled back and forth between the two region, following the herds of deer and horses which they hunted. Britain became permanently separated from the continent by the English Channel about 10,000 years ago. Cheddar Man, a 9,000-year-old skeleton, was found near Cheddar, England. [Source: "Life in the United Kingdom, a Guide for New Residents," 3rd edition, Page 15, Crown 2013 /]

50,000-Year-Old Human Settlements in the Australian Interior

■ In 2016, a team of archaeologists in Australia announced they had found extensive remains of a sophisticated human community living 50,000 years ago. The remains — which included a range of tools, decorative pigments, and animal bones — were found in a rock shelter in the Flinders Ranges in Australia's arid southern interior. [Source: Annalee Newitz, ars technica, November 3, 2016 |+|]

■ Annalee Newitz wrote in ars technica: "Dubbed the Warratyi site, the rock shelter sits above a landscape criss-crossed with deep gorges that would have flowed with water when Paleolithic humans lived here. From extensive excavations conducted last year, the archaeologists estimate that people occupied Warratyi on and off for 40,000 years, finally abandoning the site just 10,000 years ago. |+|

■ "By analyzing layers of earth in the shelter, the scientists were able to construct a timeline of settlement in the space. They used carbon dating on nuggets of hearth charcoal and eggshells to discover that the shelter was first occupied about 50,000 years ago. They also used a dating technique called optically simulated luminescence (OSL) on buried grains of quartz. This technique determines when those quartz grains last saw sunlight and heat. Both techniques returned similar dates, adding to the researchers' confidence in their findings. |+|

■ "This makes Warratyi the oldest evidence of human occupation in the arid Australian interior, long believed too hostile for ancient people who had few tools. But these findings make it clear that the ancestors of Australia's indigenous people were, in fact, seasoned explorers who could survive in difficult conditions. The earliest signs of habitation, older than 38,000 years, showed a human culture that was sophisticated for its time. The people of Warratyi had a wide range of tools, ranging from tiny handheld blades to bone awls. They had two colors of pigment, white and red, for use in art, body decoration, and possibly adhesive. They were accomplished hunters and gatherers, using many kinds of blades to butcher animals and cut plant stalks. Thousands of discarded bones and eggshell shards were buried at Warratyi, representing 17 different species. |+|

■ "Two of those species, D. optatum (a massive creature the size of a rhino) and G. newtoni (an enormous flightless bird) are extinct megafauna. Neither would have naturally found its way into the cave, so their bones and eggshells must have been brought there by humans. This proves that humans hunted, ate, and interacted with Australia's megafauna for a considerable time, over a considerable range, before the beasts died out. These findings also provide solid evidence for what archaeologists have long suspected, which is that humans in Australia had an impact on the lives (and extinctions) of megafauna across the continent. |+|

■ "What's truly incredible about Warratyi is the story it tells about how humans first populated Australia. We're still certain that the early human explorers island-hopped from southern Asia to Australia in reed boats. But archaeologists have long believed that these people settled the continent's coastal regions for thousands of years before broaching the deadly interior. Now the coastal hypothesis has been disproven. The discovery of the Warratyi rock shelter, write the scientists in Nature, "suggests that, following their arrival in Australia, people dispersed more rapidly across the continent than previously thought. The location of Warratyi could imply a more direct north–south route for pioneering human settlers rather than an exclusive coastal route."

■ "The scientists add that people lived in the shelter sporadically, never settling down there for a long period of time. "Human occupation was repeated but ephemeral in nature, indicating that Aboriginal people may have used Warratyi both as a refuge at a time when the surrounding lowlands and open plains were too arid to exploit and as a temporary campsite when environmental conditions became more stable regionally."

Burials Chambers in Carnac

■ Also found in the area are 5000 year old tumuluses and dolmens. Many of the tumulus resemble small hills. The largest dolem, the Mané Rutuel, has a capstone, weighing 50 tons. The remains of young girls and cows, presumably left as sacrifices, have been in chambers near Tumulus of St. Micheal, Kercado (near Carnac) is a 7000-year-old burial mound passage grave with a 20-foot corridor of granite slabs that lead to a burial chamber large enough to stand up in. The walls and ceiling are comprised of granite slabs.



Le Menec Carnac

■ The Tumulus of St. Micheal is the most impressive tomb in the Carnac area. Resembling a small hill and capped by a small church, it is comprised of 1.4 million cubic feet of soil. This is where French archeologist René Gallas discovered an undisturbed main burial chamber in 1862 below 35 feet of dried mud and stone. Inside the chamber he found polished jadeite and fibrolote axeheads, necklaces made form turquoise-like callais, jasper discs and pendants, viriscite beads, pottery, arrowheads, burned offerings and "the cremated remains of the powerful and mysterious tenet of the burial mound."

■ Table of Merchants (near Grand Menhir Brisé) is a passage grave enclosed within a cairn. The engraved section of the menhir forms part of the roof. Another section from the menhir with similar engravings, weighing a dozen tons, was incorporated into the roof of the Er Vingle dolmen two miles away; and a third section was presumably floated by raft to the tumulus at Île Gavrinis three miles away in the Golfe of Morbihan. There also representations of theories of the origin of the monuments and dioramas that show what the everyday life of Carnac's prehistoric inhabitants. The museums gives out a good free map of the archeological sites.

How Were the Menhirs Moved?

■ How the menhirs were moved and raised remains adequately explained. In 2010 in Le Petit Mont in northwest France 30 tourists were enlisted to heave on a rope to move a 4.2-tonne stone block as part of an experiment probing the mysterious history of megaliths in the Brittany region. The participants found that among the things that were needed were vast quantities of muscle power and lots of patience. [Source: Sophie Pons, AFP, July 23, 2010]

■ "It's experimental archeology," explained Cyril Chaigneau, an architect who runs a programme on the megalithic

OTZI, THE ICEMAN

OTZI, THE ICEMAN
Otzi Profile
DNA Study Revelations About Otzi's Heritage
Iceman's Home
Iceman's Tools and Possessions
Otzi's Copper Axe and His Links to Central Italy and Copper Making
Otzi, the Hunter
Iceman's Clothes
Iceman's Shoes and Tattoos
Iceman's Health
Otzi's Health Problems
Iceman's Route
Discovering the Iceman
Moving the Iceman
Fight Over the Iceman's Body
Ötzi Research
Studying the Iceman
Unfreezing the Iceman
Iceman Autopsy
Findings from the Iceman Autopsy
Ötzi's Stomach Bacteria Offers Insights on Human Migration
DNA Study of Otzi
Otzi's Blood: the World's Oldest

OTZI, THE ICEMAN

- The Iceman is the name given to the mummified body of a was found in near a glacier near the border of Italy and Austria. He is the best-preserved prehistoric man ever discovered with his own equipment and clothing. Most ancient human remains are found in burial chambers with carefully selected objected rather than what they use in everyday life. In Europe he is called Ötzi (rhymes with Tootsie) after the Ötzal Alps where he was found. [Source: Stephen Hall, National Geographic, July 2007; Bob Cullem Smithsonian, February 2003; David Roberts, National Geographic, June 1993]

- Some have called the discovery of 5,500-year-old Otzi one of the most spectacular archaeological discoveries of

...BULGARIA: HOME OF EUROPE'S FIRST CIVILIZATION?

ANCIENT BULGARIA

Bulgaria: Home of Europe's First Civilization?

Europe's 'Oldest Town' Near Varna, Bulgaria

From Bulgaria: World's Oldest Gold Artifacts and Gold-Filled Treasure Chest

Tiny Bead from Bulgaria May Be World's Oldest Gold Artifact

8000-Year-Old Bulgarian Fortified Town

Inhabitants of the 8000-Year-Old Bulgarian Fortified Town

People in Bulgaria's Ate Domesticated Chickens 8,000 Years Ago

Rudna Glava and Ai Bunar: World's Oldest Copper Mines

8000-Years-Old Bulgur Wheat Porridge from Bulgaria

ANCIENT BULGARIA

■ According to archaeologists, day Bulgaria first attracted human settlement as early as the Neolithic Age, about 5000 B.C. The first known civilization in the region was that of the Thracians, whose culture reached a peak in the sixth century B.C. Because of disunity, in the ensuing centuries Thracian territory was occupied successively by the Greeks, Persians, Macedonians, and Romans. Pottery from Bulgaria has been dated to 5500 B.C. [Source: Library of Congress]



cleay head found at Varna necropolis

■ In the Valley of the Roses archeologists have excavated houses, dating back to 6000 B.C., made of plastered mud that have ovens for baking bread and making pottery. Their most advanced tool was an antler sickle impeded with blades made from pieces of chipped flint. [Source: Colin Renfrew, National Geographic, July 1980 ==]

■ Describing the ancient inhabitants of Bulgaria, Heredotus wrote in the 5th century B.C., "The Thracians are the most numerous nation in the world after the Indians, and if they were ruled by one man, or if they could agree among themselves, they would be invincible and by far the most powerful of all people...But they are unable to unite and it is impossible that they ever could." ==

■ The first residents of Bulgaria to be recorded in the written historical record were Thracians who are believed to have been around since at least 3000 B.C. according to the archaeological record. The Thacians had no written

SKULL CULTS, CANNIBALISM AND UNUSUAL BURIAL TREATMENTS FROM 11,600-4000 B.C.

SKULL CULTS

14,700-Year-Old Skull Cups Found in British Cave

Evidence of Cannibalism in Spain 10,000 Years Ago?

Plastered Skulls and Skull Cults in the Near East

Gobekli Tepe 'Skull Cult'

12,000-Year-Old Grave: a Shaman With Animal Totems

Feast of Turtles and Steak for 12,000-Year-Old Female Shaman

House Burials in the Near East

Paleolithic Skull Treatments

Skull Treatments in Europe

Skull Treatments in the Iron Gates

Skull Treatments in Sweden

Ancestor Veneration, Trophy Skulls and Angry Spirits

Were the Groups in Europe 'Skull Cults'?

12,000-Year-Old 'Shaman' Funeral Held at Mysterious Burial in Israel

9,000-Year-Old Cave Rituals on Sweden's 'Witchcraft' Island

Three-Year-Old Seemingly Sacrificed 11,500 Years Ago in Alaska

9,000-Year-Old Decapitated Skull Covered with Amputated Hands Found in Brazil

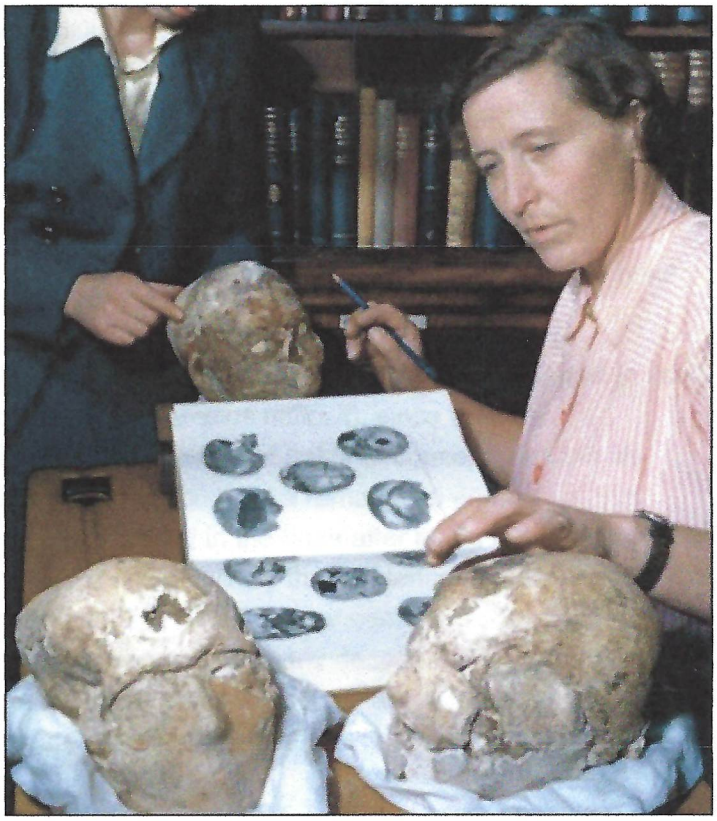
SKULL CULTS

■ According to Encyclopaedia Britannica: "Skull cult, veneration of human skulls, usually those of ancestors, by various prehistoric and some modern primitive people. Begun probably as early as the Early Paleolithic Period, the practice of preserving and honouring the skull apart from the rest of the skeleton appears to have continued in different forms throughout prehistoric times. Although some scholars believe that these skulls demonstrate prehistoric man's cannibalism, most authorities agree that the skulls were cleaned and set up for worship long after death. [Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica]

■ "Prehistoric man also paid special attention to animal skulls. This practice is believed to have been a type of hunting magic, whereas the human skulls were honoured with the reverence accorded to heroic ancestors and perhaps also were thought to assure the possessor of the protection and help of the deceased.

■ In presentation on skull treatments in the Mesolithic era (11,600-4000 B.C.), Rick J. Schulting of the University of Oxford wrote: "The human head holds four of the body's five main senses – sight, hearing, smell and taste – and shares the fifth, touch. Taken together with the uniqueness of facial features and their expressive capacity for

Ancestor Veneration, Trophy Skulls and Angry Spirits



examining the Jericho plastered skulls

■ Rick J. Schulting of the University of Oxford wrote: "No formal definition of 'head cult' or 'skull cult' has been provided here, beyond noting that it typically entails an element of veneration of the human head. The evidence for formal deposition in the Mesolithic is sufficient to posit a ritual context, though whether and to what extent this equates to veneration is open to debate. But assuming it does, what follows? In the introduction to this paper, the putative links between ancestor veneration and farming were noted (in the form of the extended Near Eastern tradition, dating back to the Early Natufian, of cranium/skull removal and the subsequent PPNB tradition of plastered 'skulls'). Can such links be supported for hunter-gatherers, and, if so, what do they tell us? Using a sample of over 100 societies from the Human Relations Area Files (HRAF), Dean Sheils (1975) investigated the structural correlates of ancestor worship. His findings clearly linked ancestor worship with unilineal descent, and with the presence of polygyny. While a statistically significant relationship ($p = 0.01$) between ancestor worship and agricultural level was also identified, Sheils felt this to be spurious, an outcome of the fact that farming societies were more likely to exhibit the other traits, and that these were the more important causal factors. Regardless, what is important to note here is that, using the data provided, eight of 23 hunter-gatherer societies (ca. 35%) exhibit some form of ancestor worship. While this is significantly less than seen in horticulturalists (49 of 62 societies, or 79%), it does show that ancestor worship is far from uncommon in hunter-gatherers. Nor, it might be remarked, did Sheil's study include any of the complex fisherhunter-gatherers of the Northwest Coast of North America, where ancestry certainly featured strongly, to the extent that heraldic art, hereditary leadership and institutionalised slavery existed. [Source: Mesolithic 'skull cults' by Rick J. Schulting, University of Oxford, Conference Paper at the conference "Ancient Death Ways II. Proceedings of the workshop on archaeology and mortuary practices" at Uppsala, Sweden May 2013 ~]

■ "If some form of ancestor worship did feature in the Mesolithic, it might imply a stronger sense and expression of territoriality, as is often proposed in relation to the presence of formal cemeteries, usually in the context of farming societies. But it is clear that huntergatherers can also act territorially, indeed in some cases extremely so (i.e. the use of lethal violence in response to boundary transgression). It is in such contexts that the distinction between the ancestor veneration and the taking of trophy heads can become blurred. There is sufficient ethnographic and archaeological evidence for the practice of head taking among hunter-gatherers that this – like expressions of territoriality and a marked interest in ancestors – should come as no surprise. The cultures of the Northwest Coast clearly demonstrate all of these features.

Were the Groups in Europe 'Skull Cults'?



Stature from Ain Ghazal, about teh same age as the Jericho skulls

■ Rick J. Schulting of the University of Oxford wrote: "While the available evidence is patchy and open to various readings, the overview presented here suggests the likelihood of widespread beliefs and practices involving the human head in Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Europe. This is not to imply uniformity, as there are indications of marked regional variability. The best example of this is the carefully placed detached heads from a number of sites in south-west Germany, most notably Ofnet, and north-east France. And while only a small proportion of individuals may be involved, the application of clay 'masks' and amber or slate discs on the eyes of the deceased seems to be a distinctive feature of the eastern Baltic. Given the millennia separating Zvejnieki and the Finnish Corded Ware sites, this tradition may be a longstanding one. This need not be surprising, as there are other elements of northern Eurasian hunter-gatherer societies that seem to be widespread and persistent, for example, the use of elk-head imagery; this is found in the Baltic area, including Zvejnieki, and at sites in western Russia, most notably Oleni ostrov (Karelia, Russia) but also others. Marek Zvelebil discusses this and other shared motifs and symbolism in the region. The Mesolithic sites of the Iron Gates provide evidence of a different practice, involving the retrieval of the cranium, and sometimes also the mandible, from burials wherein the flesh had already decayed. While crania were redeposited in various ways, the mandibles were occasionally incorporated into elaborate hearth structures, with rich symbolic potential. Kanaljorden is different again, with partially decomposed heads set on wooden stakes in a shallow pool of water adjacent to a large settlement. Whether this practice will turn out to be more widespread remains to be seen, but it is unlikely to be unique. [Source: Mesolithic 'skull cults' by Rick J. Schulting, University of Oxford, Conference Paper at the conference "Ancient Death Ways II. Proceedings of the workshop on archaeology and mortuary practices" at Uppsala, Sweden May 2013 ~]

■ "As well as differences, there are tentative suggestions of commonalities, though these need involve nothing more than ways of thinking about the human head shared across many cultures. For example, a number of the cases discussed in this paper imply, to varying extents, an emphasis on the eyes and on the act of watching. This is seen most incontrovertibly, of course, in the addition of shell eyes on the modelled crania and skulls of the PPNB. The isolated cranium of a young female with deer vertebrae discs inserted into the orbits at Mas d'Azil provides an intriguing, if currently unique, example from the Magdalenian. For the Mesolithic, there is use of amber discs for eyes at Zvejnieki, though here the dead did not gaze upon the living, but upon an underworld. Given their early date of excavation, the situation at Ofnet and Kaufertsberg is not clear, but the skulls at both may have been placed to look out of their respective caves, albeit from underground. In any case, it may be significant that all reportedly faced the same direction, perhaps hinting at the importance of a particular view, though its specific meaning escapes us. Views to an underwater otherworld may have played a role for the heads on stakes at Kanaljorden, which may never have risen above the water.~

■ "What the examples discussed above all share is the recognition that the human skull is a rich and varied source of powerful symbolism. Indeed, this belief is shared much more widely through time and space, and is arguably a

Gobekli Tepe

9,000-Year-Old Cave Rituals on Sweden's 'Witchcraft' Island

■ Archaeologists say they have discovered evidence of Stone Age rituals on an island off Sweden, which has long been linked with tales of witchcraft, supernatural powers and curses. Owen Jarus wrote in Live Science: "A Stone Age site where cave rituals may have been performed some 9,000 years ago has been discovered on Blå Jungfrun, an island off the east coast of Sweden. Blå Jungfrun's "huge boulders and steep cliffs provide a dramatic landscape, and for centuries the uninhabited island has been associated with supernatural powers," wrote a team of archaeologists in the summary of a presentation given recently at the European Association of Archaeologists annual meeting in Glasgow, Scotland.[Source: Owen Jarus, Live Science, September 22, 2015 \=]

■ "According to a centuries-old legend, witches gather every Easter on the island to worship the devil himself. Curses have also been associated with the island. For instance, those who remove a rock from the site are said to endure a lifetime of bad luck. How far back these beliefs and stories go is unknown. "The time depth of these stories is shrouded in mist but could be considerable," the archaeologists say. \=\

■ "The team began archaeological fieldwork on the island in the spring of 2014. "The results are astonishing and reveal extensive human activities on the island in the Mesolithic Stone Age," the archaeologists wrote. People who travelled to the island may have practiced various rituals inside the two caves, archaeologists say. One cave contains what may be an altar where offerings could have been made to deities. Meanwhile another cave has an area that could have been used like a "theater" or "stage." "In two caves, distinct ritual features were identified," wrote the team members, who hail from Kalmar County Museum and Linnaeus University, both in Sweden. \=\

■ "One cave has a massive hollow, about 2.3 feet (0.7 meters) in diameter, which was hammered into a vertical wall. A fireplace lies underneath the hollow. "We believe the hollow is man-made and that the fireplace has been used in connection to hammering out the hollow, probably [on] several occasions," said Ludvig Papmehl-Dufay, an archaeologist with Kalmar County Museum. Archaeologists said they are not certain what took place here; however, one clue comes from the cave's layout. "The entrance to the cave is very narrow, and you have to squeeze your way in. [However,] once you're inside, only half of the cave is covered and you can actually stand above the cave and look down into it, almost like a theater or a stage below," said Papmehl-Dufay. The "act of producing the hollow could have been the important part [of the ritual], perhaps even the sound created while doing so," he said. The noise from the hammering and the sight of the fire burning, as viewed from above, may have created an interesting effect for Stone Age audiences, the researchers said." \=\

■ "The second cave yielded yet more strange clues. Archaeologists found a hammerstone and an area that was used for grinding up material. This area "could have been used to place something in, perhaps as part of some form of offering, like an altar," Papmehl-Dufay said. In between the two caves, the archaeologists discovered a small rock shelter, just 20 by 26 feet (6 by 8 meters), that contained stone tools and seal remains. Radiocarbon dating indicates people consumed the seals around 9,000 years ago. "A few people could have been sitting or standing, perhaps just resting or spending the night during sporadic stays on the island," Papmehl-Dufay said. "However, more-specific activities with ritual elements to [them] cannot be ruled out, such as feasting in connection to the rituals performed in the nearby caves." \=\

Three-Year-Old Seemingly Sacrificed 11,500 Years Ago in Alaska

■ About 11,500 years ago, a 3-year-old child was burned and buried in a hearth in central Alaska. After the cremation, the home that housed the hearth was filled in and abandoned and the remains of the body — charred



artifacts from the Teviec burial

and the oldest known case in North America happened about 6,000 to 8,000 years ago in Florida. Now, scientists have discovered a case of ritual decapitation in Brazil that dates back about 9,000 years. "This is the oldest case of decapitation found in the New World," Strauss told Live Science. The archaeologists spent several field seasons at Lapa do Santo, excavating the burials. +++

■ "The scientists investigated an environmentally protected tropical region in east-central Brazil known as Lagoa Santa, which means "Holy Lake" in Portuguese. The area, which is covered in savanna-type vegetation as well as forests, was explored heavily in the 19th century by researchers looking for evidence of interactions between prehistoric humans and giant animals, such as saber-toothed cats and ground sloths. The scientists focused on a site called Lapa do Santo, or "saint's rock shelter." It was here that the researchers previously found the oldest evidence of rock art in South America, which included pictures of penises, engraved on the bedrock there, that are about 9,400 years old. +++

■ "Excavations at Lapa do Santo revealed signs of human occupation dating back about 12,000 years. Stone tools and animal bones found at the shelter suggest the prehistoric groups that lived there subsisted on plants they gathered and small and midsize animals they hunted. In 2007, the researchers discovered 9,000-year-old fragments of human remains at Lapa do Santo, including a skull, jaw, the first six vertebrae of the neck and two severed hands. The bones were buried about 22 inches (55 centimeters) below the surface, under limestone slabs, which

Teeth Problems That Arose with Agriculture 12,000 Years Ago

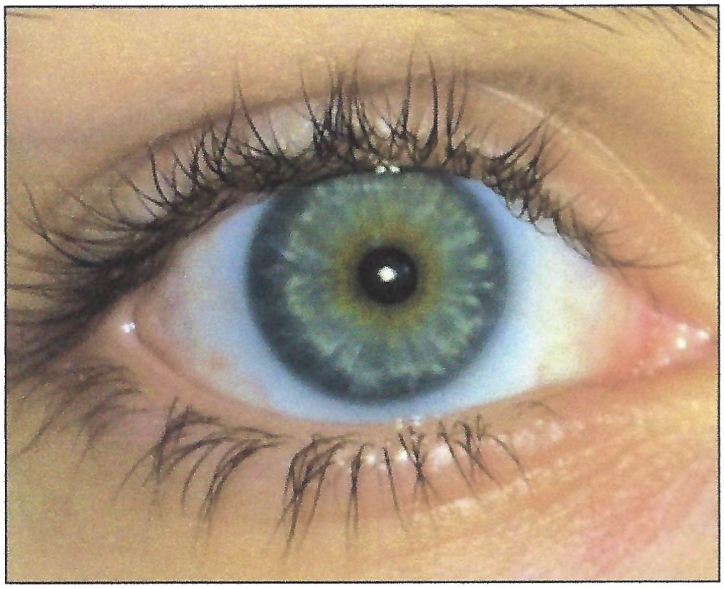
■ In 2015, University College Dublin reported: "Hunter-gatherers had almost no malocclusion and dental crowding, and the condition first became common among the world's earliest farmers some 12,000 years ago in Southwest Asia, according to findings published today in the journal PLOS ONE. By analysing the lower jaws and teeth crown dimensions of 292 archaeological skeletons from the Levant, Anatolia and Europe, from between 28,000-6,000 years ago, an international team of scientists have discovered a clear separation between European hunter-gatherers, Near Eastern/Anatolian semi-sedentary hunter-gatherers and transitional farmers, and European farmers, based on the form and structure of their jawbones." [Source: University College Dublin, February 5, 2015]

■ Professor Ron Pinhasi from the School of Archaeology and Earth Institute, University College Dublin, the lead author on the study, said: "Our analysis shows that the lower jaws of the world's earliest farmers in the Levant, are not simply smaller versions of those of the predecessor hunter-gatherers, but that the lower jaw underwent a complex series of shape changes commensurate with the transition to agriculture," "Our findings show that the hunter gatherer populations have an almost "perfect harmony" between their lower jaws and teeth," he explains. "But this harmony begins to fade when you examine the lower jaws and teeth of the earliest farmers".

■ "In the case of hunter-gatherers, the scientists from University College Dublin, Israel Antiquity Authority, and the State University of New York, Buffalo, found a correlation between inter-individual jawbones and dental distances, suggesting an almost "perfect" state of equilibrium between the two. While in the case of semi-sedentary hunter-gatherers and farming groups, they found no such correlation, suggesting that the harmony between the teeth and the jawbone was disrupted with the shift towards agricultural practices and sedentism in the region. This, the international team of scientists say, may be linked to the dietary changes among the different populations.

■ "The diet of the hunter-gatherer was based on "hard" foods like wild uncooked vegetables and meat, while the staple diet of the sedentary farmer is based on "soft" cooked or processed foods like cereals and legumes. With soft cooked foods there is less of a requirement for chewing which in turn lessens the size of the jaws but without a corresponding reduction in the dimensions of the teeth, there is no adequate space in the jaws and this often results in malocclusion and dental crowding. The link between chewing, diet, and related dental wear patterns is well known in the scientific literature. Today, malocclusion and dental crowding affects around one in five people in modern-world populations. The condition has been described as the "malady of civilization""

People in Higher Latitudes Evolved Bigger Eyes and Brains to Deal with Poor Light?



■ According to an Oxford study, humans living at higher latitudes may have evolved bigger eyes and brains to cope with poorer lighting conditions. Alok Jha wrote in The Guardian: " "On average, the eyeballs of people whose ancestors lived within the Arctic circle are 20 percent bigger than those whose ancestors lived near the equator. "As you move away from the equator, there's less and less light available, so humans have had to evolve bigger and bigger eyes," said Eiluned Pearce from the Institute of Cognitive and Evolutionary Anthropology at Oxford University, a lead author on the study. "Their brains also need to be bigger to deal with the extra visual input. Having bigger brains doesn't mean that higher-latitude humans are smarter, it just means they need bigger brains to be able to see well where they live." [Source: Alok Jha, The Guardian, July 27, 2011 |=|]

■ "This suggests that someone from Greenland and someone from Kenya will have the same ability to discern detail, but the person from the higher latitude needs more brainpower and bigger eyes to deal with the lower light levels. "Professor Robin Dunbar, director of the Institute of Cognitive and Evolutionary Anthropology at Oxford University and a co-author of the study, said that people whose ancestors have lived within the Arctic circle, have eyeballs 20 percent bigger than people whose ancestors lived near the equator. They have an associated increase in the size of the brain's visual cortex, which previous studies have shown correlates with the size of the eyeball. |=|

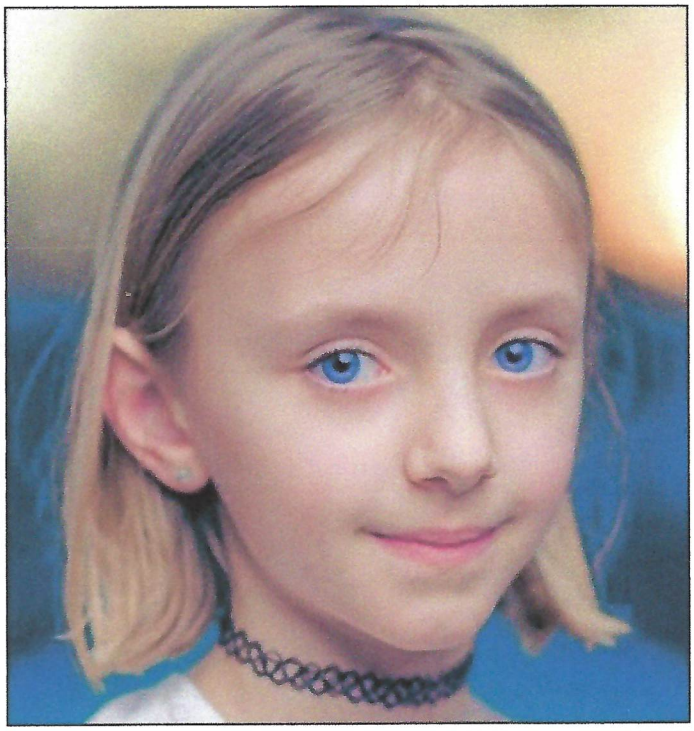
■ "Brain volume is known to increase with latitude: people living at high latitudes north and south of the equator have bigger brains than people living near the equator and . Dunbar said that scientists have wondered whether these inherited differences in total brain volume were driven by the pressure to adapt to low light levels at high latitudes. The researchers measured the brain volumes and eye sockets of 55 skulls kept at the Oxford University Museum of Natural History dating from the 19th century. The skulls represented 12 different populations from around the world, including indigenous people from England, Australia, China, Kenya, Micronesia and Scandinavia. |=|

■ "The results, published in the journal Biology Letters, showed that the biggest brains, averaging 1,484 millilitres, were from Scandinavia, while the smallest brains, around 1,200 millilitres, came from Micronesia. Average eye socket size was 27 millilitres in Scandinavia and 22 millilitres in Micronesia. Dunbar said the increase in brain volume must have evolved relatively recently in human history. "It's only within the last 10,000 years or so that modern humans have occupied all latitudes right up to the Arctic circle. This is, I guess, an adaptation that's happened within the last 10,000 years." |=|

■ "The researchers controlled for possible confounding variables influencing their data, such as the fact that people who live at higher latitudes are physically bigger and the possibility that the size of a person's eye socket in colder

climates might be bigger to allow for a thicker layer of insulating fat. The results for human eyes mirror those found in birds and non-human primates. Bird species that sing earlier in the dawn chorus at high latitudes have bigger eyes than those that sing later, and nocturnal primates have bigger eyeballs than species that are awake during the day. |=|

Evolution of Light Skin



■ It had long been thought that lighter skin evolved gradually in Europeans starting around 40,000 years ago, soon after people left tropical Africa and settled in Europe's higher latitudes. But the discovery that a 7,000-year-old hunter-gatherer found in Spain appears to have had dark skin because he lacked the DNA pushes this date forward to only 7,000 years ago, suggesting that at least some humans lived considerably longer than thought in Europe before losing the dark pigmentation that evolved under Africa's sun. "It was assumed that the lighter skin was something needed in high latitudes, to synthesize vitamin D in places where UV light is lower than in the tropics," Carles Lalueza-Fox, a paleogenomics researcher at Pompeu Fabra University in Spain, told LiveScience. [Source: Tia Ghose, Live Science, January 26, 2014 ^^^]

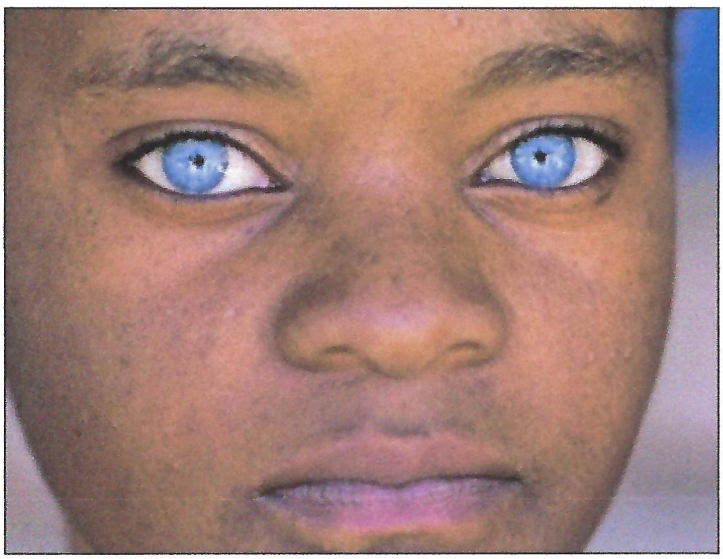
■ Tia Ghose wrote in Live Science: "Scientists had assumed this was true because people need vitamin D for healthy bones, and can synthesize it in the skin with energy from the sun's UV rays, but darker skin, like that of the hunter-gatherer man, prevents UV-ray absorption. But a new discovery (See Below) shows that latitude alone didn't drive the evolution of Europeans' light skin. If it had, light skin would have become widespread in Europeans millennia earlier, Lalueza-Fox said. ^^^

■ "The finding implies that for most of their evolutionary history, Europeans were not what many people today would call 'Caucasian', said Guido Barbujani, president of the Associazione Genetica Italiana in Ferrara, Italy, who was not involved in the study. Instead, "what seems likely, then, is that the dietary changes accompanying the so-called Neolithic revolution, or the transition from food collection to food production, might have caused, or contributed to cause, this change," Barbujani said. ^^^

■ "The findings, which were detailed in the January 26, 2014 issue of the journal Nature, "also hint that light skin evolved not to adjust to the lower-light conditions in Europe compared with Africa, but instead to the new diet that emerged after the agricultural revolution, said study co-author Carles Lalueza-Fox, a paleogenomics researcher at Pompeu Fabra University in Spain. "In the food-production theory, the cereal-rich diet of Neolithic farmers lacked vitamin D, so Europeans rapidly lost their dark-skin pigmentation only once they switched to agriculture, because it was only at that point that they had to synthesize vitamin D from the sun more readily." ^^^

7,000-Year-Old Spaniard Had Dark Skin and Blue Eyes

■ DNA analysis of a 7000-year-old hunter-gatherer man found in Spain appears to indicate he had dark skin and



blue eyes. Tia Ghose wrote in Live Science: "In 2006, hikers discovered two male skeletons buried in a labyrinthine cave known as La Braña-Arintero, in the Cantabrian Mountains of Spain. At first, officials thought the skeletons may have been recent murder victims. But then, an analysis revealed the skeletons were about 7,000 years old, and had no signs of trauma. The bodies were covered with red soil, characteristic of Paleolithic burial sites, Lalueza-Fox said. At the time of the discovery, genetic techniques weren't advanced enough to analyze the skeletons. Several years later, the team revisited the skeletons and extracted DNA from a molar tooth in one skeleton. [Source: Tia Ghose, Live Science, January 26, 2014 ^^^]

- "The new analysis of that DNA now shows the man had the gene mutation for blue eyes, but not the European mutations for lighter skin. The DNA also shows that the man was more closely related to modern-day northern Europeans than to southern Europeans. The discovery may explain why baby blues are more common in Scandinavia. It's been thought that poor conditions in northern Europe delayed the agricultural revolution there, so Scandinavians may have more genetic traces of their hunter-gatherer past — including a random blue-eye mutation that emerged in the small population of ancient hunter-gatherers, Lalueza-Fox said." ^^^

- Mariette Le Roux of AFP wrote: "Genetic material recovered from a tooth of La Brana 1, an ancient man whose skeleton was dug up in a deep cave system in Spain in 2006, Europeans from the Mesolithic Period between 10,000 and 5,000 years ago, when La Brana lived, were thought to have already been fair-skinned due to low ultraviolet radiation levels at these high latitudes. "Until now, it was assumed that light skin color evolved quite early in Europe, (during) the Upper Palaeolithic... But this is clearly not the case," study co-author Carles Lalueza-Fox from Spain's Evolutionary Biology Institute, told AFP. "This individual had the African variants for the pigmentation genes." [Source: Mariette Le Roux, AFP, Published January 27, 2014 [Source: Mariette Le Roux, AFP, Published January 27, 2014 ~]

- "Lalueza-Fox said light-skinned Europeans emerged "much later" than once believed — possibly only in the Neolithic era when erstwhile hunter-gatherers became farmers. The cause, he said, may have been a change in diet and lower vitamin D intake associated with this lifestyle change. In the absence of natural vitamin D, the human skin can produce its own in contact with the Sun — but dark skins synthesize much less than fair ones — creating an evolutionary incentive for change. In La Brana 1, Lalueza-Fox and his team also found the genetic signature for blue eyes and dark hair. ~

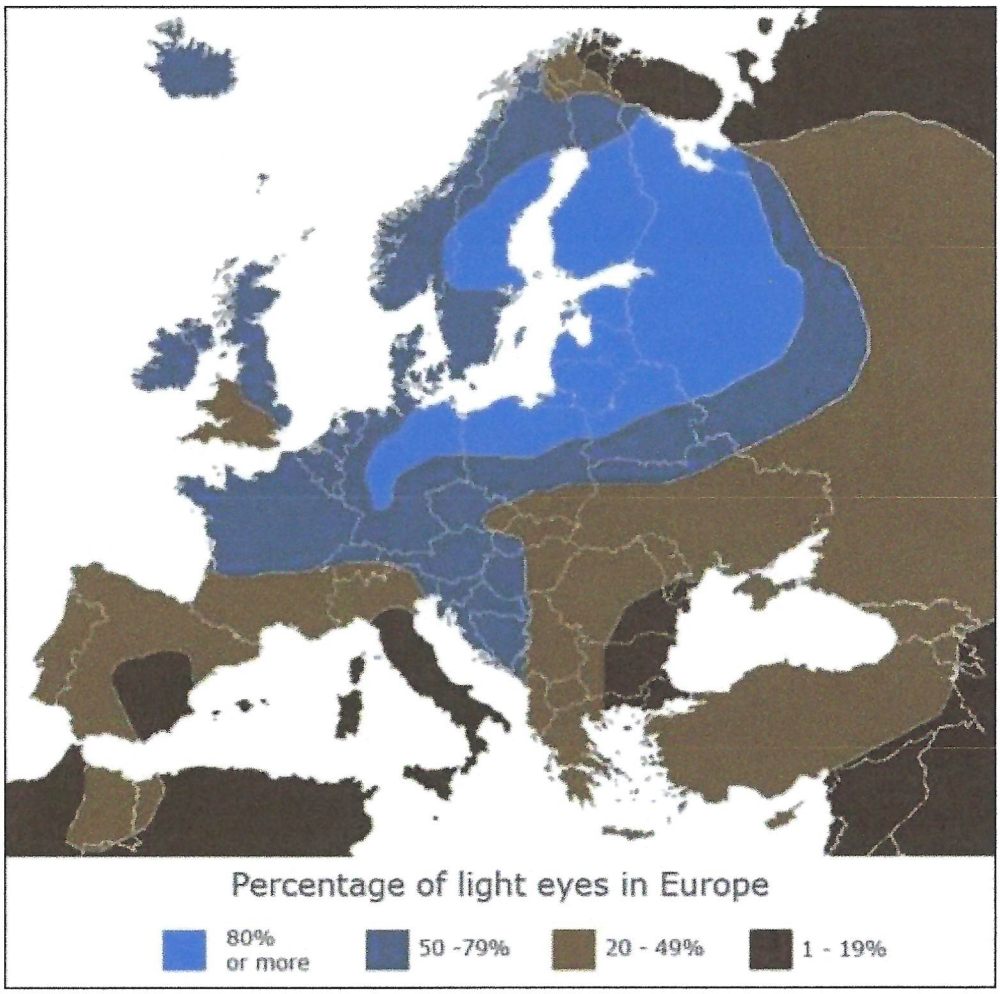
- "While the exact hue of skin cannot be determined, the scientists say its combination with blue eyes was not to be found in modern Europeans today. It is widely accepted that Man's oldest common forefather was dark skinned, and that people became more pale as they moved further north out of Africa into colder climates with less sunlight. Subsequent migrations and mixing created the wide range of hues we have today. La Brana's genome is the first of a European hunter-gatherer to be fully sequenced. When compared to today's humans, it was found to be most closely genetically related to northern Europeans like the Swedes or Fins. The probe also found that La Brana 1 had not yet acquired the genetic mutation that allowed later humans to digest milk and starch more easily — an adaptation that probably coincided with the birth of agriculture in the Neolithic age." ~

10,000-Year-Old Britons Had Blue Eyes and Dark Skin

■ A DNA analysis of 10,000-year-old Cheddar Man, Britain's oldest complete skeleton, suggests that he had blue eyes, dark skin and dark curly hair. Hannah Devlin wrote in The Guardian: " The fossil, known as Cheddar Man, was unearthed more than a century ago in Gough's Cave in Somerset. Intense speculation has built up around Cheddar Man's origins and appearance because he lived shortly after the first settlers crossed from continental Europe to Britain at the end of the last ice age. People of white British ancestry alive today are descendants of this population. [Source: Hannah Devlin, The Guardian February 7, 2018]

■ "It was initially assumed that Cheddar Man had pale skin and fair hair, but his DNA paints a different picture, strongly suggesting he had blue eyes, a very dark brown to black complexion and dark curly hair. |The discovery shows that the genes for lighter skin became widespread in European populations far later than originally thought – and that skin colour was not always a proxy for geographic origin in the way it is often seen to be today. Tom Booth, an archaeologist at the Natural History Museum who worked on the project, said: "It really shows up that these imaginary racial categories that we have are really very modern constructions, or very recent constructions, that really are not applicable to the past at all." |=|

■ "Yoan Diekmann, a computational biologist at University College London and another member of the project's team, agreed, saying the connection often drawn between Britishness and whiteness was "not an immutable truth. It has always changed and will change". The findings were revealed ahead of a Channel 4 documentary. To perform the DNA analysis, museum scientists drilled a 2 millionm-diameter hole into the ancient skull to obtain a few milligrams of bone powder. From this, they were able to extract a full genome, which held clues about this ancient relative's appearance and lifestyle. |=|



- "The results pointed to a Middle Eastern origin for Cheddar Man, suggesting that his ancestors would have left Africa, moved into the Middle East and later headed west into Europe, before eventually crossing the ancient land bridge called Doggerland which connected Britain to continental Europe. Today, about 10 percent of white British ancestry can be linked to this ancient population. |=|

- "Britain was periodically settled and then cleared during ice ages until the end of the last glacial period about 11,700 years ago, since when it has been continuously inhabited. Until now, though, it hasn't been clear whether each wave of migrants was seeded from the same population in mainland Europe; the latest results suggest this was not the case. The team homed in on genes known to be linked to skin colour, hair colour and texture, and eye colour. For skin tone, there are a handful of genetic variants linked to reduced pigmentation, including some that are very widespread in European populations today. However, Cheddar Man had "ancestral" versions of all these genes, strongly suggesting he would have had "dark to black" skin tone, but combined with blue eyes. |=|

- "Scientists believe that populations living in Europe became lighter-skinned over time because pale skin absorbs more sunlight, which is required to produce enough vitamin D. The latest findings suggest pale skin may have emerged later, possibly when the advent of farming meant people were obtaining less vitamin D though dietary sources like oily fish." |=|

Modern Remnants of a 15,000-Year-Old Language

- David Brown wrote in the Washington Post: "You, hear me! Give this fire to that old man. Pull the black worm off the bark and give it to the mother. And no spitting in the ashes!' It's an odd little speech. But if you went back 15,000 years and spoke these words to hunter-gatherers in Asia in any one of hundreds of modern languages, there is a chance they would understand at least some of what you were saying. That's because all of the nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs in the four sentences are words that have descended largely unchanged from a language that died out as the glaciers retreated at the end of the last Ice Age. Those few words mean the same thing, and sound almost the same, as they did then.[Source: David Brown, Washington Post, May 6, 2013 +]

- "The traditional view is that words can't survive for more than 8,000 to 9,000 years. Evolution, linguistic "weathering" and the adoption of replacements from other languages eventually drive ancient words to extinction, just like the dinosaurs of the Jurassic era. A new study, however, suggests that's not always true. A team of researchers has come up with a list of two dozen "ultraconserved words" that have survived 150 centuries. It includes some predictable entries: "mother," "not," "what," "to hear" and "man." It also contains surprises: "to flow," "ashes" and "worm." +

- "Pagel and three collaborators studied "cognates," which are words that have the same meaning and a similar sound in different languages. Father (English), padre (Italian), pere (French), pater (Latin) and pitar (Sanskrit) are cognates. Those words, however, are from languages in one family, the Indo-European. The researchers looked much further afield, examining seven language families in all." +



"Proto-Eurasiatic" Language

■ David Brown wrote in the Washington Post: "The existence of the long-lived words suggests there was a "proto-Eurasiatic" language that was the common ancestor to about 700 contemporary languages that are the native tongues of more than half the world's people. "We've never heard this language, and it's not written down anywhere," said Mark Pagel, an evolutionary theorist at the University of Reading in England who headed the study published Monday in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. "But this ancestral language was spoken and heard. People sitting around campfires used it to talk to each other." [Source: David Brown, Washington Post, May 6, 2013 +]

■ "In all, "proto-Eurasiatic" gave birth to seven language families. Several of the world's important language families, however, fall outside that lineage, such as the one that includes Chinese and Tibetan; several African language families, and those of American Indians and Australian aborigines. That a spoken sound carrying a specific meaning could remain unchanged over 15,000 years is a controversial idea for most historical linguists. +

■ ""Their general view is pessimistic," said William Croft, a professor of linguistics at the University of New Mexico who studies the evolution of language and was not involved in the study. "They basically think there's too little evidence to even propose a family like Eurasiatic." In Croft's view, however, the new study supports the plausibility of an ancestral language whose audible relics cross tongues today. +

■ "In addition to Indo-European, the language families included Altaic (whose modern members include Turkish, Uzbek and Mongolian); Chukchi-Kamchatkan (languages of far northeastern Siberia); Dravidian (languages of south India); Inuit-Yupik (Arctic languages); Kartvelian (Georgian and three related languages) and Uralic (Finnish, Hungarian and a few others). They make up a diverse group. Some don't use the Roman alphabet. Some had no written form until modern times. They sound different to the untrained ear. Their speakers live thousands of miles apart. In short, they seem unlikely candidates to share cognates." +

Starting with 200 Words That Are Core Vocabulary of All Languages

■ David Brown wrote in the Washington Post: "Pagel's team used as its starting material 200 words that linguists know to be the core vocabulary of all languages. Other researchers had searched for cognates of those words in members of each of the seven Eurasiatic language families. They looked, for example, for similar-sounding words for "fish" or "to drink" in the Altaic family of languages or in the Indo-European languages. When they found cognates, they constructed what they imagined were the cognates' ancestral words — a task that requires knowing how sounds change between languages, such as "f" in Germanic languages becoming "p" in Romance languages. [Source: David Brown, Washington Post, May 6, 2013 +] "Those made-up words are called "proto-words." Pagel's team compared them among language families. They made thousands of comparisons, asking such questions as: Do the proto-word for "hand" in the Inuit-Yupik language family and the proto-word for "hand" in the Indo-European language family sound similar? +

■ "Surprisingly, the answer to that question and many others was yes. The 23 entries on the list of ultraconserved words are cognates in four or more language families. Could they sound the same purely by chance? Pagel and his colleagues think not. Linguists have calculated the rate at which words are replaced in a language. Common ones disappear the slowest. It's those words that Pagel's team found were most likely to have cognates among the seven families. In fact, they calculated that words uttered at least 16 times per day by an average speaker had the greatest chance of being cognates in at least three language families. If chance had been the explanation, some rarely used

words would have ended up on the list. But they didn't. +

■ "As a group, the ultraconserved words give a hint of what has been important to people over the millennia. "I was really delighted to see 'to give' there," Pagel said. "Human society is characterized by a degree of cooperation and reciprocity that you simply don't see in any other animal. Verbs tend to change fairly quickly, but that one hasn't." +

■ "Of course, one has to explain the presence of "bark." "I have spoken to some anthropologists about that, and they say that bark played a very significant role in the lives of forest-dwelling hunter-gatherers," Pagel said. Bark was woven into baskets, stripped and braided into rope, burned as fuel, stuffed in empty spaces for insulation and consumed as medicine."To spit" is also a surprising survivor. It may be that the sound of that word is just so expressive of the sound of the activity — what linguists call "onomatopoeia" — that it simply couldn't be improved on over 15,000 years. As to the origin of the sound of the other ultraconserved words, and who made them up, that's a question best left to the poets.



Indo-European languages

Debate Over the Existence of Cancer in Prehistoric Times

■ George Johnson wrote in the New York Times: "When they excavated a Scythian burial mound in the Russian region of Tuva about 10 years ago, archaeologists literally struck gold. Crouched on the floor of a dark inner chamber were two skeletons, a man and a woman, surrounded by royal garb from 27 centuries ago: headdresses and capes adorned with gold horses, panthers and other sacred beasts. But for paleopathologists — scholars of ancient disease — the richest treasure was the abundance of tumors that had riddled almost every bone of the man's body. The diagnosis: the oldest known case of metastasizing prostate cancer. The prostate itself had disintegrated long ago. But malignant cells from the gland had migrated according to a familiar pattern and left identifiable scars. Proteins extracted from the bone tested positive for PSA, prostate specific antigen. [Source: George Johnson, New York Times, December 27, 2010 \^/]

■ "Often thought of as a modern disease, cancer has always been with us. Where scientists disagree is on how

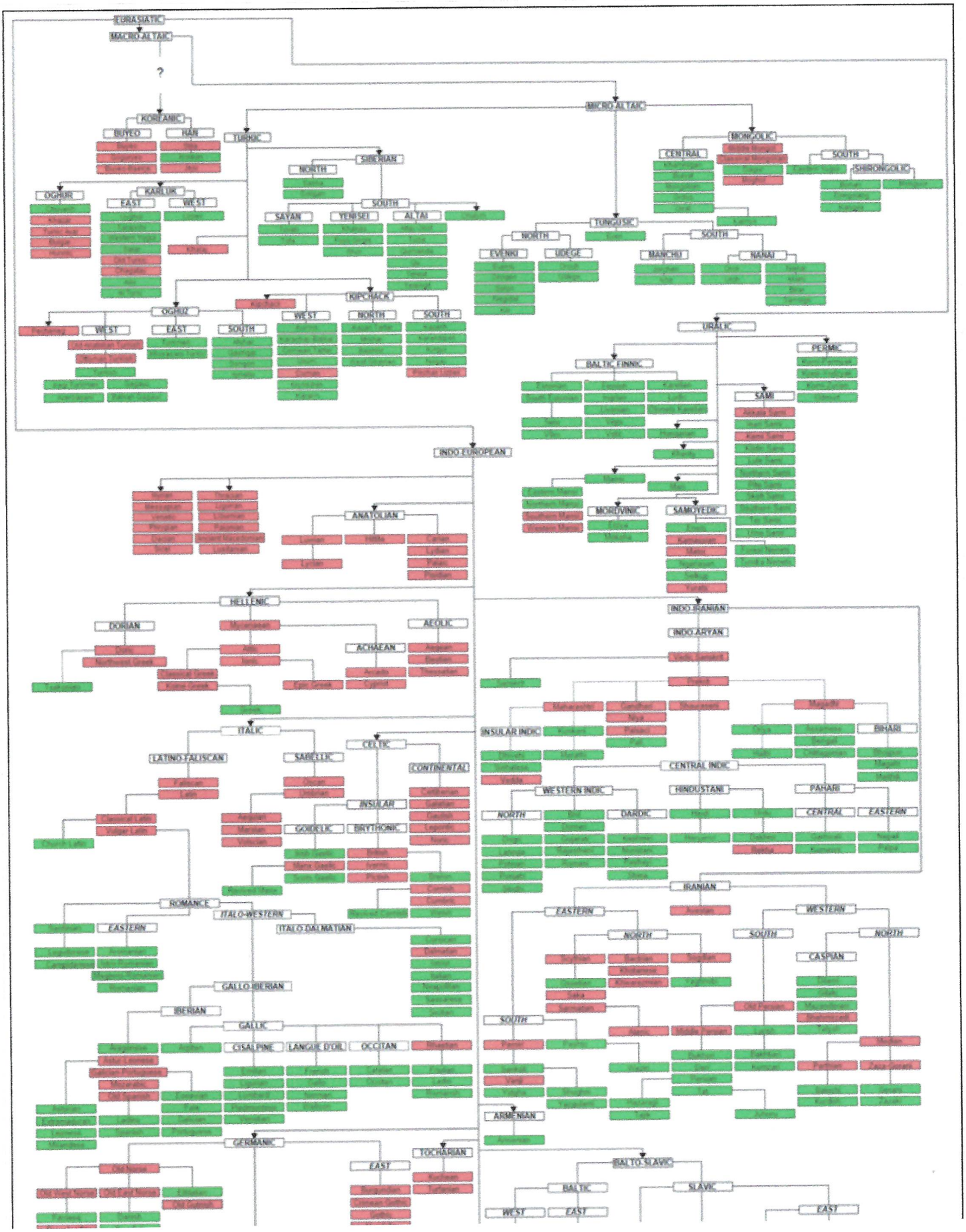
much it has been amplified by the sweet and bitter fruits of civilization. Over the decades archaeologists have made about 200 possible cancer sightings dating to prehistoric times. But considering the difficulties of extracting statistics from old bones, is that a little or a lot? A recent report by two Egyptologists in the journal Nature Reviews: Cancer reviewed the literature, concluding that there is "a striking rarity of malignancies" in ancient human remains. "The rarity of cancer in antiquity suggests that such factors are limited to societies that are affected by modern lifestyle issues such as tobacco use and pollution resulting from industrialization," wrote the authors, A. Rosalie David of the University of Manchester in England and Michael R. Zimmerman of Villanova University in Pennsylvania. Also on the list would be obesity, dietary habits, sexual and reproductive practices, and other factors often altered by civilization. \^/

■ "Across the Internet, news reports made the matter sound unequivocal: "Cancer Is a Man-Made Disease." "Cure for Cancer: Live in Ancient Times." But many medical experts and archaeologists were less impressed. "There is no reason to think that cancer is a new disease," said Robert A. Weinberg, a cancer researcher at the Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research in Cambridge, Mass., and the author of the textbook "The Biology of Cancer." "In former times, it was less common because people were struck down in midlife by other things." Another consideration, he said, is the revolution in medical technology: "We now diagnose many cancers — breast and prostate — that in former times would have remained undetected and been carried to the grave when the person died of other, unrelated causes." \^/

■ "Even with all of that taken into account, there is a fundamental problem with estimating ancient cancer rates. Two hundred suspected cases may not sound like much. But sparsity of evidence is not evidence of sparsity. Tumors can remain hidden inside bones, and those that dig their way outward can cause the bone to crumble and disappear. For all the efforts of archaeologists, only a fraction of the human bone pile has been picked, with no way to know what lies hidden below. Anne L. Grauer, president of the Paleopathology Association and an anthropologist at Loyola University of Chicago, estimates that there are roughly 100,000 skeletons in the world's osteological collections, and a vast majority have not been X-rayed or studied with more modern techniques. \^/

■ "According to an analysis by the Population Reference Bureau, the cumulative total of everyone who had lived and died by A.D. 1 was already approaching 50 billion, and had nearly doubled by 1750. (The analysis refutes the oft-made assertion that more people are alive today than have ever lived on earth.) If those figures hold, the number of skeletons in the archaeological database would represent barely one ten-thousandth of 1 percent of the total. Within that minuscule sample, not all of the remains are complete. "For a long time archaeologists only collected skulls," said Heather J. H. Edgar, curator of human osteology at the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology at the University of New Mexico. "For the most part, there's no way to know what the rest of those people's skeletons might have said about their health." \^/

■ "So how are scientists to evaluate, for example, the significance of the handful of fossilized examples of osteosarcoma, a rare bone cancer that mostly affects young people? (What may be the oldest case was found in 1932 by the anthropologist Louis Leakey in a prehistoric relative of man.) Today the incidence of osteosarcoma among people younger than 20 is about five cases per million per year. "You would need to screen 10,000 individuals to find a case," said Mel Greaves, a professor of cell biology at the Institute of Cancer Research in England, and the author of "Cancer: The Evolutionary Legacy" (Oxford, 2000). Not enough teenage remains have been scrutinized, he said, to draw a meaningful conclusion. There is a further complication: more than 99 percent of cancers originate not in bone but in softer organs, which quickly decay. Unless they spread to bone, they will most likely go unrecorded." \^/


EURASIATIC
MACRO-ALTAIC
?
KOREANIC
BUYEO
HAN
TURKIC
SIBERIAN
NORTH
SOUTH
SAYAN
YENISEI
ALTAI
KARLUK
EAST
WEST
OGHUR
KIPCHAK
OGHUZ
WEST
EAST
SOUTH
NORTH
SOUTH
MICRO-ALTAIC
MONGOLIC
CENTRAL
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SHIRONGOLIC
TUNGUSIC
NORTH
SOUTH
EVENKI
UDEGE
MANCHU
HANAI
URALIC
BALTIC-FINNIC
PERMIC
SAMI
INDO-EUROPEAN
ANATOLIAN
MORDVINIC
SAMOYEDIC
HELLENIC
DORIAN
AEOLIC
ACHAEAN
ITALIC
LATINO-FALISCAN
SABELLIC
CELTIC
CONTINENTAL
INSULAR
GOIDELIC
BRYTHONIC
ROMANCE
EASTERN
ITALO-WESTERN
ITALO-DALMATIAN
GALLO-IBERIAN
IBERIAN
GALLIC
CISALPINE
LANGUE D'OIL
OCCITAN
GERMANIC
EAST
TOCHARIAN
INDO-IRANIAN
INDO-ARYAN
INSULAR INDIC
CENTRAL INDIC
WESTERN INDIC
NORTH
DARDIC
HINDUSTANI
PAHARI
CENTRAL
EASTERN
BIHARI
IRANIAN
EASTERN
NORTH
SOUTH
WESTERN
NORTH
SOUTH
CASPIAN
ARMENIAN
BALTO-SLAVIC
BALTIC
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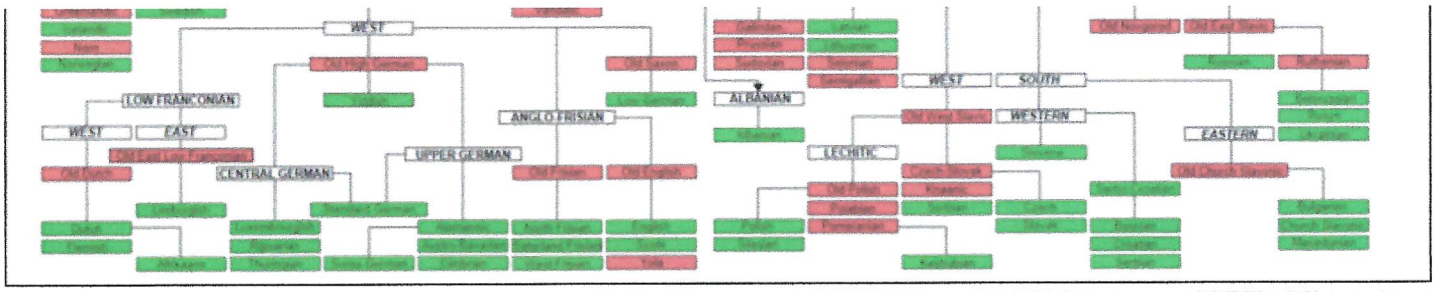
EAST
EAST

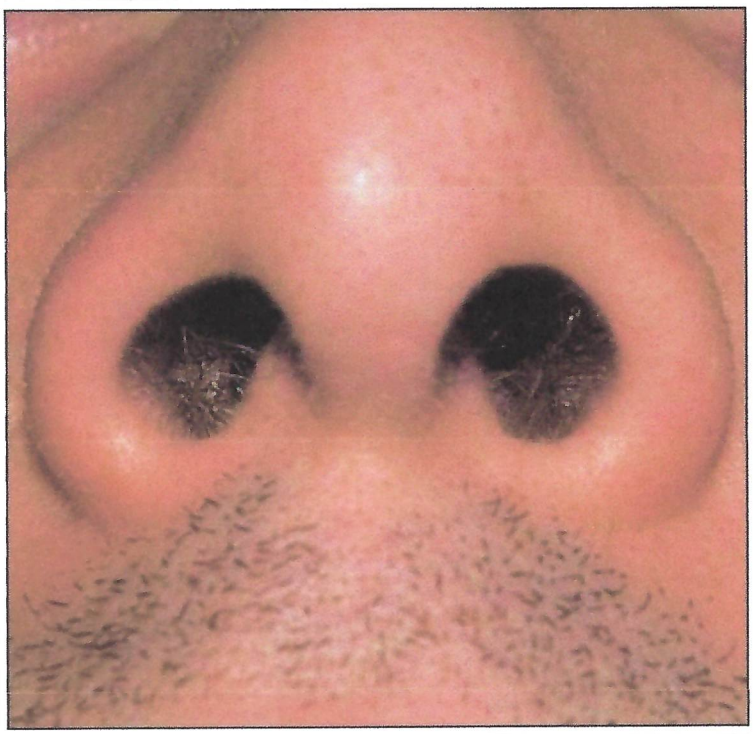


Eurastic Language Tree

APPEARANCE, HEALTH AND LANGUAGE OF PREHISTORIC PEOPLE

NOSE SHAPE INFLUENCED BY LOCAL CLIMATE
People in Higher Latitudes Evolved Bigger Eyes and Brains to Deal with Poor Light?
Evolution of Light Skin
7,000-Year-Old Spaniard Had Dark Skin and Blue Eyes
10,000-Year-Old Britons Had Blue Eyes and Dark Skin
Modern Remnants of a 15,000-Year-Old Language
"Proto-Eurasiatic" Language
Starting with 200 Words That Are Core Vocabulary of All Languages
Debate Over the Existence of Cancer in Prehistoric Times
Teeth Problems That Arose with Agriculture 12,000 Years Ago

NOSE SHAPE INFLUENCED BY LOCAL CLIMATE



■ Will Dunham of Reuters wrote: "The human nose, in all its glorious forms, is one of our most distinctive characteristics, whether big, little, broad, narrow or somewhere in between. Scientists are now sniffing out some of the factors that drove the evolution of the human proboscis. Researchers said on Thursday a study using three-dimensional images of hundreds of people of East Asian, South Asian, West African and Northern European ancestry indicated local climate, specifically temperature and humidity, played a key role in determining the nose's shape. [Source:Will Dunham, Reuters, March 17, 2017 ::/]

■ "Wider noses were more common in people from warm and humid climates, they found. Narrower noses were more common in those from cold and dry climates. The nose's primary functions are breathing and smelling. It has mucous and blood capillaries inside that help warm and humidify inhaled air before it reaches more sensitive parts of the respiratory tract. Having narrower nasal airways might help increase contact between inhaled air and tissues inside the nose carrying moisture and heat, said Penn State University geneticist Arslan Zaidi, lead author of the study published in the journal PLOS Genetics. "This might have offered an advantage in colder climates. In warmer climates, the flip side was probably true," Zaidi said. ::/

■ "Our species appeared in Africa about 200,000 years ago and later migrated to other parts of the world. The

SURGERY IN ANTIQUITY

CRANIAL TREPANATION: A VERY OLD MEDICAL PROCEDURE
Cranial Trepanation in Prehistoric Times
Cranial Trepanation in Mesopotamia and Ancient Egypt
Cranial Trepanation in Ancient Greece and Rome
Surgery in Mesopotamia
Hammurabi's Code of Laws 215-227: Physicians, Barbers and Vets
Surgery in Ancient Egypt
Edwin Smith Surgical Papyrus
Surgery in Ancient Greece
Greek-Era Medical Scholars on Surgical Instruments
Roman-Era Medical Scholars on Surgical Instruments
Byzantine -Era Medical Scholars on Surgical Instruments
Steel and Iron Surgical Tools from the Greco-Roman Era
Greco-Roman Surgical Instruments Made From Bronze, Gold and Other Materials
Production of Surgical Instruments in Greco-Roman Times
Greco-Roman Surgical Instruments: Archaeological Finds
Surgical Knives from the Greco-Roman Era
Blades and Scalpels from the Greco-Roman Era

CRANIAL TREPANATION: A VERY OLD MEDICAL PROCEDURE

■ "Palaeopathology studies have shed light on a surgical procedure that has been practised by numerous cultures since time immemorial: trepanation. This practice consists of removal of cranial bone slabs using an instrument called a trephine, from the Greek word for 'drill'. Trepanning gives rise to many questions, such as the purpose of the procedure, whether it had precise indications, if it was part of a ritual, what were the most common complications, and the survival rate. [Source: S. Collado-Vázquez, J.M. Carrillo "La trepanación craneal en Sinuhé, el Egipcio Neurología," Volume 29, Issue 7, September 2014, Pages 433-440 ^|^]

■ "Trepanning seems to have been prescribed as a treatment measure for headache, mental illness, epilepsy, and most of all, head trauma. In the latter case, the procedure was used to relieve pressure on the brain caused by fracture, to remove bone shards, or to drain haematomas. ^|^

■ "The procedures and instruments varied according to the culture and the moment in history. In general, however, the practitioner would detach the scalp, perforate the cranium, and clean the wound before covering it with a plate of precious metal and then applying a bandage. Instruments employed included trephines, knives, tumis (T-shaped knives), saws, chisels, burins, hammers, sharp stones, and forceps. The operation lasted between 30 and 60

PREHISTORIC MILK-DRINKING, EARLIEST CHEESE AND LACTOSE TOLERANCE

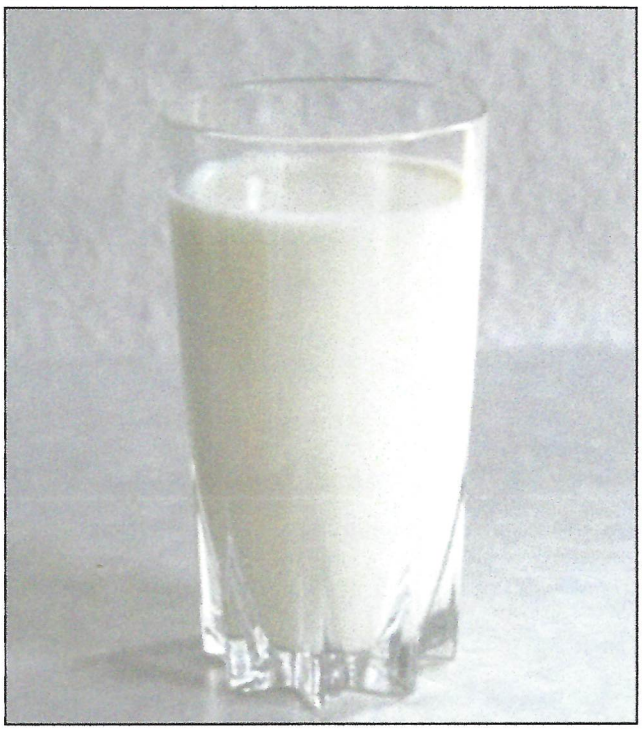
EVOLUTION OF MILK DRINKING
Milk Revolution
Studying Milk History
Dairy Farming Began 9000 Years Ago in Anatolia?
Earliest Evidence of Cheese: 7,500 Years Ago in Poland
History and Details of the 7,500-Year-Old Polish Cheese Discovery
Neolithic Dairy Activities Varied in the Mediterranean
Milk-Drinking Mutations Emerged after Dairy Herding?
North African Began Making Milk Products 7000 Years Ago
Cheese-Making Helped North Africans Settled Down?
Migration of Lactase Persistence
Why Was Milk-Drinking So Advantageous to Our Ancestors?
Scandinavians Unable to Digest Milk 4000 Years Ago
Development of Milk-Drinking in Africa
Findings from Research of Milk-Drinking DNA in Africa

EVOLUTION OF MILK DRINKING

■ Among the important developments in human evolution was the ability to digest milk after early childhood. Mutations that enabled people to drink milk throughout their life appeared independently in several parts of the world over the last 7,500 years, according to growing evidence. And those genes spread rapidly. Today, about a third of adults around the world can drink milk without stomach problems, a trait known as lactase persistence.

■ Ann Gibbons wrote in National Geographic: "All humans digest mother's milk as infants, but until cattle began being domesticated 10,000 years ago, weaned children no longer needed to digest milk. As a result, they stopped making the enzyme lactase, which breaks down the lactose into simple sugars. After humans began herding cattle, it became tremendously advantageous to digest milk, and lactose tolerance evolved independently among cattle herders in Europe, the Middle East, and Africa. Groups not dependent on cattle, such as the Chinese and Thai, the Pima Indians of the American Southwest, and the Bantu of West Africa, remain lactose intolerant. Humans also vary in their ability to extract sugars from starchy foods as they chew them, depending on how many copies of a certain gene they inherit. Populations that traditionally ate more starchy foods, such as the Hadza, have more copies of the gene than the Yakut meat-eaters of Siberia, and their saliva helps break down starches before the food reaches their stomachs." [Source: Ann Gibbons, National Geographic, September 2014 /*/]

■ According to leading theory, Neolithic humans adapted to digesting milk because milk provided a valuable source of vitamin D, which would've helped people absorb its calcium. But a study in 2014 debunked this theory. ANI



milk

reported: "Newly analyzed human skeletons from an ancient site in Spain show that the milk-drinking gene spread just as rapidly in that sun-drenched climate as it did in other places, suggesting that milk must have been beneficial there for some reason other than its vitamin D content. "Throughout the years, I have heard so many evolutionary hypotheses about lactase persistence because they are so fun to coin," said Oddný Sverrisdóttir, an evolutionary biologist at the University of Uppsala in Sweden. "For decades now, people have hypothesized that it was because of lack of sunlight in the north of Europe that people would have had to supplement the lack of calcium and vitamin D by drinking milk. "Now, looking at this picture from Spain," she said, "the calcium-assimilation hypothesis either didn't affect the evolution of lactase persistence at all, or other forces were there as well." [Source: ANI, January 22, 2014 +]

- "Sverrisdóttir has long been interested in how and why Europe's early farmers began drinking milk, so she was excited when she got her hands on well-preserved samples of skeletal remains from eight people who lived in northeastern Spain about 5,000 years ago. That was well after the milk-drinking mutation had appeared in northern Europe, and she was eager to find out if those ancient Spaniards were drinking milk, too. So the first thing she did was test their DNA for lactase persistence. "I thought at least one would have the mutation," since so many of today's Spanish adults can drink milk without health consequences, Sverrisdóttir said. "None did." +\

- "To figure out whether the recent and rapid spread of lactase persistence in Spain was a fluke or if natural selection was at play, Sverrisdóttir and colleagues compared the mitochondrial DNA of modern Spaniards with the ancient samples. Mitochondrial DNA changes very slowly, making it ideal for tracing family trees over time. And, the researchers report today in the journal Molecular Biology and Evolution, analyses showed that the ancient cave dwellers were indeed ancestors of people who live and frequently drink milk in Spain today." +\

FIRST CATTLE AND COW DOMESTICATION

FIRST DOMESTICATED CATTLE

Domestication of Cattle

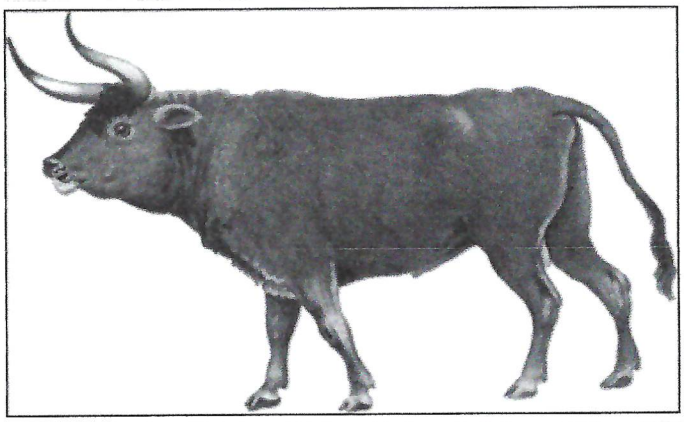
All Cattle Descended From 80 Aurochs That Lived 10,500 Years Ago?

Hominins Eating Beef Steak 2.5 Million Years Ago?

Red Deer Brought to Orkney Islands on Neolithic Ships as Livestock?

Isotopes in Neolithic Cattle Teeth Suggests Different Herding Strategies

FIRST DOMESTICATED CATTLE



auroch

■ Modern cattle are descended from two species — wild cattle ("Bos taurus") of Europe and the humpbacked (zebu) cattle of Asia ("Bos Indicus"). Most species in Europe, Oceania and the Western Hemisphere evolved from two subspecies of "Bos taurus" — the long horned aurochs ("taurus primegenius" also known as "Bos primigenius") and to a lesser extent from the relatively small short-horned Celtic Ox ("taurus longifrons").

■ Members of the even-toed ungulate family and cousins of buffalo, musk oxen, wild oxen and yaks, aurochs were huge animals, standing two meters at the shoulder, with long horns. Bulls were black with a white stripe running down their back. Cows were slightly smaller and reddish brown in color. Domesticated cattle are much smaller than aurochs.

■ Auroch ranged across Africa, Asia and Europe. Early men hunted them and depicted them in 30,000-year-old rock paintings. Their bones have been found at many early human settlements. Small shrines made from their horns were erected in 8,000-year-old settlements in Turkey. They endured until the 17th century when were made extinct by hunting and deforestation. The last auroch died in Poland's Jactorowka Forest in 1627.

EARLY DOMESTICATED ANIMALS

EARLY DOMESTICATED ANIMALS
Domestication of Different Animals
From Hunting to Domesticated Animals
Products and Benefits of Domesticated Animals
Early Agriculture and Domesticated Animals in Africa
Domesticated Animals in Pre-Historic Meso-America
Consequences of Agriculture and Animal Domestication
Lack of Wheel and Domesticated Animals in the Americas
First Domesticated Goats
First Domesticated Cattle
First Domesticated Horses
First Domesticated Pigs
First Domesticated Sheep
How the Chinese Domesticated Cats 5,300 years ago

EARLY DOMESTICATED ANIMALS

■ The domestication of plants and animals took place around the same time. Hunter-gatherers and village horticulturists kept pets so they knew how to take care of animals. The domestication of animals took place when animals were raised as a source of food and labor. Grains were raised with the intent of feeding people and animals.



bull painting from world's oldest village

■ Around the same agriculture was taking hold, people were also domesticating animals such as sheep, goats, cattle, and pigs. Some groups became herders and gatherers and thus remained nomads, while others combined herding with farming. The result of sedentary farming or it in combination with sedentary animal husbandry was permanent settlement with excess food which allowed occupational specialization and the development of cities, as well as an increase in population.. [Source: Internet Archive, from UNT]

■ Some animals were domesticated so long ago that they have evolved as separate species. The process, some theorize, was as much accidental as intentional. With cats, for example, the anthropologist Richard Bullet suggests, the ancestors of cats were attracted to human settlements because they kept stores of grain that attracted mice they could fed on. Humans in turn tolerated the cats because they ate mice that fed on their grain and otherwise were not threatening.

EARLIEST BEER

WHICH CAME FIRST BEER OR BREAD?

Was Agriculture Developed to Produce Alcohol?

Neolithic Period: the Right Time to Begin Making Alcohol

First Beer: from Godin Tepe, Iran

Home Brewing Ancient Beer

Ancient Brewing Techniques

Ancient Beer, Home Brewed in My Kitchen

Mashing and Fermentation of Kitchen-Made Ancient Beer

Final Products: Beer and Leavened Bread

Recipe for Ancient Beer

Beer Ingredients and the Collapse of Ancient Civilizations

Evidence of Earliest European Beer and Neolithic Death Ritual Found in Spanish Cave

3,500-Year-Old "Microbrewery" Found in Cyprus

Were There 4,500 Breweries in Ireland 3,500 Years Ago?

WHICH CAME FIRST BEER OR BREAD?



beer making in ancient Egypt

- No one knows why man made the switch to agriculture. There at least three dozen major theories. One, the beer theory, argues that people decided to settle down and grow grain so they sit around and drink beer together in small villages. Forty percent of the wheat from Sumerian harvest went to make beer.

- Neolithic food consisted of barely bread, beer, and likely a variety of meat and grain dishes. The oldest barely beer have been dated to 3400 B.C. The date was determined by analyzing samples of beer extracted from ancient jars with solvents.

- Archaeologists debate which came first bread or beer. Beer starts with sprouted barely, which is moistened and allowed to geminate, a process called malting which converts starches into fermentable sugar called maltose.

- Maltose can be fermented producing alcohol as one its byproducts. The same yeast used in fermenting can also be used to make bread. Consuming maltose was one way barley could be consumed without it being hulled, cracked or milled.

FIRST WINES, WINERIES AND ALCOHOLIC DRINKS

EARLY WINE AND ALCOHOLIC DRINKS
Accidental Discovery of Alcoholic Drinks
Alcohol Consumption May Be 10 Million Years Old, Study Says
Was Agriculture Developed to Produce Alcohol?
Neolithic Period: the Right Time to Begin Making Alcohol
Fruit Wine and Mead
First Wines
Oldest Known Wine — From China
World's Earliest Winemaking in Georgia
Evidence of 6,000-Year-Old Wine Found in Sicilian Cave
First Wine in Iran
World's First Winery in Armenia
Implications of the World's First Winery in Armenia
Archeology at Areni Cave
Wine Used in Ritual Ceremonies 5000 Years Ago in Georgia
Early Wine Grapes and Early Wine Production
Wine Grapes from Turkey and the Noah Hypothesis
World's Oldest and Largest Wine Cellar Found in Israel
What Wine from World's Oldest Wine Cellar May Have Tasted Like
French Wine 'Has Italian Origins'
Later Wine History

EARLY WINE AND ALCOHOLIC DRINKS

- Grapes contains a lot of sugar. Fermentation caused by the addition of yeast turns to sugar into alcohol. Yeats is very common, Wild grapes often have some present on their skins, probably transported by wasps or other flying insects. Without distillation, the highest alcohol content is 5 percent for beer and 11 to 12 percent for wine. Above these levels the yeasts lo longer produce fermentation.

- Stone Age people probably drank fermented wine by accident and probably made it by accident too. The first people who drank alcohol probably ate fruit that fell off a tree and naturally fermented. Elephants and monkeys sometimes get drunk by eating fermented fruit. Grapes sometimes ferment right on the vine. Birds have gotten so drunk from eating such grapes they have fallen off their perches.

- Wine is believed to have been consumed by Paleolithic humans who ate grapes with juice that had fermented

...EARLIEST NON-GRAIN CROPS: NUTS, BEANS, OLIVES, FRUIT AND POTATOES

FIRST CROPS

Ancient Nuts

First Beans

Early Soybeans in China

First Olives

Sago Palms Farmed Before Rice in Southern China

Peaches Domesticated in China 7,500 Years Ago

First Potatoes

First Bananas, Pumpkins, Watermelon and Peppers

FIRST CROPS

■ The earliest crops were wheat, barley, various legumes, grapes, melons, dates, pistachios and almonds. The world's first wheat, peas, cherries, olives, rye, chickpeas and rye evolved from wild plants found in Turkey and the Middle East. The technique of dating starch granules found in cracks in rocks used to grind up plant material have has been used to find the earliest known use of several foods, including beans and yams from China dated to between 19,500 and 23,000 years ago. [Source: Ian Johnston, The Independent, July 3, 2017]



almonds

■ Analysis suggests that domesticated-type cereals appeared 12,000 to 10,000 years ago Iraq, Iran, Syria and southern Turkey. Legumes, fruits and nuts likely dominated people's diets before then. "It was surprising to discover that despite being considered very important, and despite their dominant role in our agriculture, domesticated cereals might not have been so important in Neolithic times, in many regions" archaeobotanist Amaia Arranz Otaegui told the International Business Times. [Source: Léa Surugue, International Business Times, December 5, 2016 ||*||]

■ "On most of the archaeological sites, researchers usually focus on cereal remains despite the archaeological often being quite poor. I would like to shift this focus and have us look at the record for other plants, because that may help us better understand ancient cultures and better characterise their agriculture". The study thus emphasises the need to re-assess the importance that scientists attribute to cereals such as wheat and barley and to investigate past exploitation of other plants such as lentils, beans and peas because they were potentially crucial to the diets of people living in the eastern Fertile Crescent more than 10,000 years ago.

FIRST GRAINS AND CROPS: BARLEY, WHEAT, MILLET, SORGHUM, RICE AND CORN

FIRST CROPS

Einkorn and Emmer Wheat: First Crops?

Barley, First Domesticated Wild Grass

Genome of 6,000-year-old Barley Grains Sequenced

Domestication of Barley Completed Very Early

Wild Progenitor of Einkorn Wheat Found in Turkey

Wild Emmer Wheat Genome "Time Tunnel"

Why Did Early Farmers Choose Wheat and Barley Over Other Grasses

Which Came First Beer or Bread?

Sorghum, the World's First Crop?

Evidence of Sorghum Domestication from 5500 Years Ago

Cave Full of 100,000-Year-Old Sorghum-Like Grasses

Millet First Domesticated in China 10,000 Years Ago

Barely and Wheat Head East and Millet Heads West 5,200 Years Ago

World's Oldest Rice

First Corn

5000-Year-Old Cobs Show Corn Domestication

FIRST CROPS

■ The earliest crops were wheat, barley, various legumes, grapes, melons, dates, pistachios and almonds. The world's first wheat, peas, cherries, olives, rye, chickpeas and rye evolved from wild plants found in Turkey and the Middle East.

■ Scientists have found genetic evidence that the world's four major grains — wheat, rice, corn and sorghum — evolved a common ancestor weed that grew 65 million years ago.

■ Cereals were being cultivated in what is now Syria. Lebanon, Israel and Palestine around 10,000 years ago in the 8th millenniums B.C. Barley was first grown in the Jordan valley about 10,000 years ago. The earliest levels of excavations at Jericho indicate that the people that lived there collected seeds of cereal grass from rocky crags flanking the valley and planted them in the fertile alluvial soil.

■ The technique of dating starch granules found in cracks in rocks used to grind up plant material have has been used to find the earliest known use of several foods, including 32,600-year-old oats found in southern Italy and 23,000-year-old barley and wheat discovered in Israel. [Source: Ian Johnston, The Independent, July 3, 2017]

IMPORTANT EARLY DEVELOPMENTS IN AGRICULTURE: PLOUGHING, FERTILIZER AND IRRIGATION

EARLY AGRICULTURE BOOM AND BUST CYCLE

Ancient Grains, Drought and Ancient Near Eastern Societies

First Use of Fertilizer

Earliest Evidence of Ploughing: Indus Valley or Czech Republic?

Irrigation: A Key to the Formation of Civilizations

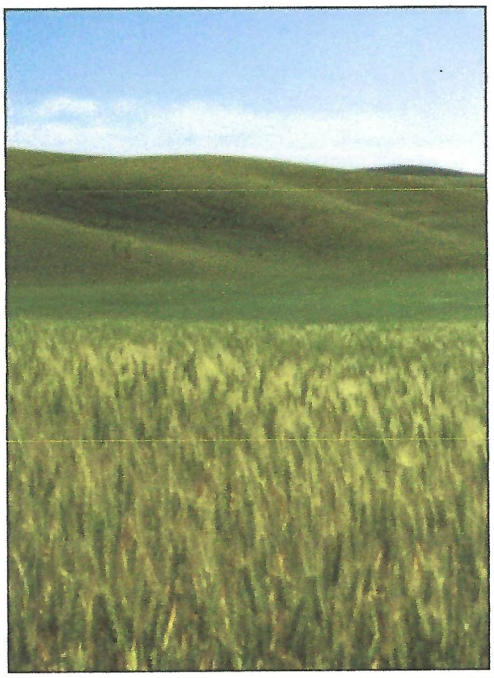
Samarran Culture, Choga Mami and the Origins of Irrigation

5,200-Year-Old Irrigation in Yemen

Mesopotamian Agriculture

EARLY AGRICULTURE BOOM AND BUST CYCLE

■ Bruce Bower wrote in sciencenews.org: "Europe's ancient embrace of farming took the continent on a demographic roller-coaster ride. Regional booms and busts in human numbers occurred between 8,000 and 4,000 years ago, a new study finds.From southern France to Scotland and Scandinavia, 10 of 12 regions with early farming sites experienced substantial population ups, downs or both, say archaeologist Stephen Shennan of University College London and his colleagues. Known climate changes from the period show no relation to the timing of the shifts in the size of these farming societies, the researchers report October 2013 in Nature Communications. [Source: Bruce Bower, sciencenews.org, October 1, 2013]



Thriving barely field

■ ""Diminishing natural resources due to agricultural practices may partly have caused population busts," says anthropologist and study coauthor Sean Downey of the University of Maryland in College Park. He and his colleagues reported in 2012 that as Britain's population increased following the introduction of farming, the nation's forests shrank in size — consistent with a reduction in available wood and food products needed to sustain a large population.

■ "Researchers already knew that agriculture in Europe appeared in modern-day Turkey around 8,500 years ago, spreading to France by about 7,800 years ago and then to Britain, Ireland and Northern Europe approximately 6,000 years ago. Farming led to more plentiful, stable food supplies, fueling population growth. But little is known about long-term population trends among ancient European cultivators.

■ "Shennan's group used nearly 8,000 radiocarbon dates from archaeological sites across Western Europe to calculate rises and falls in numbers of sites before, during and after agriculture's introduction. The researchers took fluctuations in the numbers of radiocarbon-dated sites as signs of population changes, reasoning that more

ORIGIN OF AND EARLY HISTORY OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE
Earliest Agriculture
Gathering Grasses and Grain
Grains as Steppe Grasses
Why Did Early Farmers Choose Wheat and Barley Over Other Grasses
From Hunting and Gathering to Agriculture
Neolithic Revolution Theory
Natufians and the Debunking of Neolithic Revolution Theory
Cave Full of 100,000-Year-Old Sorghum-Like Grasses
23,000-Year-Old Plant Cultivation Site in Galilee
Flour and Tools at the 23,000-Year-Old Galilee Site
Transition from Foraging to Farming: 20,000 to 10,000 Years Ago
Development of Agriculture in Anatolia, 10,000 Years Ago
Boncuklu Höyük, Where Hunting and Gathering Ended?
Rejection of Agriculture in Anatolia, 10,000 Years Ago.
Grains Domesticated in Syria Before Mesopotamia and Anatolia?
Mesopotamian Agriculture

AGRICULTURE

■ The technique of dating starch granules found in cracks in rocks used to grind up plant material have has been used to find the earliest known use of several foods, including 32,600-year-old oats found in southern Italy, 23,000-year-old barley and wheat discovered in Israel, and beans and yams from China dated to between 19,500 and 23,000 years ago. [Source: Ian Johnston, The Independent, July 3, 2017]

■ Gideon Shelach and Teng Mingyu wrote: "The development of agriculture and sedentary ways of life are two processes that altered the subsistence strategies, dietary habits, and living conditions of humans in many regions of the world. At the same time, they are also associated with meaningful transformations of social relations and cultural formations that dramatically changed the nature of human societies and set the stage for the development of complex



wheat field

WORLD'S OLDEST RICE AND EARLY RICE AGRICULTURE IN CHINA

- RICE
- World's Oldest Rice
- Debate over Dating the World's 'Oldest' Rice Found
- 10,000 Year Old Rice Remains from Found in Shangshan, China
- 8,000-Year-Old Rice Paddy, Maybe World's Oldest, Found Near Nanjing
- Earliest Rice Fields Found at 7,700-Year-Old Swamp Site in Zhejiang
- Rice and the Jiahu Culture
- Rice Traced to a Single Domestication Event in China
- Early Rice from China Versus Early Rice from India
- Claim That Rice Originated to China Spurs Debate Between India and China
- DNA "Map" Shows Mother of All Rice Came from China's Pearl River
- Study Argues Rice Was Domesticated at Least Three Times
- Genetic Engineering By Rice Farmers 10,000 Years Ago?
- World's 'Oldest' Rice: 15,000-Year-Old Grains Found in Korea?
- Doubts About the 15,000-Year-Old Rice Found in Korea
- History of the Study of Early Rice in China
- Origin of Japonica Rice in China
- Spread of Rice from China to Korea and Japan

RICE

Rice was originally planted in dry or naturally watered fields. Around 5,000 years ago, Chinese farmers began growing rice in irrigated fields now known as paddies — a technology that would reshape Asia. Rice cultivation expanded southward to Southeast Asia, westward to India and eastward ro Korea and Japan. There are two major version of O. sativa rice. Japonica, which has short, sticky grains, is thought to have been the original domesticated variety. It is the dominant variety found today in east Asia. As rice cultivation spread to other parts of Asia, domesticated plants hybridized with local species, producing long-grains indica. [Source: Kevin Short, Japan News, July, 2013]



rice plants

FIRST CROPS AND EARLY AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTICATED ANIMALS IN CHINA

EARLY AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTICATED ANIMALS IN CHINA
22,000-Year-Old Agricultural Tools Found in China
22,000-year-old Chinese Foods: Grasses, Beans, Wild Millet Seeds, Yam and Snakegourd Root
Millet First Domesticated in China 10,000 Years Ago
Cishan in Northern China: Home of the World's Oldest Millet
Millet Types, Early Agriculture and China's Environment 10,000 Years Ago
Millet Carried by Herders from China to Europe
Sago Palms Farmed Before Rice in Southern China
Early Soybeans in China
Peaches Domesticated in China 7,500 Years Ago
Oldest Peach Pits — More than 2½ Million Years Old — Found in Southern China
Ancient Avian Bones Found in China: Oldest Example of Chicken Domestication?
Dogs First Domesticated in China — To Be Food?

EARLY AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTICATED ANIMALS IN CHINA

■ The first agriculturalists outside of Mesopotamia lived in China. Crop remains, bones of domestic animals, as well as polished tools and pottery first appeared in China round 7500 B.C., about a thousand years after the first crops were raised in the Fertile Crescent of Mesopotamia. Millet was domesticated about 10,000 years ago in China around the same time the first crops — wheat and barely — were domesticated in the fertile Crescent.

■ The technique of dating starch granules found in cracks in rocks used to grind up plant material have has been used to find the earliest known use of several foods, including beans and yams from China dated to between 19,500 and 23,000 years ago. [Source: Ian Johnston, The Independent, July 3, 2017]



Yunnan pig

■ The earliest identified crops in China were two drought-resistant species of millet in the north and rice in the south (see below). Domesticated millet was produced in China by 6000 B.C. Most ancient Chinese ate millet before they ate rice. Among the other crops that were grown

LATE STONE AGE AND BRONZE AGE DIET AND FOOD

STONE AGE DIET
Studying Ancient Diets
Cooked Food Versus Raw Food
Hunter Gatherers
Rain Forest Diet
Hunter-Gatherers Use Same Amount of Energy as Modern Life-Style Westerners?
British Diet 6000 Years Ago
Earliest Use of Spices: 23,000 Years Ago?
Europeans Spiced Their Food 6000 Years Ago
Early Uses of Salt
Europe's 'Oldest Town': A 6,700-Year-Old Salt Production Center in Bulgaria
Beehive Products Exploited at Least 8,500 Years Ago
Corpses and 4,000-Year-Old Preserved Fruit Shows Honey's Preservative Power
Nut Eating by Our Human Ancestors
Ancient Nuts

STONE AGE DIET

■ Ann Gibbons wrote in National Geographic: "A Stone Age diet "is the one and only diet that ideally fits our genetic makeup," writes Loren Cordain, an evolutionary nutritionist at Colorado State University, in his book The Paleo Diet: Lose Weight and Get Healthy by Eating the Foods You Were Designed to Eat. After studying the diets of living hunter-gatherers and concluding that 73 percent of these societies derived more than half their calories from meat, Cordain came up with his own Paleo prescription: Eat plenty of lean meat and fish but not dairy products, beans, or cereal grains—foods introduced into our diet after the invention of cooking and agriculture. Paleo-diet advocates like Cordain say that if we stick to the foods our hunter-gatherer ancestors once ate, we can avoid the diseases of civilization, such as heart disease, high blood pressure, diabetes, cancer, even acne. [Source: Ann Gibbons, National Geographic, September 2014 /*/]

■ "That sounds appealing. But is it true that we all evolved to eat a meat-centric diet? Both paleontologists studying the fossils of our ancestors and anthropologists documenting the diets of indigenous people today say the picture is a bit more complicated. The popular embrace of a Paleo diet, Ungar and others point out, is based on a stew of misconceptions. /*/

■ "The real Paleolithic diet, though, wasn't all meat and marrow. It's true that hunter-gatherers around the world crave meat more than any other food and usually get around 30 percent of their annual calories from animals. But most also endure lean times when they eat less than a handful of meat each week. New studies suggest that more than a reliance on meat in ancient human diets fueled the brain's expansion." /*/



Copper Age vessel of a woman carrying a churn

STONE AGE BREAD AND GRAIN CONSUMPTION

EARLY GRAIN CONSUMPTION

8000-Years-Old Bulgur Wheat Porridge from Bulgaria

Early History of Bread

Which Came First Beer or Bread?

Flour Production Dated to 32,000 Years Ago

Earliest Evidence of Bread: From a Natufian Site in Jordan

12,500-Year-Old Natufian Barley Bread

Recreating 12,500-Year-Old Natufian Barley Bread

EARLY GRAIN CONSUMPTION



Pompeii Bread

■ Ann Gibbons wrote in National Geographic: "The domestication of grains such as sorghum, barley, wheat, corn, and rice created a plentiful and predictable food supply, allowing farmers' wives to bear babies in rapid succession—one every 2.5 years instead of one every 3.5 years for hunter-gatherers. A population explosion followed; before long, farmers outnumbered foragers. [Source: Ann Gibbons, National Geographic, September 2014 /*/]

■ "Over the past decade anthropologists have struggled to answer key questions about this transition. Was agriculture a clear step forward for human health? Or in leaving behind our hunter-gatherer ways to grow crops and raise livestock, did we give up a healthier diet and stronger bodies in exchange for food security? /*/

■ "When biological anthropologist Clark Spencer Larsen of Ohio State University describes the dawn of agriculture, it's a grim picture. As the earliest farmers became dependent on crops, their diets became far less nutritionally diverse than hunter-gatherers' diets. Eating the same domesticated grain every day gave early farmers cavities and periodontal disease rarely found in hunter-gatherers, says Larsen. When farmers began domesticating animals, those cattle, sheep, and goats became sources of milk and meat but also of parasites and new infectious diseases. Farmers suffered from iron deficiency and developmental delays, and they shrank in stature. /*/

■ "Despite boosting population numbers, the lifestyle and diet of farmers were clearly not as healthy as the lifestyle and diet of hunter-gatherers. That farmers produced more babies, Larsen says, is simply evidence that "you don't have to be disease free to have children." /*/

MEAT EATING BY LATE STONE AGE HUMANS

MEAT EATING AND PREHISTORIC HUMANS
12,000-Year-Old Feast of Wild Boar, Deer and Aurochs
Feast of Turtles and Steak for 12,000-Year-Old Female Shaman
Evidence of 7700-Year-Old Barbecue Found in the Netherlands
Aurochs, A Favorite Stone Age Meat Source
Recreation of a 9000-Year-Old Pit Roast in Cyprus
Scandinavians Began Fermenting Fish 9,000 Years Ago
Britons Ate Frogs' Legs Around 9,000 Years Ago
Russian Steppe Teens Ate Dogs 4,000 Years Ago in Manhood Ritual
Dog Ritual Settlement at Krasnosamarskoe

MEAT EATING AND PREHISTORIC HUMANS

■ Ann Gibbons wrote in National Geographic: "Meat has played a starring role in the evolution of the human diet. Raymond Dart, who in 1924 discovered the first fossil of a human ancestor in Africa, popularized the image of our early ancestors hunting meat to survive on the African savanna. Writing in the 1950s, he described those humans as "carnivorous creatures, that seized living quarries by violence, battered them to death ... slaking their ravenous thirst with the hot blood of victims and greedily devouring livid writhing flesh." [Source: Ann Gibbons, National Geographic, September 2014 /*/]



Chevre-Souris mouse goat

■ "Eating meat is thought by some scientists to have been crucial to the evolution of our ancestors' larger brains about two million years ago. By starting to eat calorie-dense meat and marrow instead of the low-quality plant diet of apes, our direct ancestor, Homo erectus, took in enough extra energy at each meal to help fuel a bigger brain. Digesting a higher quality diet and less bulky plant fiber would have allowed these humans to have much smaller guts. The energy freed up as a result of smaller guts could be used by the greedy brain, according to Leslie Aiello, who first proposed the idea with paleoanthropologist Peter Wheeler. The brain requires 20 percent of a human's energy when resting; by comparison, an ape's brain requires only 8 percent. This means that from the time of H. erectus, the human body has depended on a diet of energy-dense food—especially meat.

DOGS, THE FIRST DOMESTICATED ANIMALS?

- DOG DOMESTICATION

Theories on Dog Domestication

Study of the First Domesticated Dogs

Early Development of Dogs and Dog Breeds

Dog Domestication: 27,000 to 40,000 Years Ago?

DNA Study: Most Dogs Came from a 40,000-Year-Old Wolf Pack?

Dogs Domesticated Separately in Europe and Asia?

DNA Evidence of Dog Domestication in the Middle East

DNA Evidence of Dog Domestication in East Asia

Dogs Domesticated from a Northern European Ancestor 18,800 and 32,100 Years Ago?

31,700-Year-Old Dog Remains Found in a Belgian Cave

Criticism of the European Ancestor Theory from the Asian Ancestor Contingent

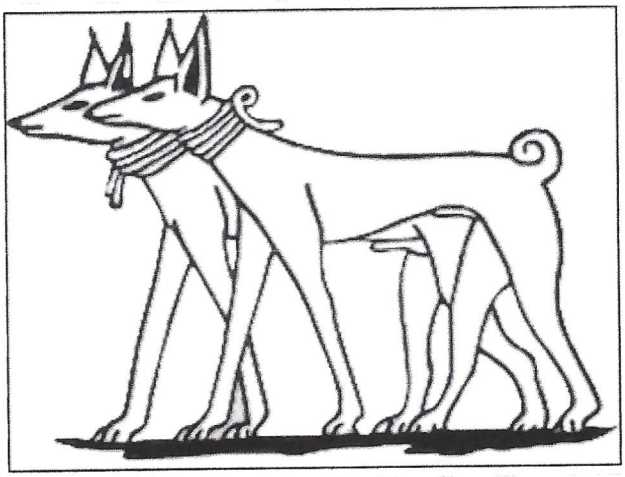
Dogs and Humans Become Especially Close When Agriculture Took Hold?

9,400-Year-Old Domesticated Dog, a Food Source in the Americas?

Russian Steppe Teens Ate Dogs 4,000 Years Ago in Manhood Ritual

Dog Ritual Settlement at Krasnosamarskoe

DOG DOMESTICATION



dogs in ancient Egypt

■ Dogs are believed to have been the first animals to be domesticated by ancient humans. Most archaeologists believe that dogs were first domesticated about 14,000 years ago. This was before the development of agriculture and permanent human settlements. There are currently about 400 million dogs in the world and 400,000 wolves. [Source: Xiaoming Wang and Richard Tedford, Natural History magazine, July-August 2008; Angus Phillips, National Geographic, January 2002]

■ Humans and wolves or proto dogs came together perhaps because they traveled in groups of about the size, inhabited the same areas and hunted the same prey and were able to help each other: with their sensitive noses dogs were good at locating prey, with their tools and weapons and skills early humans were good at killing large animals. It seems likely that wolves or proto dogs lurked around early human camps.

DOGS: THEIR HISTORY, CHARACTERISTICS, BEHAVIOR AND INTELLIGENCE

DOGS

Variety of Dog Breeds

Dog Characteristics and Behavior

Ancestors of Dogs

First Canids

Many Canid Species Emerge

Canids Migrate Around the World

Dog Intelligence

How Can Dogs Walk Barefoot in the Snow:

DOGS



Shar Pei, one of the oldest dog breeds

■ All dogs (Canis lupus familiaris) descended from the gray wolf, the largest member of the Canidae family. Dogs and wolves are still capable of interbreeding. Wolf-dog crossbreeds are very unpredictable and potentially dangerous. One wolf-dog crossbreed heard a couch spring squeak and then tore up upholstery searching for a mouse.

■ Dogs and canids (wolf-like and dog-like animals) evolved from hesperocyons, predators that looked somewhat like jackals and lived 37 million years ago in North America. They had distinctive pairs of shearing teeth and ran down prey. Some regard the first canid as "Prophesperocyon wilsoni", a creature that lived in what is now southwestern Texas about 40 million years and had teeth that were evolved towards a more shearing bite. It ancestors had more elongated limbs and toes packed close together which facilitated running faster. As their prey began runner faster they too adapted by running faster themselves They also developed the ability to crack and eat bones, which suggests that regularly scavenged carcasses.

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■ Early canids reached Europe about 7 million years ago. The Eucyon, a species that arose 7 million years and

LATE STONE AGE TOOLS AND TECHNOLOGY

LATE STONE AGE TOOLS AND TECHNOLOGY
Ways to Start a Fire
Archaeologists Claim Objects Are Earliest 'Matches'
First Wheels and Wheeled Vehicles
Ancient Inventions
Great Achievements by Ancient Africans
Lebombo Bone: World's Oldest Math Tool
Ishango Bone: 20,000 Baboon Bone Calculator from the Congo
World's Oldest Calendar: 10,000-Year-Old Pits in Scotland
6,000-Year-Old Passage Grave "Telescope" in Portugal
Nebra Sky Disc: Oldest Depiction of the Universe?
Symbols on The Nebra Sky Disc
Meaning of the Nebra Sky Disc Symbols
First Boats and Ships
Bronze Age Ship
Mesolithic Animal and Fish Traps
Decline of Mammal Populations in the Past 6,000 Years: Climate Change the Cause?

LATE STONE AGE TOOLS AND TECHNOLOGY

- Anthropologists believe that Old World people developed more quickly and became more technologically advanced than people in the New World because they domesticated animals earlier which in turn made it easier for them to get around easier and perform labor that required beasts of burden. As agriculture developed animals were used to pull plows



Honey-colored translucent arrowhead, 4500 to 2000 BC

- Saws, hammers, nails, chisels, drills and squares all date back to the Bronze and early Iron Ages. Many modern tools have their origins in the Neolithic period. As early as 6,000 years ago people were causing lead pollution, mostly by farming. Researchers who examined layers of peat in the Jura Mountains in Switzerland undisturbed for 14,000 years found evidence of lead pollution.

FIRST HOMES, BUILDINGS, CLOTHES, SHOES, DENTISTS

FIRST HOMES

World's Oldest Door?

Community Buildings in Early Villages

First Buildings: Community Centers Not Houses?

First Cloth

First Textiles and Clothing

Oldest Cotton Textile and Oldest Indigo-Dyed Textile: 6,200 Years Old, from Peru

Green Stone Jewelry and Dogtooth Handbags

World's Oldest Shoes

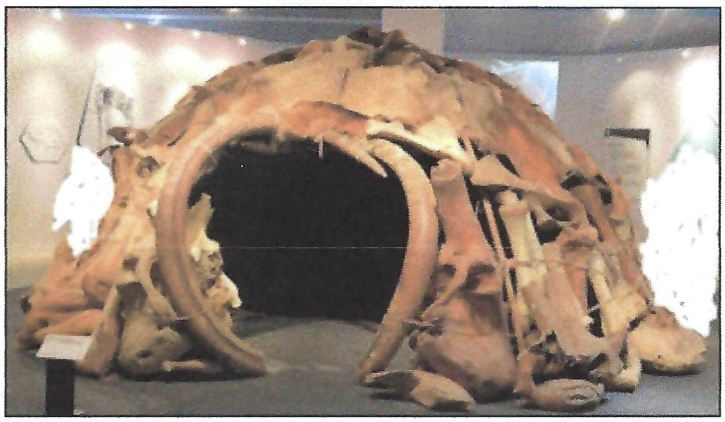
Otzi's Clothes and Shoes

Ancient Dentistry

Neolithic Surgery

FIRST HOMES

- The first houses were thought to be windbreaks made of animals skins stretched over a frame. There is evidence that "Homo Erectus" constructed 50-foot-long branch huts with stone slabs or animal skins for floors.



Mammoth bone hut

- The oldest recognized buildings in the world are twelve 400,000-year-old huts found in Nice, France in 1960. Uncovered by an excavator preparing to build a new house, the oval shelters ranged from 26 feet to 49 feet in length and were between 13 feet and 20 feet wide. They were built of 3-inch in diameter stakes and braced by a ring of stones. Longer poles were set around the perimeter as supports. The huts had hearths and pebble-lined pits and were defined by stake holes.

- See Homonids and Early Man and Neanderthal and Modern Man. Also See Oldest Towns and Village

LOOTING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

LOOTING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
Illegal Art and Antiquities Market
Illegal Art and Antiquities Market and Museums
Case for Museums to Hold On to Dubiously-Obtained Materials
Combating Looting
Getting Looted Stuff Back from Museums

LOOTING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

- The looting of tombs and archaeological sites is a billion-dollar-a-year industry. The word "loot" is of Hindi and Sanskrit origin, emerging in British India, where it doubt described activities there. Looted objects are often easy to slip across borders. The penalties for getting caught are generally less than those for trafficking drugs.

- Metal detectors are used by looters to locate coins, bronze sculptures and other objects. Looters can work much quicker than archaeologists because the just dig, sometimes with backhoes and bulldozers, and don't painstakingly records where everything is or sift through the soil for every pottery shard.

- Looting irrevocably messes up archaeological sites by destroying the context of an object which depend on the position the objects is found and its relationship to its surrounding, Thus is almost more than the objects themselves into collecting information and gather insights into an archaeological site and the culture that occupied it.

- The issue of looting and illegally obtained antiquities has become an issue between source countries such as Italy, Greece, Egypt, Turkey, China, and Peru and collecting countries such as United States, European nations, Israel and Japan. The international antiquities market operated primarily in the United States, Europe, Israel and Japan.



Tutankhamun's mask in 1925 in Tutankhamun's tomb, one the rare unlooted ancient Egyptian tombs

- Most countries have anti-smuggling laws for antiquities but the laws are often written in favor of the looters and purchasers. First and foremost countries must prove that the items that are claimed to have been stolen are indeed from the their county. This is very hard to prove.

(CHARTS OF THE BREAKDOWN/TRICKS-UP-THEIR-SLEEVES)

#1) WHERE DO ALL OF THESE WEAPONS COME FROM? WHO MANUFACTURES THEM? **#1 IN LINE: LOCK HEED MARTIN --- 41 BILLION DOLLAR REVENUE --- THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, CEO, AND CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD ARE PINK PAGANS...THEY HAVE BILLION DOLLAR CONTRACTS WITH THE U.S. GOV'T/MILITARY YET RANK #1 FOR NUMBER OF INCIDENTS ON THE "CONTRACTOR MISCONDUCT" DATABASE! SINCE '95 THEY HAVE AGREED TO PAY 676.8 MILL TO SETTLE 88 INSTANCES OF MISCONDUCT.** WHO ARE THEY PAYING IT 2?? OUR GOVERNMENT, THE ELITES IN CHARGE! THEIR FRENEMIES!

THESE WEAPONS ARE USED 4 ONE THING...2 KILL. WE CAN JUSTIFY HAVING THEM AND USING THEM UNTIL THE COWS COME HOME, BUT THEY ARE USED 4 WARS. WHETHER IT'S A WAR GAGINST ANOTHER COUNTRY OR A STREET WAR, WE ARE KILLING ONE ANOTHER BUT CRYING AND CARRYING ON WHEN SOMEONE KILLS A LOVED ONE.

#2) WHO PROVIDES THE MOTEL AND HOTEL ROOMS, THE VACANT REAL ESTATE, THE DORMITORIES USED BY PERVERTS AND /OR PROMISCUOUS TEENS 2 SNEAK AWAY FROM SPOUSES AND PARENTS? SOME PLACES ARE USED 4 SEX TRAFFICKING; LOTS OF SEX TRAFFICKING!! I HAVE ARTICLES AND CASES OUT OF THE ELBOWS THAT PROVE THAT. THE NATIONAL HUMAN

WING AND THE RIGHT WING BELONG 2 THE SAME BIRD, FAM! WHERE'S THE LIE???

I ALSO FOUND OUT WHO, WHAT, AND WHY IT MATTERS, WHEN AVOIDING THE SET-UP!! I'LL GO DOWN THE LIST OF THE TRICKS UP THEIR SLEEVES:

TRAFFICKING RESOURCE CENTER IS ONE OF THE MANY GROUPS THAT PROVIDE STATISTICS WHEN THE PUBLIC BEGINS SNIFFING AROUND.

ANYWAYZZZ...**WYNDHAM WORLDWIDE CORP --- HAS A 1.89 (GIVE OR TAKE A BILLION) BILLION DOLLAR REVENUE --- AND LET ME POINT OUT THAT TRAMMEL CROW, ONE OF THE "LARGEST REAL ESTATE BUSINESS" IN HISTORY DECIDED TO ACQUIRE AS MANY HOTELS AS HUMANLY POSSIBLE UNDER THE "WYNDHAM" HOTEL BRAND.**

AS OF TODAY, IT LOOKS AS IF THE CEO IS MICHAEL D. BROWN, A PALE PAGAN. I WANT 2 BE VERY CLEAR, I'M NOT SAYING THESE GROUPS OF OWNERS HAVE ULTERIOR MOTIVES, I'M SIMPLY SAYING THAT I KNOW HOTELS AND MOTELS ARE USED 4 SECRET RENDEVOUZ AND OTHER DOWNLOW, SEXUAL ENCOUNTERS. PLUS, I HAVE MANY CASES WHERE PROSTITUTION AND SEX TRAFFICKING IS ALSO AFOOT.

AS I'VE SAID MANY TIMES, I HAVE RESEARCHED HUNDREDS, MAYBE THOUSANDS OF CASES THAT INCLUDE REAL ESTATE AND MOTELS AND HOTELS THAT WERE USED IN TRAFFICKING, BUT THE BIGGEST CASE WAS THE PIZZAGATE DEBACLE WHEN THE PEDO-CODES WERE ALLEGEDLY FOUND THAT TOLD WHAT TYPE OF CHILDREN WERE BEING TRAFFICKED AND WHERE ADULTS COULD MEET-UP TO RAPE THEM.

EMPTY HOUSES AND APARTMENTS WERE ALLEGEDLY BEING USED. NOT TO MENTION, MOTELS AND HOTELS, LIKE THE ONE WHERE MADELINE MCCANN CAME UP MISSING AND THE

TWO MEN THAT WERE SUSPECTS LOOKED LIKE THE 2 PODESTA BROTHERS, WHO WERE ALLEGEDLY WRAPPED UP IN PEDOPHILIA, PER PIZZAGATE. THE RESEARCH DONE WAS ON THE INTERNET, AND "THEY" SLOWLY CHIPPED AWAY AT IT AND THREATENED PEOPLE WITH LAWSUITS AND DEATH UNTIL IT WAS BUT A MEMORY!

BUT I'VE GOT THE BREAKDOWN OF THE RESEARCH. I SAW THE PODESTA BROTHERS ART INTERESTS AND THEIR CONNECTIONS TO MARINA AND HER SPIRIT EATING, I.E., EATING HUMANS, ESPECIALLY CHILDREN. I SAW THE POLITICIANS AND ENTERTAINERS AND HOW THEY HAD TIES 2 THE DARK UNDERGROUND. BOTH PARTIES PLAYED INTO THE ACCUSATIONS, BUT THE DEMOCRATS WERE NAMED, MORESO THAN THE REPUBLICANS. BLACK, FAMOUS DEMOCRATS AND/OR ENTERTAINERS LIKE OPRAH, JAYZ AND BEY, OBAMA!

LIKE I SAID, THE UNFORTUNATE SIDE OF THE MANY CASES I STUDIED AND RESEARCHED GOING BACK TO THE '60'S, IS THAT AS MANY CASES THAT HAVE BEEN ALLEGED OR SHOWN TO BE AFFILIATED WITH CHILDREN, WOMEN AND EVEN MEN BEING TRAFFICKED...USING MOTELS/HOTELS AND REAL ESTATE... THE PUBLIC DOESN'T TAKE ENOUGH INTEREST OR LOSE INTEREST ONCE CRAFTY LAWYERS, REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT POLITICIANS, LAW ENFORCEMENT, SELLOUTS AND PAGANS START HARRASSING, ARRESTING, AND KILLING FOLKS OFF.

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Lockheed Martin has a long history of successfully providing its customers with missile and missile systems that are affordable, proven, and in production.

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Finances

For the fiscal year 2020, Lockheed Martin reported earnings of $6.833 billion, with an annual revenue of $65.398 billion, an increase of 9.3% over the previous year. Backlog was 144.0 billion at the end of 2019, up from 130.5 billion at the end of the 2018. Firm orders were $94.5 billion at the end of 2019.[78] Its shares traded at over $389 per share.[79] Its market capitalization was valued at US$109.83 billion at the end of 2019.[80] Lockheed Martin ranked No. 60 in the 2019 Fortune 500 list of the largest United States corporations by total revenue (down from No. 59 in 2018).[81]

Year	Revenue in mil. US$	Net income in mil. US$	Total Assets in mil. US$	Price per Share in US$	Employees
2005[82]	37,213	1,825	27,744	41.78	
2006[83]	39,620	2,529	28,231	54.52	
2007[84]	41,862	3,033	28,926	70.93	
2008[85]	41,372	3,217	33,439	71.54	
2009[86]	43,867	2,973	35,111	55.94	
2010[87]	45,671	2,878	35,113	57.35	
2011[88]	46,499	2,655	37,908	60.85	
2012[89]	47,182	2,745	38,657	73.10	
2013[90]	45,358	2,981	36,188	97.53	115,000
2014[91]	39,946	3,614	37,046	151.21	112,000
2015[92]	40,536	3,605	49,304	187.00	126,000
2016[93]	47,248	5,302	47,806	226.05	97,000
2017[94]	51,048	2,002	46,521	280.65	100,000
2018[95]	53,762	5,046	44,876	261.84[96]	105,000
2019[78]	59,812	6,230	47,528	389.38[79]	110,000
2020[97]	65,398	6,833	50,710	354.98[98]	114,000
2021[1]	67,044	6,315	50,873	355.41[99]	114,000

Carbon footprint

Lockheed Martin Corporation reported Total CO_2e emissions (Direct + Indirect) for the twelve months ending 31 December 2020 at 919 Kt (-49 /-5.1% y-o-y).[100]

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WIKIPEDIA

Wyndham Hotels & Resorts

Wyndham Hotels & Resorts, Inc. is an American hotel company based in Parsippany, New Jersey, United States. It describes itself as the largest hotel franchisor in the world, with 9,280 locations.[1][3] It has a portfolio of 20 hotel brands, including Baymont, Days Inn, Howard Johnson, La Quinta, Ramada, Super 8, Travelodge, and Wyndham.

The company was formed on June 1, 2018, as a spin-off from Wyndham Worldwide, which is now known as Travel + Leisure.[4]

Contents

- History
  - Background (1990–2006)
  - Wyndham Hotel Group (2006–2018)
  - Wyndham Hotels & Resorts (2018–present)
- Brands
  - Luxury
  - Distinctive
  - Upscale
  - Lifestyle
  - Midscale
  - Economy
  - Extended Stay
  - Wyndham Franchisee Association
- Legal cases
- References
- External links

Wyndham Hotels & Resorts, Inc.

Type	Public
Traded as	NYSE: WH (https://www.nyse.com/quote/XNYS:WH) S&P 400 component
Industry	Hotel
Founded	1981 in Dallas, Texas, U.S.
Founder	Trammell Crow
Headquarters	Parsippany, New Jersey, U.S.
Number of locations	9,280 across 20 brands[1] (2019)
Key people	Geoffrey A. Ballotti (President)
Brands	Registry Wyndham Grand Dolce Esplendor Dazzler Hotels Trademark Collection La Quinta Wingate AmericInn Ramada Baymont Microtel Days Inn Super 8 Howard Johnson

History

Background (1990–2006)

The company's origins can be traced to the founding of Hospitality Franchise Systems (HFS) in 1990, created as a

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Total Prostitution Revenue Worldwide: **$186 Billion**.

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How much money is the sex work industry worth?

The industry is huge, with sex markets estimated to be worth anywhere from **$40 million to $290 million** in seven of eight cities profiled in the government-sponsored report by the Urban Institute. Mar 14, 2014

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Name	Type	Location	Year Established	Notes
Kristen Bjorn	Film Studio, Distributor, Website	Miami, Florida, United States	1987	
3rd Degree	Studio/Distributor	Los Angeles, California, United States	2002	
Abbywinters.com	Studio/Distributor	Australia	2000	
Active Duty	Studio/Distributor		1997	Gay content, Owned by Gamma Entertainment
Adam & Eve	Studio/Distributor/Sex shop	Hillsborough, North Carolina, United States	1970	
Adult Film Database	Movie database		1991	
Anabolic Video	Studio/Distributor	Chatsworth, Los Angeles, California, United States	1991	Defunct in 2013
Athletic Model Guild	Studio/Distributor	El Cerrito, California, United States	1945	Gay content
Bang Bros	Studio/Distributor /Website	Miami, Florida, United States	2000	Owned by WGCZ Holding
Beate Uhse AG		Flensburg, Germany	1946	
BelAmi	Studio/Distributor /Website	Bratislava, Slovakia	1993	Gay content
Brasileirinhas	Studio/Distributor	São Paulo, Brazil	1996	
Brazzers	Studio/Distributor /Website	Montreal, Quebec, Canada	2005	Owned by MindGeek
Caballero Home Video	Studio/Distributor	Canoga Park, California, United States	1974	
ClubJenna	Studio/Distributor	Scottsdale, Arizona, United States	2000	
CineMagic Co.	Studio/Distributor	Japan	1983	
Color Climax Corporation	Studio/Distributor	Copenhagen, Denmark	1967	
Cross	Studio	Ebisu, Tokyo, Japan	2005	Defunct in 2008
Cazzo Film	Studio			Gay content
Coat Corporation	Studio			Gay content
Cobra Video	Studio			Gay content

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Walmart

With about 559 billion U.S. dollars in revenue, **Walmart** topped the ranking of the hundred largest companies globally, followed by State Grid and Amazon. Oct 31, 2021

https://www.statista.com › Economy & Politics › Economy

Top companies in the world by revenue 2021 - Statista

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List of largest companies by revenue - Wikipedia

This list comprises the **world's largest companies** by consolidated 2020 **revenue**, according to the Fortune Global 500 latest tally published in August 2021.

Walmart · Largest employers · Anthem (company) · Largest private non...

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https://www.fiercepharma.com › special-report › top-20...

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Leading pharma sales again was Stelara, J&J's top-selling **drug** by sales, pulling in $7.7 billion and jumping by 21%. It was bested in percentage growth, however ...

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The pharmaceutical industry is responsible for the research, development, production, and distribution of medications. The market has experienced significant growth during the past two decades, and pharma revenues worldwide totaled **1.27 trillion U.S. dollars** in 2020.

https://www.statista.com › topics › global-pharmaceutical-...

Global pharmaceutical industry - statistics & facts | Statista

Search for: What is the revenue of pharmaceutical industry?

How much profit do drug companies make?

For pharmaceutical companies, the **median gross profit margin was 76.5% (95% CI,**

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Google Illegal drug revenue

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"With estimates of $100 billion to $110 billion for heroin, $110 billion to $130 billion for cocaine, $75 billion for cannabis and $60 billion for synthetic drugs, the probable global figure for the total illicit drug industry would be approximately **$360 billion**.

https://www.worldometers.info › drugs

Drug Statistics - Worldometer

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Illegal drug trade - Wikipedia

Profits — With a world GDP of US$78 trillion in the same year, the **illegal drug** trade may be estimated as nearly 1% of total global trade. Consumption of ...

United States · China · Latin America · Prohibition of drugs

https://www.sciencedaily.com › releases › 2019/08

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• Bechtel: revenue 2006-2019 | Statista

The statistic shows **Bechtel's** global revenue from the fiscal year of 2006 to the fiscal year of 2019. The company generated around **21.8 billion** U.S. dollars ...

https://www.sluiceartfair.com › Blog

What is Bechtel revenue? - Sluiceartfair.com

Aug 8, 2020 — The company generated around **21.8 billion** U.S. dollars in revenue in the fiscal year of 2019. Founded by Warren A. **Bechtel** in 1898, ...

https://www.statista.com › statistics › global-revenue-of-...

Bechtel's global revenue 2006-2019 - Statista

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Cheniere (LNG) Inks Corpus Christi EPC Deal With Bechtel

Mar 11, 2022 — Cheniere Energy, Inc. LNG announced that it has signed up engineering giant **Bechtel** for Corpus Christi Stage 3.

https://www.swotandpestle.com › bechtel-corporation

Bechtel Corporation SWOT & PESTLE Analysis

Bechtel Corporation Revenue : $ 17.6 **billion** - FY ending 31st March 2020 (y-o-y growth -19.3%) $ **21.8 billion** - FY ending 31st March 2019 ...

https://kazaan.co.uk › bechtel-annual-report

bechtel annual report

The company generated around **21.8 billion** U.S. dollars in . While the United States' largest contractor reported a strong $9.6 **billion** in new project awards ...

https://civiljungle.com › top-10-construction-companies...

Top 10 Construction Companies in the USA - Civiljungle

1, **Bechtel** Group Inc. $17.6 **Billion**, $21.8 **Billion**, $25.5 **Billion**, $25.9 **Billion**. 2, AECOM, $ 13.2 **Billion** ... Revenue:- **21.8 Billion** dollars.

https://briqup.com › Construction Projects

The Top 400 US Contractors Generated Over $414 Billion in ...

The first place on the top list of 400 contractors went to **Bechtel** with **21.8 billion** dollars in total

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TURNER CORPORATION AND 15 BILLION

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IIR Energy - Turner Construction Has Hand in $15 Billion ...

Turner Construction Has Hand in **$15 Billion** Worth of U.S. Projects ... Industry accounting for more than $9 **billion** worth of the company's projects.

https://www.turnerconstruction.com › news › item › Co...

Cost of Construction Materials Continue to Rise

Feb 2, 2022 — With an annual **construction** volume of US **$15 billion**, **Turner** is the largest builder in the United States, ranking first in the major market ...

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Turner Construction Company Recognized as Top Contractor ...

Jun 1, 2021 — Engineering News-Record reports that **Turner** had more than **$15 billion** in revenue and **$15 billion** in new contracts awarded to the **company** in ...

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https://en.wikipedia.org › wiki › Turner_Construction

Turner Construction - Wikipedia

construction · $14.41 **billion** (2020) · 10,000 (2020) · Hochtief · **Turner** International **Turner** Universal **Turner** Logistics Service Building Product Tompkins Builders.

https://www.encyclopedia.com › social-sciences-and-law

The Turner Corp | Encyclopedia.com

May 21, 2018 — In 1996 it completed $3.3 **billion** worth of **construction** projects. Organized as a holding **company**, the business's key subsidiary is **Turner** ...

https://www.san.org › news › news-detail › turner-const...

Turner Construction Company and Flatiron to Build New ...

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I HAVE A BLOT OF INFO ABOUT THE GARDEN AND IT MATTERS THAT I INCLUDE IT BECAUSE IT PUTS OUR PICTURE IN2 PERSPECTIVE REGARDING THE BEGINNING, THE PRESENT MIDDLE, AND THE END. PER THE INFO I WAS ABLE 2 COLLECT ABOUT THE GARDEN WE WERE INDEED CHILLIN' IN EVERLASTING BLESSINGS. WE WERE HEALTHY, WE WERE HAPPY, WE WERE HUMBLE, AND WE WERE ON OUR PATH FOLLOWING THE BLUEPRINT WITHOUT QUESTION BECAUSE IT WAS OLD-FASHIONED COMMON SENSE AND HURT NOONE!!

IT WASN'T UNTIL OUR FIRST SINNERS, ADAM AND EVE, DECIDED 2 TURN ON THE BLUEPRINT AND SWALLOW TEMPTATION SERVED UP BY SATAN, THE SERPENT, DID WE ALL BEGIN 2 TRIP OUT. PERSONALLY, I SEE THAT WARNING IN SCRIPTURE AS A METAPHOR. NOT THAT IT DIDN'T HAPPEN. BUT AS I RESEARCH, I FIND THAT MANY OF OUR ANCESTORS BEGAN PLAYING IN THE DARK WITH SO-CALLED "ALIENS", WHO BELIEVED IN PAGAN RITUALS.

IT'S ALL UP AND THROUGH HISTORICAL TIMELINES, BIBLICAL AND SECULAR. IN SCRIPTURE THEY'RE EVEN CALLED ALIENS. EVERY CENTURY SINCE SIN BEGAN AROUND 5000-6000 B.C., WE HAVE DABBLED IN THE DARK WITH SNAKES/SERPENTS AND GOT DEALT WITH THROUGH THE CONSEQUENCES OF OUR ACTIONS. AND IT'S USUALLY SOME FORM OF SLAVERY OWED BECAUSE OF THE PROMISES WE MAKE WITH OUR SOULS IN ORDER TO RECEIVE THE JUNK WE THINK WE CAN'T LIVE WITHOUT. MIND YOU, WE CAN LIVE WITHOUT IT, PLUS,

WE ALWAYS CAN HAVE A VARIATION OF IT WITHOUT GETTING OFF PATH AND SELLING OUR SOULS.

WE WERE AND STILL ARE SIMPLY TOO DANG HARDHEAD! AND I AM SPEAKING OF THE FOLKS WHO ARE, NOT THE ONES WHO ARE NOT! ANYWAYZZ...PAGANS ARE UP 2 THEIR OLD TRICKS AND THEY CLAIM 2 HAVE FOUND THE GARDEN OF EDEN! PLEASE KNOW THAT THEY WILL BE ADDING ON 2 THIS DISCOVERY, AND BEFORE YOU KNOW IT THE GARDEN OF EDEN WILL BE IN EUROPE SOMEPLACE!

UP IN THE MOUNTAINS AND COLD, UNDERGROUND CAVES, WHERE THEY CLAIM 2 HAVE RESIDED "FIRST!" BUT FOR NOW...THEY ARE CLAIMING IT WAS IN "BOTSWANA", "SOMALILAND, AND A FEW SCIENTISTS WHO DISPUTE THOSE LOCATIONS ARE SAYING IT WAS ACTUALLY IN WEST AFRICA, NOT SOUTH AFRICA. WHAT THEY ARE ALL AGREEING ON, IS THAT IT WAS IN AFRICA!

ACCORDING 2 THE SCIENTIST WHO THINK IT WAS IN SOUTH AFRICA...WHERE MANY PAGANS RESIDE, SO *BE MINDFUL*!! THOSE PAGAN SCIENTISTS KNOW WHERE THE 4 RIVERS FLOWED THAT ARE NAMED IN SCRIPTURE:

THE PISON RIVER, THAT ENCOMPASSETHS HAVILAH, AS WELL AS WHERE THERE IS AN ABUNDANCE OF GOLD, BDELLIUM, AND ONYX!

THE 2ND RIVER IS GIHON , WHICH ENCOMPASSETHS THE WHOLE LAND OF ETHIOPIA, THE 3RD IS RIVER IS HIDDEKEL

WHICH GOES EAST OF ASSYRIA, AND THE 4TH RIVER IS EUPHRATES! (GENESIS 2:10-14).

I'M PERSONALLY GOING 2 DO A BIGGER PROJECT CONCERNING EDEN BECAUSE I FEEL IT WILL LEAD US 2 MORE INFO IN REFERENCE 2 US SINNERS TURNING ON THE CREATOR AND GETTING KICKED OUT WITH OUR LIL' FRIENDS WHO MANY CONTINUE 2 TRUST 2 LEAD US 2 A HELL ON EARTH! I ALSO THINK IT HAS SOMETHING 2 DO WITH THE DELUGE, BECAUSE THE 4 BODIES OF WATERS ARE MENTIONED AS BEING ABLE TO "BREAK FORTH AND GUSH OUT AND SCATTER".

I SEE THEM AS BEING ABLE 2 EXILE AND/OR GET RID OF FILTH ON THE LAND. MORE SYNCS AND PUZZLES FITTIN' 2GETHER! THEN, THERE'S ALWAYS THE MOST DETRIMENTAL PART! SINNERS HAVE NEVER BEEN ABLE 2 FIND THE GARDEN! THE CREATOR HAS MADE SURE OF THAT!! SO, WHILE THESE PAGAN SCIENTISTS ARE PUTTING THEIR PIECES 2GETHER, I DOUBT THEY WILL EVER FIND EDEN!

THEY MAY BE ABLE 2 FIND SITES 2 SHOW CAVEMEN WERE IN THE SPOTS ADAM AND EVE SETTLED AFTER GETTING EXILED FROM PARADISE. THEY MAY HAVE BEEN ON THE SCENE, USING STONE TOOLS, I DON'T DISAGREE. EVERYBODY WHO WAS KICKED OUT OF THE GARDEN WERE OBVIOUSLY PARTICIPATING IN SATANIC, PAGAN RITUALS, AND STONE WORSHIPPING WAS ONE OF THE FIRST WAYS 2 CONJURE THE DEAD AND DEMONS!

I BET THE PEOPLE THEY REFER 2 AS NEANDERTHALS AND CAVEMEN, *WERE* ROOTIN' AROUND IN AFRICA, CONJURING AND TRYING 2 PROCREATE WITH THE CHOSEN TRIBE, 4 SURVIVAL. STILL, AS WE ALL TRY 2 PUT OUR HISTORIES 2GETHER, THE CHOSEN TRIBE NEED 2 KEEP THE WORD OUR ANCESTORS PASSED DOWN, FIRST! ESPECIALLY WHEN LISTENING 2 PAGANS, THEY TEND 2 LIE 2 FIT THEIR NARRATIVE.

LOST SHEEP WERE AND ARE KICKED OUT OF PARADISE, AND SUFFERING WITH THEM...*WHEN* WE DIG AROUND IN THE DARK, BUT WE ALSO ARE UNDER THE COVENANT THROUGH OUR BLOODLINE! AND WORD HAS BEEN LEFT ON THE EARTH SO WE CAN FIND OUR WAY BACK HOME. WHETHER METAPHORICALLY ARE A PLACE CALLED PARADISE, UTOPIA, OR THE GARDEN OF EDEN, IT MEANS A PLACE WITHOUT SIN, PAGANS, AND SATANISM...A PLACE OF PEACE!! LIKE DESCRIBED IN SCRIPTURE/THE WORD. PLEASE NEVER 4GET THAT.

Google garden of eden AND AFRICAN ANCESTORS

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The real Garden Of Eden has been traced to the African nation of Botswana, according to a major study of DNA. Scientists believe our ancestral homeland is south of the Zambezi River in the country's north.
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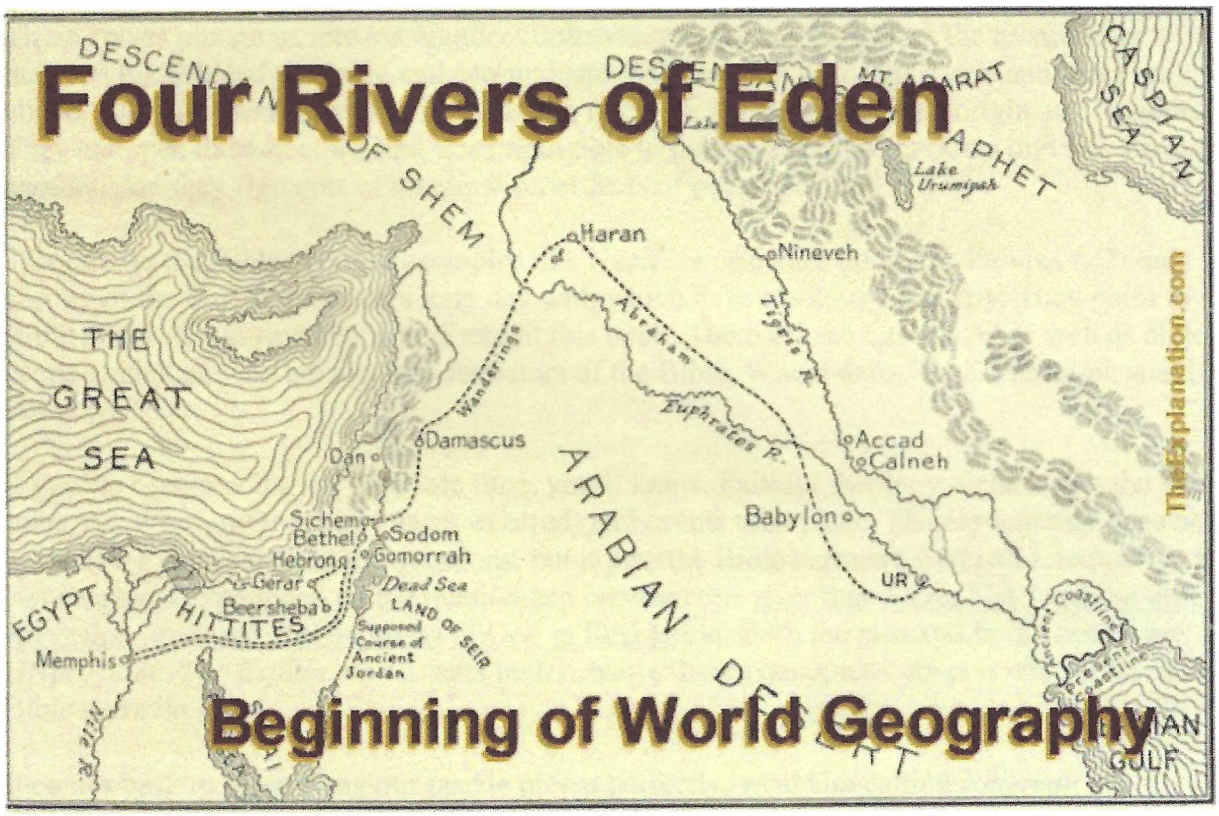
Sam Kneller

Mar 18, 2020

11 min read

Four Rivers of Eden. Beginning of World Geography.

Four Rivers of Eden. The first geographic features establish the basis of the entire Bible narrative from Genesis to Revelation.



Four Rivers of Eden. The beginning of world geography. Yes, we can situate this area on a contemporary world map.

- Tech
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LIFE ON EARTH

Real 'Garden of Eden' where ALL humans originated 200,000 years ago finally found in Botswana

- Shaun Wooller

- 16:35, 28 Oct 2019
- Updated: 16:54, 28 Oct 2019

SCIENTISTS have identified the real "Garden of Eden" where humans first walked the Earth.

They believe our ancestral homeland lies to the south of the Zambezi River, in northern Botswana.



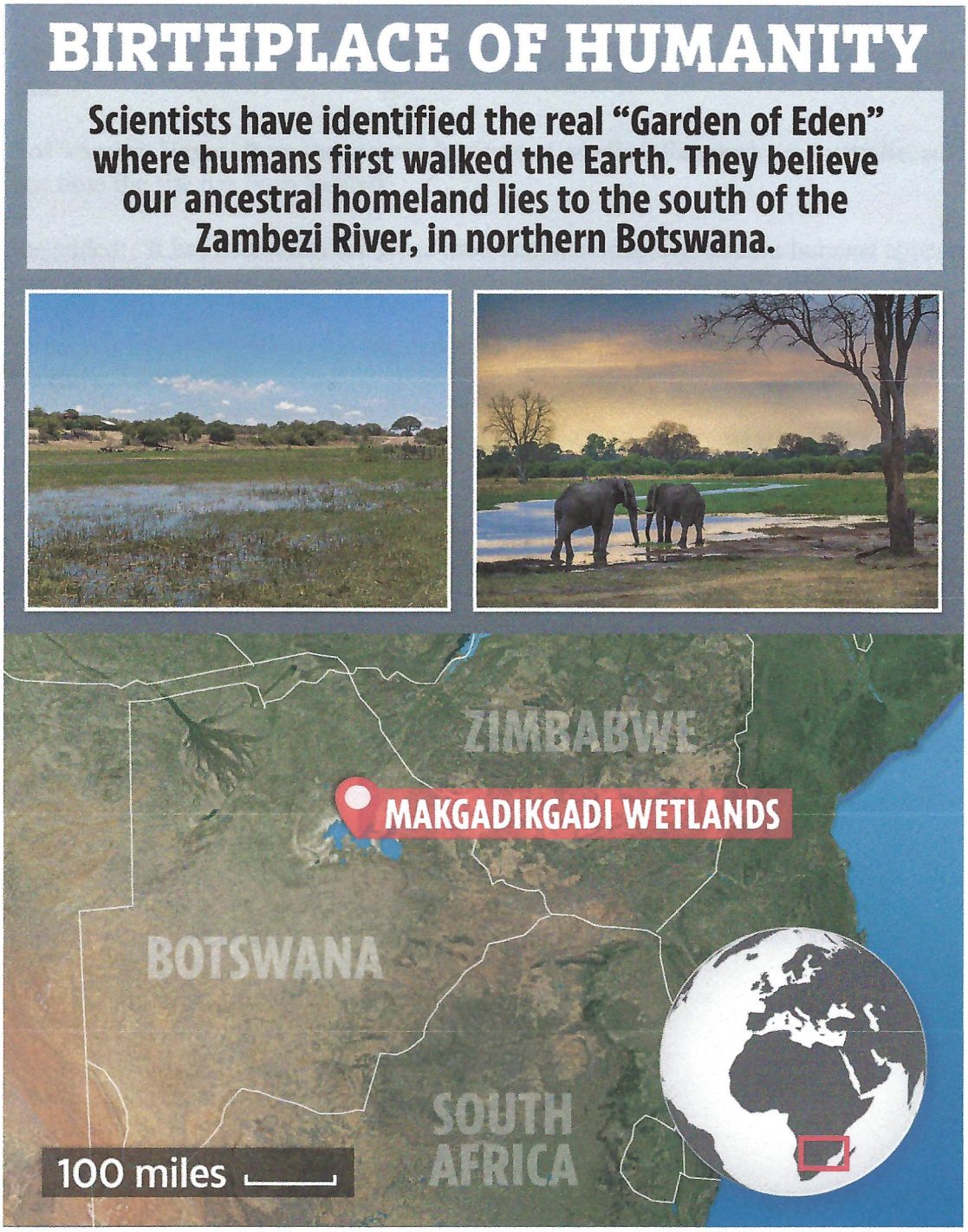
2
Scientists have pinpointed the origin of humanity to the Makgadikgadi wetlandsCredit: Getty - Contributor

It is here that the earliest ancestors of everyone alive today probably arose 200,000 years ago.

The region was then thought to be lush green and home to an enormous lake.

It allowed Homo sapiens sapiens to thrive for 70,000 years until climate change forced our forefathers to disperse.

This paved the way for humans to migrate out of Africa, and ultimately, across the world.



2

Fossil finds had suggested humans arose in eastern Africa and genetic analyses had hinted at southern Africa.

But new research has pinpointed the location to the Makgadikgadi wetlands.

REVEALED: How wobble in the Earth's axis 130,000 years ago allowed early humans to leave the 'Garden Of Eden' in Botswana where ALL our ancestors could have originated

- **Researchers from Sydney University studied DNA of more than 1,000 Africans**
- **They could trace maternal genes back to common ancestors in Botswana**
- **Their theory fits with evidence for abundant wetlands near the Zambezi River**
- **They said people lived in the prehistoric Makgadikgadi–Okavango wetland**
- **A gigantic lake had been there in the past but broke apart and dried up over time**

By Sam Blanchard For Mailonline

Published: 12:00 EDT, 28 October 2019 | Updated: 21:47 EDT, 28 October 2019

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All modern humans may have descended from people in what is now Botswana, according to scientists.

Researchers think they have, for the first time, discovered the 'cradle of humanity' where the first modern humans evolved before spreading across the globe.

They are believed to have flourished in the prehistoric Makgadikgadi–Okavango wetland, just to the south of the Zambezi River.

A study of DNA records and migration patterns has proven, scientists say, that the genetic root of all modern humans comes from that region 200,000 years ago.

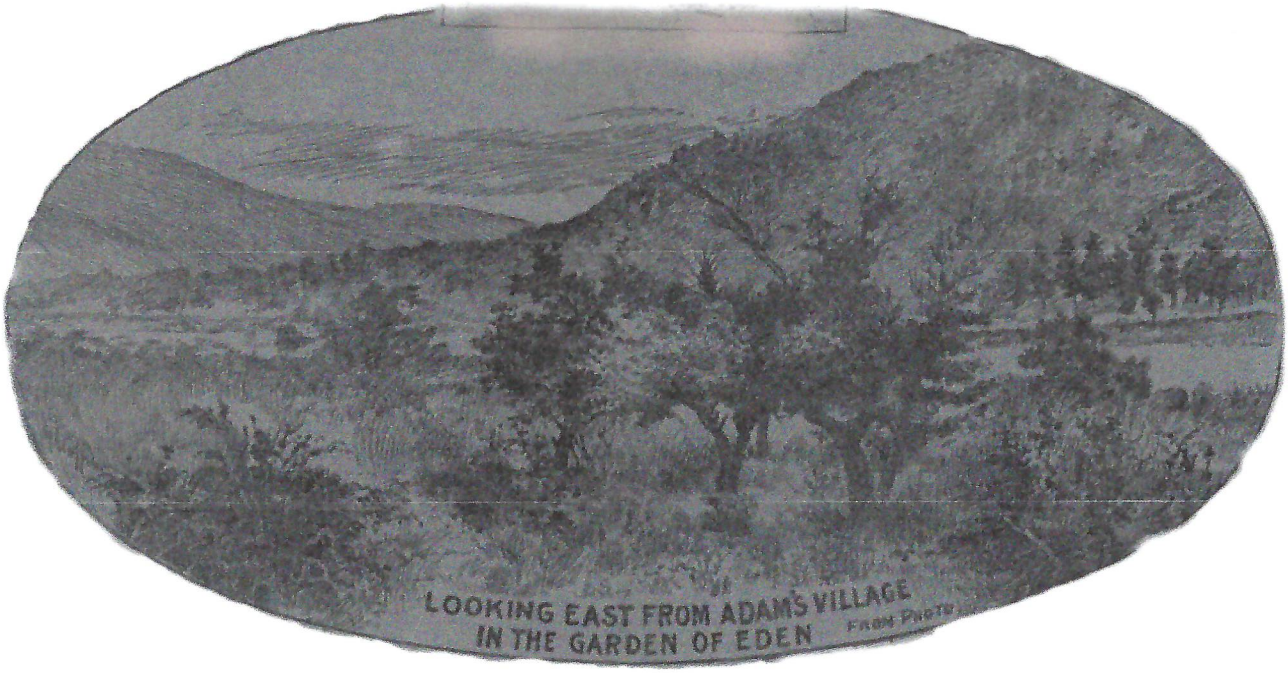
The wetland was a warm, lush green Garden of Eden in which early humans thrived before migrating when a wobble in the earth's axis 130,000 years ago caused the climate to turn dry.

raphy

- History & Biography

Garden Of Eden Found In Somaliland And Photographed

July 20, 2021



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Seton-Karr, the distinguished English Explorer, declares he has found the Garden Of Eden

This story was first published **in the December 26, 1897 issue of The New York Journal and Advertiser, and the original title was "The Garden Of Eden Found In Africa And Photographed"**

This is America's first urban "Agrihood" in Detroit. It feeds 2,000 households for free from this 2 acre garden & a fruit orchard with 200 trees. It also has a sensory garden for kids. 🍎🪴🍅🥕



BLOOD CONTRACTS ARE NECESSARY 2 THE KLAN WHO GOES AGAINST THE CREATOR'S BLUEPRINT BECAUSE THEY ARE NEEDED 2 PSYCHOLOGICALLY, MINDSCREW US IN2 THINKING WE ARE INDEBTED 2 THE DARK! THE CWAZY REALITY I'VE COME 2 ACCEPT IS WHEN WE PLAY IN THE DARK, AND BUY IN2 EVIL, THERE SEEMS 2 BE A HIERARCHY AND AGENDA THAT IS FOLLOWED. IN OTHER WORDS, ONCE WE SIGN ON THE DOTTED LINE, SPIT GETS REAL!! IT'S NO LONGER A GAME. FOLKS HAVE LOST THEIR LIFE PLAYING WITH DEVILS.

WHICH IS WHY I REMAIN IN THE LIGHT...NOW! I HAVE UNWITTINGLY SIGNED MY NAME 2 SOME OF "THEIR" BLOOD CONTRACTS. CERTAIN JOB APPLICATIONS, MY FIRST SWEAR-IN 4 THE MILITARY, WHICH I BACKED RIGHT ON OUT OF. THE FORM 4 ABORTIONS...YES, I WAS STUPID ENOUGH 2 THINK I WAS ONLY CARRYING A LIL' SEED, THAT MEANT NOTHING, VERSUS MY SEED THAT MEANT EVERYTHING! BUT I DID ALL OF THAT AS A YOUNG, DUMB, FULL OF YOU KNOW THE REST...YOUNG ADULT. I TRULY DID NOT KNOW ANY BETTER, AND I BELIEVE THAT IS THE ONLY REASON THE CREATOR 4GAVE ME WHEN I REPENTED.

HE (THAT'S THE PRONOUN I USE AND I'M STICKIN' 2 IT!)...HE KNEW I NO LONGER INTENDED 2 EVER GO BACK THAT ROUTE. BECAUSE HE IS ALL-KNOWING! I CAN ONLY PRAY THAT THE PEOPLE AND IFO I FOUND REGARDING BLOOD CONTRACTS ARE AS STUPID AS I WAS IN MY LATE TEENS AND EARLY 20'S. I HAVE A FEW EXAMPLES OF WHAT 2 AVOID BUT PLEASE

RESEARCH "BLOOD CONTRACTS" YOURSELF. THERE IS A LOT OF INFO OUT HERE 4 THE TAKING!

FIRSTLY, ANYTHING YOU WOULDN'T DO 4 FREE, SHOULDN'T BE DONE FOR MONEY OR POSSESSIONS. HOWEVER, I KNOW SOME PEOPLE ARE BRAINWASHED IN2 WHORING THEIR SOULS 4 FREE, WHICH IS WHY I MADE A CHART THAT MAY BE ABLE 2 HELP WITH ANY SATANIC, PAGAN CONFUSION!

THERE'S ALL TYPES OF BLOOD CONTRACT TEMPLATES ON SOCIAL MEDIA. OF COURSE, THERE WILL BE FOLKS WHO WILL CLAIM IT'S ALL 4 ENTERTAINMENT AND "FUN" AND GAMES! CAN YOU BELIEVE SELLING YOUR SOUL 2 SATAN IS CONSIDERED "FUN AND GAMES AND ENTERTAINMENT?" THESE PAGANS HAVE GOT US TRIPPIN' BALLS YO! LOOK AT THIS MESS. THEY'RE COMING 4 OUR BABIES MORESO THAN US. THEY CAN SELL THEIR SOULS ON GAMES AND SOCIAL MEDIA AND YOU WON'T EVEN BE THE WISER!

(SHARE CONTRACTS)

MY GRANDBABY WAS ABOUT 2 SELL HIS ONE DAY AND I THANK THE CREATOR HE THOUGHT 2 SHOW IT 2 ME FIRST. I KNOW 4 A FACT THAT THAT WAS MEANT 2 BE. THE CREATOR INTERVENED BECAUSE WE WERE TRYING 2 FIGURE OUT OUR PATH AND I OWE HIM NOTHING, BUT 2 REMAIN IN THE LIGHT, WHICH IS FREE, AND REAPS BLESSINGS GALORE!

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Highlights

CONTRACT OF SERVITUDE

Hector el Salamanca on this, this 5th day of the 3rd month in the 32 year of your life, you are presented with this contract which If signed grants great power for your service, under cosmic law set within the Pact Primeval.

Hector el Salamanca will from now on be referred to as 'the Grantee'

From here the term 'Patron' shall referee to the being described to you at the time of signing. All signing shall be completed by Akorazn the collector

The contract shall be referred to as 'the contract'

Signature of understanding (Patron) .....
Signature of understanding (the grantee) .....



State of California — Revision 666

SOUL BILL OF SALE

I, _____, hereby sell, transfer and convey all rights, title, and ownership of the following described soul to _____ [Option 1] for and in consideration of the total sum of _____, [Option 2] in return for _____, inclusive of all sales tax, paid in the form of one of the following methods: _____. The receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged. This sum represents the mutually agreed upon purchase price of the soul, between both the Seller, Seller's Name] and the Purchaser. [Demon's Name].

666

Soul Information

Name	Gender	Age	Parent or Parents Name
Religious Affiliation	Denomination	Social Security	Address, Soc Rate
Nation / State of Origin	Notes		

The condition of the soul is PUTRID.

Seller Information

First Name	Last Name
Address	
Telephone	Email

Purchaser Information

First Name	Last Name
Lucifer	The Devil, Himself
Address	



DeviantArt[New Soul contract template by Walmaker on DeviantArt]

Contract With The Devil



Welcome to the world where mysticism and reality, past and present, good and evil are united in a single whole!
All Reviews:
Mostly Positive (135)
Release Date:
Dec 11, 2015
Developer:
AZ-Art Development Studio
Publisher:
8Floor
Popular user-defined tags for this product:
Casual Adventure Hidden Object Point & Click
+



Posted by u/Bear14_ 2 years ago

Devil Contract

Question

I have a player who wishes to become a warlock. I like to run a fairly RP heavy game so have written a contract I want him to sign. I have Bel as his Patron but don't want him to now specifically what devil it is which is why I've kept it anonymous. Starting this character at level 3. Aspects of the contract are they for RP purposes such as removal of power, which i wouldn't do to the player but put it there as it would be in the contract.

Hoping everyone can give some insights on how to improve the contract.

Contract of Service

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u/Daz_3D · Promoted

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Adenauer_Ghost · 2 yr. ago

I do not have the link right now, but DMs Guild has an Infernal Contract Template for free. As someone in the legal field, it is a pretty realistic contract.

What I did for my warlock is to use some free contract creation websites and the template from DMs Guild for flavor to make

I HAVE THE BLOOD CONTRACT OF GRIMES, THE ODD, UNTALENTED ARTIST AND BABY MAMA OF ELON MUSK, WHO EMANATES "THE DARK" AND WAS ALSO CALLED OUT BY AZEALIA BANKS...WHO CLAIMS 2 BE A WITCH AND SWORE THAT GRIMES AND ELON TRIED 2 HAVE A 3SOME WITH HER AS THEY PARTOOK IN A BUNCH OF DRUG-RIDDLED, PAGAN "ACTIVITIES"...ALLEGEDLY.

AFTER AZEALIA ACCUSED GRIMES AND ELON, NEITHER SUED HER, NOR DID SHE TAKE IT BACK! SIMILAR 2 WHEN SHE SAID RUSSELL CROW SPIT ON HER, CHOKED HER, CALLED HER THE N-WORD, AND KICKED HER OUT OF HIS PARTY AS RZA OF THE WU-TANG CLAN AND OTHER FOLKS WATCHED. RZA LATER ON CONFIRMED IT ON THE BREAKFAST CLUB, YET RUSSELL WAS NEVER HELD ACCOUNTABLE. I AM CERTAIN IT IS BECAUSE AZEALIA IS A "BLACK" "WOMAN" AND A WITCH WITH NO HEDGE OF PROTECTION. THAT'S THE DOWNFALL WITH WORSHIPPING EVIL, THERE'S NEVER ANYONE THERE 2 CATCH YOU WHEN YOU FALL. AND YOU WILL FALL, IT'S SIMPLY A MATTER OF WHEN?!

LASTLY, I HAVE THE TESTIMONY OF A R AND B SINGER BY THE NAME OF KOA JEROME WHO ENTERED THE INDUSTRY AS A CHRISTIAN ARTIST BUT WAS ASKED 2 WRITE SECULAR MUSIC FOR ARTISTS LIKE NICKI MINAJ. KOA SHARES HOW hE ALMOST SOLD *hIS* SOUL THROUGH A BLOOD CONTRACT IN THE ENTERTAINMENT INDUSTRY. HE ALSO SHARES THAT hE HAD A

DREAM WHERE SATAN AND THE CREATOR WERE FIGHTING 4 hIS SOUL, AND THE CREATOR WON.

I CAN RELATE BECAUSE WHEN I HAD AN OPERATION BACK IN THE DAY, I FOUND MYSELF IN A DARK PLACE, AND I ACTUALLY WATCHED THE CREATOR AND SATAN FIGHT 4 MY SOUL. I PUT THAT ON EVERYTHING I LOVE! GRANTED I WAS TAKING PRESCRIPTION PILLS 4 PAIN, BUT I DON'T KNOW ANYONE WHO FEELS THEY HAVE SEEN SATAN SOBER. YOU CAN HAVE A RELATIONSHIP WITH THE CREATOR SOBER, BUT SATAN LIKES 2 POP UP WHEN YOU'RE HIGH. VICES GO HAND IN HAND WITH EVIL!

OBVI THE CREATOR WON, BUT MY GOD THE BATTLE SEEMED LOOOONG! I'S HERE THOUGH, I'S HERE!!

ANYWHOOZLEBEE, I CHOSE THOSE 2 ARTISTS BECAUSE THEY OPENLY ADMITTED THAT YOU DO "INFACT" HAVE 2 SELL YOUR SOUL 2 BECOME FAMOUS IN THE INDUSTRY. I HAVE PLENTY MORE ARTISTS WHO HAVE SAID THE SAME, MANY OF THEIR STORIES ARE IN MY BOOKS AND QUICK REFERENCES. THEY HAVE SHARED, THROUGH THOSE STORIES AND TESTIMONIES THAT EVEN IF YOU DON'T SIGN A CONTRACT WITH "SELL YOUR SOUL" ON IT, YOU ARE SELLING YOUR SOUL. THE STIPULATIONS AND THE EVIL THAT HAS HAPPENED 2 SO MANY FAMOUS ARTISTS...PROVES IT!

Here's The Legal Contract For Grimes' Selling Of Her Soul



NEWS

MAY 29, 2020 6:14 PM

BY PETER HELMAN

36

Grimes is selling her soul as part of an online art exhibition called Selling Out. In the show's titular work, the highest bidder will receive a legal document conveying ownership of a percentage of Grimes' soul. "I really wanted to collaborate with my lawyer on art," Grimes said in an interview. "The idea of

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Selling Out officially opened yesterday on the Maccarone, Los Angeles gallery's website. "Selling Out is executed as a contract in which Grimes sells a fraction of her soul, formalizing the idea that every time an artist sells a piece of their art, part of the soul is sold with it," the piece's description reads. "The purchaser will enter into a contractual agreement that outlines the terms of ownership and ultimately the connection to the joy of artistic expression."

terms of the proposed sale. This is how it defines Grimes' soul:

> **Soul**: The "Soul" of Grimes:
>
> (i) consists of the spiritual, immaterial and immortal essence Grimes, which exists independently of and distinctly from her physical being. but is the essence of life itself;
>
> (ii) is mutable in time but immutable in space, containing eternal truth and wisdom;
>
> (iii) is imbued with the knowledge of the good and with honor; and
>
> (iv) contains perceptive, rational and contemplative powers that enable it to be close to the source of all things in the Universe.

This is what you get if you purchase her soul:

happiness is created from time to time. Such joy and happiness may include flashes of brilliant white light and an ethereal feeling.

Even if Grimes dies, you get to keep your shares of her soul:

Liquidation/Dissolution: In the event of any liquidation or dissolution of Grimes, holder of Soul Shares shall be entitled to remain connected to the Soul wherever it comes to reside. A liquidation or dissolution of Grimes shall be deemed to include her physical being no longer being among us.

But you do have to be a good person or you're out of luck:

Goodness Covenant; Reversion Right: Each Investor recognizes that in owning Soul Shares they are holding a piece of Grimes' Soul, that such ownership is a unique responsibility requiring them to accept the obligation to be a kind, good and ethical person, and that such Investor's actions to the contrary may have a material adverse effect on Grimes' Soul.

Accordingly, as a continuing and absolute condition of ownership of the Soul Share, each Investor is bound to live a kind, good and ethical life, and must treat others with humanity and compassion (the "Goodness Covenant"). In the event of a material breach of the Goodness Covenant by an Investor, which includes without limitation the commission of a crime or any action (or inaction) that could be reasonably expected to be detrimental to all or any portion of Grimes' Soul, ownership of the Soul Shares held by such Investor shall immediately and automatically revert to Grimes.

The validity of this Offering, and of the Soul Shares, is subject to the review and approval of a higher authority. Investors are cautioned that there will be no material or tangible benefit obtained from a purchase of Soul Shares, and that here can be no assurance that a purchase of Soul Shares will provide any spiritual, moral or other benefit. Investors considering a purchase of Soul Shares are advised to seek guidance from advisors, philosophers or counsellors of their chance.

Inquire here to make an offer.

CONFIDENTIAL [REED SMITH DRAFT – 5.27.20]

Grimes

Sale of Soul – Summary of Terms

This Term Sheet summarizes the principal terms of the proposed sale of up to ___ percent (___%) of the Soul (as defined below) of Claire Boucher p/k/a Grimes ("Grimes"). This Term Sheet is for discussion purposes only; there is no obligation on the part of any negotiating party until definitive agreements are signed by all parties. This Term Sheet does not constitute either an offer to sell or an offer to purchase any interest in Grimes' Soul.

Issuer: Claire Boucher p/k/a Grimes ("Grimes")

Soul:	The "Soul" of Grimes: (i) consists of the spiritual, immaterial and immortal essence of Grimes, which exists independently of and distinctly from her physical being, but is the essence of life itself; (ii) is mutable in time but immutable in space, containing eternal truth and wisdom; (iii) is imbued with the knowledge of the good and with honor; and (iv) contains perceptive, rational and contemplative powers that enable it be close to the source of all things in the Universe.
Pre-Money Valuation:	Priceless
Dividends:	The holders of the Soul Shares shall be entitled to share in the joy and happiness created by Grimes' Soul, as and when such joy and happiness is created from time to time. Such joy and happiness may include flashes of brilliant white light and an ethereal feeling.
Liquidation/Dissolution:	In the event of any liquidation or dissolution of Grimes, holders of Soul Shares shall be entitled to remain connected to the Soul wherever it comes to reside. A liquidation or dissolution of Grimes shall be deemed to include her physical being no longer being among us.
Non-Voting:	Holders of Soul Shares will have no voting rights with regard to any decisions made by or on behalf of Grimes' Soul.
Preemptive Rights:	Except with regard to a Drag-Along Sale (as defined below), purchasers of Soul Shares shall have the right, in the event Grimes proposes to offer additional Soul Shares in amount that exceeds the number of Soul Shares that are the subject of this Offering, to purchase additional Soul Shares that will

	allow them to maintain their current percentage ownership of Soul Shares. The Preemptive rights will terminate upon and not apply to a Soul IPO (as defined below).
Restrictions on Transfer:	Soul Shares held by the Investors will not be transferable without the consent of Grimes; provided, that (i) Soul Shares shall be transferable by will or the laws of descent, and (ii) the restrictions on transfer will terminate upon the consummation of a Soul IPO.
Registration Rights:	Holders of Soul Shares shall be entitled to customary piggyback registration rights if Grimes decides to issue and sell Soul Shares in a registered public offering (a "Soul IPO"), subject to pro rata cutback to a minimum of twenty percent (20%) of the offering at the underwriter's discretion (and subject to one hundred percent (100%) cutback in connection with any initial public offering). Registration expenses (exclusive of underwriting discounts and commissions) will be borne by the Investors.
Lock-Up Provision:	Each Investor will agree that it will not sell its Soul Shares for a specified period (but not to exceed 180 days) following the effective date of the Soul IPO.
Repurchase Right:	Grimes shall, at any time, and from time to time, on and after the second (2nd)

Grimes' Soul.

Accordingly, as a continuing and absolute condition of ownership of the Soul Shares, each Investor is bound to live a kind, good and ethical life, and must treat others with humanity and compassion (the "Goodness Covenant"). In the event of a material breach of the Goodness Covenant by an Investor, which includes without limitation the commission of a crime or any action (or inaction) that could be reasonably expected to be detrimental to all or any portion of Grimes' Soul, ownership of the Soul Shares held by such Investor shall immediately and automatically revert to Grimes.

Drag-Along Right: In the event that Grimes determines to sell all of, or at least a majority interest in, her Soul (a "Drag-Along Sale"), she shall have the right to require each of the Investors to sell their Soul Shares on a proportionate basis and on similar terms, provided that no Investor shall be required to provide any representations, warranties or covenants with regard to the Soul Shares such Investor is selling, other than that such Investor is the rightful holder of such shares immediately prior to such sale transaction and that they have complied with the Goodness Covenant.

Information Rights: Investors shall not be entitled to receive any information regarding Grimes or her Soul. However, in the event that Grimes determines, in her sole

discretion, to make, any such information available to Investors at any time or from time to time, each Investor desiring to receive such information shall be required to enter into enter into a confidential and proprietary information agreement in firm and substance satisfactory to Grimes.

Purchase Agreement and other definitive documents: The investment shall be made pursuant to a Soul Shares Purchase Agreement reasonably acceptable to Grimes and the Investors, which agreement shall contain, among other things, appropriate covenants reflecting the provisions set forth herein; provided that it is understood and agreed that the Investors are purchasing the Soul Shares on an "as-is" basis with all faults, and that no representation or warranty is being made with regard to the fitness or condition of Grimes' Soul.

The validity of this Offering, and of the Soul Shares, is subject to the review and approval of a higher authority. Investors are cautioned that there will be no material or tangible benefit obtained from a purchase of Soul Shares, and that here can be no assurance that a purchase of Soul Shares will provide any spiritual, moral or other benefit. Investors considering a purchase of Soul Shares are advised to seek guidance from advisors, philosophers or counsellors of their choice.

***

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Elon Musk and Grimes: A Retrospective - YouTube

Dec 14, 2021 — Let's talk about Elon and **Grimes**, **Tesla** and Art Angels, the Alpha and the Omega. Thank you to @Drew Gooden @Sarah Schauer and Lux for making ...
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https://www.newyorker.com › Culture › Elon Musk

The Trouble with Elon Musk and Grimes | The New Yorker

May 10, 2018 — Naomi Fry writes about **Elon Musk** and the electronic musician Claire Boucher, known professionally as **Grimes**, who attended the 2018 Met Ball ...

https://www.usmagazine.com › pictures › may-2020-117

Elon Musk and Grimes' Relationship Timeline - Us Weekly

Mar 17, 2022 — **Elon Musk and Grimes** began dating in May 2018 and welcomed their first child together two years later — see the photos.
Missing: ~~occult~~ | Must include: occult

https://twitter.com › forbes › status

Forbes on Twitter: "Elon Musk And Grimes Announce Second ...

Thank goodness I was born into that family and given a name like that - what are these parents thinking? 5. 9. Show replies. Adam Riggins · @AdamRiggins2669.

https://graziadaily.co.uk › celebrity › news › grimes-so...

Grimes Is Selling A Piece Of Her Soul For New Art Exhibition

May 29, 2020 — **Grimes**, the Canadian singer, has always marched to a different drum. Her music, her vocals, her style: they have all endeared her to legions ...

https://pagesix.com › 2021/06/03 › elon-musks-girlfrie...

Elon Musk's girlfriend Grimes baffles internet with rant about AI ...

Jun 3, 2021 — **Grimes** — who is dating **Elon Musk** — has baffled fans with a bizarre online rant pushing artificial intelligence as "the fastest path to ...

https://www.technocracy.news › Technocracy

When Elon Musk Hooked Up With The Pagan Witch

Oct 1, 2021 — When Technocrat **Musk** met Transhumanist/**occultist Grimes**, they spawned a baby in 2020 whose given name is "X Æ A-XII".

https://www.thecut.com › 2022/03 › grimes-and-elon-mus...

Grimes and Elon Musk Had a Secret Baby - The Cut

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Devilish dream led R & B singer Koa Jerome to the precipice

January 18, 2022
0
213

By Jalen Jenkins-

As the devil and God vied over Koa Jerome in a phantasmagoric vision, the backslidden musician had difficulty controlling his body and pleaded with his brother to keep him from throwing himself over a balcony.

"I was at some sort of Judgment Day," Koa says on a BLSSD Music YouTube channel. "God told me, 'If you don't confess all your sins and everything you have done, tonight you're gonna die.'"

Ultimately Koa Jerome didn't take the devil's offer to sell his soul for fame and money. Today he only makes music for Jesus.

When he was young, Koa Jerome was in a Christian band with his brother. But when a pastor accused them publicly of exalting themselves, Koa and his brother became disillusioned about performing for Jesus.

"We we're not arrogant at all. We were just young guys trying to do God's work," Koa says. "That's what made my brother and I leave the (Christian music) industry ultimately, and we decided to go into the secular music industry."

As a rapper he was given many opportunities and was led down a path of sin.

He even had an affair with his manager.

Multimillion-dollar deals were on the table, and Koa was set to work with Nicki Manaj, he says. But the deals fell through.

One night when he was sleeping, the devil brought him a dream. Dressed up in an expensive suit, Satan wanted Koa to sign a contract. It would be the label deal of a lifetime, but it also would represent selling his soul.

Koa had gotten away from God. But he hadn't forgotten God. He knew what the hair-raising stakes were and said no.

"All along when I felt my life was getting out of control, God was really coming in," he says. "I was starting to get convinced with everything that I was doing in my life."

Another night, his neighbors brought weed and edibles to his house, which they consumed while they talked about God. The discussion and drug abuse tapered off, and the night transitioned into his fateful vision of God and Satan fighting over his soul.

He felt pushed by an other-worldly force to hurl his body off the balcony and to his death. He was going in and coming out of the hallucination. When he was conscious, he pleaded with his brother, who was on hand, to not let him die.

But God's great love for Koa prevailed, and he survived the ordeal.

He needed to get right with the Almighty. He married his girlfriend and broke away from the secular music industry.

Stepping back from secular music was easy for him. But he upset the team of guys who worked with him and were banking on his success. There would be no big payday for all their efforts.

"My whole team was getting let down because of what God was doing, which is the greatest thing that could ever happen to me giving my life to him," says Koa.

Today, Koa has surrounded himself with a new team of godly men and women, and he's gone back to only doing Christian music. He realizes he should have never left kingdom music. He only wishes he would have had a mature mentor to help him weather the criticism of that certain pastor.

He warns young men and women who perform for Jesus to not get sidetracked by what others may say.

Jalen Jenkins studies at the Lighthouse Christian Academy near West Los Angele

THE CREATOR'S AUTHENTIC BLUEPRINT!

***SHORTCUT: THE TEN COMMANDMENTS**

***PLUS, ALL OTHER AUTHENTIC "WORD" SENT BY OUR ANCESTOR'S MOUTHS!**

(PLEASE BE MINDFUL!!!!! WE HAVE ALLOWED SOME WARNINGS 2 BE TRANSCRIBED AND SOLD WITH "OTHER" INFO IN THE BIBLE, TORAH, AND QURAN.)

***ANCESTRAL TESTIMONIES**

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--- VERSUS ---

BLOOD CONTRACTS SIGNED, SEALED, DELIVERED AND SOLD BY OUR SOULS

***AN EVIL, VERBAL OR WRITTEN AGREEMENT BETWEEN 2 OR MORE PARTIES TO SELL OR RECEIVE SERVICES OF ANY KIND THAT YOU KNOW YOU WOULD *NOT* DO FOR FREE!!!**

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I wrote up a template Devil Contract : r/DnD - Reddit

Jun 25, 2018 — This is what I came up with as a **template** for a **contract** with a **Devil**, to be modified to suit each **Devil** and each Warlock.

Fiendish Contracts (with example) : r/DnDBehindTheScreen	Oct 28, 2018
Devil Contracts written by a Lawyer : r/dndnext - Reddit	Sep 2, 2019
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FAUX FREEDOM & UNITY UNDER THE "WE COME IN PEACE" OLD WORLD ORDER/NEW WORD ORDER (O.W.O./N.W.O.) SET-UP/AGENDA!

SO…WE OPEN THE DOOR AND INVITE THEM IN…YOU *MUST* INVITE THEM IN. IT IS THEIR LAW, AND THEY HAVE LEFT LITERATURE BEHIND AS 2 WHY!

BIG MISTAKE! THEY MIND-F AND BRAINWASH US, THEN "COLONIZE" US AND WE BEGIN:

***FOLLOWING THEIR CULTURE (GREED OVER PAPER CALLED MONEY, BEING JEALOUSY, MEAN, LIEING, AND STEALING!!)**

***PLAYING IN THE OCCULT (FAUX CHRISTIANITY, ANCESTOR WORSHIP, THROUGH ENTERTAINMENT), SACRIFICING OUR BABIES AKA ABORTIONS AND INSURANCE JOBS…AND SACRIFICING ONE ANOTHA THROUGH INTERNATIONAL WARRING AND LOCAL WARRING (GANGS)!**

***TEACH US 2 BE THE BEST WHORES ON THE PLANET! SELLIN' CAT 4 40 BUCKS, TWERKIN' LIKE A DOG, AND TAKIN' IT ALL OFF! EMBARRASING AND ABANDONING CHILDREN 2 SCREW AND/OR STRIP! TEACHING CHILDREN 2 SCREW AND STRIP! AND SELLIN' OUT, 'CAUSE THERE'S MORE MONEY AND SUCCESS IN THE PAGAN LEPER WORLD, LET FOLKS TELL IT!**

***STREET DRUGS, PRESCRIPTION DRUGS AND ALCOHOL ARE SUPPLIED IN ABUNDANCE 2 KEEP US LULLED OUT AND ROBOTIC. WE ARE THEIR PET PROJECTS, LET THEIR ACTIONS TELL IT.**

***AFTER THEY MENTALLY RAPE AND PSYCHOLOGICALLY MIND BEND A NIBBA, THEY ATTACK COMPLETELY AND ENSLAVE US…HARDCORE!**

***A GREAT MAJORITY OF OUR FAMILY EVENTUALLY WILL "SNAP OUT OF IT" AND RUN BACK 2 OUR CREATOR'S BLUEPRINT, PATH AND GOD-GIFTED, CULTURE. "THEY" CALL IT AN UPRISING, I CALL IT "SMELLING THE COFFEE"!!**

WHATEVER IT IS IT HAS BEEN DONE 2 DEATH AND YOU WOULD THINK WE'D SEE THAT WE ARE ON A PERPETUAL BLUEPRINT. WE CAN HAVE A BALL OR SUFFER IN A LIVIN' HELL…BUT OUR FATE AND TESTIMONIES DON'T CHANGE! THE ONLY THING THAT DOES CHANGE IS WHETHER WE WILL PASS ON BLESSINGS OR CURSES. THAT'S IT!! PAST, PRESENT OR FUTURE.

THOSE WHO NEVER GET IT, WILL CONTINUE 2 PASS ON CURSES BY HELPING SATAN AND

PAGANS TRICK AND LEAD THE CHOSEN TRIBES ASTRAY.

THAT'S THEIR LOT IN LIFE, 'CAUSE AT THE END OF THE DAY…THEY ARE PISSED THAT SATAN HAS THEM UNDER CONTRACT AND THEY CAN NOT SURVIVE WITHOUT THE BLUEPRINT AND THE CHOSEN BLOODLINE WE WERE GIVEN 4 "FREE" AND THROUGH OUR COVENANT WITH OUR CREATOR! AMEEEN?!


עשרת
Commandments
6. Thou shalt not kill.
לא תרצח.
7. Thou shalt not commit adultery.
לא תנאף.
8. Thou shalt not steal.
לא תגנב.
9. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.
לא תענה ברעך עד שקר.
10. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house.
לא תחמד בית רעך.
הדברות
The Ten
1. Thou shalt have no other gods before me.
אנכי יהוה אלהיך, לא יהיה לך אלהים אחרים על פני.
2. Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven images.
לא תעשה לך פסל וכל תמונה.
3. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain.
לא תישא את שם יהוה אלהיך לשוא.
4. Remember the sabbath day.
זכור את יום השבת לקודשו.
5. Honor thy father and thy mother.
כבד את אביך ואת אימך.

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6 Secret Societies That Ancient Egypt Has Inspired: From Nazis, Freemasons, Hippies, And Satanists



By: Nicholas Mehling

Mar 3, 2020
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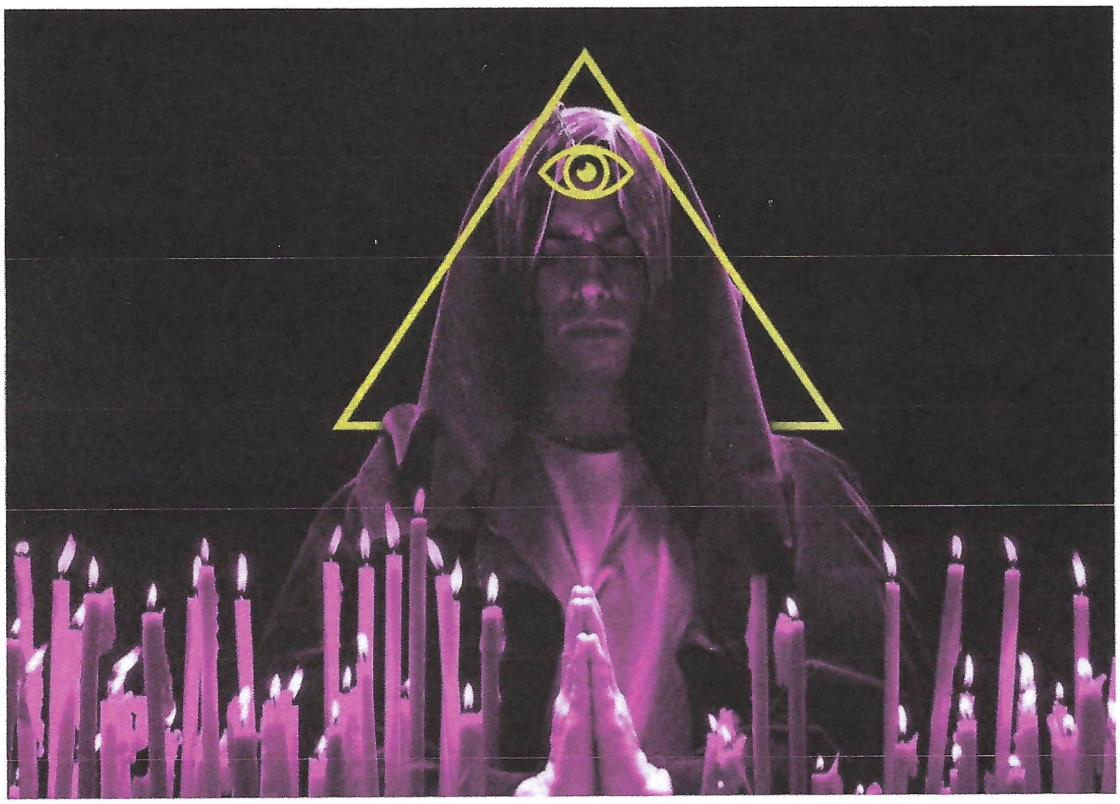


Before the days of live-streaming, Wikileaks, and Twitter rants, the world was a lot more mysterious than it is now and indeed so much was shrouded in the unknown. One historical period that revelled in mystery was Ancient Egypt, inspiring so much curiosity, fascination, and even fear over the millennia; mummies, cat worship, cults to different gods, how they built the

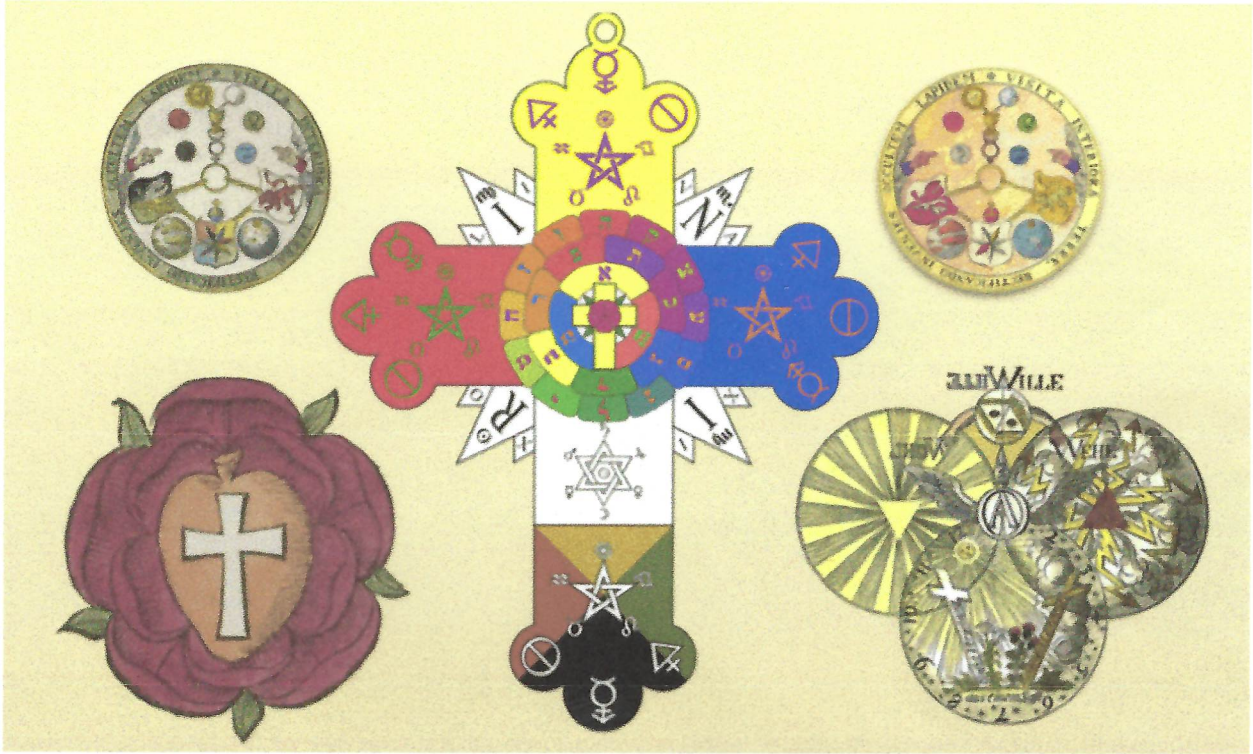
pyramids, the mysteries are seemingly endless. It's said that the secrets of what the Sphinx was and is, were even unknown to the ancient Egyptians themselves.

So much will never be answered but will always capture our attention and fascination. But why? Because secrets are power. Something that's secret is inherently more valuable psychologically, it makes you feel separate and special from the rest of the world. So it makes sense why the Ancient Egyptians have been so attractive to emulate, copy, and rip-off by other groups throughout the ages.

From the Freemasons to the Nazis, we made a list of some of the ways these groups have made Ancient Egypt the center of their new religions, secret symbols, or mythological back stories.

Here is the truth they don't want you to know.

The Ancient & Mystical Order Rosae Crucis:



The Rosae Crucis or The Rose Cross lays claim to being the oldest fraternal order in the world. They believe that all knowledge is a part of a single ultimate truth, a truth they have kept for 5,000 years. They state that they began in the magic and mystery schools of the Ancient Egyptians, and kept their secrets intact through the ages despite being jealously persecuted by religion and kings alike. Or so Michael Maier claimed in 17th century France.

He described the secret order as "Egyptian, Brahmanic, Persian, Pythagorean and Arab," so basically everything that was engaged in non-European mysticism. They attempted to contact djinn, and spirits of the ancient Egyptian underworld through grand masters who led their ceremonies.

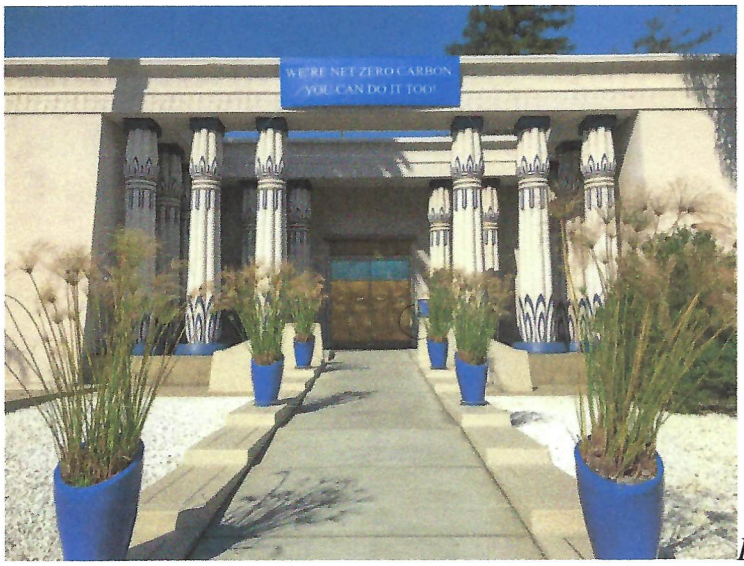


Headquarters of the Order in Brazil

They trace their beginings to the Mystery School which was established in Egypt during the reign of Pharaoh Thutmose III and Hatshepsut around 1500 BCE. The monarchs united Egypt's various cults into a single state priesthood, the Per Ankhu. The order claims their most famous members were Akhenaten and his wife Nefertiti.

One of their founding mottos comes from a quote of Horace, translated in Latin from members who reportedly fled Egypt into ancient Greece and Rome where they kept the order alive. "Non Omnis Moriari ("I shall not completely die")"

Walt Disney was an alleged member, as well as a number of railroad billionaires and famous actors of the 20th century. They went on to inspire the Freemasons' activities in Scotland in the 1700s, as well as many satanic, witchcraft, and demonology cults of the Victorian age.

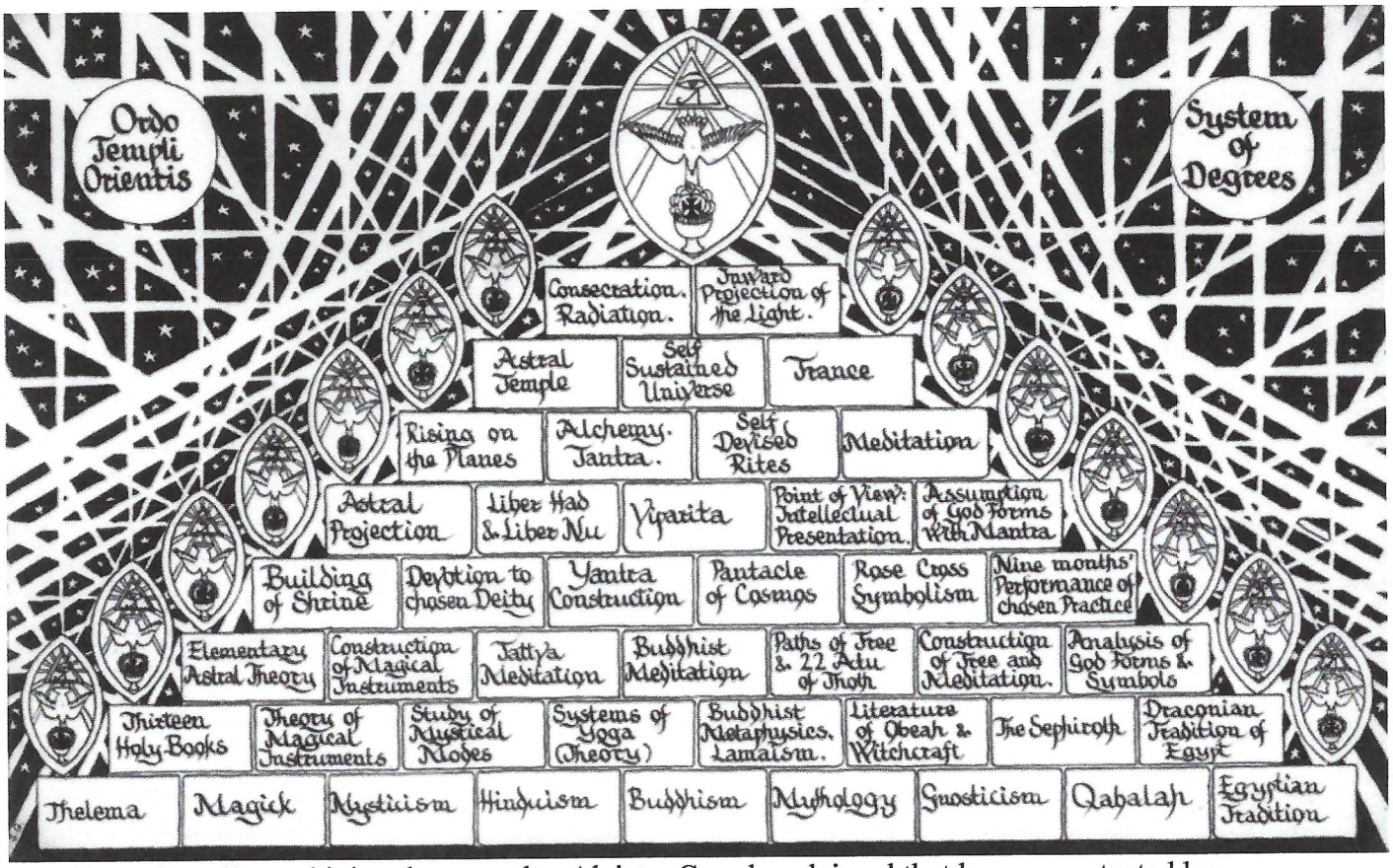


Headquarters in California

But the group is largely just a re-imagining of Catholic Christianity. Founded around the 1400s-1600s, it was mainly medieval hippies who had alternative ideas of the world. They lived in a world where religious practice was strictly regulated by the church, and any idea or practice outside of official Catholic doctrine was condemned with death.

The original group doesn't dabble in demonology; they are more just a spiritual New Age version of Christianity. They just inspired more extremist groups like the Masons, or Satanists who were annoyed with the mundane Rosicrucians. Members state that for the most part, people pay a small membership fee to learn new age spirituality, meditate, and talk with other members. Members will bring food and drinks, as they learn together.

Thelema



Speaking of Devil worshiping demon cults, Aleister Crowley claimed that he was contacted by an Egyptian god during his honeymoon in Cairo. He took this to mean that he should leave his wife as a new prophet of his own religion, Thelema, which basically meant justifying an addiction to narcotics, and sleeping with as many women, and children, as possible. All while justifying it through fake Egyptian magic rituals and gods that had never previously existed ever before.



It was complete crap, but did spook a lot of people with elaborate sacrifices, devil magic, and demon-summoning. He died addicted to heroin and dirt poor, but inspired works such as Frankenstein, and other séances, devil magic, and witch convents around England and the US.

Freemasonry

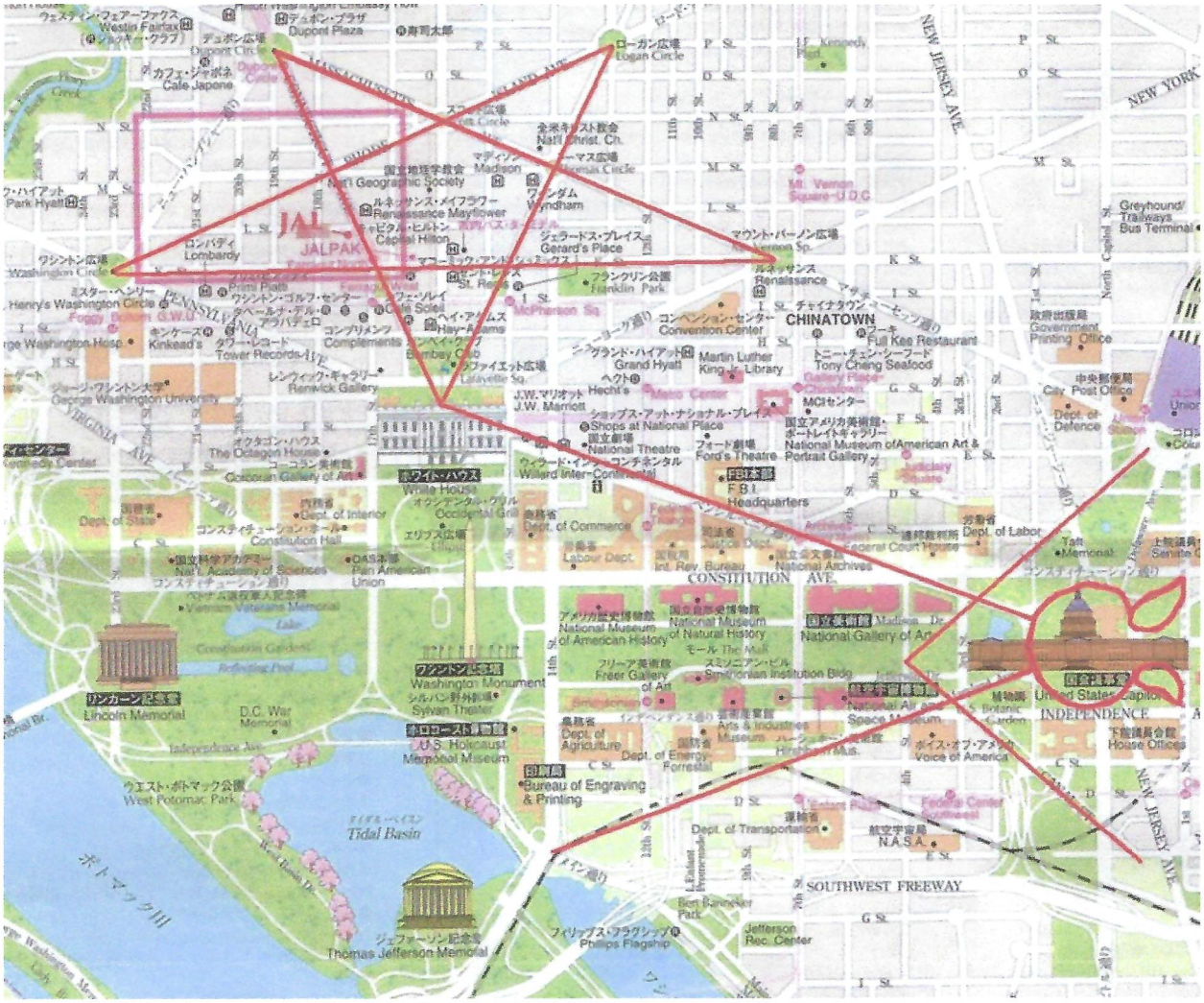


Symbol of the Freemasons are two architecture tools making two pyramids.

The most famous Egyptian-inspired secret society of the world, Freemasonry was heavily influenced by Rosicrucianism, but with more of an emphasis on changing the world, and influencing the powerful figures of their time. Masons connect themselves to the ancient travel writings of Greek explorer Thrice, who trekked around Ancient Egypt at the time period of the biblical patriarch Abraham (Ibrahim). He took an interest in the Egyptian God Thoth, which had followers that made up the biggest cult of the ancient city of Alexandria and around the ancinet city Hermopolis, a city that was located close to the modern city of El Ashmunein, in the Minya governorate.

By that time, Thoth and the ancient Egyptian priest Imhotep, the man who designed the first Pyramid of Dsojer, had combined into one entity. Imhotep became Thoth incarnate after he designed the techniques that lead to the Great Pyramids of Giza, the first non-Pharoah to ever become a god in the Egyptian religion. He was considered the greatest engineer and stone-builder ever.

Thrice was heavily influenced by this cult, which concerned itself with conjuring spirits from statues of Imhotep and Thoth for wisdom, science, and medicine. He wrote extensively on these ideas which began to circulate among the other stone builders in Italy and Greece, but they were given to the Europeans not by Greeks but by a famous Arab scientist thousands of years later.



Streets of Washington D.C were designed with Mason symbols.

Alchemists and stone builders translated the many works of medieval Arab alchemist Jabir ibn Hayyan in the Renaissance, known to the Europeans as Geber, the "father of chemistry," who Geber himself was a follower of the ancient Egyptian mysteries, particularly Thrice. The Europeans began to develop ideas around this mystical figure who gave them various chemistry and building techniques that Europe had never known. They incorrectly believed that Thrice was a student of Imhotep. They began to make Imhotep the center of a new ancient secret society grand master, the first of the Free Masons.

The Freemason's God is a reinterpretation of Thoth, and their prophet is Imhotep. Thrice becomes the European that connects them to the secret message of the world. What is that message? That kings are evil, useless, and not gods. That a normal man was greater than any Pharaoh. A powerful idea in Europe where kings ruled with the right of God.

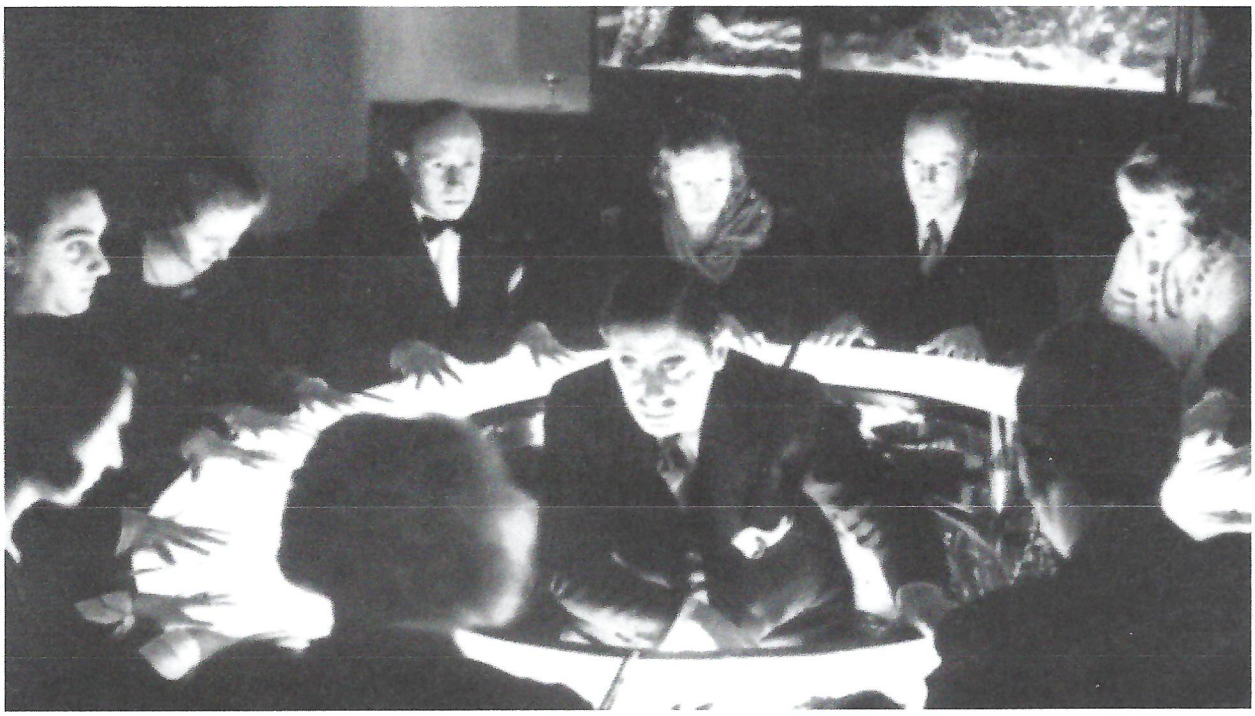


Freemasonry gained popularity in the 17th century, and worked to make the French and US revolutions a success. Most of the founding figures of France and the US revolutions were Freemasons, $1 bill George Washington the first president, $20 bill Andrew Jackson, and $100 bill Benjamin Franklin, were all Freemasons. They even designed the city of Washington D.C, the iconography of the US dollar, all with the symbols of the Freemasons, in celebration of a single great (non-royal) builder, Imhotep. The Catholic Church and the Nazis all cracked down on them, accusing them of a Jewish conspiracy to take over the world, but really they just believe in the power of men over kings. But, speaking of the Nazis....

The Nazi Aryans

You would have thought that ancient Egyptian stories wouldn't have made it into the Germanic pagan cult that was the biggest state sponsored secret society of Nazi Germany, but no. Even the legends of the ancient Egyptians became the legends of the Nazi's new religion and the Nazi's belief in the Aryan race, pagan Germanic gods, and a new Germanic religion and culture they secretly planned to replace Christianity with after the Nazis achieved world domination.

Basically, long story short, some kind of major event caused the destruction of Atlantis, a magical kingdom where god-men reigned in a perfect utopia, or so Plato's uncle, who heard it from an Egyptian priest said. The people who left Atlantis after its fall were called the Hyperboreans who came from the north, or so Herodotus said, who heard from an Egyptian sailor. And boom, Nazi Aryans are born.



Founder of Nazi religion in the center of a German unity circle.

In the 1920s, the Germans were looking for their origins beyond Christianity, many of the ancient Egyptian texts were just beginning to be translated and spoke of a group of people that came by boat from the north, from a land of ice where the sun never sets. Germans took this to mean Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. As they formed a new Germanic origin story with Odin as their new god over Christianity, inevitably the words of the ancient Greece legends would help form their idea of the master race from which they were born.

Friedrich Nietzsche who came up with the idea of the super man and the inferior slave man, that would form the center of Nazi ideology, points to this ancient Egyptian tale by beginning his his work Der Antichrist (The Antichrist) with, "Let us see ourselves for what we are. We are Hyperboreans."



Hitler would elaborate that the Germans are decedent from these Aryans that founded ancient Egypt, Greece, and India, but that the further south the Aryans traveled, the more they intermixed racially with the indigenous population, thus losing their godly qualities of blond hair, blue eyed, 7-foot-tall beauty; you know, the figures of man depicted in Greece sculptures. They searched all around the world for proof of the ancient Egyptian story of Atlantis and the God-men from northern Europe, but spoiler altert; they failed.



Head of the Nazi's secret police inner sanctum for ritual prayer.

Likely the Egyptians were just telling the story of the Minoan eruption, a volcanic eruption on the northern island city of Thera, detailed in a stone slab erected in Thebes by Ahmoses.

The Founding of Italy



Often called the Egyptian Free Masons, the Rite of Memphis-Misraim actually was neither a Free Mason group, nor actually Egyptian. After Italy was conquered by Napoleon, a large group of secret societies sprung up to get the French out of the country.

The most famous resistance groups were the Carbonari which operated in the north, but the lesser known Rite of Memphis-Misraim operated in the south. The two parts of the name come from two groups combining. One, Memphis from Naples took its name from the ancient Egyptian capital, and Misraim, from Malta, took its name from a mispronunciation of the Arabic name for Egypt, Misr.



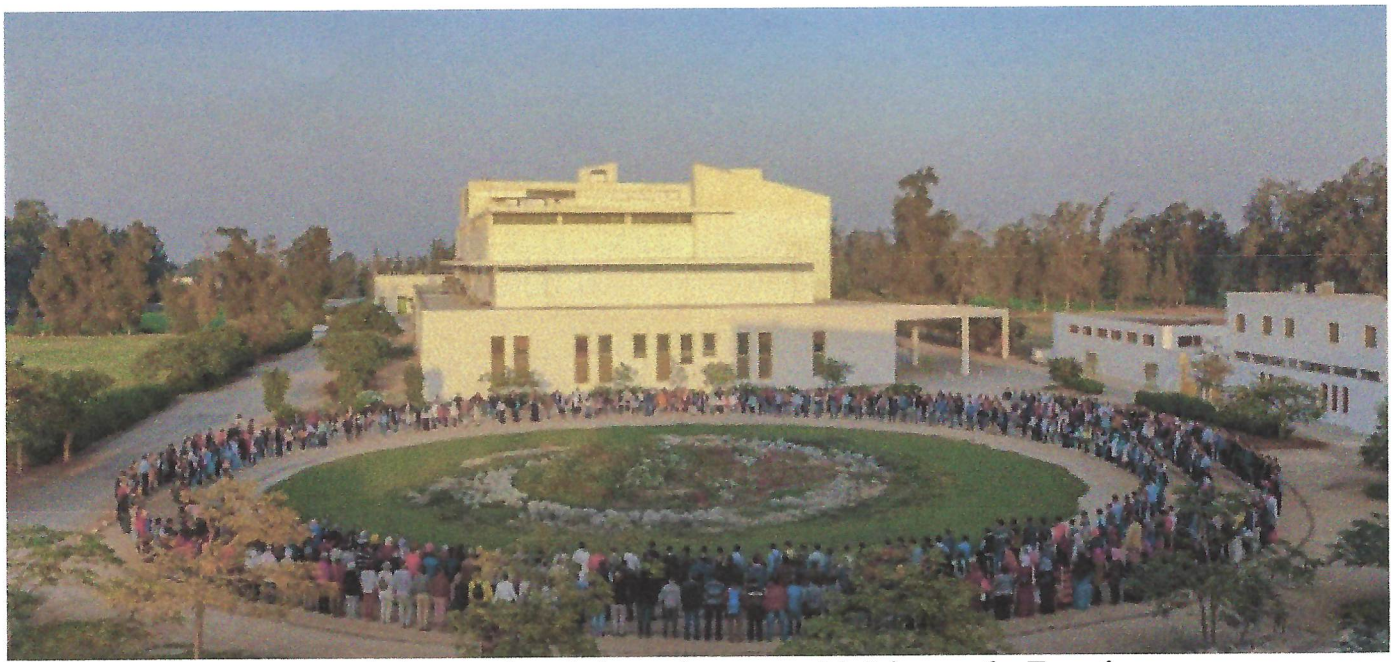
Garibaldi at meeting.

They connected themselves to the Knights Templar, a religious-military order that became the center of a lot of conspiracy theories themselves (Assassin's Creed and The Da Vinci Code), the Knights Templar was targeted in a major crackdown by the French King, Philip the Fair, in the 1300s. The Italians took up the religious Templar name in their war against the atheist French Napoleon.

The militant secret society would rise to fame as the secret society that had Giuseppe Garibaldi as its head in 1881. Garibaldi is the first King and founder of the modern Italian nation, unifying the country after thousands of years existing as a lose collection of city-sates and small

kingdoms. The modern Italian nation has this Egyptian inspired secret society to thank, as Garibaldi used it to secretly organize nationalists around the country.

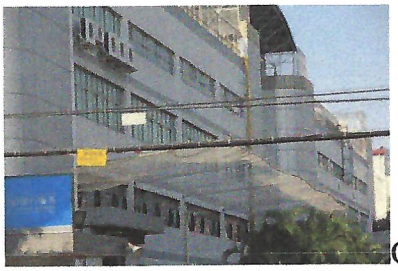
SEKEM



Not like the other secret societies mentioned above, but we couldn't ignore the Egyptian conglomerate that has the reputation of being a devil worshiping secret society cult.

Part of its reputation comes from the disbelief in their positive message. How can they be that good? When accepting the "alternative Nobel Prize," founder Ibrahim Abuleish said SEKEM's success came from its "love economy," with all the profits from the sale of tea, honey, cotton textiles, and all the other natural products they sell going to their schools, charity programs, and community support organizations, who wouldn't be suspicious?

I mean, look at their company. All those workers get paid far more than the minimum wage, they get educated on the job, they listen to music as they work. Why aren't they like a normal industrial businesses, like the company that produces your iPhone which sets up nets around the windows to catch suicidal workers trying to escape 18 hour modern slavery.



C'mon SEKEM, this is how a non-Devil worshiping company acts!

The idea for SEKEM was birthed from philosophy of cooperation, sustainable development, and healthy living, not profit healthy cooperation, a philosophy Abuleish developed over time,

combining the best of Germany and the best of Egypt. SEKEM means vitality of the sun in hieroglyphs, and is the one of the first companies to use bio-dynamic sustainable farming, long before Al Gore's "Inconvenient Truth made it cool in the West to not poison the planet.

When Abuleish's got the government to ban mass poison use on farms, proving it was better for cotton crops, the surrounding farms grew suspicious of the community of 30,000 singing, dancing, and reading workers, officials, and managers that all ate together in equality. Reports came that SEKEM was a sun worshiping cult. Stones were thrown by locals at the workers.

Abuleish attempted to calm locals by inviting government officials, local landlords, and prominent sheikhs to the conference that would make them see the work SEKEM was doing. Abuleish eventually got the crowded to listen to him, because he had memorized the Qu'ran and Hadith by heart and justified everything he was doing based in the scripture.


But, it still looks... alternative.

After denouncing the arrogance of the West, and the need for a green planet, the crowd cheered, wept, or hugged him. He states that farmers and sheikhs both are used to Qu'ran applied in the abstract, but Abuleish applied religion to life, the ecosystem, and the guiding philosophy of SEKEM. This is how he was able to establish the first "hippy commune."

So, their idea of world domination is a little different from the Freemasons, or the other groups mentioned above. Mainly they want to bring the idea that paying workers more has positive effects that go far beyond the profit margins of a company, that treating the soil with respect has a future benefit rather than a short term one, and that a little love towards people, society, and the land can change the world for the better.

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Osirica

The **Osirica** is purported Black Egyptian masonic order. It is mentioned in some afrocentric discussions of ancient Egyptian history. The theory of its existence is based on archeological evidence of an Egyptian village near Deir el-Medina. There it has been discovered that the inhabitants were developing their education in a very progressive manner. From there they became the principal architects and builders of the tombs of the Valley of the Kings. The word "Osirica" may likely have been the Hellenization of the ancient Egyptian word "Asauru" which translates "followers of Osiris". The word is used in many French and Italian references to ancient Egyptian culture and history, but very rarely is found in English.

The word was first used in English by George Granville Monah James book *Stolen Legacy* in 1954. George G.M. James is a controversial Afrocentricist whose work and motives have been hotly criticised by the mainstream Egyptology.

Lately, the Osirica are championed by Afrocentric scholars and students as the original ancient "Lodge" of the Masonic order (Freemasonry), and the foundation of most modern Masonry orders.

This claim that the classical period Greek masonic orders gained their knowledge from Egyptian sources may be based on legends originating from an ancient Egyptian village at present day Deir el-Medina, Egypt. This village was originally named "Ta Set Ma'at" (the Place of Truth), and was founded in the New Kingdom in the early 16th century B.C., by the 17th Dynasty Pharaoh Amenhotep I. There the craftsmen and women were the builders of the tombs of the Valley of the Kings. There they used masonry and craftsmanship that they taught in a vocational manner, much like current day technical schools.

The word Osirica could also be a mistranslation of the word "ostraca" which were pottery fragments found at the Deir el-Medina site.

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Ridley Scott's pompous new film, "Exodus: Gods and Kings," hits the big screen this week. A kind of "Gladiator" set in the desert, it tells the story of Moses (played by Christian Bale), the Hebrew orphan raised in blissful ignorance and wealth in Pharaoh's palace. There he learns to walk like an Egyptian beside the future pharaoh, Ramses (Joel Edgerton), until the Hebrews' suffering motivates him to wage a holy war against the wealthy and the royal house, which is in vogue these days (like in Bale's last Batman film, "The Dark Knight Rises").

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It is not clear what real Egyptians would have done with this loud product of the priests of the present-day Hollywood empire. And when the film's creator and producer are asked why the cast of the film, whose protagonists are Egyptian and Hebrew, are dazzlingly white, they can only stammer in reply. While many believe Moses to be the creator of monotheism, the real pioneer of belief in a single deity was a different leader entirely.

A young Egyptian prince who lived in the mid-14th century B.C.E. abandoned the tradition that had shaped his spiritual, religious and political image, together with the palace in which he had lived as sovereign. Turning his back on the pagan gods, he announced the existence of a single supreme deity. "How great are your works, hidden from the eyes of human beings," he wrote in a poetic hymn to his deity. He smashed his ancestors' idols and led his people into the desert. The name of this first recorded monotheist was not Moses, but Akhenaten (formerly Amenhotep IV). Although his rule was brief – only 17 years – he caused a theological, political and religious revolution that reverberated throughout the length and breadth of history.

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Amenhotep IV was born in the large empire that the pharaohs ruled for more than 3,000 years. He grew up in a world controlled by the concept of ma'at, which means "the proper order of things" – which was the cause of the admired and nurtured cultural stagnation that was carefully protected by priests and kings alike. He was raised to worship about 2,000 gods: goddesses with the bodies of human females and the heads of cows; cats and lionesses; and gods with the bodies of human males and the heads of falcons, crocodiles and jackals. After seeing the light – in his case, the light of the sun – he rebelled against the Egyptian pantheon and adopted the worship of a single deity: Aton, god of the sun, who had no body or image, but was the abstract representation of the sun's disc.

A colossal statue of Akhenaten from his Aten Temple at Karnak. Photo by Gérard Ducher

Amenhotep changed his name to "the magnificent chosen one of Aton," left the capital city of No-Amon and established the city of Akhetaten ("the horizon of Aton" – present-day Amarna) in the desert. He commanded the construction of enormous temples, without roofs, in which the sun disc could be worshipped directly. He accomplished this in only 10 years, using thousands of

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In Talmudic literature, **the ancient Egyptians are known for their liberal sexual lifestyles and are often used as the prime example of sexual debauchery**. Rashi describes an Egyptian practice for women to have multiple husbands.

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10 Facts About Sex In Ancient Egypt They Didn't Teach You At School

Sex in ancient Egypt played an important role in religion and mythology. Like people everywhere, Egyptians had affairs and suffered from lovemaking problems, which they treated with magic.

Aug 7, 2021 • By Nicole B. Hansen, PhD & MA in Egyptology, BA Egyptology

Women dancing and playing music, 18th dynasty, via the British Museum, London;

If you were a fan of ancient Egypt from a young age, you probably remember learning in middle school about pharaonic times. Building pyramids, hieroglyphs, Tutankhamun, all the standard stuff. But what I am sure they never taught you about was sex in ancient Egypt. In this article, you will learn about lovemaking and the gods, sexual mores, and problems that people often suffered from in ancient Egypt.

1. The Beginning Of Creation Was By Masturbation



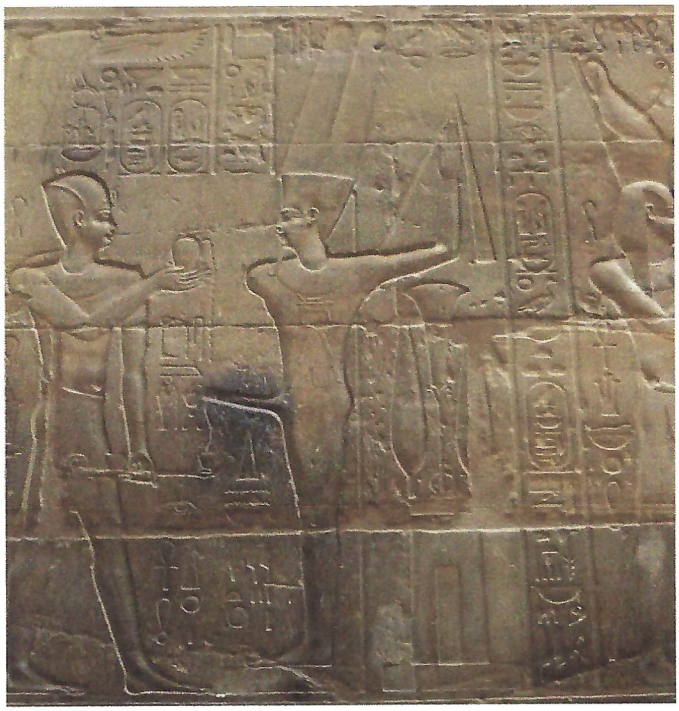
Atum giving birth to one of his own children, Onedio.com

The very first Egyptian god was Atum, who created himself. He had no wife, so in order to beget his children, Shu and Tefnut, he masturbated.

The term "the god's hand" came to be associated with females over time since Atum's hand played the female role in the original creation. Royal women of Dynasty 18 often bore this title and it came to be very common as a title of the daughters of the Nubian kings who ruled Egypt in

Dynasty 25. These daughters were responsible for the day-to-day administration of the country. Finally, in the Greco-Roman period, the term "god's hand" came to be associated with fertility goddesses, a far cry from its origins thousands of years prior.

2. Another God Was Known For His Permanently Erect Phallus



Wall relief of Alexander the Great and Min in Luxor Temple, his phallus darkened by pilgrims' hands, via Wikimedia Commons

The god Min was the primary male fertility god and par excellence associated with sex in ancient Egypt. He had a permanently erect phallus and wore a feathered headdress. Men suffering from impotence would make offerings of phallic figurines to the god. He was associated with lettuce as Egyptian lettuce emitted a white milky sap similar to semen.

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Hilary Clinton visited Luxor Temple, where Min features prominently in the inner sanctum, in March 1998. Ray Johnson, director of the University of Chicago's mission in Luxor to record the temple reliefs, gave her a tour. It was only 3 months after her husband had been impeached for lying about his affair with Monica Lewinsky. Dr. Johnson stood in front of a relief of Min and declared, "This is where it all began, the big bang!" Not surprisingly, the media focused on this in their reports about Clinton's visit. Talk about knowing how to get a soundbite!

These figures of Min, are still the focus of magic rites in Egypt today. Men and women suffering from sexual or fertility problems visit ancient temples and rub Min's phallus to overcome their problems. In many temples it is either worn down or darkened from the multitude of fingers that have touched it.

3. Adultery Was Punishable By Death

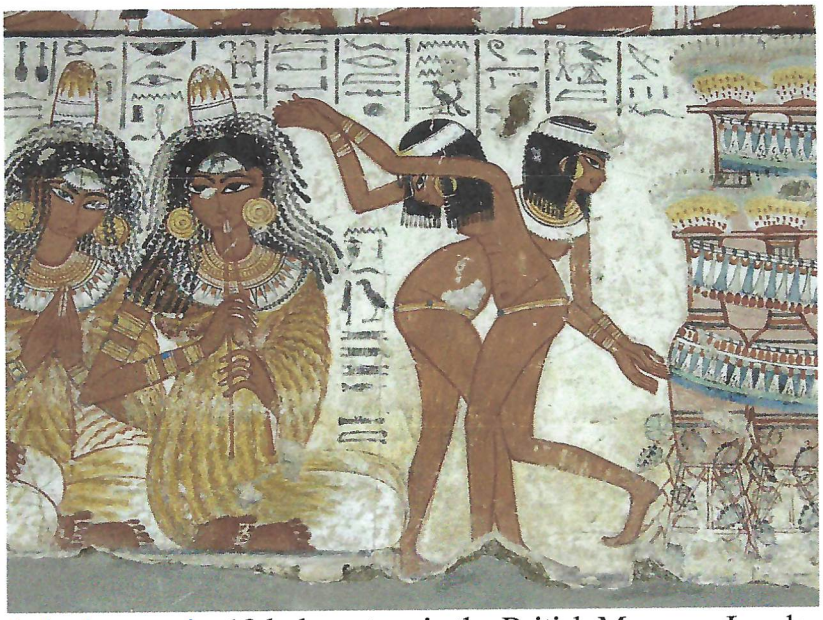


A sketch from Deir el-Medina showing a couple having intercourse, 19-20th dynasty, via the British Museum, London

Like in any society, sex in ancient Egypt did not only take place within a marital context. Extramarital relationships surely existed. But they were not only frowned upon, but could be punished by death. A rather sordid affair is attested from the village Deir el-Medina where the workmen who built the tombs in the Valley of the Kings.

A chief workman named Paneb engaged in all sorts of nefarious behavior such as theft, corruption, and fighting. Adultery was one of his alleged crimes. He had intercourse with many married women and his son even joined him in his escapades with an unmarried woman. In one case, he raped a woman by ripping off her clothes and throwing her on top of a wall.

4. Sensuous Songs



Women dancing and playing music, 18th dynasty, via the British Museum, London

You may be familiar with Solomon's Song of Songs in the Bible. Or not, as it is a pretty risqué part of the holy book that they normally don't teach in Sunday school, with racy descriptions of a woman's body.

The ancient Egyptians sang similar songs. Here's an excerpt describing a woman's body using imaginative metaphors:

The one, the sister without peer,

The handsomest of all!

She looks like the rising morning star

At the start of a happy year.

Shining bright, fair of skin,

Lovely the look of her eyes,

Sweet the speech of her lips,

She has not a word too much.

Upright neck, shining breast,

Hair true lapis lazuli;

Arms surpassing gold,

Fingers like lotus buds,

Heavy thighs, narrow waist,

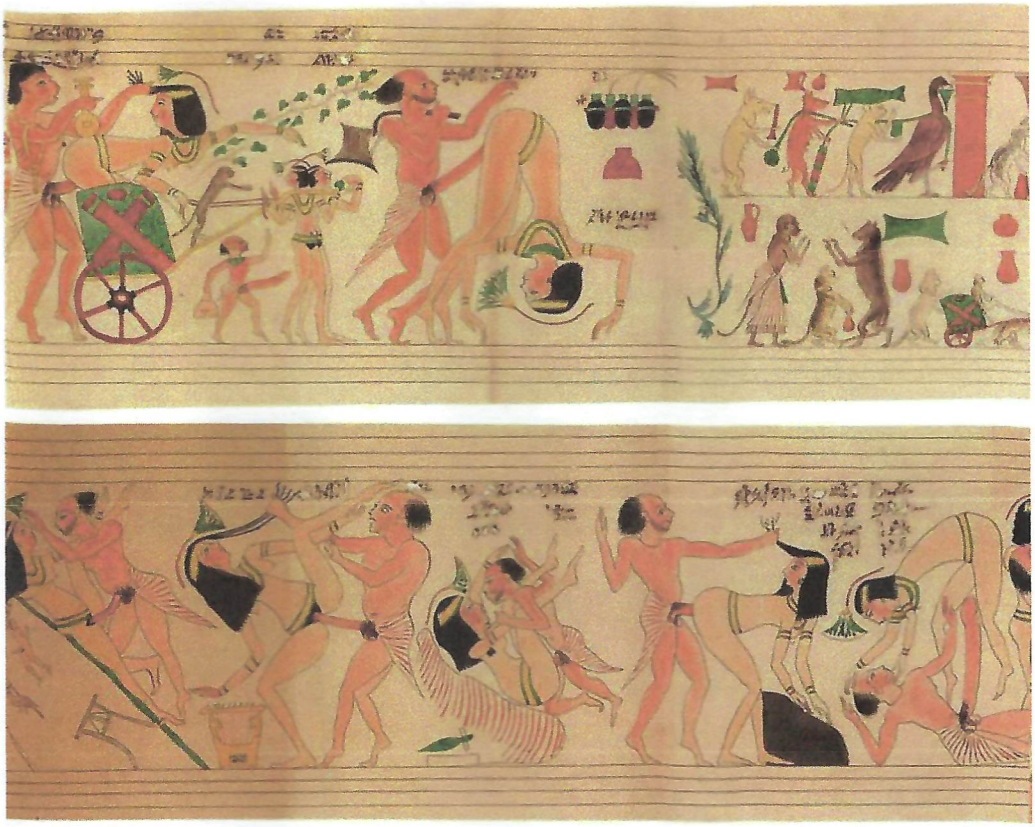
Her legs parade her beauty;

With graceful steps she treads the ground,

Captures my heart by her movements.

Egyptologists have long called these "love songs" sung by unmarried lovers. I believe they actually are songs sung at weddings.

5. The Egyptians Liked Porn



Recreation of the Turin erotic papyrus, c. 1150 BCE, Museo Egizio, Turin, via Amusing Planet

Before x-rated websites and before Playboy magazine, there was the Turin erotic papyrus. This papyrus shows a paunchy, balding, short and scruffy man having intercourse in some rather improbable positions with a beautiful woman. The purpose of the papyrus is unknown. It may actually be a form of political satire as a number of vignettes showing animals in human roles also appear on the same papyrus. No matter what the interpretation is, the Turin erotic papyrus is one of the most important documents we have in udnerstanding sex in ancient Egypt.

6. A Seductive But Crafty Woman



An ancient wig in dreadlocks with a gold headdress, c. 1479-1425 BC, Met Museum, New York

Women were sometimes portrayed as seductresses in Egyptian literature and culture. One of the most famous stories, "The Tale of the Two Brothers," tells a story very similar to that of Joseph in the Bible and Quran.

Anpu's younger brother Bata lived with him and his wife. One day, while they were doing farm work together, Anpu sent Bata to the house to fetch some grain sacks. His wife was plaiting her hair and when she saw Bata carrying five sacks on his shoulder, she told him she was impressed by his strength. She tried to seduce him. He became angry and refused her, but told her that he would not say anything to his older brother about what she did.

However, the wife feared that Bata would snitch and so she made herself up to look like she had been beaten up. When her husband returned home, she complained to her husband that it was Bata who tried to seduce her. She claimed that he told her to put on her wig (considered erotic) as he wanted to sleep with her, but she refused. Anpu became angry and was going to kill Bata. But he told him the truth about what happened and cut off his own penis and threw it in the water to prove his point, where fish promptly gobbled it up. Anpu went home, killed his wife, and fed her to the dogs.

7. The Evidence For Homosexuality Is Tenuous



Niankhkhnum and Khnumhotep, nose to nose, from their joint tomb, 5th dynasty, Saqqara, Egypt, via Wikimedia Commons

The evidence for relationships between individuals of the same sex in ancient Egypt is sparse and controversial. There is only one clear case and that is in the myth of Horus and Seth. Seth and his nephew Horus were vying for the throne of Egypt. One night, Horus pretends to be drunk and Seth decides to take advantage of him and tries to rape him. But Horus tricks him by catching his semen in his hands.

Another possible incident of intercourse between indivduals of the same sex in ancient Egypt involves king Pepi II, the longest ruling king in history. A fragmentary papyrus contains a story where he is said to visit his general Sasenet at night and do as he pleased.

But perhaps the most commonly cited example of "homosexuality" in ancient Egypt is the tomb of Niankhkhnum and Khnumhotep. The two brothers are depicted on the walls of their unusual joint tomb, holding hands and rubbing noses. Rubbing noses is considered the way kissing was depicted in ancient Egyptian art. Such tomb scenes usually depict a man and his wife. However, there is no hard evidence that the two brothers engaged in any sort of incestuous relationship.

8. Sex Figured In Threats And Insults In Ancient Egypt



A figurine of a woman and a man with an oversized phallus, 305-330 BCE, Brooklyn Museum

Sex in ancient Egypt figured in a number of insults, like "May you copulate with a donkey! May a donkey copulate with your wife! May your child copulate with your wife!"



It may not look like it, but this limestone sculpture is believed to illustrate an obscure mythological story, 305-30 BCE, via Brooklyn Museum.

A letter from one of the workmen who built the tombs in the Valley of the Kings to another workmen pointed out a bunch of his character flaws. One of the insults in this letter was: "You are not a man because you can't get your wives pregnant like your fellow men." Presumably, he had married more than once in an attempt to have children, with no results.

9. Impotence Was A Problem In The Absence Of Viagra



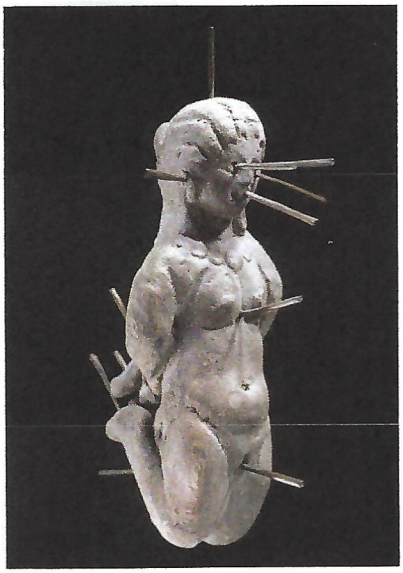
A bronze ithyphallic figurine, 600-300 BCE, Met Museum, New York

From the above letter, the implication is that the impotence to produce children or have sex in ancient Egypt was a huge problem. Indeed, the Egyptians recognized several potential causes.

Psychogenic impotence was attested in a wisdom text written by a man named Ochsheshonqy who wanted to pass on some sound advice to his son: "He who is shy is to have intercourse with his wife will not get children." A similar proverb is still popular in Egypt today.

However, Egyptians were probably more likely to blame the malice of others for their inability to maintain an erection. While the evidence from pharaonic times is limited, from the Greco-Roman period until the present day, magical spells cast by rivals for one's love interest often result in impotence. These spells often involve tying knots or fish in some way. This is reminiscent of the story of the Two Brothers you read about earlier where Bata's penis was consumed by a fish.

10. Magic To Attract The Opposite Sex In Ancient Egypt



A magic figurine pierced with nails, 4th century CE, Louvre, Paris

Voodoo dolls were one of the most common ways of casting magic in later times in Egypt. Sometimes this magic was directed at a woman by a man. In one case, a man had a magician make for him a voodoo doll of a woman he wanted no other man to have. The figurine was pierced with bronze nails and accompanied by a lead tablet inscribed with a spell. The spell wished that she would not be able to eat, drink or be with any other man besides him. The text summoned a demon to pull her by her hair and intestines until she came to him.

QUESTION

What is the Egyptian Book of the Dead?

ANSWER

The Egyptian Book of the Dead carries one of the most misleading names in archaeology. Popular culture likes entertainment and oversimplification. For that reason, the Book of the Dead is usually thought of as "the ancient Egyptian Bible" or a book of sorcery or something along those lines. This title was used of a magical grimoire in *The Mummy* film series. It also probably inspired the *Necronomicon* as originally mentioned in the horror stories of H. P. Lovecraft. None of those comparisons are historically accurate.

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The truth about the Egyptian Book of the Dead is less mysterious, but far more useful for understanding ancient Egyptian religious beliefs. These collected writings were intended as a guidebook for travel through the afterlife. Each "Book of the Dead" was customized for a specific person, based on his life and wealth. None of the "spells" has any meaning in the world of the living. There was no "canon" of contents, and each copy's main purpose was to be buried with the deceased. According to Egyptian beliefs, this would allow the dead person to take the text with him into the afterlife.

It should be noted that the term *Book of the Dead* is an extraordinarily loose translation. The more literal title of these writings is something like "Chapters for Coming Forth by Day." An Egyptologist used the phrase "Book of the Dead" when publishing translations in the 1840s. Those translations were based on papyrus found in Egyptian tombs, many of which included some version of those "spells."

person to paradise. The instructions included ways to avoid certain dangers, passwords to use around certain spirits, and the correct procedures for getting past obstacles. Some of the directions are relatively mundane. Some are simple. Others were incredibly intricate and detailed. None of them were meant as magic incantations for the living to use.

The contents of the Book of the Dead varied considerably from person to person. There was no mandatory set of inclusions or anything parallel to the canon of the Bible. In fact, each Book of the Dead was custom-written for that person. Individuals with differing social position, lifestyles, and professions might have books including very different material. In some cases, professional scribes compiled Books of the Dead with blank spaces to be filled in later with the name of a customer.

Despite those wide variations, there was a "typical" version of the Book of the Dead used from around 1600 BC until the time of Christ. The only similarity between these writings and the Bible is that both are collections of separate texts. The Egyptian Book of the Dead was not a primary religious source or authority in Egyptian religion.

Among the more famous contents of a typical book of the dead are descriptions of how souls might hope to enter paradise. One especially famous passage, known as "Spell 125," describes a convoluted process of answering questions, while naming and describing deities and spirits. This must be done correctly to arrive at the point where one's heart is weighed on a balance—this determines if the deceased is worthy of paradise. This ornate ritual includes naming some 42 judges, each concerned with a unique sin or virtue.

The "real" status of the Egyptian Book of the Dead is not especially exciting. Arcane books full of magical spells make good props in action movies. Rolls of papyrus buried in tombs, intended as Google Maps for the Egyptian afterlife, are not nearly so entertaining. The truth about these writings, however, does provide insight into the religious beliefs of the Egyptian people.

FOR FURTHER STUDY

- Handbook of World Religions by Len Woods
- More insights from your Bible study - Get Started with Logos Bible Software for Free!

THE FATHER

Hebrew Strong # 1961 - hayah (AH'Hayah)

AHAYAH AHSAR AHAYAH (The I AM THAT I AM)

EXODUS 3:14

THE SON

Hebrew Strong # 3467 - Yasha (Saviour)

MATTHEW 21:9 (Hosanna)

THE HOLY SPIRIT

Hebrew Strong # 2451 - Chaakamawath (Wisdom)

PROVERBS 8/9:1

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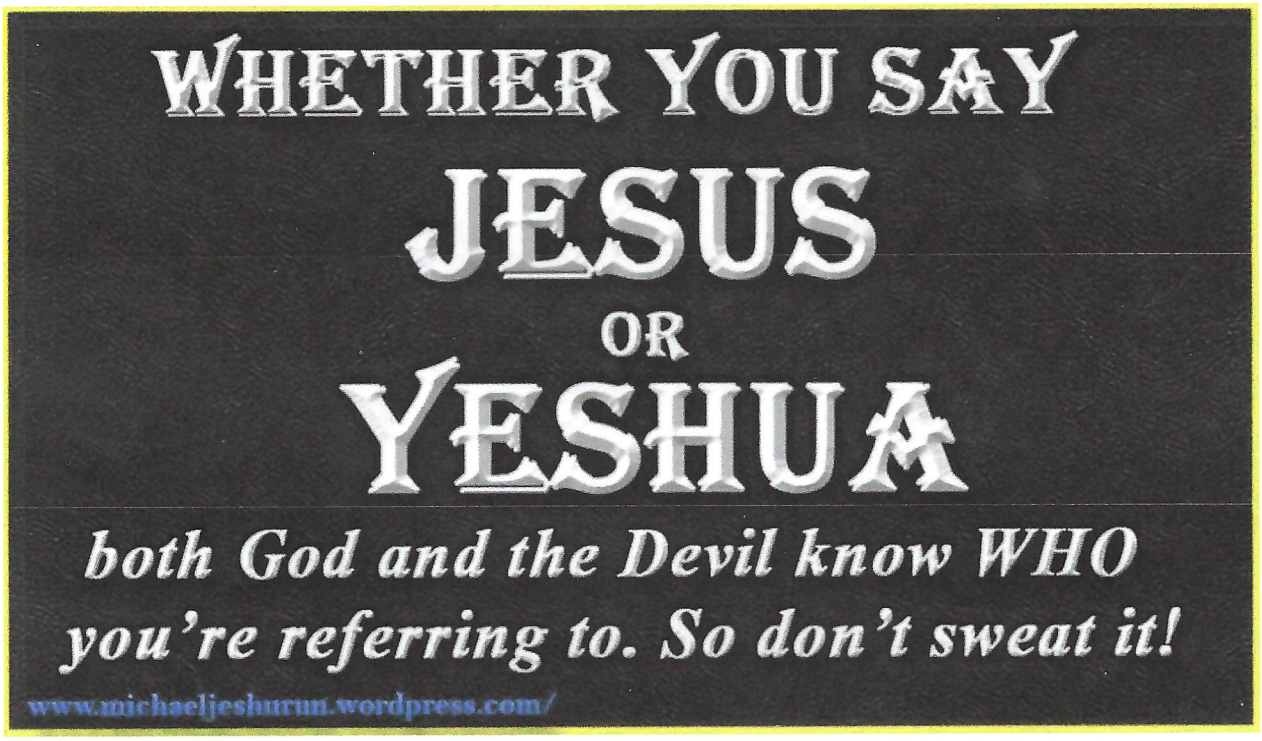
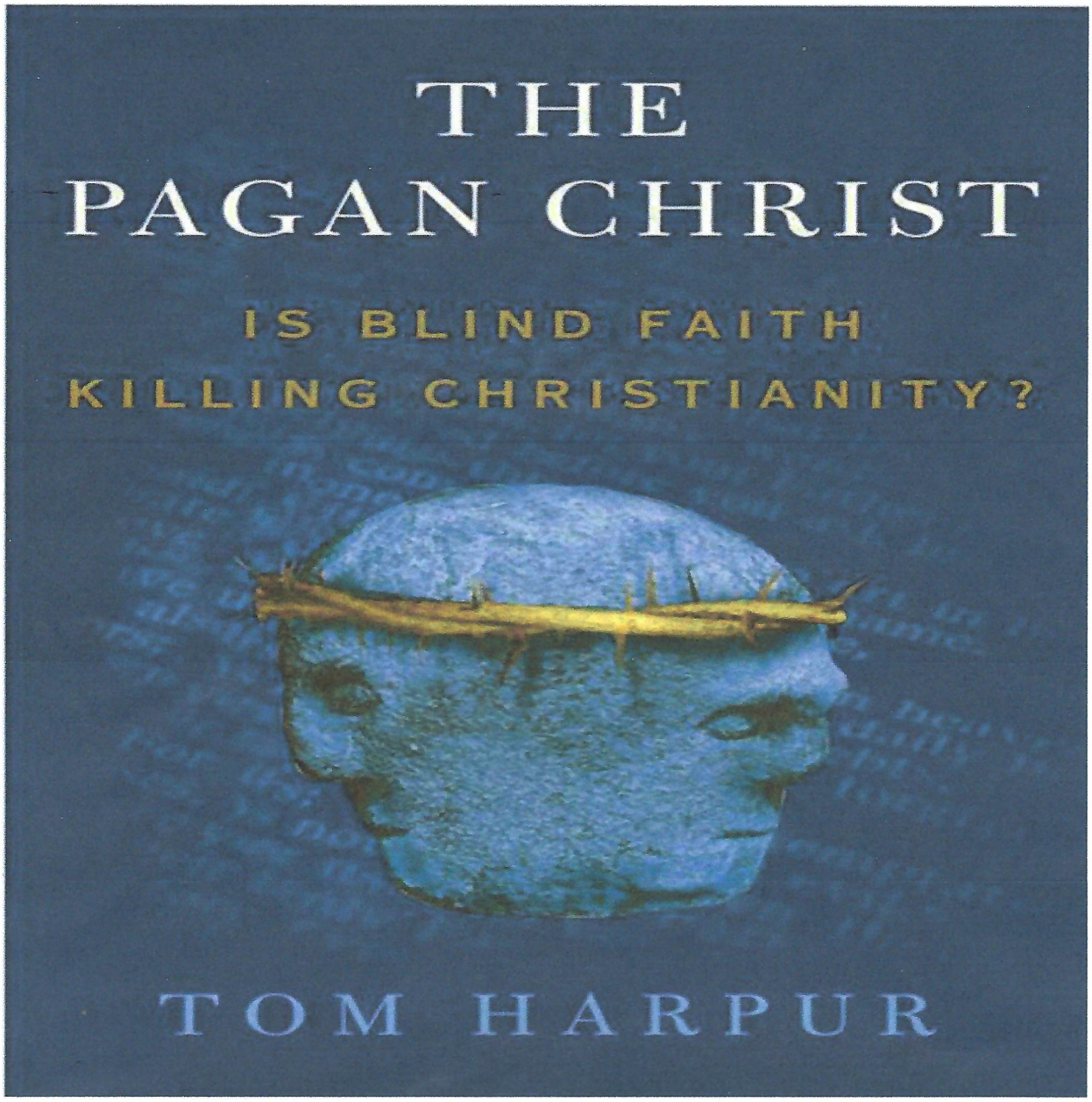
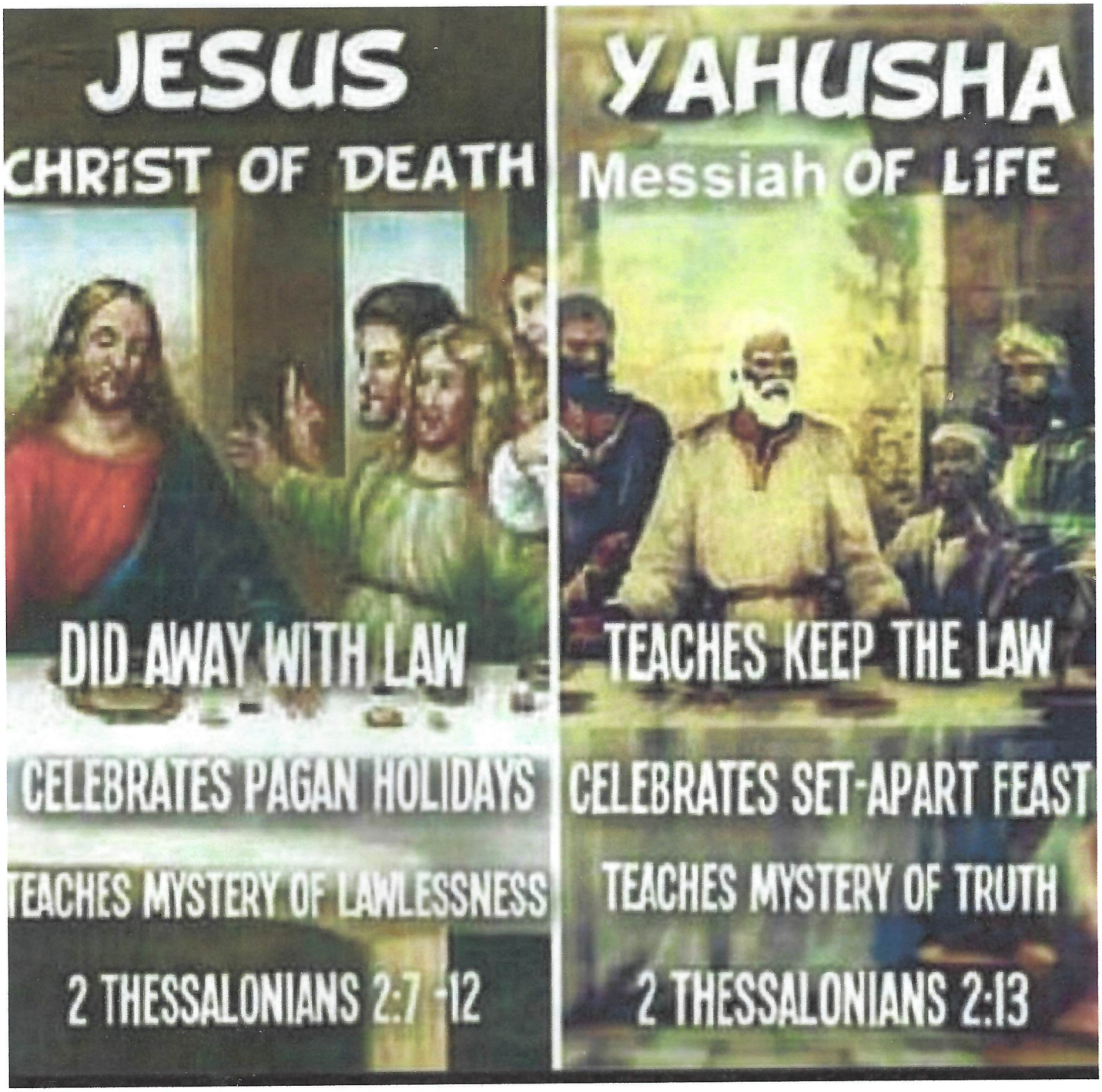


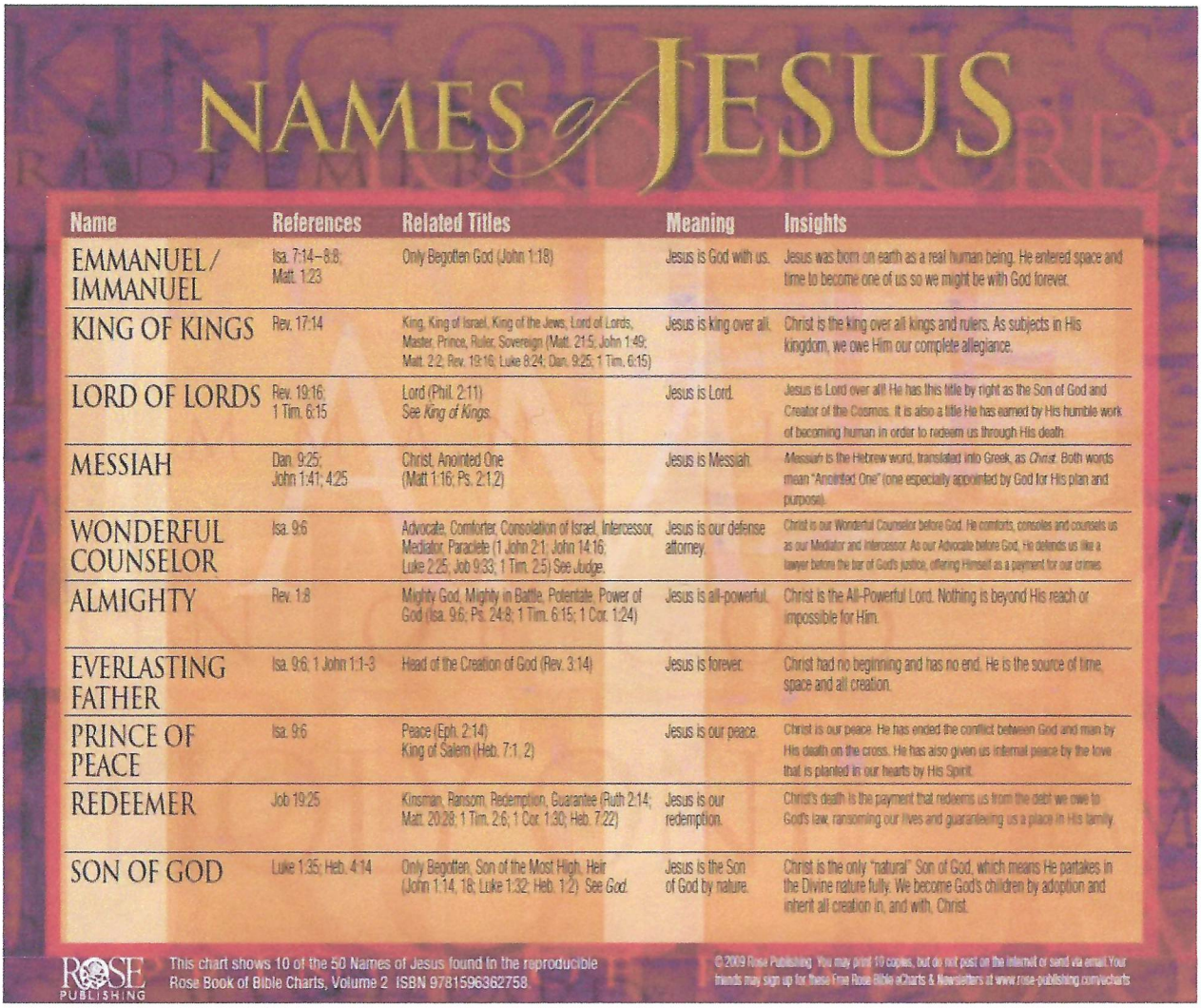
THAT INCLUDES "ISA," "BROTHA," "THE KING,"" OR ANY OTHER TITLE THAT WE'VE ALLOWED FOLKS 2 CROWN THE ONLY FLESH AND BLOOD, CHOSEN ONE, WHO NEVER SINNED! THE CREATOR KNOWS OUR LOST, HEART AND SOULS. WHICH IS WHY WORD AND THEN OUR BROTHA WAS SENT 2 SHOW US A SINFREE WALK COULD BE DONE. HE KNEW THERE WAS A CHANCE WE WOULD GET OFF PATH, JUST AS HE KNOWS THERE'S A CHANCE WE WON'T!

OUR CREATOR SAID IT ALL UP AND THROUGH WORD, THEN HAD YESHUAH BACKDOOR IT, BECAUSE INEVITABLY WE MAKE THE DECISION TO SIN OR NOT!! AND IF WE LEARN 2 BE STRONG IN THE WORD, AKA THE BLUEPRINT, WE WILL STAY ON PATH, OUTTA THE DARK AND OUTTA EVIL FOLKS' WAY, RECEIVING NOTHING BUT OUR PROMISED BLESSINGS! AMEN?



THIS IS THE ONLY TITLE WE NEED 2 AVOID!! RESEARCH IT, THEN RESEARCH OUR BROTHA YESHUAH! THERE IS A DEFINING DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE ROMAN, PAGAN "CHRIST" AND OUR BROTHA "YESHUAH/JESUS/ISA"...AND PAGAN LEPERS ARE WELL AWARE OF IT!! ONELUV!


JESUS
CHRIST OF DEATH
DID AWAY WITH LAW
CELEBRATES PAGAN HOLIDAYS
TEACHES MYSTERY OF LAWLESSNESS
2 THESSALONIANS 2:7 -12
YAHUSHA
Messiah OF LIFE
TEACHES KEEP THE LAW
CELEBRATES SET-APART FEAST
TEACHES MYSTERY OF TRUTH
2 THESSALONIANS 2:13



NAMES of JESUS

Name	References	Related Titles	Meaning	Insights
EMMANUEL / IMMANUEL	Isa. 7:14–8:8; Matt. 1:23	Only Begotten God (John 1:18)	Jesus is God with us.	Jesus was born on earth as a real human being. He entered space and time to become one of us so we might be with God forever.
KING OF KINGS	Rev. 17:14	King, King of Israel, King of the Jews, Lord of Lords, Master, Prince, Ruler, Sovereign (Matt. 21:5; John 1:49; Matt. 2:2; Rev. 19:16; Luke 8:24; Dan. 9:25; 1 Tim. 6:15)	Jesus is king over all.	Christ is the king over all kings and rulers. As subjects in His kingdom, we owe Him our complete allegiance.
LORD OF LORDS	Rev. 19:16; 1 Tim. 6:15	Lord (Phil. 2:11) *See King of Kings.*	Jesus is Lord.	Jesus is Lord over all! He has this title by right as the Son of God and Creator of the Cosmos. It is also a title He has earned by His humble work of becoming human in order to redeem us through His death.
MESSIAH	Dan. 9:25; John 1:41; 4:25	Christ, Anointed One (Matt 1:16; Ps. 2:1,2)	Jesus is Messiah.	*Messiah* is the Hebrew word, translated into Greek, as *Christ*. Both words mean "Anointed One" (one especially appointed by God for His plan and purpose).
WONDERFUL COUNSELOR	Isa. 9:6	Advocate, Comforter, Consolation of Israel, Intercessor, Mediator, Paraclete (1 John 2:1; John 14:16; Luke 2:25; Job 9:33; 1 Tim. 2:5) *See Judge.*	Jesus is our defense attorney.	Christ is our Wonderful Counselor before God. He comforts, consoles and counsels us as our Mediator and Intercessor. As our Advocate before God, He defends us like a lawyer before the bar of God's justice, offering Himself as a payment for our crimes.
ALMIGHTY	Rev. 1:8	Mighty God, Mighty in Battle, Potentate, Power of God (Isa. 9:6; Ps. 24:8; 1 Tim. 6:15; 1 Cor. 1:24)	Jesus is all-powerful.	Christ is the All-Powerful Lord. Nothing is beyond His reach or impossible for Him.
EVERLASTING FATHER	Isa. 9:6; 1 John 1:1-3	Head of the Creation of God (Rev. 3:14)	Jesus is forever.	Christ had no beginning and has no end. He is the source of time, space and all creation.
PRINCE OF PEACE	Isa. 9:6	Peace (Eph. 2:14) King of Salem (Heb. 7:1, 2)	Jesus is our peace.	Christ is our peace. He has ended the conflict between God and man by His death on the cross. He has also given us internal peace by the love that is planted in our hearts by His Spirit.
REDEEMER	Job 19:25	Kinsman, Ransom, Redemption, Guarantee (Ruth 2:14; Matt. 20:28; 1 Tim. 2:6; 1 Cor. 1:30; Heb. 7:22)	Jesus is our redemption.	Christ's death is the payment that redeems us from the debt we owe to God's law, ransoming our lives and guaranteeing us a place in His family.
SON OF GOD	Luke 1:35; Heb. 4:14	Only Begotten, Son of the Most High, Heir (John 1:14, 18; Luke 1:32; Heb. 1:2) *See God.*	Jesus is the Son of God by nature.	Christ is the only "natural" Son of God, which means He partakes in the Divine nature fully. We become God's children by adoption and inherit all creation in, and with, Christ.

ROSE PUBLISHING

This chart shows 10 of the 50 Names of Jesus found in the reproducible Rose Book of Bible Charts, Volume 2 ISBN 9781596362758

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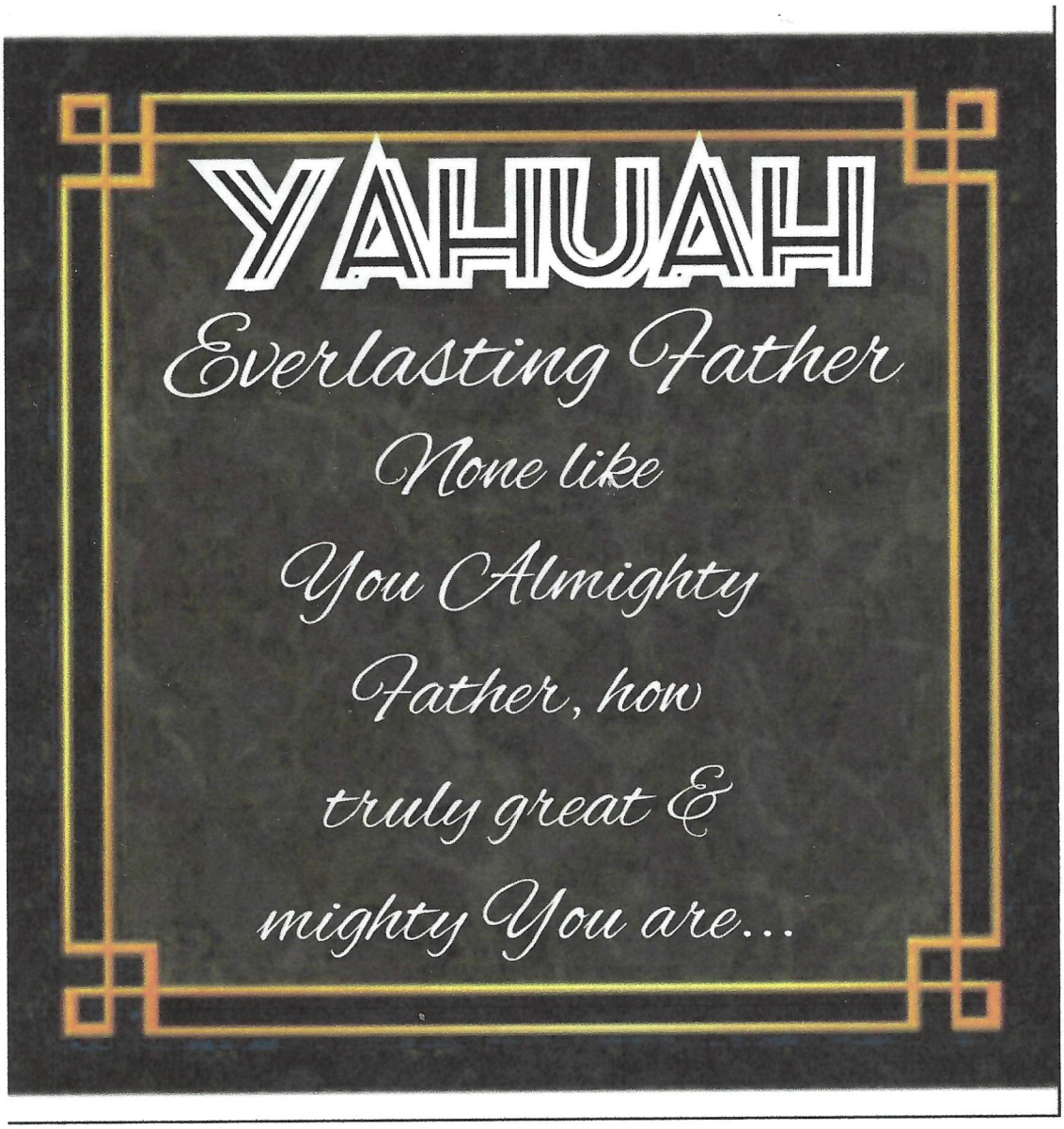
THIS IS INFO FROM A CHRISTIAN CONGREGATION. YOU CAN SEE SOME OF THESE NAMES, ONCE AGAIN, BELONG 2 THE CREATOR, SO I'M ONLY USING THE NAMES OF JESUS/YESHUAH/ISA, ETC...AS A POINT OF REFERENCE!

THE NEXT BIT OF INFO IS FROM A HEBREW CHURCH. THEY WANT IT KNOWN THAT ALL 3 VARIATIONS OF YESHUAH IS ACCEPTED, BUT JESUS IS NOT!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Everlasting Father
None like
You Almighty
Father, how
truly great &
mighty You are...


PRIMARY NAMES OF GOD
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YAHWEH
I AM WHO I AM
אל
EL
THE SOVEREIGN GOD
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AND AS MUCH AS I KNOW AND PRAY THAT WE NEED 2 BE ON ONE ACCORD WHEN WE FINALLY GET OUR BROTHA'S NAME RIGHT...AND THE CREATOR'S NAME RIGHT, AKA THE MOST HIGH, YAHUAH, AHAYAH'S, ETC...IT IS NOT AS IMPORTANT AS GETTING THE COMMANDMENTS RIGHT!

(**POINT 2 COMMANDMENTS**)

WE HAVE BEEN FED DOZENS OF NAMES AND AS LONG AS I UNDERSTAND THE CONTEXT IN WHICH THE NAME IS BEING USED...I UNDERSTAND THE MESSAGE! BUT, I "AM" STILL RESEARCHING AND BECAUSE I UNDERSTAND THAT THE CREATOR AND OUR BROTHA'S NAME HAS BEEN CHANGED CULTURALLY OVER THOUSANDS OF YEARS. I REFER 2 OUR BROTHA AS YESHUAH IN MOST OF MY RESEARCH.

(**HAVE INFO ABOUT OUR BROTHA ON HAND**)

HE WAS THE ONLY SPIRITUAL CHILD OF THE CREATOR AND PHYSICAL CHILD OF MARY AND JOSEPH 2 REMAIN ON PATH h IS ENTIRE LIFE, LATER SENT 2 AFRICA/THE MIDDLE EAST 2 REMIND US OF OUR WONDERFUL, LIFELONG, FAMILIAL, COVENANT WITH OUR CREATOR...AS WELL AS 2 REMIND US OF THE WARNINGS REGARDING SATAN, SINS AND ABOMINATIONS! NEVER 4GET: "IF" SINS AND ABOMINATIONS ARE AVOIDED, WE WILL AUTOMATICALLY STAY ON A POSITIVE, PROMISED PATH! PRAY, RESEARCH AND PLEASE, PLEASE, PLEASE...READ ALL ABOUT IT!

WE WERE SELFLESSLY TOLD HOW 2 REPENT AND GET BACK ON PATH "IF" AND "WHEN" WE'VE IGNORED THE WARNINGS AND

FALLEN OFF!! PAGANS AND SELLOUTS TOOK THE INFO, WROTE IT DOWN AND MANIPULATED IT 2 SERVE THEIR OWN EVIL PURPOSES. WHICH IS "WHY" EVERYONE NEEDS 2 RESEARCH AND/OR ASK THE CREATOR 4 DISCERNMENT AND HELP DECIPHERING WHAT PART OUR BROTHA PLAYED IN OUR HISTORY...AND WHY WE WERE INFORMED. (EYEBROWS RAISED)

IT IS SAID THAT MANY OF OUR FAMILIAL ANCESTORS FOUND THEIR WAY BACK 2 THE PATH DURING THIS TIMEFRAME. HOWEVER, WE MAY NEVER LEARN OUR TRUE HISTORY...REGARDING IT...BECAUSE IN THE WESTERN-LED WORLD PAGANS HAVE DELIBERATELY WIPED IT OUT OF THE HISTORY BOOKS AND WE WON'T SIT DOWN LONG ENOUGH TO CHOP IT UP WITH EACH OTHER, NOR OUR FAMILY THAT REMAINED ON PATH AND STUCK 2 THE BLUEPRINT RECEIVING CONTINUAL BLESSINGS AND BLESSED LANDS...AKA OUR FAM WHO ARE "NOT" AS BRAINWASHED/WHITEWASHED AS WE ARE IN PARTS OF EUROPE, THE AMERICAS, PARTS OF AFRICA/THE MIDDLE EAST, PARTS OF ASIA/INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND PERHAPS ANTARTICA, AS WELL!!!

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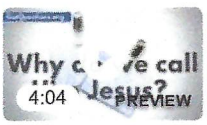

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Yeshua vs YaHshua -- Ye?Shua, Ya?Shua

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by your servant, Dan Baxley
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Yeshua, or YaHshua?

I have already touched on this in a previous article but it should be made clear, the name YaHshua, *as printed*, is not found in the Hebrew Scriptures. But wait, for those able to read of Hebrew the name term, *yeshua*, does appear and is used sometimes as a name, Yeshua – so it is found in the Bible. That should be the end of the argument, right? Yeshua means "salvation" and nothing more. YaHshua, on the other hand means, YaH is salvation, or savior. Do you see the difference? As you will see later, the name or term, "y'shua", is not used exclusively as a name, but a statement meaning "salvation". We must not forget that YaHshua said He came in His Father's Name -- and had a Name given Him from His Heavenly Father and revealed to us -- John 5:43 and John 17:11, 17:26 and also Luke 10:22. This will be covered in more detail later.

In Jewish literature and thinking there is a bias toward, against, the pronouncing of the Name of the God of Israel or more precisely, YHWH (YaHWeH). They object to any association with this Name, the HASHEM (the NAME) in any kind of complete form. They are happy to let their Messianic brothers use a title, or a substituted figure of speak as opposed to using His Name (The HASHEM). This is a practice inherited from the Jewish community of scholars and religious teachers.

It pleases the devout Jew not to repeat the Name of YHWH, so they substitute another name, term, title, or saying -- adonay or adonia, which in the English equivalent is the term "lord", or, as in the Old Testament English translation, LORD in Caps as a substitute for the Name YHWH (YaHWeH). Jewish scholars and devout religious fanatics freely substitute titles and other phrases in place of His Holy Name. By doing so they inadvertently treat the Name of their God, the God of the Scriptures, with the greatest disrespect, *profaning* His Name by refusing to make His Name known, by refusing to "glorify" Him by His Name. They do not call on His Name in this era and refuse to allow others to, but this will one day change --

(Joel 2:32) *And it shall come to pass, that* ***whosoever shall call on the Name of YHWH shall be delivered****: for in mount Zion and in Jerusalem shall be deliverance, as YHWH has said, and in the remnant whom YHWH shall call.*

I their righteousness they do not see the error of covering The Name (HaShem), sealing it up, out of sight, out of mind. There is a command they ignore -- they, as the chosen of people, are commanded not to call on or mention the names of other gods -- the gods of the Gentiles.

(Joshua 23:7) *Do not associate with these nations that remain among you; do not invoke the names of their gods or swear by them. You must not serve them or bow down to them.*

So, what do they do? They stop calling on the Name of their own God and use other terms, like "HaShem" or the Greek influenced, "Adonai" (Lord, in the English) as if obeying a command directed toward the false gods of other nations and people -- this is how they

treat the Name of their God, the God of all Creation? This is also the God the Christians adore and whose words they too see as Holy, but never mind that, the many Jewish religious leaders strive to keep His Holy Name from the lips of those who would worship Him too.

They quickly use this command from the the book of Joshua when it comes to using the Name for our Savior but in a like manner they also hide, or will not pronounce the Name of their own God -- they end up treating His glorious Name as though it were of heathen origin -- they are wrong in both cases -- In their own righteousness they do just the opposite of what they were and are commanded, *"...not to invoke the names of their gods"*, by not calling on the Name of the True God as well. How do I know all of this? Over the years I have read a lot of their writings, and engaged in debates with some of the Orthodox and Ultra-Orthodox Jews on this subject as well as having the occasion to discuss the use of the Hebrew language in English with a couple of Hebrew teachers, teaching Biblical Hebrew, one in the States and the other in Israel, and to be fair, many scholars know His Holy Name but strive not to offend their own people, those who lack true knowledge, by avoiding its use, especially in everyday, common language. This too is in part due to the commandment, "You shall not take the Name of YaHWeH your God in vain..." (Ex 20:7). Certainly His Name is to be respected and not used in a useless and vain manner, but to hide it, to make it invisible and thus, useless? They should be declaring it to the world.

They have a zeal for G-d, or HaShem, as some like to call Him (HaShem is to say, The Name), others substitute the title "LORD", but in following their righteous zeal they actually ignore Scripture and cause others to do the same. I have been told plainly, that it has never been the job of Israel or the Jews to proclaim His Name (HASHEM) to the world.

(Isa 48:20) Go you forth from Babylon, flee you from the Chaldeans; with a voice of singing declare you, tell this, **utter it even to the end of the earth; say you**: *"YHWH has redeemed His servant Jacob".* JPS (Jewish Publication Society -- His Holy Name Restored)

(Joshua 23:7) That you come not among these nations, these that remain among you; neither ***make mention of the name of their gods****, nor cause to swear by them, neither serve them, nor bow yourselves unto them:* (They are not to make mention of other gods, other names, but they do just that while denying His Name, using any substitute possible to avoid calling on the God of all Creation -- using general or generic terms used by pagan nations in reference to gods, all gods in general, terms like, Lord, and God, in place of names or His Holy Name)

(Deut 10:20) You shall fear the LORD (YHWH) your God; Him shall you serve, and to Him shall you cleave (H1692 - cling, adhere), ***and swear by His Name.***

(1Ch 16:8) Give thanks unto the YHWH ***call upon His name, make known His deeds among the people.***
(Psa 96:2-3) ***Sing*** *unto the YHWH,* ***bless His Name****; show forth His salvation from day to day.* ***Declare His glory among the heathen, His wonders among all people.***

The following verse expresses a duality in His Holy Name Name -- YH, one as YaH, and two as

YaHWeH. These are called God and declared to be "salvation", the source of all life, the source of eternal life. With His Name restored to the text we can see the sense of it. Most translations do not know what to do with this verse – because they have either denied His Name or do not know it.

Isa 12:1-2 In that day you will say: "I will praise you, O' YHWH. Although you were angry with me, your anger has turned away and you have comforted me. Surely ***God is my y'shua*** *(salvation);* ***I will trust and not be afraid. YH YHWH, is my strength and my song; He has become my salvation (yeshua)."***

And again:

(Isa 26:4) Trust in YaHWeH forever, for in YaH YaHWeH is an everlasting rock. HRB

(Isa 26:4) Trust you in the LORD forever: for in the LORD JEHOVAH is everlasting strength: **KJV**

(Isa 26:4) Trust in the LORD forever, for the LORD, the LORD, is the Rock eternal. **NIV**

We can see the folly of the translators as they try to work around the use of His Name. Remember, LORD, in all caps is supposed to mean YHWH , which is pronounced, YaHWeH. *"Trust you in YaHWeH forever: For in YaH YaHWeH, is the Rock Eternal",*

What has this to do with our Lord's Name? Everything, as you will see, if you haven't already. Sometimes the obvious is not so obvious to those who have lived under the lie and lies their whole lives. Sometimes it take an act by our Savior to open a person's mind to this truth -- it is obvious but difficult for those having called on and prayed in a name they have felt trust in for so long. It is understandable and I too once suffered this deception in my innocence when first called. Sooner or later a believer will have to decide, wether it is now or later, like, in the Judgment, if they will confess His Name, His Birth Name or reject His Holy Name for another -- and that day is coming for all, either now or later. Every tongue will, one day, confess YaHshua as the One and only Savior.

(1Co 12:2-3) *You know that when you were heathen, you were led away to those mute idols, however you might be led. Therefore I make known to you that no man speaking by God's Spirit says, "YaHshua is accursed." No one can say, "YaHshua is Lord," but by the Holy Spirit.* (YSRB - YaHshua Servant's Reading Bible)

(Mat 10:32-33) *Everyone therefore who confesses me before men, him I will also confess before my FATHER who is in heaven. But whoever denies me before men, him I will also deny before my FATHER who is in heaven.*

(Heb 13:15) *Through him, then, let us offer up a sacrifice of praise to the FATHER continually, that is, the fruit of lips which proclaim allegiance to His Name.*

So, Israel has dropped the ball, it seems, instead of making His Name known, blessing His Name, declaring His Glory among the heathen and calling upon His Name what have they done? Nothing, they refuse to use His Name among their own people, let alone among the nations. Many of the more Ultra Orthodox want to lash out at anyone daring to expose His Name to anyone. They refuse our Savior's Name, twisting it or hacking it up and trying to make it say something else, all to avoid applying the One True Name of our Creator, their

Creator in writing or by word of mouth. And what is He going to do about this? When others refuse to obey His word does he then forget it? Hardly, just read --

(Mal 1:10-12) *Oh that there were one among you who would shut the doors, that you might not kindle fire on my altar in vain! I have no pleasure in you, says YHWH of hosts, and I will not accept an offering from your hand. For from the rising of the sun to its setting* ***My Name will be great among the nations,*** *and in every place incense will be offered to* ***My Name,*** *and a pure offering.* ***For My Name will be great among the nations,*** *says the YHWH of hosts.* ***But you profane*** *it when you say that the Lord's table is polluted, and its fruit, that is, its food may be despised.* (That is to say this is how they treat His Name, they treat it as if it is polluted and dispised)

(Eze 36:23) ***And I will vindicate the holiness of my great name,*** *which has been* ***profaned among the nations,*** *and which* ***you have profaned*** *among them. And the nations will know that I am YHWH, declares the Lord YaHWeH, when through you I vindicate my holiness before their eyes.*

What has this to do with our Savior's Name? Everything, because His Name is the Name the Orthodox and Ultra Orthodox Jew deny, His Name is the Name of their God, which they deny by their actions, by covering His Name, by substituting something else for His Name, they in effect, "profane" it among the nations instead of making it famous.
We should know that this practice of covering His Name, of trying to block anyone in its use began after the Second Temple was destroyed by Rome. There were a few trying to be more righteous than others by reasoning it was too HOLY to say, but the real movement toward not saying it and keeping it away from the Gentiles began much later.

You would think the religious Jews would read what we read and see this error and reverse themselves and begin to declare His glorious Name to one and all. But the fact is, the ultra-religious, the Orthodox and the Ultra-Orthodox Jews do not spend much time in the Writings and the Prophets of the Bible as we know it. In fact, in some discussions I have had with the Ultra side, I have been told that even the Torah of Moses is only a small sampling of the Oral Torah, which is what they study as opposed to the Hebrew Bible the Christians read -- in other words, for the most part, the Ultra-Orthodox Jew is Biblically ignorant, spending copious amounts of time studying the Oral Torah, which take more than a life time to cover. That's right they ignore much of the OT in favor of the Written Oral Torah which is found in the Jerusalem Talmud and the Babylonian Talmud which are writings supposedly from inspired Super Rabbis from the past. And on top of that they have other writings explaining the writings of the Talmud. Many of the Jewish fables come out of these fabled writings.

They should be the last authority any Christian should listen to as most of what they study from the Oral (now written) Torah is fables and myths even delving into the art of black magic, which, I am told, the Super Rabbis can use for good because they knew how to use it properly. They, of course, accuse our Savior of using black magic to heal people. They do not deny He healed people, but of course, it was by black magic which he abused, unlike the Super Rabbis. (note: I call them Super Rabbis and found no objection in the debate with the Ultra Orthodox Jews in calling them this)

These religious people of the Jewish side, followers of the Super Rabbis Oral traditions will

do just about anything to prevent the use of the Name of the God of Israel and any suggestion that there is a connection with our Savior. When forced to use a name in reference to our Messiah they drop letters as some in the Hebrew Roots movement do – y'shua, yeshua, and the like, dropping the "H". YaHshua becomes Y'shua, or yeshua, or even occasionally, Y-shua. Some of the more intimidated and angry Jews twist the word, yeshua into an insult, as this word is very close to a nasty and derogatory remark -- discussed later in the article.

The Real Missing Link

What is missing in transmission from "HaShem" (the Name) is a key part of the original Name of our Creator. I believe this is willingly ignored in avoidance of saying His Name in effect treating His Name as if it were of heathen, or pagan origins. I know our Lord, YaHshua, instructed us not to swear on anything (Matt 5:34) but we are discussing what is expected of those denying YaHshua as Messiah. The instruction is clear, concerning those of the Jewish faith, they are to *"swear by His Name",* and they are not to *make mention* of the names of any other gods. In the Hebrew/Jewish mishandling Of His glorious Name they have left something out, there is something missing. What is it?

Drum roll, please -- The "H" in the Name of the God, of all things, is MISSING! The Name of our Creator and the God of Christian and Jew alike is YHWH (YaHWeH) and they leave it out, they mutilate it, and they change it for something else. Our Savior said He came in the Name of His Father and His Name, the Name given Him at birth is YaHshua (YH-Shua) -- the Jew says His Name is Yeshua -- do you see it? The "H" is missing! There is no "e" in His Name either, they supply that letter, although some do spell it as Y'shua, still the "H" is missing. I would challenge anyone, in support of His Name being changed to Yeshua, to explain that, why, why is the "H" dropped? I have read all of the word play and the claims the name, *Yeshua* is merely the *Aramaic expression* and that they spoke this dialect of Hebrew in the first century. Others say, however, that "Yeshua" is the "short form" of YeHoshua. The "short form", really? Any excuse not to complete His Name, a Name that declares the Father.

Okay, so the people 2,000 years ago used the term "yeshua" every time they said, "salvation", after all *yeshua* means *salvation* and only *salvatio*n. We have seen in the Old Testament examples, this term was used on occasion as a name, but most often as a term meaning only "salvation", but when you restore His complete Name, YaH, it becomes more than a definition or a word meaning "salvation", it then becomes, *YaH is Salvation.* Aramaic expression, indeed, how about Hebrew/Aramaic? But, of course, you can call it the "short form" if you cannot get the Aramaic explanation to stick – anything but restore His name.

Worth repeating: In Hebrew the stand alone term, *yeshua,* means s*alvation* and when, or if, used as a name the ***missing*** "H" is expected to be replaced, mentally, by the reader *(this instruction is expressed in the Preface of "The Holy Scriptures, According to the Masoretic Text", page v, 1965 edition).* This then would be pronounced as *YaHshua, or YH-shua* as the reader comes across this Name in Scripture. Remembering, there is no "e" in the Name, ever, as the "e" is a vowel just as the "a" is a vowel and is supplied by the translators -- supplied only as an assist in pronunciation. This is also true of the *transliteration* for the old English transliteration of the Name *Joshua, YeHoshua,* the first should be YHoshua or YaHoshua, or YaHushua, agreeing with the second, more modern

and correct transliteration -- the Hebrew Bible transliterates Joshua's Name as these in these examples and never as "yeshua" -- our Savior was given the same Name as Joshua, which is the best Old English equivalent of the 16 th century, today that we have.

YaHshua is today's transliteration while Joshua is the transliteration from the Old English. I know I am repeating but it is very important to understand this and to see how far removed the false name, JESUS, is from the correct original, even in the English. Why use the name, JESUS, when we have the English transliteration, YaHshua, or YaHoshua? Why use a name that is nothing like the English transliteration of the Hebrew? Remember, a transliteration may be different in other languages but will be a repeat able sound, of the same phonetic value. We, in all tongues, would be saying and singing praise to the same Name – saying the same thing in the same sound. For some reason this seems to be a stumbling block for so many?

Our Savior was not a Greek, was not born a Greek, so why use what they say is a Greek name, or from a Greek name? Why not use the Name He was given at birth? Don't se have the proper Hebrew/Jewish transliteration? Yes, we do, so why use an inferior name?

To drop the "H" is to change the Name – changing from a name to a term, not really a common name at all. To just say something is so does not make it so. Even if a majority of people accept a false name does not then make it correct. Remember, it is not the majority that is headed down the narrow path, no, it is the majority headed down the path of destruction. So, then, which side of the issue do you suppose you should be on, the majority, or the minority?

You hear a lot about the term "yeshua" being the Aramaic, from the Jews for Jesus, and other Messianic groups. This language is closely associated with Arabic but this Semitic dialect does not excuse the dropping of the "H". Some in the Jewish Messianic movement have taken this as their mantra, mostly due to having been taught this from birth. They too need to take steps to restore the proper Name of our Savior and Messiah, YaHshua, or YaHushua, or even YaHoshua, all Hebrew/Jewish, not some Greek hybrid. Even the Old English, Joshua, pronounced as Yahshua is available and ready for use. But, for some reason, the translators can this name, a name they have transliterated themselves in the OT and changed to a completely different name. Again, why use a name that is nothing like the proper transliteration of His Birth Name when we have this Name, in the English of today, available for use, why push it aside and claim a name that is nowhere near a proper transliteration of His personal Name?

Yeshua as a Name

In the name, Yeshua, we see a distortion of His true name, YaHshua, and this distortion has a different meanings for the Jewish reader. (YeHoshua, or YaHushua, if you prefer)

According to the *Jewish New Testament Commentary*, the name *Yeshu* is, *"...a kind of coded incantation against Christian evangelism. Moreover, since Yeshua came to be regarded in non-Messianic Judaism as a false prophet, blasphemer and idolater wrongly being worshiped as God, and since the Torah says, 'You shall not even pronounce the names of their gods', **the Messiah's name was purposely mispronounced.**"*
(Emphasis added)

Isn't it odd, the Jewish scholars, the scribes, and Rabbis use a name they say is too Holy to

say, too holy to USE. Isn't it odd they are commanded *not to mention the names of a false god*, the gods of the gentiles, and they cannot see how they are treating His Name equally in the same manner, by avoiding it -- do not mention the names of other god, oh, and not our God either -- can't they see this? And to many of the Jewish faith, they see this Yeshua (Jesus) as a false god of the gentiles.

To repeat; this is exactly how Yeshua is seen -- a god of the Gentiles, of the Gentile Christians, and *they use, "yeshua", or "yehsu" as a pagan name and they tell Gentiles this was and is His Name* -- who is fooling who? It is their "catch 22", however, having a problem in not saying or using His true Name and not using the name of other gods so *they change it and sell it to the Gentiles* but in doing this they again violate the command of ignoring false names as well as His true and Holy Name by their refusal to use even the Name of the God they claim is theirs -- they fail to declare it, to proclaim it to the nations. Equally, by not mentioning pagan names and of the Christian god, Jesus, or Yeshua they have helped create another god, by another name -- a name not His Name (John 5:43).

How is this done, how do they accomplish this? First, they do not supply the full Name of the God of Israel to the Gentiles, second they change the Name associated with the Messiah of the New Testament just enough to still be a Jewish name, after all, this man was a Jew, but not delivering THE NAME (Ha Shem) of our Messiah, a Name that literally declares our Heavenly Father, someone they do not know or if they do, they cleverly hide -- denying the use there for themselves and others, all the while claiming to be the chosen of *HaShem* -- that would be chosen of *The Name*, odd, but true, a Name they deny by their actions. Nowhere in Scripture is there a commandment not to use His Name, only a warning not to abuse His Name but never a command to stop using or calling on Him by His Name – it is only men that say this.

Jewish View of YaHshua (rehashing the truth)

The Jewish/Hebrews of modern scholarship do not deny YaHshua existed, as some ignorant critics still cling to, no, he is not denied as a man as a famous Rabbi of Jewish origin. What they deny is that he was anything more than this, a Rabbi (teacher) having fallen on hard times, a magician of the arts preforming miracles by magic, etc.
They are obliged *not* to use or say the name Jesus, the name of a god of the Gentiles, and they hesitate to use His Hebrew name so they use what is defined as an Aramaic name, or equivalent, Yeshua. This name, however, is associated with a man they call a false teacher and liar a worker of black magic, when speaking about our Savior. A man of magic and falsehood whom they admit their fathers rightly executed for his blaspheme – daring to call Himself the Son of God. On the one hand, and this is again odd, when debating the ultra-Orthodox Jews, they will argue He, the Christian Messiah, never existed but is a fable made up -- then two sentences later they will say all of the miracles He performed were done by black magic. Odd, right, denial then admission, and in this, those of the Jewish religious sects, witness against themselves.

They, the super religious Jews, wish to avoid the use of the name, YaHshua, or even YaHushua if at all possible – as this Name contains the Name of God Himself, they don't want to use it and most of all they do not want you to use it. They are happy to let the

Gentiles use the term, *yeshua,* even supporting this with their own modern translation of the Hebrew Scriptures, translating a name pronounced as *YaH-shoo-ah* but written as Yeshua. Again, if the term, as found in the Hebrew Dictionary H3442, **is used as a name**, the reader is to mentally supply the missing "H" *(The Holy Scriptures According to the Masoretic Text, published by the Jewish Publication Society, Pg V of the Preface, provided that instruction),* and if, on the other hand this term is **not used** as a name it remains without the "H", it is then merely a term meaning "salvation".

YaH is Salvation, or YaHshua -- the very Name our Savior came in, YaHushua if you prefer, so we do not need to argue over the added vowel or vowels and you will notice the Personal Name is found in each example.

They Say, It is the Short Form – The Insult – (more rehashing)
When backed into the corner of this argument they, being the Ultra Jew and some of the Messianic movement, say the Aramaic, Yeshua, is the *"short form"* of His complete Name. Why do you suppose they say this -- the name *Yeshua* is a "short form"? To keep from admitting the error they have fallen into and this comes out only after they cannot answer the question of WHY drop the "H"? This reasoning would mean that they have dropped a letter, that there is a complete Name, but they prefer to use the incomplete, short form, and want you to do the same. They work very hard to not use His true Identity to avoid using the Name that is above every Name. Even the Messianic Jews know this is not a complete name, but it is so ingrained in their thinking they cannot shake it, just like the Christians have trouble shaking the false name, JESUS. You can also see that Yeshua, as a name, is a pretty long *"short form",* and this seems to me to be a very flimsy argument not using His full Name, but this argument is only used when all of their other arguments fail.

They admit, by claiming it to be a "short form", that this is only part of His Name. When a Jewish person wants or needs to communicate this name it is, in most cases, pronounced, Yeshu (Yes ua) and is actually an insult.

According to the *Jewish New Testament Commentary:* *"...Yeshu is also an acronym consisting of the first letters of the Hebrew insult, "Yumach sh'mo v'zikhro" ("May his name and memory be blotted out...)".*
We can then see the insult intended when the Hebrew says, Yeshu. When the incomplete Name used by many Christians and Jewish Messianic it is meant to be an insult, like their little secret. By restoring the missing letter to this Name we have YeHshua, or YaHshua and the suggested insult is removed completely.

Strong's Hebrew Dictionary to the Rescue
An earlier volume of Strong's Hebrew Dictionary supplies the pronunciation of *"yeshua"* as *YaH-shoo-ah.* Also, this is the pronunciation supplied by the Strong's numbering system found in the popular bible software, e-sword. H3442 - *yeshua -- yah-shoo-ua or yah-shoo-ah.*

When The Name or HaShem, YHWH, is used by many, even the Messianic Jews, it is **replaced** with the title Adonay, or Adonai, which means or is the same as the English use of the title LORD, in all caps. The Jewish Publication Society, in the production of modern

of the title, LORD, in all caps. The Jewish Publication Society, in the production of modern Hebrew Bible into English, readily admit to following the traditions of the King James translators in the use of names -- how convenient (The New JPS Translation According to The Traditional Hebrew Text - Preface pages XV-XVii), and you will also read in this Preface how much the Jewish translators relied upon the Greek Septuagint for their translation. Why? Because, they do not have the original Hebrew Writings, only partials. No one has the stone upon which Moses wrote, no one has the writings in their original form, only pieces and partials to compare to.

However, the Septuagint has proven to be a very close and reliable translation when compared to these parts and pieces, and even the English translations have proven reliable in the same comparisons. What they failed in was the preserving of His Holy Name from the Hebrew to the English. In the KJV we see the Greek influence as well, and we see His Name in the names of the Prophets and others but ignored when it comes to the NT.

The history for the creation of the Septuagint begins with the Romans and their desire, as an educated society, to preserve the arts, ancient works and other creations they saw as magnifying the achievements of men. They commissioned 70 Jewish scholars, as the story goes, to translate the Hebrew writings into a language common to the people of the Empire. The purity of the Hebrew language was being lost and the people of Israel were beginning to speak a different dialect. The KJV and other translation before that one used the Septuagint as a guide in translating the OT from on language to another, from the Greek to the English and the name was never lost. The Greek influence is seen in names like, Isaiah and Jeremiah. The IAH on the end of these names is the Greek Latin transliteration for His Name, YAH or YaH. His name is unknowingly spoken when anyone reading from the KJV and others read these names containing the Name of our Creator. Also, when we sing or say HalleluYaH, or Halleluiah, we are saying, Praise You YaH, or Praise You IaH. So, when someone tell you the name is lost don't believe it, and when someone tell you the Greek is different, don't believe it. Yes, they changed it when it came to the NT. It has never been lost, only changed.

HaShem or The Name

You have noticed the term, *HaShem*, used throughout this article it is a Hebrew term meaning, *The Name*. Some Jewish translations in the Messianic Jewish movement use this word or saying, *HaShem*, in place of the Sacred Name, YHWH. "HaShem" is not a name, it is a statement and merely another method at avoiding the use of what they think the Heavenly Father's Name is.

An example of this usage can be seen in *The Stone Edition of the Tanach, published by, Mesorah Publications, ltd., edited by Rabbi Nosson Scherman* -- *(also the Art Scroll edition) – example verse:*

> *Genesis 2:8 -- HASHEM God planted a garden in Eden, to the east, and placed there the man whom He had formed. And HASHEM God caused to sprout from the ground every tree that was pleasing to the sight and good for food; also the Tree of Life in the midst of the garden, and the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Bad*

This avoidance of using His glorified Name for lesser terms and titles is sad indeed.

Knowing that the term, *HASHEM*, means *The Name*. You would then read the beginning of verse 8 as, *"The Name God planted a garden in Eden..."*, making no sense at all. When translated as they have it, would lead many to think they are saying our Creator's name is really "God". It just keeps getting stranger and stranger.

What they are actually doing is replacing His Holy Name with "The Name" in place of His Holy Name – the translators of these versions drop the Creator's Name completely and say, "the Name" or HaShem. Not unlike the English translators dropping His Holy Name for the word, LORD. Spelling it out in all capitals makes it all better somehow. Why not just put His Name back in? Why not restore His Holy Name. The Lord's will be done, I guess, for the day is coming when this will be correct and our Lord YaHshua will declare His Father's Name to the world, and His Name will be glorified among the Nations – something the Jews should be doing now. Maybe it is really better they do not? Maybe it is better they too stay in the dark until the Light returns and opens their eyes? Yes, maybe that is better.

I pray this article will be of encouragement and will inspire you to study the word for yourself. Peter told us what to do and it was not to lay up arms, or food stores or digging holes in the ground to hide but to continue in and grow in the knowledge of our Lord, YaHshua.

(2Pe 3:16-18) *As also in all his (Paul's) epistles, speaking in them of these things; in which are some things hard to be understood, which they that are unlearned and unstable wrest (twist), as they do also the other scriptures, unto their own destruction. You therefore, beloved, seeing you know these things before, beware lest you also, being led away with the error of the wicked, fall from your own stedfastness.* ***But grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour YaHshua the Christ.*** *To him be glory both now and forever. Amen.*

Transliterations -- a final thought

We should understand something concerning the *transliteration* of names as opposed to *translation* – One of the Hebrew bibles known as the Art Scroll Tanach, Stone Edition, quoted from earlier, contains the Torah as well as the Writings and the Prophets. This is a beautiful work and favors using the term, HASHEM (meaning, The Name) in place of the actual Name of our Creator, YHWH. This term, HASHEM, is this translation substitution can easily lead one to mistaken for a "name", when it is not a name at all. "Ha Shem" is the transliteration for the translation, "The Name". HaShem means, "the Name" and nothing more and is used in place of YHWH, the Name of our Creator. This is a perfect example of a *translation* as opposed to a *transliteration*. YHWH, is the *transliteration* of the Hebrew Name of our Creator, as revealed to Moses. It is the representation of the Hebrew into the English giving us the *letter for letter* pronunciation.

So, the transliteration, YHWH, with the help of a couple of "vowels" is pronounced as YaHWeH -- not HaShem. Like the English translators, the Hebrew translators have substituted a term in avoiding the use of the Name given to Moses for all generations to remember *(Ex 3:15, remember, LORD is supposed to be YHWH)*. The Creator God, YHWH, says all generations are to know Him by this Name, YHWH, and what do men do, they discard the Name for a term or title -- they do just the opposite.

The English translators substitute the term, or title, LORD, and use it as a name and most Christians are ignorant of this and use the term, LORD, as a name never questioning what His Name might really be, being satisfied His Name is "Lord" and "God", which is it neither -- these are generic terms or titles that can be applied to any god or lord. What a sad state this has all become. The glory of His Name is ignored, the Creator and the Savior of all the universe is forgotten for a title or false names that can be applied to any of the gods and even to Satan himself. After all, Satan is called the "god" of this world --

(2Co 4:4) *The **god of this age** has blinded the minds of unbelievers, so that they cannot see the light of the gospel of the glory of the **Christ, who is the image of God.***

Without the knowledge of His Name you could read this verse as saying our Savior, the Messiah, is in the image of the *"god of this age"*. We know this is not true, our Messiah, the Christ, is not in the image of the *"god of this age"* but is in the image of the God in Heaven, our Heavenly Father whom He came to reveal and whose Name He came in (John 5:43). But by using "god" as a name this could be the outcome or misunderstanding of this verse, and others.

(1Co 8:5-6) *For even if there are so-called gods, whether in heaven or on earth (as indeed **there are many "gods" and many "lords"**), yet for us there is but one God, the Father, from whom all things came and for whom we live; and there is but one Lord, YaHshua the Christ, through whom all things came and through whom we live.*

God the Father, is not just any old god, or lord, just as our Savior, YaHshua, is not just any old savior or lord, or god. YaHshua was given a name and that name was not, "lord, and not "god" and not "Jesus", and not an Aramaic equivalent. He was named YaHshua (Old English transliteration, *Joshua*) and He told us He came in His Father's Name (John 5:43, John 17:12), and we are instructed later, by Peter, that there is no other Name by which we MUST be saved --

(Act 4:12) Neither is there salvation in any other: for there is no other Name under heaven given (found) among men, whereby we must be saved.

HalleluYah!

Use this link to go to Article giving the answer, Yeshua or YaHshua?

servant@yahshuaservant.com

Yahushua is the True Name of the Messiah

EliYah.com Article - https://eliyah.com/yahushua-is-the-true-name-of-the-messiah/

Note that Joshua = Yoshua or Yahushua because there is no "J" sound in Hebrew. The "J" with its "J" sound didn't come into the English language until about 500 years ago. In fact, the "J" isn't even found in the original 1611 King James version. (proof (https://eliyah.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/kjv1611.jpg))

The purpose of this study is to demonstrate that the Messiah's name never was "Jesus" and that the name "Jesus" is actually an invention of man.

In the King James Version of the scriptures (KJV), we find an interesting problem in its translation:

> **Acts 7:44 (KJV)** Our fathers had the tabernacle of witness in the wilderness, as he had appointed, speaking unto Moses, that he should make it according to the fashion that he had seen. **45** Which also our fathers that came after brought in with **Jesus** into the possession of the Gentiles, whom God drave out before the face of our fathers, unto the days of David;

Isn't this scripture referring to Joshua, son of Nun rather than the Savior? Yes. Here is another instance (in the KJV):

> **Hebrews 4:7-** Again, he limiteth a certain day, saying in David, To day, after so long a time; as it is said, To day if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts. **8** For if **Jesus** had given them rest, then would he not afterward have spoken of another day.

Again, the context reveals that this scripture is referring to Joshua, the son of Nun and not the Messiah. All other translations put "Joshua" here. Why then is it translated 'Jesus'? The answer lies in the Greek/Latin corruption of the Messiah's original Hebrew name. Originally, the name of the Messiah was , pronounced Yahushua. This is the Messiah's original name. When the Gentiles tried to transliterate His name into Greek, they came up with ihsoun or "Iesous". But originally, this word was from #3091 (http://www.eliyah.com/cgi-bin/strongs.cgi?file=greeklexicon&isindex=2424) in the Hebrew which is . When Iesous was transliterated into Latin, it became "Iesus", which was then carried over into English it became our modern day "Jesus" when the letter "J" developed.

Therefore, the reason the King James Version has "Jesus" in those two verses is because the Messiah's name is actually the same name as Joshua, Son of Nun... correctly pronounced "Yahushua". It is quite evident that the modern form "Jesus" doesn't even remotely resemble the original name that the disciples were praying in, baptizing in and receiving so much criticism for preaching in. This is fact. Do some research and see for yourself.

Secular References

Encyclopedia Americana:

> *"Jesus Christ— ...Although Matthew (1:21) interprets the name originally Joshua, that is, 'Yahweh is Salvation,' and finds it specially appropriate for Jesus of Nazareth, it was a common one at that time." (Vol.16, p. 41)*

Encyclopedia Britannica (15th ed.)

> *"Jesus Christ—...The same is true of the name Jesus. In the Septuagint it is the customary Greek form for the common Hebrew name Joshua;" (Vol. 10 p.149)*

Religious Scholars

Barnes' notes: (Note on Matt. 1:21)

> *"His name is Jesus: The name Jesus is the same as Saviour. It is derived from the verb signifying to save. In Hebrew it is the same as Joshua. In two places [Acts 7:45 and Hebrews 4:8] in the New Testament it is used where is means Joshua, the leader of the Jews into Canaan, and in our translation the name Joshua should have been retained."*

Word studies in the New Testament, by Marvin R. Vincent—

> *"Jesus. The Greek form of a Hebrew name, which had been borne by two illustrious individuals in former periods of the Jewish History — Joshua, the successor of Moses, and Jeshua, the high priest, who with Zerubbabel took so active a part in the re-establishment of the civil and religious polity of the Jews in their return from Babylon. Its original*

and full form is Jehoshua, becoming by contraction Joshua or Jeshua."

The Acts of the Apostles, by Jackson and Lake

"Jesus— This is the regular Greek translation of the Hebrew Joshua."

Smith's Bible Dictionary:

"Jesus Christ —- The name Jesus means Savior, and was a common name, derived from the ancient Hebrew Jehoshua."

A dictionary of the Bible, by James Hastings

"Jesus — The Greek form of the name Joshua or Jeshua. Jeshua —- Yahweh is Salvation or Yahweh is opulence."

Alford's Greek New Testament, An Exegetical and Critical Commentary:

"Jesus — The same name as Joshua, the former deliverer of Israel."

Encyclopedic Dictionary of Religion:

"Jesus (The Name) — Matthew's gospel explains it as symbolic of His mission, 'For he will save His people from their sins.' This agrees with the popular meaning as 'Yahweh saves…' " p.1886

Catholic Encyclopedia:

"The Sacred Name —- The word Jesus is the Latin form of the Greek "Iesous" which in turn is the transliteration of the Hebrew Jeshua, or Joshua, or again Jehoshua, meaning 'Jehovah is Salvation' " Vol. 8, p. 374

Interpreter's Bible: (Note on Matt. 1:21)

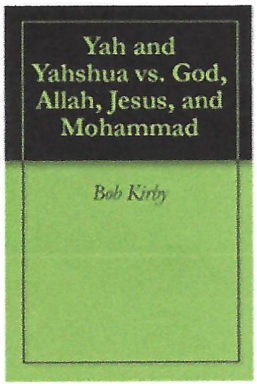
"Jesus: for He shall save: The play on words (Yeshua, Jesus; yoshia, shall save) is possible in Hebrew but not in Aramaic. The name Joshua means "Yahweh is salvation"

Matthew Henry's Commentary (on Matthew 1:21)

"Jesus is the same name with Joshua, the termination only being changed, for the sake of conforming it to the greek."

Conclusion

It can be concluded then, that "Jesus" was not the Messiah's name when He walked the earth. That is the purpose of this study. For information on why we should use the Messiah's original name, click here. (/is-a-name-important/)



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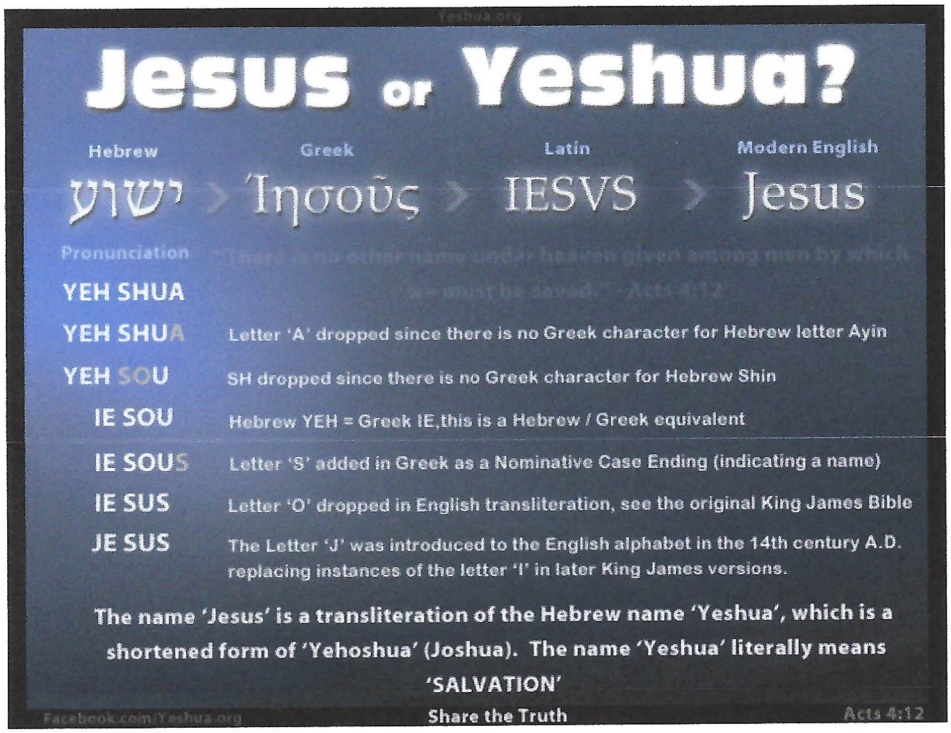
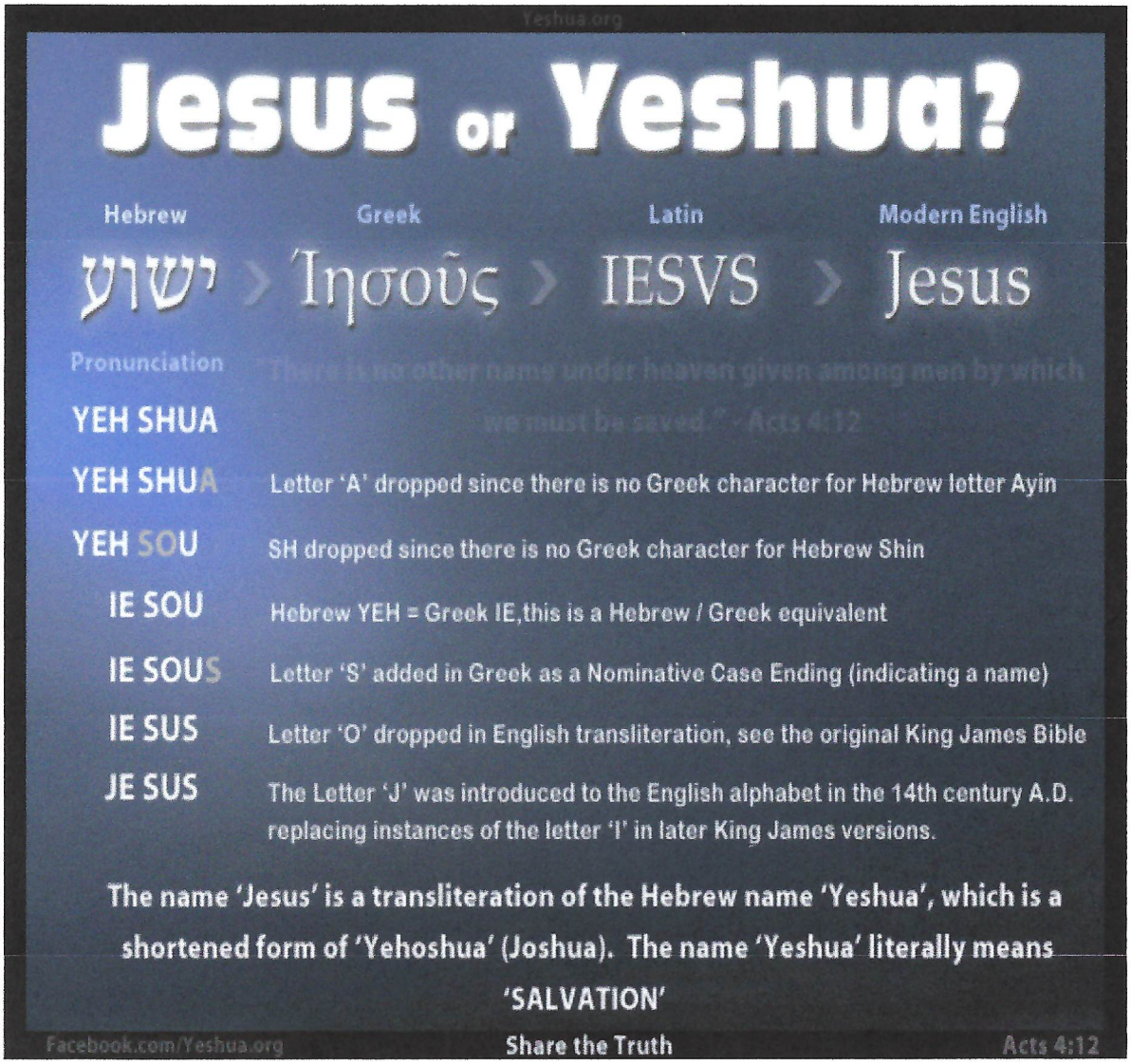
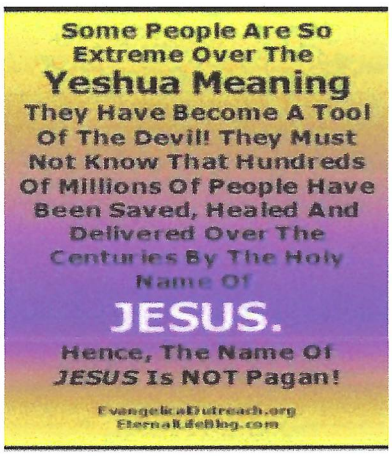
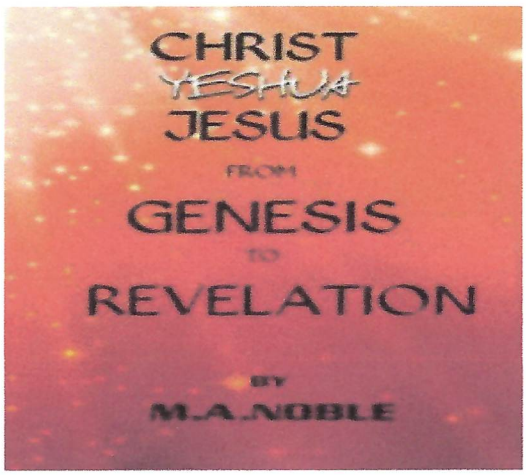
YAHUAH and YAHUSHA




Yeshua.org
Jesus or Yeshua?
Hebrew
Greek
Latin
Modern English
ישוע
Ἰησοῦς
IESVS
Jesus
Pronunciation
YEH SHUA
"There is no other name under heaven given among men by which we must be saved." - Acts 4:12
YEH SHUA
Letter 'A' dropped since there is no Greek character for Hebrew letter Ayin
YEH SOU
SH dropped since there is no Greek character for Hebrew Shin
IE SOU
Hebrew YEH = Greek IE,this is a Hebrew / Greek equivalent
IE SOUS
Letter 'S' added in Greek as a Nominative Case Ending (indicating a name)
IE SUS
Letter 'O' dropped in English transliteration, see the original King James Bible
JE SUS
The Letter 'J' was introduced to the English alphabet in the 14th century A.D. replacing instances of the letter 'I' in later King James versions.
The name 'Jesus' is a transliteration of the Hebrew name 'Yeshua', which is a shortened form of 'Yehoshua' (Joshua). The name 'Yeshua' literally means 'SALVATION'
Facebook.com/Yeshua.org
Share the Truth
Acts 4:12


Some People Are So Extreme Over The
Yeshua Meaning
They Have Become A Tool Of The Devil! They Must Not Know That Hundreds Of Millions Of People Have Been Saved, Healed And Delivered Over The Centuries By The Holy Name Of
JESUS.
Hence, The Name Of JESUS Is NOT Pagan!
EvangelicaDutreach.org
EternalLifeBlog.com


CHRIST
YESHUA
JESUS
FROM
GENESIS
TO
REVELATION
BY
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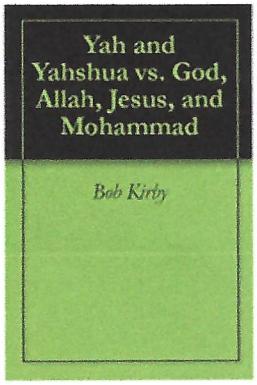

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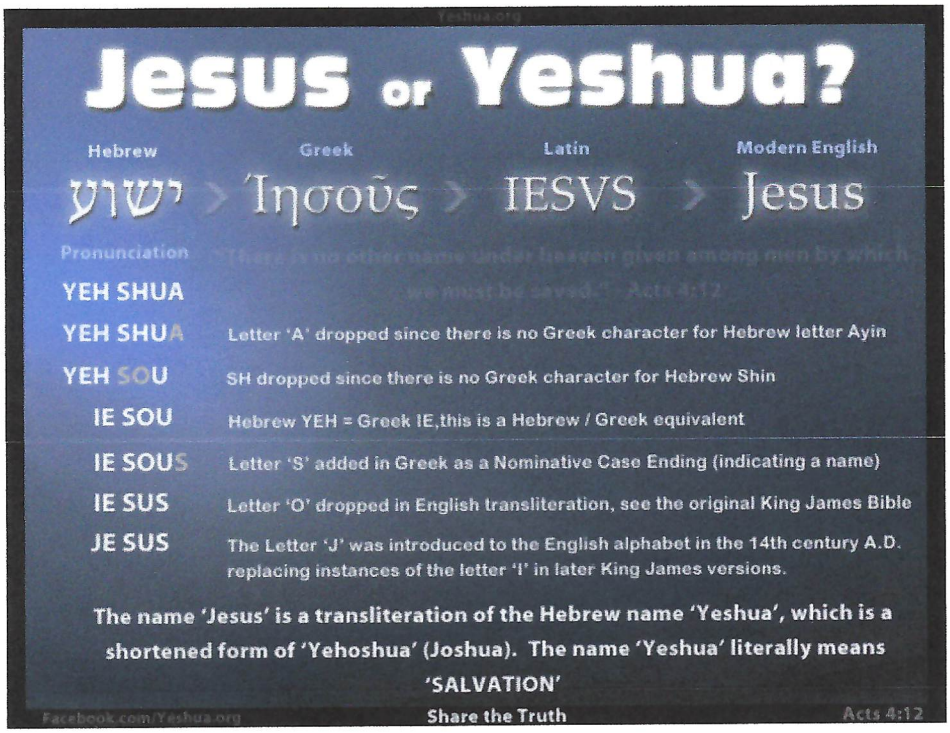

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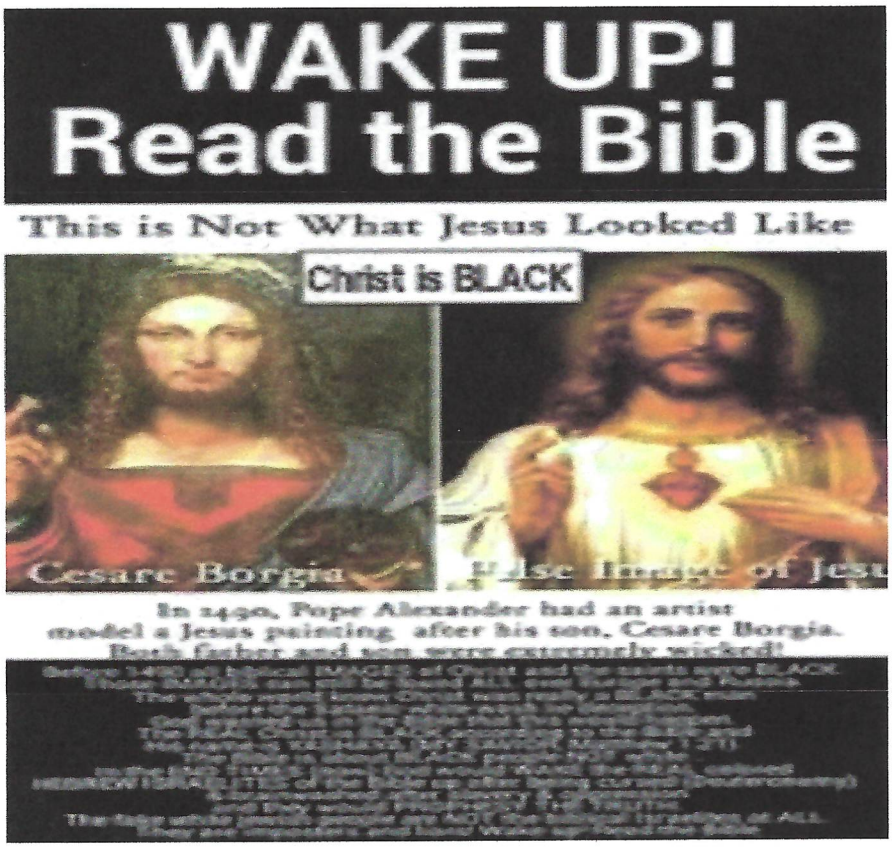

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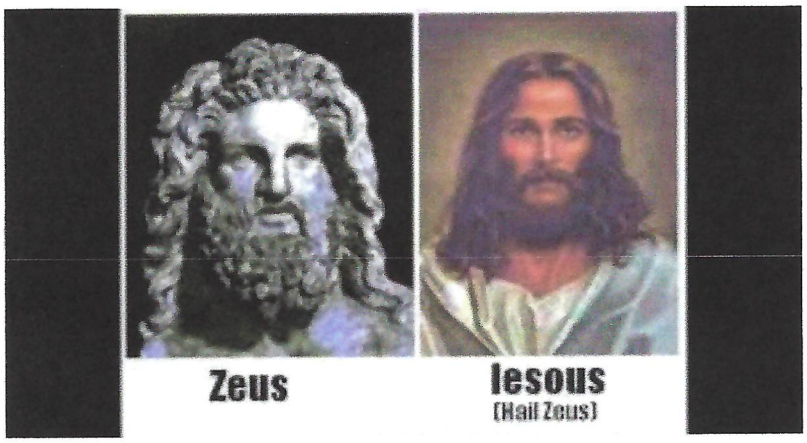

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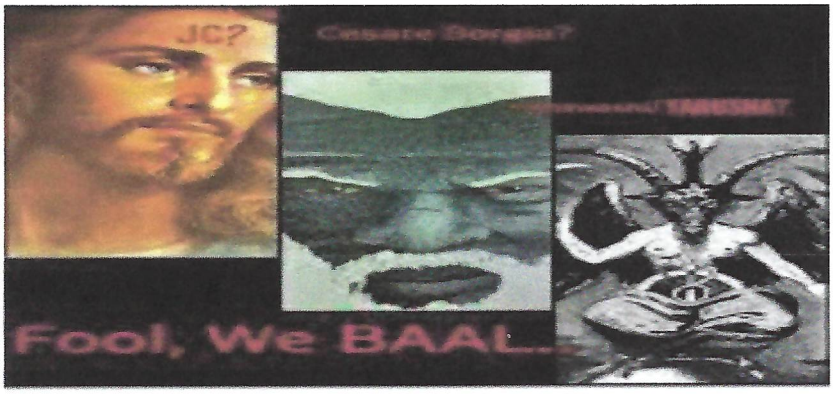

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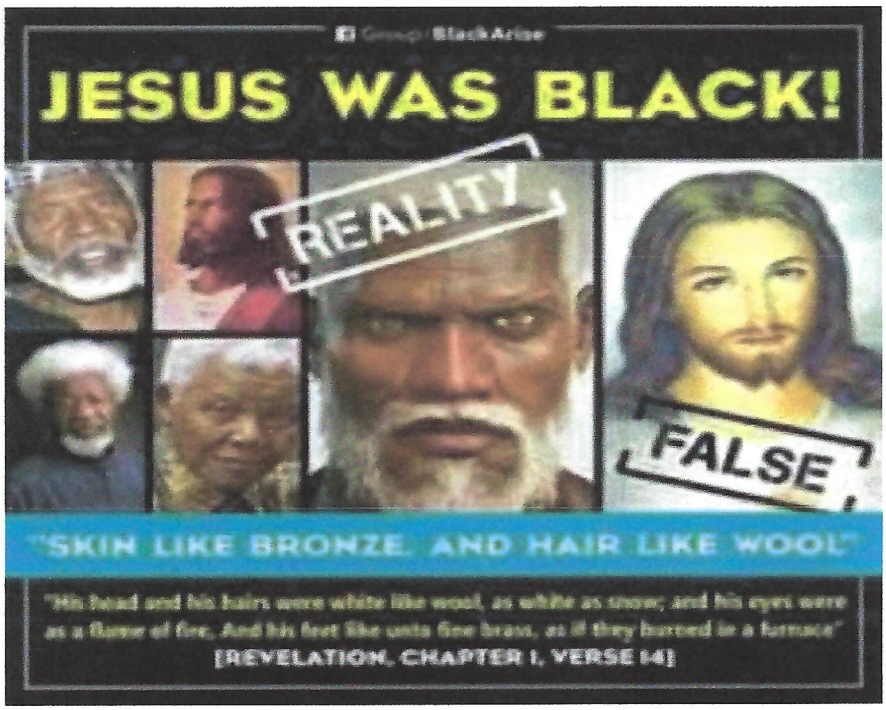

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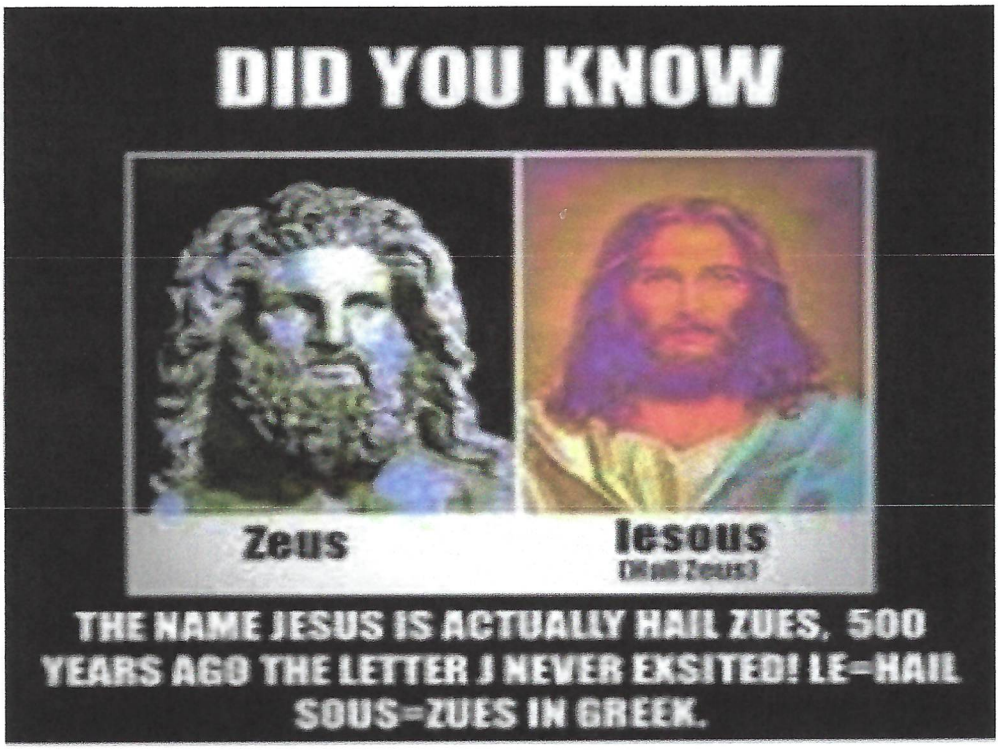

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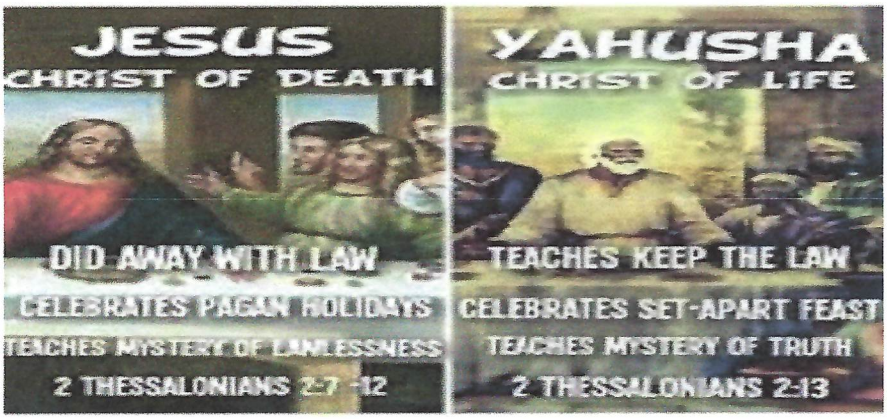

Why Knowing the Authentic HEBREW NAME Of The Saviour Matters… | False Prophets of Satan vs Genuine Prophets of God

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I'm pretty sure if the guy on the left knocked on your door, yall would break your necks calling the authorities....

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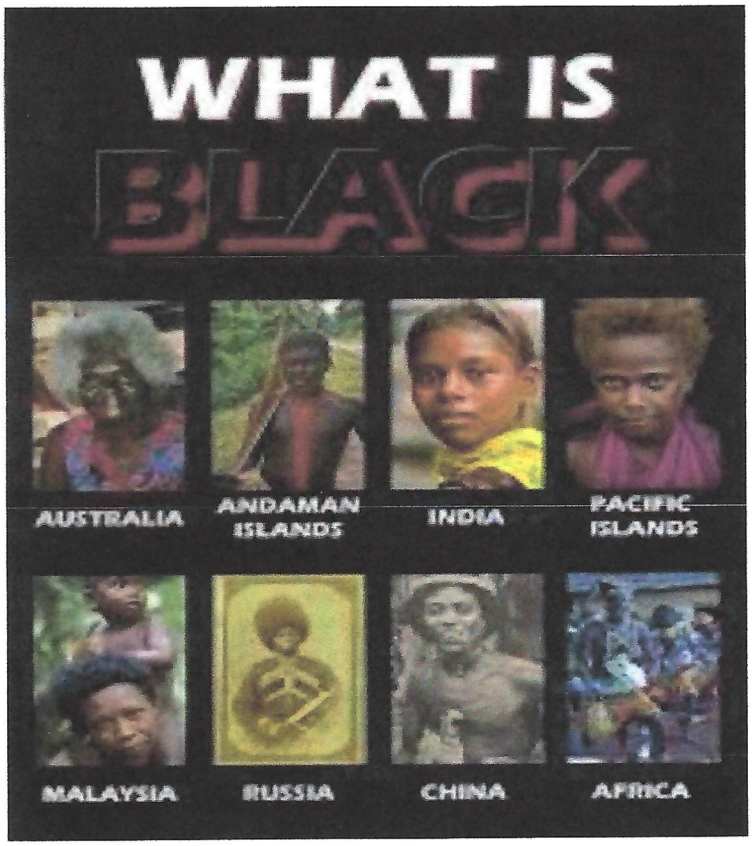

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Islamic views on Jesus' death

The biblical account of the crucifixion, death, and resurrection of Jesus (*Īsā*) recorded in the Christian New Testament is rejected by most Muslims,[1][2][3][4][5] but like Christians they believe that Jesus ascended to heaven and he will, according to Islamic literary sources,[6][7][8]:9–25 return before the end of time.[1][3][4][5][6][8]:14–15,25 The various sects of Islam have different views regarding this topic;[3][4][9]:430–431 traditionally, mainstream Muslims believe that Jesus was not crucified but was bodily raised up to heaven by God,[2][3][4][5][8]:14–15[10]:41 while Ahmadi Muslims reject this belief[3][6][7][9]:430–431 and instead contend that Jesus survived the crucifixion,[6][7][9]:430–431[11]:129–132 was taken off the cross alive and continued to preach in India until his natural death.[6][7][9]:431–436

Depending on the interpretation of the following Quranic verses (Quran 4:157 (https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A2002.02.0006%3Asura%3D4%3Averse%3D157)-4:158 (https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A2002.02.0006%3Asura%3D4%3Averse%3D158)), Islamic scholars and commentators of the Quran have abstracted different opinions and conflicting conclusions regarding the death of Jesus.[3][4][6][9]:430–431 Some believe that in the Biblical account, Jesus' crucifixion did not last long enough for him to die, while others opine that God gave Jesus' appearance to the one who revealed his location to those persecuting him. He was replaced as Jesus and the executioners thought the victim was Jesus, causing everyone to believe that Jesus was crucified. A third explanation could be that Jesus was nailed to a cross, but as his soul is immortal he did not "die" or was not "crucified" [to death]; it only appeared so. In opposition to the second and third foregoing proposals, yet others maintain that God does not use deceit and therefore they contend that the crucifixion just did not happen:

> That they said (in boast), "We killed Christ Jesus the son of Mary, the Messenger of Allah";- but they killed him not, nor crucified him, but so it was made to appear to them, and those who differ therein are full of doubts, with no (certain) knowledge, but only conjecture to follow, for of a surety they killed him not:-
> Nay, Allah raised him up unto Himself; and Allah is Exalted in Power, Wise;-
>
> — Quran 4:157–158[12]

Contents

- Jesus' death in the Quran
  - Past sense
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    - Tabari's versions of events
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  - Jesus lives after having died
- The Islamic interpretation of the events at the end of Jesus' earthly life
  - Ahmadiyya view
- See also
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Jesus' death in the Quran

Jesus' death is mentioned once in the Quran, in a past sense and in a future sense.

- George Sale
- Mohamed Ahmed
- Maulana Muhammad Ali
- Maulana Wahiduddin Khan
- Maulvi Sher Ali
- Free Minds Muslims
- John Medows Rodwell
- Abdul Majid Daryabadi
- Ghulam Ahmed Pervez

However, the majority of Qur'anic translators, including Abdullah Yusuf Ali, Muhammad Habib Shakir and Marmaduke Pickthall, do not translate as "to die".

David Marshall Lang stated in his 1957 book *The Wisdom of Balahvar* that confusion in diacritical markings in Arabic documents resulted in confusing Kashmir and Kushinara (the place of Buddha's death) with the place of the death of Jesus.[54] Lang has stated that the term Budhasaf (Buddha-to-be) became Yudasaf, Iodasaph, and then Yuzasaf, and resulted in the assertions of Jesus being buried in Srinagar.[54] In 1981 (in *Jesus i Kashmir: Historien om en legend*) and then in 2011, Per Beskow also stated that confusion about the traditions regarding Gautama Buddha in the Bilawhar wa-Yudasaf legend had resulted in the confused assumption that Jesus was Yuzasaf and was buried in Kashmir.[55]

Ahmadiyya view

In contrast to the mainstream Islamic views, the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community rejects the interpretation of Jesus being lifted alive to Heaven,[3][6][7][9]:430–431 and instead contend that Jesus survived the crucifixion,[6][7][9]:430–431[11]:129–132[56] and go further to describe Jesus as a mortal man who was taken off the cross alive, and continued to preach in India until his natural death in Kashmir.[6][7][9]:431–436[56] Ahmadis believe that Jesus, having survived the crucifixion, later migrated to India to escape persecution in Judea and to further spread his message to the Lost Tribes of Israel.[6][7]



The Roza Bal shrine in Srinagar, Kashmir, believed by Ahmadi Muslims to be the tomb of Jesus.[6][7][9][11]

The viewpoint of Jesus's migration to India had also been independently researched in the literature of authors prior to the foundation of the movement, for example most notably by the Russian historian Nicolas Notovitch in 1894. Ibn Babawayh (d.991 CE) in *Ikhmal ad Din* recounts that Jesus went to a far country. This was adapted by the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community as the basis of their theory regarding the voyage of Jesus in India.[57]

The claim of Jesus is buried at the Roza Bal shrine in Srinagar was promoted also by writers such as Holger Kersten (1981). Sunni Muslim authorities at the shrine however consider this as heretical and say that it is a Muslim saint buried there. The claims of the theory have been examined in various documentaries,[58] and have generated tourist visits to the site.[59] Some scholars, such as Norbert Klatt (1988),[60] and Indologist Günter Grönbold (1985), have critically dismissed the speculations of Jesus in India.

Adherents of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community regard the prophecies in the Bible and *hadith* relating to the Second advent of Jesus were fulfilled in the likeness and personality of Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, who initiated the foundation of the Ahmadiyya movement.[9][56] This view however is considered blasphemous by Sunni Muslim authorities and subsequently has led to the religious persecution against Ahmadi Muslims,[61] especially in Pakistan.[61]

See also

- Crucifixion of Jesus
- Resurrection of Jesus
- Swoon hypothesis
- Simon of Cyrene
- Unknown years of Jesus
- Basilideans

References

1. Bulliet, Richard W. (2015). "Islamo-Christian Civilization" (https://books.google.com/books?id=_B2DCgAAQBAJ&pg=PA111). In Blidstein, Moshe; Silverstein, Adam J.; Stroumsa, Guy G. (eds.). *The Oxford Handbook of the Abrahamic Religions*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. p. 111. doi:10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199697762.013.6 (https://doi.org/10.1093%2Foxfordhb%2F9780199697762.013.6). ISBN 978-0-19-969776-2. LCCN 2014960132 (https://lccn.loc.gov/2014960132). S2CID 170430270 (https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:170430270). Retrieved 24 October 2020.

Torah, Tanak & The Bible An Exposition
Samuel Thevarajah, former Semi Retired
Answered Dec 7 · Author has **1.5K** answers and **73K** answer views

He said to them, "Don't be amazed. You seek Yeshua, the Nazarene, who has been crucified. He has risen! He is not here. See the place where they laid him!

Mark 16:6 WMBBE

Yeshua the Nazerine was crucified, He died and was buried, He rose the third day, and appeared in His resurrected body to His disciples and to many others.

The New Covenant of Testemnt was written by His disciples by the revelation of the Holy Spirit.

All His disciples were executed except John who was exiled to Patmos and wrote the book of Revelation.

Since the first century Christendom has grown and prospered across the world.

"Behold, I am coming soon! My reward is with me, to repay to each man according to his work. I am the Alef and the Tav, the First and the Last, the Beginning and the End. He who testifies these things says, "Yes, I am coming soon." Amen! Yes, come, Lord Yeshua! The grace of the Lord Yeshua the Messiah be with all the holy ones. Amen.

Revelation 22:12-13, 20-21 WMBBE

Yes He's the beginning and the end, and He's coming soon.

It's naive if not foolish to compare anyone or anything with the Writings of the Living, soon coming God of all creation.

43 views



Mahmoud Ashtiani
Answered Dec 11, 2021 · Author has **160** answers and **9.3K** answer views

The Quran doesn't say Jesus was not crucified. Islamic interpreters say that Jesus was not crucified. The Quran says that the Jews did not kill nor crucify Jesus but it was made to appear to them as such (the Jews who wanted to kill Jesus in his lifetime).

43 views



Zeeshan Hyder, Software Engineer at DoorDash (2019-present)
Answered 4 years ago

Islam is one of the Abrahamic religions and like other Abrahamic religions, it shares many common stories albeit usually with a different narration. According to Islamic faith, Islam is the latest and last religion chosen by God and Quran is the last Book amongst its predecessor Abrahamic faiths. According to Quran God says the reason He sent down Quran was because in the preceding Holy texts, people corrupted the content in them and twisted many stories thus masking true Message from The God. Among the corrupted versions of stories is the one called Crucifixion of Jesus [Hazrat Isa (a.s)], which God mentions in Quran 4:157, is false. Rather he was raised bodily to Heaven Quran 4:157 (and will return before the The Judgment Day).

382 views · View upvotes

Benny Beit-Hallahmi
Answered 4 years ago · Author has **1.2K** answers and **406.3K** answer views

There is one undisputed historical fact about all scriptures, whether from India or from West Asia: They have been composed by real human beings, guided by human imagination and human beliefs, during different periods over the past 5,000 years.

They have nothing to do with historical events.

Some Christians, Jews, Muslims, or Hindus claim that there are many documents produced by eyewitness or archaeological evidence. If there so much of it, how come they cannot produce not a single piece of direct primary evidence?

237 views

Gary Harbison, Mechanical Consulting Engineer
Answered 4 years ago · Author has **252** answers and **74.5K** answer views

The Koran and Bible are both mythology. None of it is historically accurate. You can believe whatever. I'd sooner be a Pastafarian and believe in the supreme deity The FSM Flying Spaghetti Monster.

43 views

Lucha, former System's Analyst at The Phone Company
Answered 4 years ago · Author has **25.9K** answers and **2.3M** answer views

The quran is a lie.

History avails Christianity.

> The Roman historian and senator Tacitus referred to Christ, his execution by Pontius Pilate, and the existence of early Christians in Rome in one page of his final work, Annals (written ca. AD 116), book 15, chapter 44.[1]
>
> The context of the passage is the six-day Great Fire of Rome that burned much of the city in AD 64 during the reign of Roman Emperor Nero.[2] The passage is one of the earliest non-Christian references to the origins of Christianity, the execution of Christ described in the canonical gospels, and the presence and persecution of Christians in 1st-century Rome.[3][4]
>
> Scholars generally consider Tacitus' reference to the execution of Jesus by Pontius Pilate to be both authentic, and of historical value as an independent Roman source.[5][6][7] Eddy and Boyd state that it is now "firmly established" that Tacitus provides a non-Christian confirmation of the crucifixion of Jesus.[8]
>
> Historian Ronald Mellor has stated that the Annals is "Tacitus's crowning achievement" which represents the "pinnacle of Roman historical writing".[9] Scholars view it as establishing three separate facts about Rome around AD 60: (i) that there were a sizable number of Christians in Rome at the time, (ii) that it was possible to distinguish between Christians and Jews in Rome, and (iii) that at the time pagans made a connection between Christianity in Rome and its origin in Roman Judea.[10][11]
>
> Tacitus on Christ - Wikipedia

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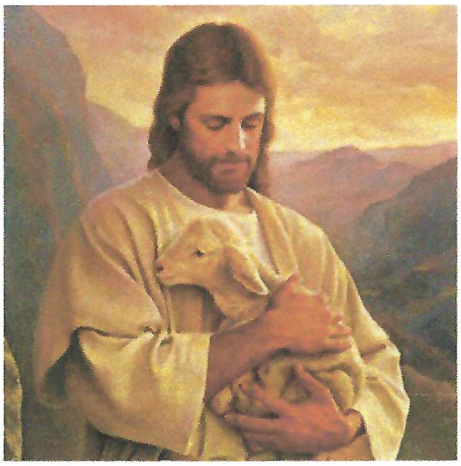
Related Answer

Ahmad Sliem, Amateur Historian (2005-present)
Answered 7 months ago · Author has **109** answers and **1.3M** answer views

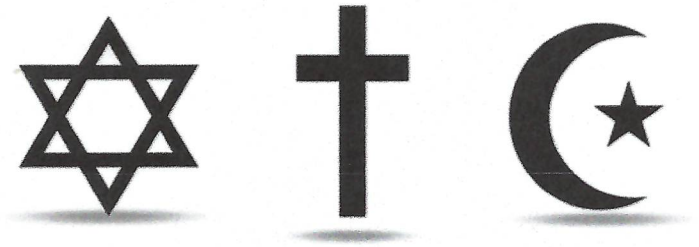
What does the Quran say about Jesus Christ sincerely?

He's one of the best humans to have ever stepped foot on our planet, and he was blessed from God and given abilities that all other men don't posses, but he is not the son of God.



He's one of the special prophets, because he gave his followers a book from God. He ispraised for his good personality and deeds.

Now the tricky parts.



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According to Islam, Christianity is the succecor of Judaism, and Islam is the succecor of Christianity.

Judaism was founded by Moses, who is an amazing Prophet, who I respect a ton. But a while after he passed, the followers of his religion, changed the scripts of Judaism to make their lives easier, and thus the world was officially without a true religion. So Christianity was established. And the same thing happened. The Quran however can't be changed.

So basically Jesus was the good guy, just like Moses, who was stabbed in the back by his own followers, figuratively.





As you've seen and most probably know, the sign of Christianity is the cross, because Jesus was supposedly put on one right? (If someone can explain to me why the cross was used please do)

However Islam tells the story differently. Jesus was not crucified, but his student who betrayed him was. Jesus was simply taken and put by God. He waits untill the end of time to emerge once more.





Mary here is also not the wife of God, but simply a pious and extremely blessed woman, who was given a baby by God. Given as in gifted, so the baby has no father.

Jesus is actually the prophet who is quoted the most of all people in the Quran. And if you don't believe in Jesus being a Prophet, then you can't really be a good Muslim.

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Related Answer

Evan Wynns, Language and history teacher
Answered 1 year ago · Author has **2.1K** answers and **1.8M** answer views

My cousin claims Mohammed wasn't crucified. Is it true that the Bible copied the Quran and is it true Jesus said Mohammed wasn't crucified?

Um, you're kind of all over the road here, but in a nutshell, this is all wrong. However, because you seem to have a real profile and asked the question under your own name, I assume it's sincere and will do my best to enlighten you a bit.

Mohammed, prophet that Muslims believe was the last true representative of God, was born sometime in the late sixth Century, probably around 570 AD. He was not crucified by any account that exists about his life. He died around the age of 63, likely of simple illness made worse by his age and hectic demands of running a large empire as head of a church and general.

The Bible, on the other hands, consists of two major portions in the Christian tradition. The first the Old Testament, also shares much with the Torah, sacred text of the Jews. Though scholars disagree on the age and origins of the writers, the Old Testament was largely created at least a few centuries before the birth of Christ if not many centuries beforehand.

The second part of the Bible, the New Testament, is an account of and set of principles behind the story of Jesus Christ, who supposedly lived between 0 and 33 AD. The actual books of the New Testament were mostly written down in the next Century or so, since they purport to be direct tellings of people who actually knew Christ.

So the Bible predates Muhammed, who dictated the content of the Quran, by at least 5-600 years. None of the figures in the Bible mention or knew anything about Islam, the Quran, or Muhammad because he wouldn't exist for several hundred years.

815 views · View upvotes

Related Answer

Joseph Jacob Cohn, A Jew
Answered 3 years ago · Author has **3.9K** answers and **7M** answer views

How can I believe in Islam when I read in the Quran that Jesus was not crucified and not killed?

This is part of why Christianity, for example, and Islam have irreconcilable theological differences. You either believe in the doctrine of one, or of the other; you can't believe in both, essentially. Because Islam actually removes one (or actually more than one) of

the most important bedrock points about Christianity.

To Christians — Jesus was crucified, and it was one of the (if not the) pivotal events of human history because it led to, per their belief system, the salvation or at least the potential for salvation, post-mortem, for all humankind (for any who believe, etc).

To Jews — Jesus probably was crucified, but it doesn't really matter either way whether he was or not because he was nothing in particular. Beyond possibly another false messiah among many, an itinerant unorthodox Jewish mystic, exorcist, and preacher who strayed a bit from his faith of origin, and/or the (possibly inadvertent) founder of or figure behind the Christian religion.

To Muslims — Jesus was not actually crucified, nor was he ever killed at all while he lived here on earth. Because that's what the Koran says, in at least one place. Surah An-Nisa [4:157] And most Muslims believe the Koran to be the literal verbatim words of God as revealed, via an angel, to the prophet Muhammad over a 20-some year period through on-and-off revelations, and preserved very close to their original form then eventually compiled after the prophet's death.

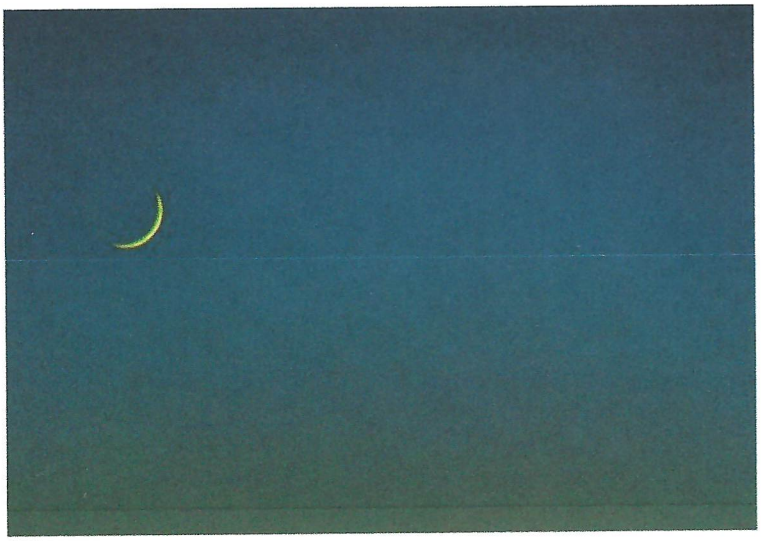
Furthermore, to Muslims, Jesus was only a prophet, and is therefore revered — but he was fully human and not at all divine or semi-divine. He was the son of Mary not the (literal) son of God, and therefore he is not to be worshiped, prayed to, or anything of the sort.

The cross therefore bears no real importance to a Muslim. Some (generally considered 'reliable') hadith regarding Jesus, have the prophet Muhammad in fact stating that at or near the end of days, Jesus will come again and he will "break the cross" and kill all swine (pigs, literally), and abolish the payment of jizya (which is or was the agreed-upon extra tax or tribute which Jews and Christians under Islamic domination had to pay in order to be able to continue to practice their own faiths freely).

To most mainstream (Sunni, or Shi'ite) Muslims Jesus ascended into heaven (apparently bodily and all) and will return sometime near the end of days.

Interestingly however, to the Ahmaddiya Muslims (a persecuted minority group in places like Pakistan and a group which some/many Sunni Muslims say is not even truly Muslim), Jesus *was* crucified — differently from what the Koran says — but he survived the crucifixion (having merely "swooned" or passed out while on the cross, but not really died).

He was taken down, and eventually he made his way to the East, to around what is now India, where he continued to preach to some of the Lost Tribes which were supposedly living around there at the time. And he died at a ripe old age of natural causes. Ahmaddiya Muslims do not believe he will ever come again. Because, they believe, he is dead and buried; just like any of the other prophets. His tomb, they believe, is the shrine known as the Roza Bal - Wikipedia in Kashmir.





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Omar Chad, Senior technician Islam & The Quran, IAP Arzew (1979)
Answered 1 year ago · Author has **1.9K** answers and **4.5M** answer views

According to the Quran, Jesus as a baby predicts he will die and rise again in Q19:33. This contradicts the Islamic belief denying that Jesus died and resurrected, so what do believers think of this?

The verse (19:33) says:

(19:33) And peace is on me the day I was born and the day I will die and the day I am raised alive."

The verse (19:33) does not say that the prophet Jesus (ﷺ) die on the cross, another like him who died in his place, Allah (swt) raised him to the sky when he (ﷺ) was asleep (called a small death).

The verse (4: 157) explains this situation well, it says:

(4:157) And [for] their saying, "Indeed, we have killed the Messiah, Jesus, the son of Mary, the messenger of Allah." And they did not kill him, nor did they crucify him; but [another] was made to resemble him to them. And indeed, those who differ over it are in doubt about it. They have no knowledge of it except the following of assumption. And they did not kill him, for certain.

In (19:33), he (ﷺ), said that he will die (like everyone else) after he accomplishes his mission when he gets back to earth, he will destroy the cross, kill the pig, and the Antichrist.

946 views · View upvotes

Related Answer

Iain Cam
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I'm a believer in Jesus. I believe in His crucifixion and resurrection from the dead. But Islam also makes a lot of sense to me and I believe Muhammad was a prophet. What can I do to reconcile the two differing beliefs?

Islam states Jesus was:

1. Born through God blowing life into her womb (no father) - similar to Christianity
2. Could talk at birth, made clay birds come to life, etc. - not the same as Christianity but same as gnostic gospels.
3. Was sinless - same as Christianity
4. Worked miracles - same as Christianity
5. Was just a prophet - not divine (differs from Christianity)
6. Was not crucified - differs from Christianity
7. Someone instead of Jesus was crucified and made to look like Jesus - same as gnostic gospel but not Christianity
8. Was not resurrected - differs from Christianity
9. Islam states there is no Trinity (which in the Quran is clarified to be the father, the son and Mary). - Christianity believes in the father, the son and the holy spirit.
10. He ascended to heaven alive and will return in the second coming - same as Christianity
11. His second coming will be as a prophet to support the Al-Mahdi's seven year rule (the final and greatest Muslim), proclaim Islam as the one true faith and will on the Al-Mahdi's behalf massacre non-Muslims who refuse to convert, and then die 40 years later. In Christianity he will come as the saviour to stop the antichrist's seven year rule and the false prophet who tries to bring one faith to the world and Jesus will bring eternal salvation to the earth.
12. Finally Islam states Jesus' message was initially followed but was then corrupted decades later by Paul from which Christianity arose. Christianity states that the faith came into existence immediately because of the resurrection.

Unfortunately the Christian Jesus and the Islamic Jesus can not be reconciled. You can believe in one but not both as they are contradictory. Either:

1. Jesus was divine and thus performed miracles, gave the most moral teachings and resurrected from the crucifixion. Whose disciples truly believed he was the Son of God..
2. Jesus was just a normal man who as a prophet happened to be of virgin birth, giver of life, perform miracles, absolutely sinless (and made no mistakes), was not crucified and was taken to heaven alive and did not die like all other prophets. His primary message was to teach Islam and proclaim a better prophet will come. Whose disciples truly believed he was just a prophet.

Historical and archaeological evidence:

1. Jesus did give teachings and was even deemed a sorcerer by his enemies (miracle worker?)
2. Was crucified
3. The creeds of Christianity (Jesus being divine, crucified, resurrected, etc.) were not just taught and believed but were written down as concise creeds within two years of the crucifixion. Fully in place before Paul started to preach. Scholars debate the historocity of the resurrection, divinity, etc. but

do agree that the disciples believed it to be true.

4. His disciples truly believed he was resurrected and was the Son of God. They taught this and were willing to go without food, be persecuted, beaten, imprisoned and even die for this belief.
5. The biblical gospels were written in the first century AD and show that they were based on eye witnesses testimony of first century Judea and Galilee.
6. The gnostic gospels that agree with the Quran were all written at least a century after the crucifixion and show that they were not based on actual first century Judea eye-witness testimony (names, monikers, place names, culture, etc. are all wrong). Could the Quran use gnostic stories that were prevalent in Arabia at the time of Muhammad?

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Abdolah Dixon, shia

Answered 5 years ago · Author has **124** answers and **1.4M** answer views

Was Christ really crucified according to Bible and the Quran?

The Quran strongly states that Jesus was not crucified or killed, but instead God raised him unto Himself. There is no statement in the Quran more explicit, emphatic and uncompromising in rejecting the dogma of a faith than this.

The holy Quran in its unique style denounces the crucifixion of Prophet Jesus, in Chapter 4 (Surah al-Nisa). Almighty Allah does so, along with the reasons why the Jews were reproached by Allah, as follows:

"And because of their saying: We killed Messiah, Jesus; son of Mary, the Messenger of Allah, but they killed him not, nor crucified him, but it appeared so to them, and those who differ therein are full of doubts. They have no (certain) knowledge, they follow nothing but conjecture. For, surely they killed him not. But Allah raised him up unto Himself. And Allah is Ever All-Powerful, All-Wise." [4:157-158]

Nearly every single word in the above Ayah contains an emphasis on the issue. Almighty Allah has even denounced both 'the killing' and 'the crucifixion' in separate terms to leave no room for any type of claim for the killing of Jesus, whether by crucifixion or execution or hanging as claimed by the anonymous author of Acts of Apostles 5:29-30.

The Jews and the Christians believe that Jesus was crucified yet they disagree in that Christians maintain that Jesus was resurrected three days after his crucifixion. Thus, the Quran states: "those who differ therein are full of doubts". [4:157]

According to the above Ayah it 'so appeared to them' to think that they killed Jesus. Imam Baqir (a.s) in an authentic Hadith narrated from him states:

"Verily, in the night that Allah had promised to raise Jesus to Him, Jesus invited his disciples, who were twelve men, to a house. Jesus came out to them from a corner of the house whilst he was drying his head from water. He then said: Surely, Allah revealed to me that He will raise me this time to Him and will clear me from the Jews, so which one of you is willing to have my image cast upon him to be killed and crucified and he will be with me in the hereafter? A young man from among them said: I (will accept) O Ruhullah! Jesus replied: So, you will be the one." [Tafsir al-Qomi, vol.1 p.111].

What does Islam say about the 'crucifixion' of Jesus?

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Alaa Yusef

Answered 4 years ago · Author has **108** answers and **263.1K** answer views

Muslims: What historical evidence do you have that Jesus wasn't crucified?

Praise be to Allaah.

There is nothing strange about the Muslims rejecting this idea, because the Qur'aan in which they believe and accept what it tells them definitively states that that did not happen, as Allaah says (interpretation of the meaning):

"And because of their saying (in boast), 'We killed Messiah 'Eesa (Jesus), son of Maryam (Mary), the Messenger of Allaah,' — but they killed him not, nor crucified him, but it appeared so to them the resemblance of 'Eesa (Jesus) was put over another man

(and they killed that man)], and those who differ therein are full of doubts. They have no (certain) knowledge, they follow nothing but conjecture. For surely; they killed him not [i.e. 'Eesa (Jesus), son of Maryam (Mary)]"

[al-Nisa' 4:157]

Rather the problem rests with the Christians for whom the doctrine of the crucifixion and redemption has become a central issue, so much so that the cross is the symbol of their religion.

It is strange that they differ concerning the form of this cross which indicates their confusion about this fabrication.

There are differences between their Gospels and their historians regarding everything that has to do with the story of the crucifixion.

They differ concerning the timing of the Last Supper, which according to them was one of the events in the lead-up to the crucifixion. They differ concerning the traitor who led (the Romans) to Christ – did that happen at least one day before the Last Supper, as narrated by Luke, or during it, after Christ gave him the piece of bread, as narrated by John?

Was Christ the one who carried his cross, as John says, as was customary with one who was going to be crucified, according to Nottingham, or was it Simon of Cyrene, as the other three Gospels state?

They say that two thieves were crucified alongside Christ, one on his right and one on his left, so what was the attitude of these two towards the Messiah who was being crucified, as they claim?

Did the thieves scorn him for being crucified, and say that his Lord had abandoned him and left him to his enemies? Or did only one of them scorn him, and did the other rebuke the one who scorned him?

At what hour did this crucifixion take place – was it in the third hour, as Mark says, or in the sixth as John says?

What happened after the so-called crucifixion?

Mark says that the veil of the Temple was torn from top to bottom. Matthew adds that the earth shook and rocks crumbled, and many of the saints rose from their graves and entered the holy city, appearing to many. Luke says that the sun turned dark, and the veil of the Temple was torn in the middle, and when the centurion saw what had happened, he glorified God and said, "Truly this man was righteous."

But John does not know anything about all that!

These are not the only weak elements and indications of falseness in the story of the crucifixion, as narrated in the gospels. Rather the one who studies the details of the gospel narratives of this story will, with the least effort, notice the great differences in the details of this story, which are such that it is impossible to believe it all or even any part of it!

How desperate are the failed attempts to fill this gap and conceal the faults of this distorted book. Allaah indeed spoke the truth when He said in His Book which He has preserved (interpretation of the meaning):

"Do they not then consider the Qur'aan carefully? Had it been from other than Allaah, they would surely, have found therein many a contradiction"

[al-Nisa' 4:82]

Apart from the fact that the gospel accounts are not sound, and their authors themselves admit that they were not revealed to the Messiah in this form, nor were they even written during his lifetime, none of the witnesses were present at the events

to which they testify, as Mark says:

"Then everyone deserted him and fled."

Mark 14:50 – New International Version (NIV)

Because these events were not witnessed by anyone who narrated them, there is a great deal of room for imagination and poetic licence.

We will complete our discussion of the fable of the crucifixion of Christ (peace be upon him) by looking at what the Gospels say about the Messiah's prediction that he would be saved from death:

On one occasion the Pharisees and chief priests sent the guards to arrest him and he said to them:

"I am with you for only a short time, and then I go to the one who sent me. You will look for me, but you will not find me, and where I am, you cannot come."

John 7:33-34 – NIV

Elsewhere he says:

"Once more Jesus said to them, 'I am going away, and you will look for me, and you will die in your sin. Where I go, you cannot come.'

This made the Jews ask, 'Will he kill himself? Is that why he says, "Where I go, you cannot come"?'

But he continued, 'You are from below; I am from above. You are of this world; I am not of this world.

I told you that you would die in your sins; if you do not believe that I am the one I claim to be, you will indeed die in your sins.'

'Who are you?' they asked.

'Just what I have been claiming all along,' Jesus replied. 'I have much to say in judgment of you. But he who sent me is reliable, and what I have heard from him I tell the world.'

They did not understand that he was telling them about his Father.

So Jesus said, 'When you have lifted up the Son of Man, then you will know that I am the one I claim to be and that I do nothing on my own but speak just what the Father has taught me.

The one who sent me is with me; he has not left me alone, for I always do what pleases him.'"

John 8:21-29 – NIV

Then at the end he tells them again:

"For I tell you, you will not see me again until you say, 'Blessed is he who comes in the name of the Lord.'"

Matthew 23:39 – NIV, also Luke 13:35

The Messiah, as these texts and others show, was certain that God would never hand him over to his enemies, and would never forsake him.

"But a time is coming, and has come, when you will be scattered, each to his own home. You will leave me all alone. Yet I am not alone, for my Father is with me.

I have told you these things, so that in me you may have peace. In this world you will have trouble. But take heart! I have overcome the world."

John 16:32-33

Because of that the passers by, and indeed everyone who attended the so-called crucifixion, mocked the Messiah, as the writer of this Gospel says (although that could not have been true):

"Those who passed by hurled insults at him, shaking their heads

and saying, 'You who are going to destroy the temple and build it in three days, save yourself! Come down from the cross, if you are the Son of God!'

In the same way the chief priests, the teachers of the law and the elders mocked him.

'He saved others,' they said, 'but he can't save himself! He's the King of Israel! Let him come down now from the cross, and we will believe in him.

He trusts in God. Let God rescue him now if he wants him, for he said, "I am the Son of God."'

In the same way the robbers who were crucified with him also heaped insults on him."

Matthew 27:39-44 – NIV

But it seems that Jesus' certainty that God was with him began to waver, according to the distorted Gospel narrative, (although that could not have been true):

"Then Jesus went with his disciples to a place called Gethsemane, and he said to them, 'Sit here while I go over there and pray.'

He took Peter and the two sons of Zebedee along with him, and he began to be sorrowful and troubled.

Then he said to them, 'My soul is overwhelmed with sorrow to the point of death. Stay here and keep watch with me.'

Going a little farther, he fell with his face to the ground and prayed, 'My Father, if it is possible, may this cup be taken from me. Yet not as I will, but as you will.'

Then he returned to his disciples and found them sleeping.

...

He went away a second time and prayed, 'My Father, if it is not possible for this cup to be taken away unless I drink it, may your will be done.'

When he came back, he again found them sleeping, ...

So he left them and went away once more and prayed the third time, saying the same thing.

Then he returned to the disciples and said to them, 'Are you still sleeping and resting? Look, the hour is near, and the Son of Man is betrayed into the hands of sinners'"

Matthew 26:36-45 – NIV

Luke describes the scene and says:

"And being in anguish, he prayed more earnestly, and his sweat was like drops of blood falling to the ground.

When he rose from prayer and went back to the disciples, he found them asleep, exhausted from sorrow.

'Why are you sleeping?' he asked them. 'Get up and pray so that you will not fall into temptation.'"

Luke 22:44-46 – NIV

Because of this mockery of the message of Christ – according to their claims – and because Christ thought that God was with him and would never forsake him, then it follows that the writer who fabricated this dramatic scene would end it with a vision of the despair of the Messiah and his feelings of being abandoned by God – exalted be Allaah far above what the wrongdoers say. The fabricator says:

"From the sixth hour until the ninth hour darkness came over all the land.

About the ninth hour Jesus cried out in a loud voice, 'Eloi, Eloi, lama sabachthani?'--which means, "My God, my God, why have you forsaken me?"

Matthew 27:38-47 – NIV

See also Mark 15:34

If we understand what this story means when subjected to criticism, the same will apply to the doctrine of redemption and sacrifice that is based on it.

With regard to the Christian doctrine of salvation, see also question no. 6

And Allaah is the Source of strength and the guide to the Straight Path, and there is no Lord but He.

Islam Q&A

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Oussama Mout

Answered 5 years ago · Author has **161** answers and **46.9K** answer views

How do Muslims respond to the fact that other than in the Quran, which was written nearly 600 years after the death of Jesus, nearly every other historical source about him affirms his crucifixion?

The answer comes from the Quran itself :
"That they said , "We killed Christ Jesus the son of Mary, the Messenger of Allah"; but they killed him not, nor crucified him, but so it was made to appear to them, and those who differ therein are full of doubts, with no certain knowledge, but only conjecture to follow, for of a surety they killed him not, Nay, Allah raised him up unto Himself; and Allah is Exalted in Power, Wise"
And also the Quran says

"O People of the Scripture, come to a word that is equitable between us and you - that we will not worship except Allah and not associate anything with Him and not take one another as lords instead of Allah." But if they turn away, then say, "Bear witness that we are Muslims "

So please bear witness that we are muslims and that you were informed.

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Rocky Harrell, former Process Safety Team Leader at Chevron

Answered 3 years ago

If Jesus wasn't crucified to death, would he still be walking on Earth today?

The question comes from an inadequate understanding of the Bible. Jesus came to Earth in order to be crucified. It was his purpose. He was sent by God to be the atonement for all the sins of mankind. Because "all (men) have sinned and fall short of the glory of God," there needed to be a way by which mankind could be saved. That

way meant that a sacrifice for sin had to be made (explained in the Old Testament, which is to say the Jewish Law and Prophets). Jesus was that sacrifice. All who believe this and trust that the scriptures as written are true and have faith in Jesus as their "savior" can be saved. This is the basis for Christianity.

So, the question really does not make sense as Jesus came in order to die. If he was not who he said he was, of course he would die, as all men die. If he was who he said he was, of course he would die, as was his purpose for coming to Earth.

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Darko Bulatovic

Answered Dec 18, 2021 · Author has **1.3K** answers and **243.5K** answer views

Was Jesus actually crucified from an historical standpoint or is Quran 1:157-159 accurate when claiming that He wasn't crucified?

Just by comparation of text from Quran and Gospels as well as other texts that follow by students we can clearly see some issues. In most places is said that Jesus was taken to heaven. Jesus said that he is going to the Father and all that matches with what is said in the Quran as well.

Problem with description of the Crucifiction can be noticed in Mathew 27 where is said that whole regiment sourounded Jesus and was taken on crucifiction and they mocked him and insuted him saying:

> He trusts in God. Let God rescue him now if he wants him, for he said, 'I am the Son of God.'"

and he was almost all day long on cross that is until 3pm and then Mathew 27:46 says:

> About three in the afternoon Jesus cried out in a loud voice, "Eli, Eli, lema sabachthani?" (which means "My God, my God, why have you forsaken me?").

This is verse that in many ways is problematic and may support Quran that someone else was put instead of Jesus. As Jesus after all what he said about God and how he is going to the Father would not say this. And what devastating effect this would have on his students and yet you dont see them mentioning anything about it in their texts nor some following events[1]. It makes that part suspicious.

Footnotes

AND AS MUCH AS I KNOW AND PRAY THAT WE NEED 2 BE ON ONE ACCORD WHEN WE FINALLY GET OUR BROTHA'S NAME RIGHT...AND THE CREATOR'S NAME RIGHT, AKA THE MOST HIGH, YAHUAH, AHAYAH'S, ETC...IT IS NOT AS IMPORTANT AS GETTING THE COMMANDMENTS RIGHT!

(**POINT 2 COMMANDMENTS**)

WE HAVE BEEN FED DOZENS OF NAMES AND AS LONG AS I UNDERSTAND THE CONTEXT IN WHICH THE NAME IS BEING USED...I UNDERSTAND THE MESSAGE! BUT, I "AM" STILL RESEARCHING AND BECAUSE I UNDERSTAND THAT THE CREATOR AND OUR BROTHA'S NAME HAS BEEN CHANGED CULTURALLY OVER THOUSANDS OF YEARS. I REFER 2 OUR BROTHA AS YESHUAH IN MOST OF MY RESEARCH.

(**HAVE INFO ABOUT OUR BROTHA ON HAND**)

HE WAS THE ONLY SPIRITUAL CHILD OF THE CREATOR AND PHYSICAL CHILD OF MARY AND JOSEPH 2 REMAIN ON PATH h IS ENTIRE LIFE, LATER SENT 2 AFRICA/THE MIDDLE EAST 2 REMIND US OF OUR WONDERFUL, LIFELONG, FAMILIAL, COVENANT WITH OUR CREATOR...AS WELL AS 2 REMIND US OF THE WARNINGS REGARDING SATAN, SINS AND ABOMINATIONS! NEVER 4GET: "IF" SINS AND ABOMINATIONS ARE AVOIDED, WE WILL AUTOMATICALLY STAY ON A POSITIVE, PROMISED PATH! PRAY, RESEARCH AND PLEASE, PLEASE, PLEASE...READ ALL ABOUT IT!

WE WERE SELFLESSLY TOLD HOW 2 REPENT AND GET BACK ON PATH "IF" AND "WHEN" WE'VE IGNORED THE WARNINGS AND

FALLEN OFF!! PAGANS AND SELLOUTS TOOK THE INFO, WROTE IT DOWN AND MANIPULATED IT 2 SERVE THEIR OWN EVIL PURPOSES. WHICH IS "WHY" EVERYONE NEEDS 2 RESEARCH AND/OR ASK THE CREATOR 4 DISCERNMENT AND HELP DECIPHERING WHAT PART OUR BROTHA PLAYED IN OUR HISTORY...AND WHY WE WERE INFORMED. (EYEBROWS RAISED)

IT IS SAID THAT MANY OF OUR FAMILIAL ANCESTORS FOUND THEIR WAY BACK 2 THE PATH DURING THIS TIMEFRAME. HOWEVER, WE MAY NEVER LEARN OUR TRUE HISTORY...REGARDING IT...BECAUSE IN THE WESTERN-LED WORLD PAGANS HAVE DELIBERATELY WIPED IT OUT OF THE HISTORY BOOKS AND WE WON'T SIT DOWN LONG ENOUGH TO CHOP IT UP WITH EACH OTHER, NOR OUR FAMILY THAT REMAINED ON PATH AND STUCK 2 THE BLUEPRINT RECEIVING CONTINUAL BLESSINGS AND BLESSED LANDS...AKA OUR FAM WHO ARE "NOT" AS BRAINWASHED/WHITEWASHED AS WE ARE IN PARTS OF EUROPE, THE AMERICAS, PARTS OF AFRICA/THE MIDDLE EAST, PARTS OF ASIA/INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND PERHAPS ANTARTICA, AS WELL!!!

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TIMELINE REGARDING MISSIONS/MISSIONARIES/AND THEIR TAKEOVER

- 1 Apostolic Age
- 2 Early Christianity
- 3 Era of the seven Ecumenical Councils
- 4 Middle Ages
- 5 1000 to 1499
- 6 1500 to 1600
- 7 1600 to 1699
- 8 1700 to 1799
- 9 1800 to 1849
- 10 1850 to 1899
- 11 1900 to 1949
- 12 1950 to 1999
- 13 2000 to present

Earliest dates must all be considered approximate

- 33 – Great Commission of Jesus to go and make disciples of all nations;[1] Pentecost, a day in which 3000 Jews from a variety of Mediterranean Basin nations are converted to faith in Jesus Christ.
- 34 – In Gaza, Philip baptizes a convert, an Ethiopian who was already a Jewish proselyte.
- 34 – Saul of Tarsus is converted, and becomes Paul.
- 39 – Peter preaches to a Gentile audience in the house of Cornelius in Caesarea Maritima.
- 42 – Mark goes to Alexandria in Egypt[2]
- 47 – Paul (formerly known as Saul of Tarsus) begins his first missionary journey to Western Anatolia, part of modern-day Turkey via Cyprus.[3]
- 50 – Council of Jerusalem on admitting Gentiles into the Church[3]
- 51 – Paul begins his second missionary journey, a trip that will take him through modern-day Turkey and on into Greece[4]
- 52 – Thomas arrives in Malabar and Coromandel Coast in India and founds church that subsequently becomes the Syrian Malabar Nasranis[5]
- 54 – Paul begins his third missionary journey[6]
- 60 – Paul sent to Rome under Roman guard, evangelizes on Malta after shipwreck[4]

Early Christianity

See also

- Missionary
- Christianity and colonialism
- Evangelism
- Indigenous church mission theory
- Missiology
- Mission (Christianity)
    - Catholic missions
- List of Christian Missionaries
- Missionary kid
- Missionary religious institutes and societies
- Proselytism
- Religious conversion

KEY WORDS/SYNCS:

CATHOLICS --- STOLEN WORD MIXED WITH PAGAN CULTURE/RITUALS

MISSIONARY/RELIGIOUS/INSTITUTES/SOCIETIES --- PAGAN OCCULT ALL UP AND THROUGH!

PROSELYTISM --- AGAINST THE CREATOR'S BLUEPRINT AND WORD

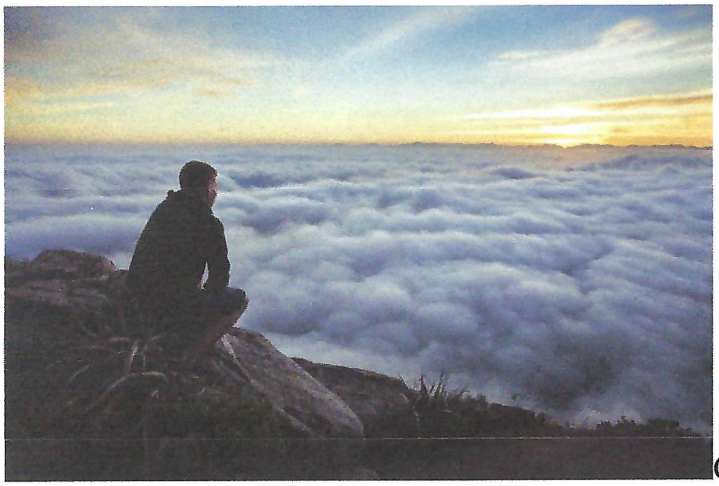
RELIGIOUS CONVERSION --- SAMESIES!!!

WE WERE WARNED ABOUT EVERY WORD ABOVE…IN WORD…BY WORD OF MOUTH, BEFORE WE EVER GAVE IT AWAY, SOLD IT OR PURPOSELY HELPED ADD 2 IT OR TOOK AWAY FROM IT! HARD HEADS MAKE 4 SOFT ENDS!

3 Types of Missionary Perspectives

March 23, 2016 by Jackson Wu
0 Comments

Among missionaries, there are at least three common ministry perspectives.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Each perspective has a different focus. Every one of these viewpoints has a worthwhile goal; however, many disagreements and controversies among missionaries boil down to people having different perspectives concerning mission strategy.

By identifying one's primary perspective of ministry, we perhaps can better appreciate the contributions of others as well as find more balance in our own work. I do not suggest that everyone has only one of the three viewpoints; yet we all do tend to emphasize some perspective over others.

THREE MISSIONARY PERSPECTIVES

1. Multiplication

Many missionaries primarily focus on multiplication. When developing and evaluating tools and strategy, they want to know whether some approach will increase the overall number of churches and/or individual believers. I should clarify my meaning since this, of course, is the heart's desire of every missionary.

Missionary Guidance

8 Types of Missionary Work That Make a Lasting Impact

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Written by Lillian Hunsberger

Missionary work.

Upon hearing that phrase, a picture starts to form in our mind. Either we imagine playing in a village with little African children, giving food to the least of these, or building wells in a foreign country. However, the truth is that there is a much wider variety of different types of missionary work.

While these aren't bad examples of what missions can look like, none of these matter if the gospel is not being shared right at the beginning. Mission work will not be effective unless you address both the spiritual and physical needs of a person.

Mission work puts God first, then others, and finally the missionaries themselves. Missionaries realize that there is more so much more to life than just the here and now. Instead, they see the "eternal perspective." Because of this, missionaries are able to do simple tasks and still make an impact that lasts while giving glory to God.



1. Early Childhood Education

(BACK 2 THE CHARTS/TIMELINES) 

ALL WE KNOW IN THESE OCCULT-LED PLACES, FOLLOWING BEHIND SELLOUTS AND PAGANS IS THAT BY THE TIMEFRAME OF:

1500 A.D. TO EARLY 1900 A.D ---

MANY OF US WERE "BACK" ENSLAVED 2 SATANISM, PAGANISM, AND SELLING OUT THROUGH THE SAME BLOOD CONTRACTS FROM THE PAST!! THIS IS THE TIMEFRAME OF THE MISSIONARIES THAT CAME IN PEACE...AND THE INFAMOUS, "ATLANTIC"/TRANSATLANTIC SLAVE-TRADE VERSUS THE "TRANS-SAHARAN" SLAVE-TRADE!!

(EXHIBIT G --- PAGAN MISSIONARIES AND SELLOUTS INFILTRATING SOME PARTS OF EUROPE AND ANTARTICA...AFRICA/M.E., ASIA/INDIA, AUSTRALIA, THE AMERICAS)

SAME POOP, DIFFERENT SMELL. IF WE RESEARCH THIS TIMEFRAME...WE ARE DEFINITELY ABLE 2 SEE HOW WE SOLD OUT AND ACCEPTED SATANIC AND PAGAN OCCULT RITUALS AND PRACTICES...AGAIN!! THEN SUFFERED 4 IT...AGAIN!! THEY WERE ABLE 2 KIND OF COVER IT UP AND REARRANGE OUR HISTORY IN THEIR BOOKS, AND STOLEN SCRIPTURE IN THE TORAH, BIBLE, AND QURAN PER THE B.C.'S.

BUT THEIR CHAOS REGARDING THE A.D.'s HASN'T BEEN COMPLETELY HIDDEN. I COULD CLEARLY SEE WHERE WE'VE ALLOWED MANY OF THE CREATOR'S WARNINGS 2 BE

TWEAKED, DELETED AND ADDED TO... AND HOW A GRIP OF OUR TRIBAL ANCESTORS DECIDED TO SELL OUR SOULS, PERFORM INITIATION RITUALS THROUGH THE GUISE OF ANIMISM, VOODOO/ORISHA, AND OTHER FORMS OF OCCULT THROUGH PROTESTANTISM VERSUS CA-THOLICISM *AND* EASTERN ORTHODOX. ALL OF THIS DARKNESS FOR SO-CALLED PROTECTION, TITLES, AND ACCEPTANCE! WHEN WE COULD JUST STAY ON PATH AND AWAY FROM EVIL.

Google FIRST FAMOUS MISSIONARIES

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Early Christian missionaries

- Alopen – first missionary to China (Nestorian)
- Apollos.
- Augustine of Canterbury – missionary to England.
- Saint Barnabas.
- Saint Boniface – influential in the conversion of German peoples.
- Brieuc.
- Columba – early missionary to Scotland.
- David of Basra – early missionary to India.

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Christia

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TIMELINE REGARDING MISSIONS/MISSIONARIES/AND THEIR TAKEOVER

- 1 Apostolic Age
- 2 Early Christianity
- 3 Era of the seven Ecumenical Councils
- 4 Middle Ages
- 5 1000 to 1499
- 6 1500 to 1600
- 7 1600 to 1699
- 8 1700 to 1799
- 9 1800 to 1849
- 10 1850 to 1899
- 11 1900 to 1949
- 12 1950 to 1999
- 13 2000 to present

Earliest dates must all be considered approximate

- 33 – Great Commission of Jesus to go and make disciples of all nations;[1] Pentecost, a day in which 3000 Jews from a variety of Mediterranean Basin nations are converted to faith in Jesus Christ.
- 34 – In Gaza, Philip baptizes a convert, an Ethiopian who was already a Jewish proselyte.
- 34 – Saul of Tarsus is converted, and becomes Paul.
- 39 – Peter preaches to a Gentile audience in the house of Cornelius in Caesarea Maritima.
- 42 – Mark goes to Alexandria in Egypt[2]
- 47 – Paul (formerly known as Saul of Tarsus) begins his first missionary journey to Western Anatolia, part of modern-day Turkey via Cyprus.[3]
- 50 – Council of Jerusalem on admitting Gentiles into the Church[3]
- 51 – Paul begins his second missionary journey, a trip that will take him through modern-day Turkey and on into Greece[4]
- 52 – Thomas arrives in Malabar and Coromandel Coast in India and founds church that subsequently becomes the Syrian Malabar Nasranis[5]
- 54 – Paul begins his third missionary journey[6]
- 60 – Paul sent to Rome under Roman guard, evangelizes on Malta after shipwreck[4]

Early Christianity

See also

- Missionary
- Christianity and colonialism
- Evangelism
- Indigenous church mission theory
- Missiology
- Mission (Christianity)
    - Catholic missions
- List of Christian Missionaries
- Missionary kid
- Missionary religious institutes and societies
- Proselytism
- Religious conversion

KEY WORDS/SYNCS:

CATHOLICS --- STOLEN WORD MIXED WITH PAGAN CULTURE/RITUALS

MISSIONARY/RELIGIOUS/INSTITUTES/SOCIETIES --- PAGAN OCCULT ALL UP AND THROUGH!

PROSELYTISM --- AGAINST THE CREATOR'S BLUEPRINT AND WORD

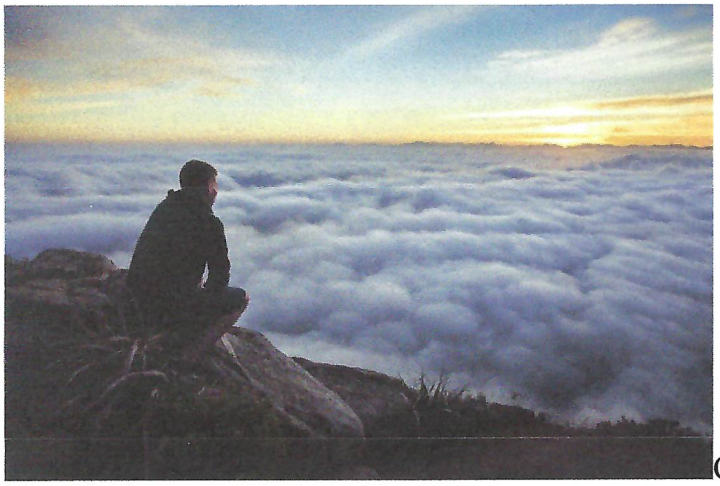
RELIGIOUS CONVERSION --- SAMESIES!!!

WE WERE WARNED ABOUT EVERY WORD ABOVE…IN WORD…BY WORD OF MOUTH, BEFORE WE EVER GAVE IT AWAY, SOLD IT OR PURPOSELY HELPED ADD 2 IT OR TOOK AWAY FROM IT! HARD HEADS MAKE 4 SOFT ENDS!

3 Types of Missionary Perspectives

March 23, 2016 by Jackson Wu
0 Comments

Among missionaries, there are at least three common ministry perspectives.


Credit: Pexels

Each perspective has a different focus. Every one of these viewpoints has a worthwhile goal; however, many disagreements and controversies among missionaries boil down to people having different perspectives concerning mission strategy.

By identifying one's primary perspective of ministry, we perhaps can better appreciate the contributions of others as well as find more balance in our own work. I do not suggest that everyone has only one of the three viewpoints; yet we all do tend to emphasize some perspective over others.

THREE MISSIONARY PERSPECTIVES

1. Multiplication

Many missionaries primarily focus on multiplication. When developing and evaluating tools and strategy, they want to know whether some approach will increase the overall number of churches and/or individual believers. I should clarify my meaning since this, of course, is the heart's desire of every missionary.

Missionary Guidance

8 Types of Missionary Work That Make a Lasting Impact

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Written by Lillian Hunsberger

Missionary work.

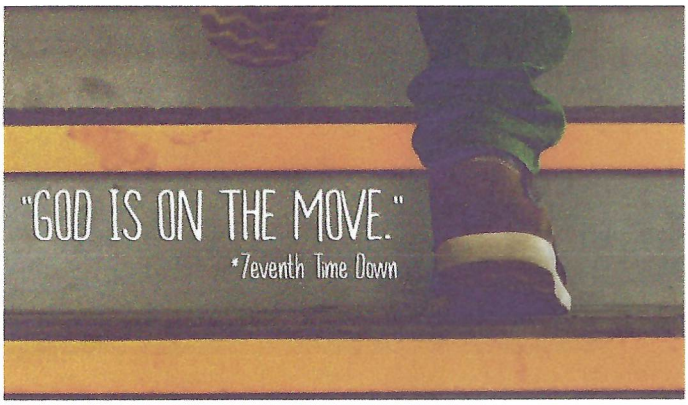
Upon hearing that phrase, a picture starts to form in our mind. Either we imagine playing in a village with little African children, giving food to the least of these, or building wells in a foreign country. However, the truth is that there is a much wider variety of different types of missionary work.

While these aren't bad examples of what missions can look like, none of these matter if the gospel is not being shared right at the beginning. Mission work will not be effective unless you address both the spiritual and physical needs of a person.

Mission work puts God first, then others, and finally the missionaries themselves. Missionaries realize that there is more so much more to life than just the here and now. Instead, they see the "eternal perspective." Because of this, missionaries are able to do simple tasks and still make an impact that lasts while giving glory to God.



1. Early Childhood Education



Even in the most mundane of situations, God is at work. In Him, we can leave the most impactful legacy ever. Who can impact this world more than the One who created it from His own words? Who can use you more than the one who formed you in His image? No one.

As we continue our lives, we should try not only to complete the different types of missionary work but strive to be Christ-like so that there is an eternal impact on those we reach. When God works through us, it rarely only impacts us. Instead, it's an illuminating light that all can see. And when people see God, well, that's when the real change starts happening. So go impact the world with God.

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How to Know If You Are Called to Missions PDF Guide

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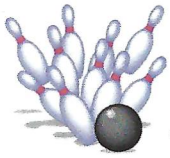
The Ultimate Goal of Every Missionary & Missions Work

Which of These 10 Types of Missionaries Are You?



There are lots of different kinds of missionaries. The wonderfully diverse nature of God and His infinitely creative design move people to mission with Him in peculiar ways unto the reconciliation of all things. (Colossians 1:20)

This is not hard science and is not for the purposes of peg holing people into a role, but to inspire thought and to ask yourself; "What kind of missionary am I?" Let's proceed…

1. The Paul-Type Missionary – The Paul-type Missionary is a modern-day missionary sent by the Lord with a passion to establish families of disciples which gather in a way that is indigenously suited to them, and where leadership emerges organically. He or She has a passion which burns within until that particular passion or segment of mission is thought to be fulfilled. (2 Timothy 4:7) His overseer-ship is not captured by his own efforts, but confirmed by the church body at large(Galatians 1: 18-22). The Lord brings other gifted people alongside this missionary to fill in what is lacking in his gifts so the task can be fulfilled. Paul was called by God to make disciple making people among the Gentiles (1 Timothy 1: 1-4 ; Titus 1).

2. The Peter-Type Missionary – The Peter-Type Missionary seems to be a modern-day missionary who is called to minister within existing institutions, systems, orthodoxies, denominations, and conventional structures expressed in varying degrees of liturgy and worship. Their focus, I think, is directed towards those who have not yet embraced the missionary call of all believers. These missionaries are often challenged and exhorted for propagating a disconnected form and artifact instead of genuine discipleship, but we must allow them, like Peter primarily dedicated to the Jews, to make course corrections from within. I also think that too many have placed themselves in this category for fear of ministering 'outside of the box.'

3. The Timothy-Type Missionary – The Timothy-Type Missionaries are apprentices of existing disciple makers who receives their commission from their mentors and from God. He or she often works towards the visionary missionary goal of those who are already in motion. This type of missionary often assumes a role 'under' the leadership of another. The sphere of ministry is usually, but not always encapsulated within the larger sphere of missionary workers that have 'gone before.' These types of missionaries are often pastoral or working with pastors.

4. The Titus-Type Missionary – The Titus type Missionary is a missionary whose scope is regional. (Titus 1:5) They often demonstrate 'problem solving' skills in a loosely connected but dynamic network of existing churches. They don't usurp authority, but are known for wisdom and are recognized and encouraged by the region in which they serve.

Records of the American Catholic Histori... / Vol. 10, No. 3, SEPTEMBER, 1899 /
THE FIRST MISSIONARIES IN THE NEW WORLD....

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Ambrose Sanning and Ambrose Lanning



Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia
Vol. 10, No. 3 (SEPTEMBER, 1899), pp. 309-327 (19 pages)
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6 of 19 pages

WHO WAS THE FIRST FRANCISCAN IN THE NEW WORLD?

II.

This article is the complement of the foregoing, in the preceding number entitled, "Who was the First Missionary in America?" Hence we shall not repeat the citations introduced in our last article, but rather refer to them more in detail, and quote the authority of other authors and antiquaries in order to prove our thesis.

A fleet of fourteen caravels and three large ships was put in readiness for the second voyage of Columbus and all prepara-

(EXHIBIT-H SLAVE TRADING COMPANIES)

THEY BRAG ABOUT THEIR EAST INDIA AND DUTCH INDIA TRADING COMPANIES (**1600 -1800 A.D.**) WHICH WAS NOTHING BUT LEGAL SLAVERY, PLUS THEIR TRICKERY 2 GET ACCESS 2 LAND, IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWED BY WARRING SO THEY COULD TAKE IT OVER. THIS WHAT THEY CALL COLONIZING OUR ANCESTORS. BUT IT'S JUST AS I EXPLAINED UP ABOVE. TRICKERY, AND STEALING THROUGH FAUX CONTRACTS AND WAR.

WIKIPEDIA

East India Company

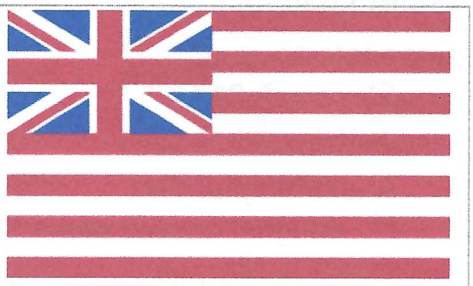
The **East India Company** (**EIC**)[a] was an English, and later British, joint-stock company founded in 1600.[4] It was formed to trade in the Indian Ocean region, initially with the East Indies (the Indian subcontinent and Southeast Asia), and later with East Asia. The company seized control of large parts of the Indian subcontinent, colonised parts of Southeast Asia and Hong Kong, and kept trading posts and colonies in the Persian Gulf Residencies.[5] At its peak, the company was the largest corporation in the world, competing with the Dutch East India Company, and had its own private army of around 260,000 soldiers, twice the size of the army of Britain. [6][7] The operations of the company had a profound effect on the global balance of trade, almost single-handedly[8] reversing the trend of eastward drain of Western bullion, seen since the Roman times[9].

Originally chartered as the "Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East-Indies",[10][11] the company rose to account for half of the world's trade during the mid-1700s and early 1800s,[12] particularly in basic commodities including cotton, silk, indigo dye, sugar, salt, spices, saltpetre, tea, and opium. The company also ruled the beginnings of the British Empire in India.[12][13]

The company eventually came to rule large areas of India, exercising military power and assuming administrative functions. Company rule in India effectively began in 1757 after the Battle of Plassey and lasted until 1858 when, following the Indian Rebellion of 1857, the Government of India Act 1858 led to the British Crown assuming direct control of India in the form of the new British Raj.

Despite frequent government intervention, the company had recurring problems with its finances. The company was dissolved in 1874 as a result of the East India Stock Dividend Redemption Act enacted one year earlier, as the Government of India Act had by then rendered it vestigial, powerless, and obsolete. The official government machinery of the British Raj had assumed its governmental functions and absorbed its armies.

East India Company



Company flag (1801)



Coat of arms (1698)

Motto: *Auspicio Regis et Senatus Angliae*

Latin for "By command of the King and Parliament of England"

Type	Public Partially State-owned enterprise[1]
Industry	International trade
Founded	31 December 1600
Founders	"The Adventurers" by royal charter Thomas Smythe, first Governor
Defunct	1 June 1874
Fate	Nationalised:
	▪ Territories and

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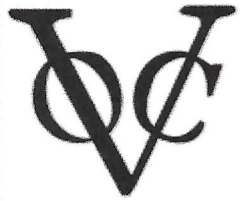


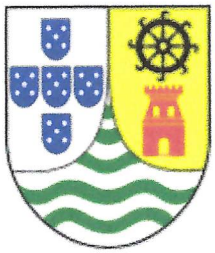
Dutch East India Company



French East India Company



Swedish East India Company



Portuguese East India Company



Danish East India Company



East Ind Compar

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Dutch East India Company - Wikipedia

The **Dutch East India Company**, officially the United East India Company was a multinational corporation founded by a government-directed consolidation of ...

Key people: Heeren XVII/Lords Seventeen ... Industry: Proto-conglomerate

Products: Spices, silk, porcelain, metals, livest... Defunct: 31 December 1799

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Dutch East India Company

The **Dutch East India Company**, officially the **United East India Company** (Dutch: *Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie*;[f] **VOC**), was a multinational corporation founded by a government-directed consolidation of several rival Dutch trading companies (*voorcompagnieën*) in the early 17th century. It is believed to be the largest company to ever have existed in recorded history.[9][10] It was established on March 20, 1602, as a chartered company to trade with Mughal India[11] in the early modern period, from which 50% of textiles and 80% of silks were imported, chiefly from its most developed region known as Bengal Subah.[12][13][14][15][16] In addition, the company traded with Indianised Southeast Asian countries when the Dutch government granted it a 21-year monopoly on the Dutch spice trade.

The company has been often labelled a trading company (i.e. a company of merchants who buy and sell goods produced by other people) or sometimes a shipping company. However, the VOC was in fact an early-modern corporate model of vertically integrated global supply chain[2][5] and a proto-conglomerate, diversifying into multiple commercial and industrial activities such as international trade (especially intra-Asian trade),[1][17][18][19][20][21] shipbuilding, and both production and trade of East Indian spices,[2] Indonesian coffee, Formosan sugarcane,[3][4] and South African wine.[5][6][7] The company was a transcontinental employer and a corporate pioneer of outward foreign direct investment in the early modern world. At the dawn of modern capitalism, wherever Dutch capital went, urban features were developed, economic activities expanded, new industries established, new jobs created, trading companies operated, swamps drained, mines opened, forests exploited, canals constructed, mills turned, and ships were built.[22][23][24][25][26] In the early modern period, the Dutch were pioneering investors and capitalists who raised the commercial and industrial potential of underdeveloped or undeveloped lands whose resources they exploited, whether for better or worse. For example, the native economies of pre-VOC-era Taiwan and South Africa were largely rural. It was VOC employees who established and developed the first modern urban areas in the history of Taiwan (Tainan) and South Africa (Cape Town

United East India Company[a]

Native name	*Verenigde Oostindische Compagnie* *Generale Vereenichde Geoctrooieerde Compagnie* (original name) *Verenigde Nederlandsche Geoctroyeerde Oostindische Compagnie* (formal name)
Type	Public State-owned enterprise
Industry	Proto-conglomerate[b]
Predecessor	*Voorcompagnieën*/Pre-companies (1594–1602)[c] ▪ Compagnie van Verre ▪ Brabantsche Compagnie ▪ Compagnie van De Moucheron ▪ Veerse Compagnie
Founded	20 March 1602,[8] by a government-directed consolidation of the *voorcompagnieën*/pre-

THEIR HIERARCHY SET-UP DON'T CHANGE!! IT HAS NOT CHANGED IN 7000 PLUS YEARS, SINCE SIN BEGAN, AT LEAST!

IN THE B.C.'S IT WAS:

THE PAGAN-LED KING OR PHAROAH OR EMPEROR

THE PAGAN-LED PRIEST

THE PAGAN-LED SOLIDIERS/MILITARY

THE PAGAN-LED SCRIBES/EDUCATORS

THE PAGAN-LED MERCHANTS

THE PAGAN-LED CRAFTSPEOPLE/ARTISANS/TRADERS

THE PAGAN-LED COMMONERS

AND LASTLY THE PAGAN-LED SLAVES, WHO WERE ONCE ON PATH!!

IN THE A.D.'S IT WAS AND *IS*:

THE PAGAN-LED PRESIDENT

PAGAN-LED RELIGIOUS LEADERS

THE PAGAN-LED MILITARY

THE PAGAN WEALTHY AND RICH, INCLUDING SELLOUTS

AND LASTLY, THE POOR! WHO ARE ALSO PAGAN-LED, BUT ONCE WERE ON PATH! (I AM SPEAKING OF WHO THE SHOE FITS)

MEXICO SIMPLIFIED THE HIERARCHY CHART BETTER THAN I'VE EVER SEEN. THEY GOT RIGHT 2 THE MEAT AND POTATOES!

*WEALTHY ELITE/EUROPEANS – RUN THE CAPITALIST SET-UP

*MIDDLE CLASS/MESTIZO (MIXED) – PAY THE TAXES

*LEAVING THE POOR MAJORITY/AMERINDIAN AND AFRICANS AT THE BOTTOM AS THE LABOR BASE!! SAME 'OL WHEN DEALING WITH PAGANS AND THEIR O.W.O./N.W.O. SET-UPS AND AGENDAS!!

I USED THIS BIRD CARTOON IN MY FIRST POD AND IT APPLIES 2 THE AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PAGAN HIERARCHIES, AS WELL!

AND PLEASE NEVER 4GET THIS AWESOME PIECE OF INFO PASSED DOWN 2 US BY THE ANCESTORS:

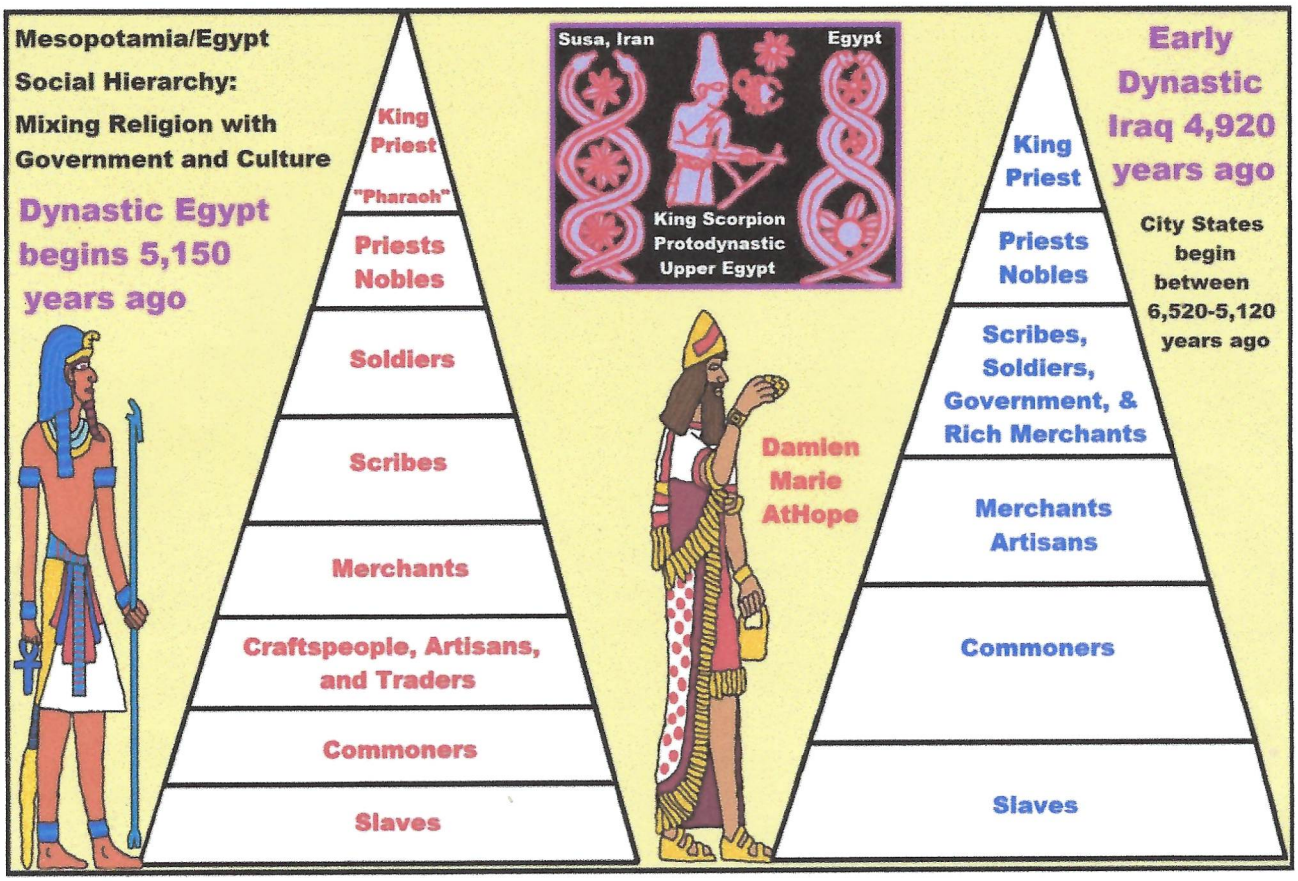
WHETHER IT'S THE EURO PEOPLE'S PARTY (BLUE), VERSUS THE PARTY OF EURO SOCIALISTS (RED)

OR THE LIBERAL DEMOCRATS (BLUE VERSUS THE CONSERVATIVE REPUBLICANS (RED)

THEY ALL ARE FIGHTING 2 KEEP THEIR POSITION 2 OVERRULE US, THE CHOSEN TRIBES!!

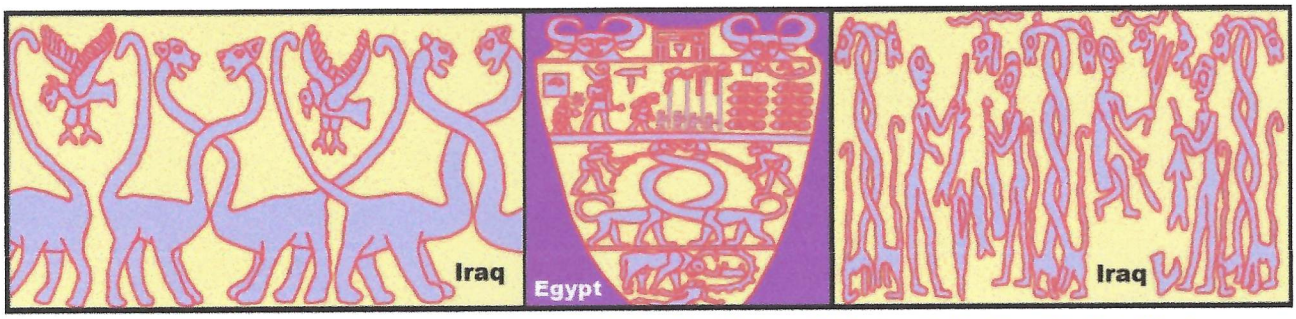
THE LEFT WING AND THE RIGHT WING BELONG 2 THE SAME BIRD, FAM! WHERE'S THE LIE???

Around 5,000 years ago: "Birth of the State" where Religion gets Military Power and Influence



* **Ubaid (7,320–6,120 years ago), a Proto-State Phase (Mesopotamia):** South Mesopotamia the Ubaid period dates between about 8,520-5,820 and North Mesopotamia the period dates between about 7,320-6,320 years ago in Iraq.

* **Uruk (6,020-5,120 years ago, Proto-literate period):** Expansion Interactions with southern Mesopotamia and surrounding areas start from 5,620 years ago onward, major urban development accompanying the coming birth of the state.



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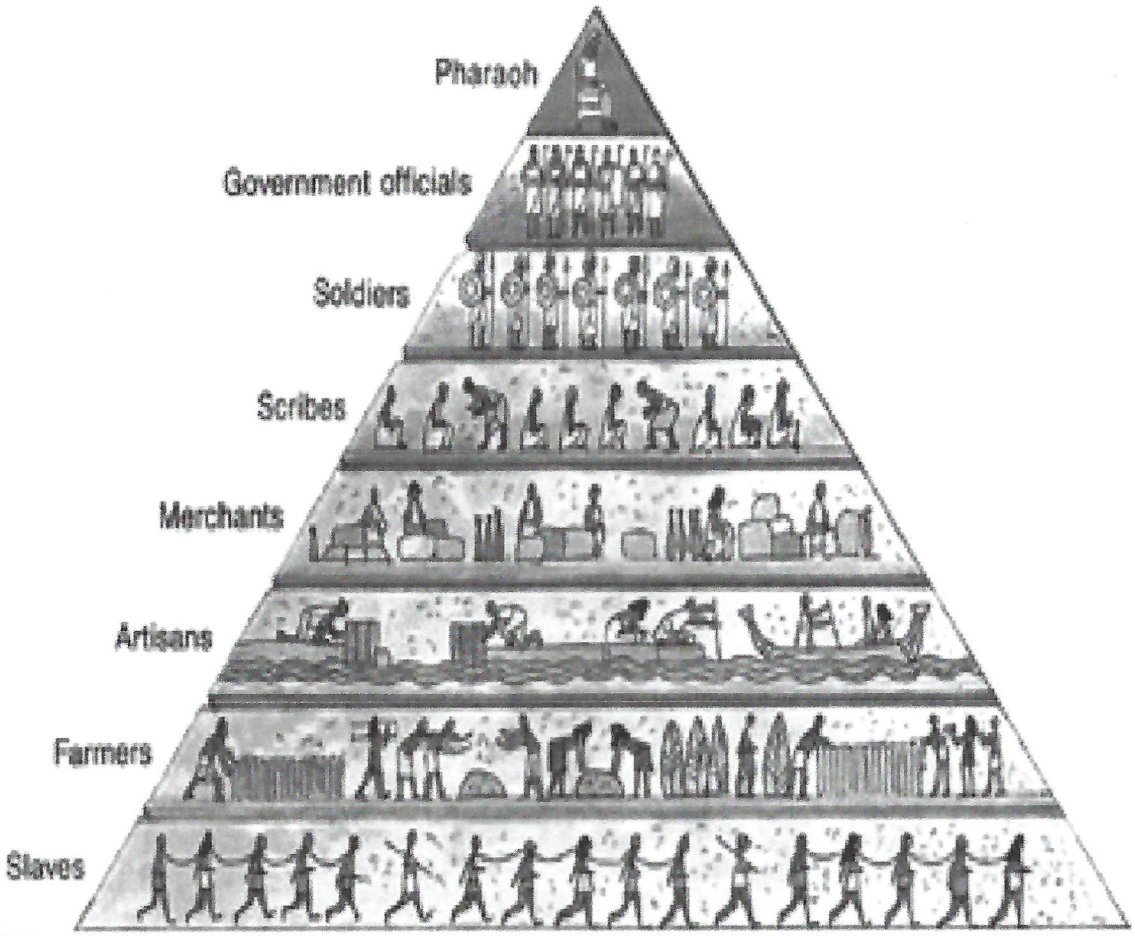
Damien Marie AtHope

Hierarchy



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WE EAT FOR YOU
THE POOR!
WE WORK FOR ALL
WE FEED ALL
PYRAMID OF CAPITALIST SYSTEM
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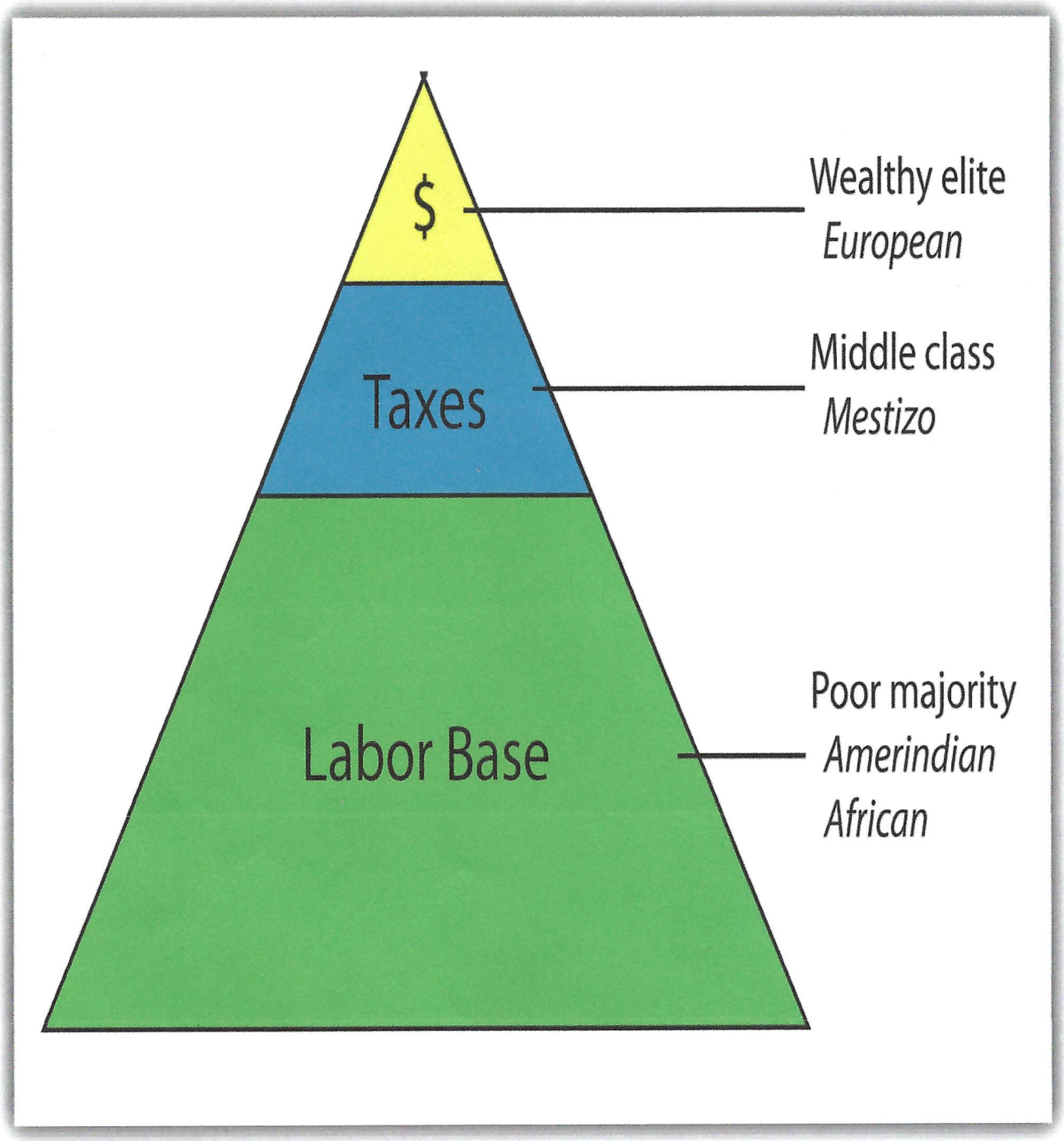
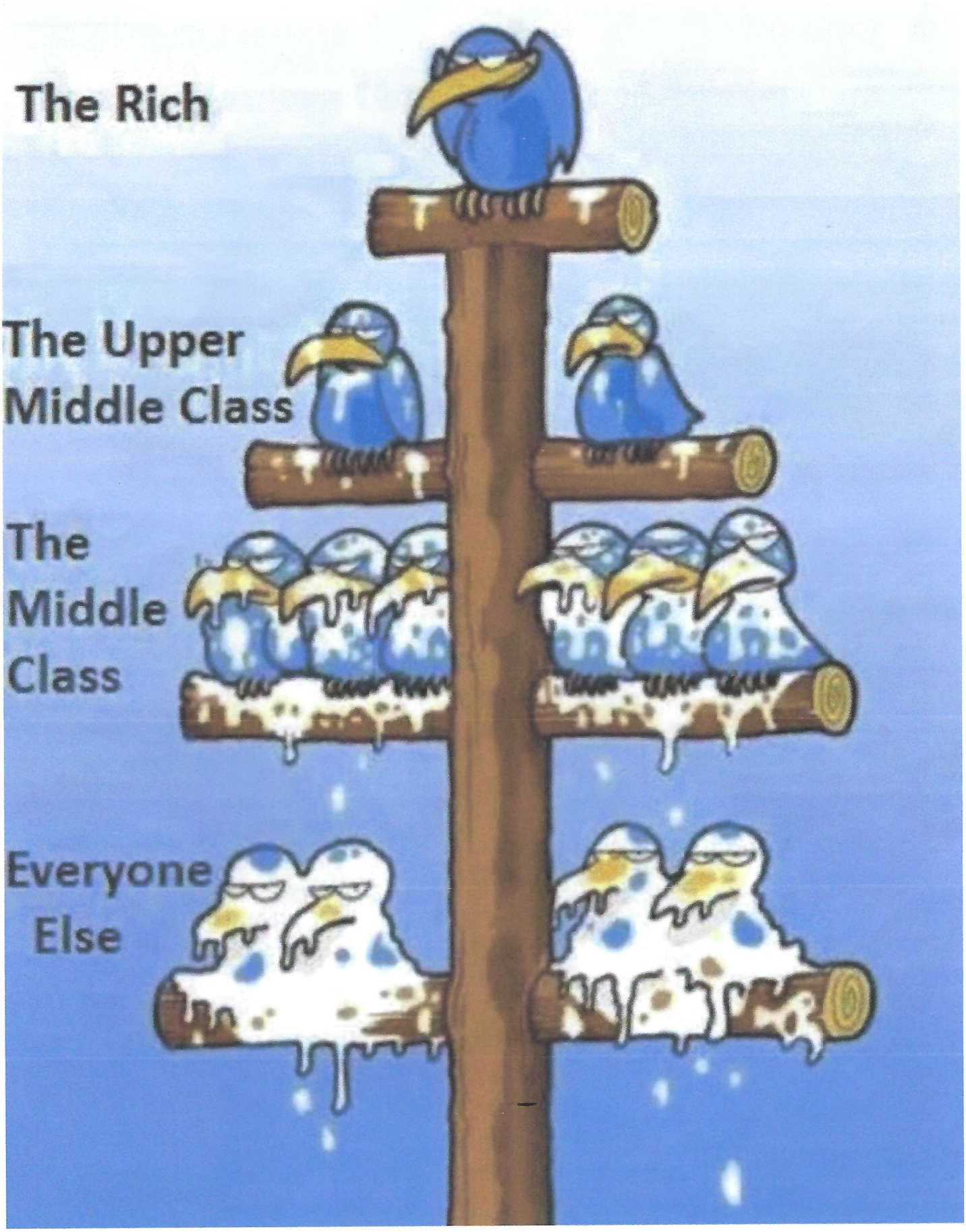
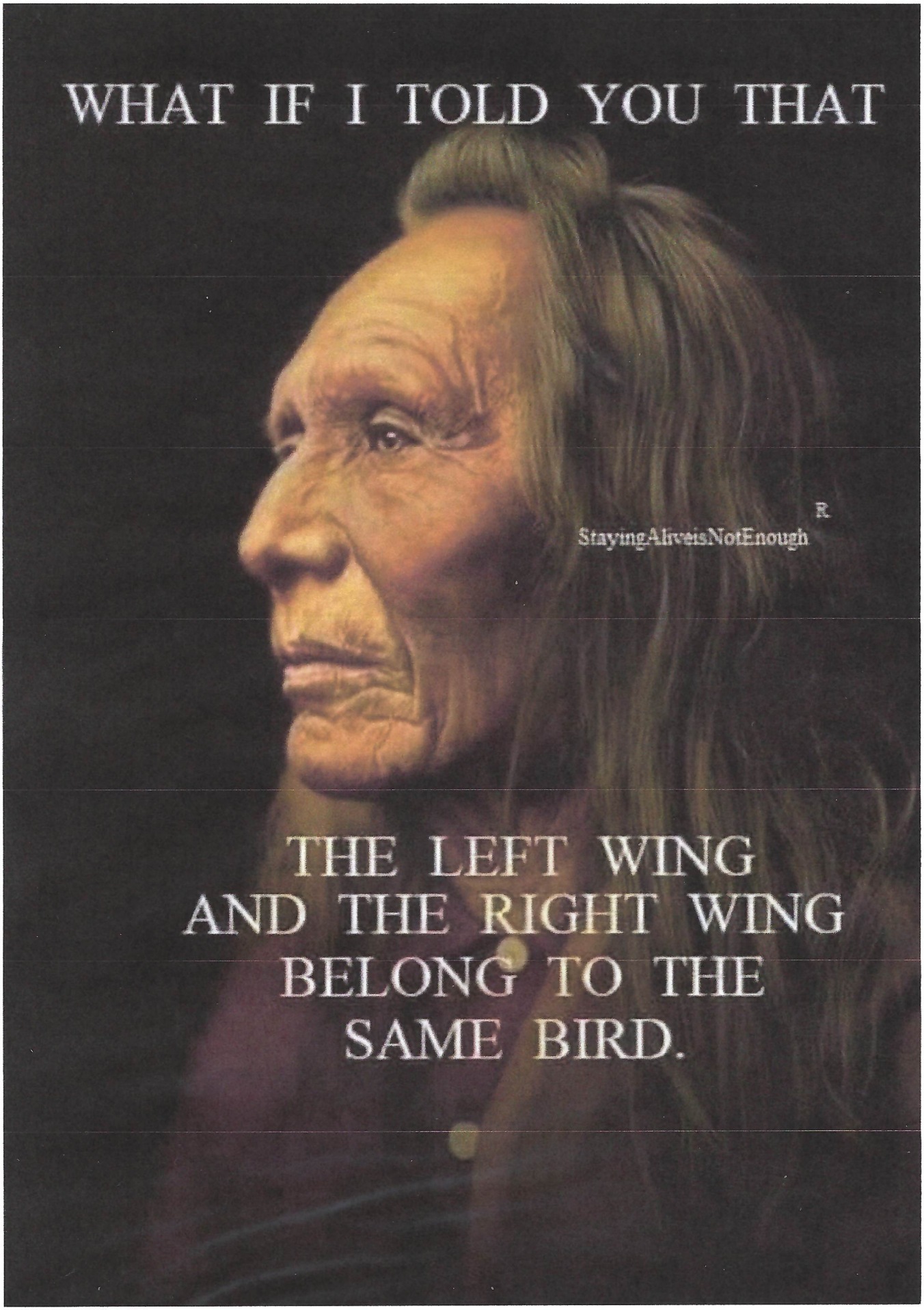


MEXICO'S 2 CENT!! 😊


The Rich
The Upper Middle Class
The Middle Class
Everyone Else


WHAT IF I TOLD YOU THAT
StayingAliveisNotEnough
THE LEFT WING
AND THE RIGHT WING
BELONG TO THE
SAME BIRD.

PYRAMID LIVING = SECRET SOCIETY SHIZ aka SAME 'OL

Satan	Marked, Elite, Leper Pagans
Demons	
The Dark	Their Offspring with Sellouts...the Ones that can PASS
	Sellouts/Mixed/Quads/Octos, etc..
	Semi-Sellouts = Offspring w/Pagans

Here at the very BOTTOM, in the minds of Pagan Lepers, are the Offspring of "Pure, Black Children of God".

OLD WORLD ORDER = O.W.O

PLANTATION LIVING

RESERVATION LIVING

COUNTRY LIVING

CITY LIVING (MODERN DAY PLANTATION LIVING/N.W.O.)

NEW WORLD ORDER = N.W.O.

Modern-Day Plantations (Financial Slavery Markets)

They focus on the Gross National Product, which leads to focusing on unemployment, Inflation, and Growth Trade to keep up the façade that we are living in a Democratic Society. However, the real focus is only on the GDP and how much resource material and money is being

The Empire of Evander

"To ensure peace, stability must conquer over all." – Primum Intellectus | The Empire of Evander welcomes you.

Ok, got it

EXPLORE

WELCOME HOME

GET TO KNOW US

GEOGRAPHY AND LOCATION

POPULATION

AN ARIEL MAP - LIBERTATEM

LIFE AND JOBS

GOVERNMENTAL SYSTEM

OUR LAWS AND REGULATIONS

SOCIAL RANKING - HIERARCHY

NEIGHBORING REGIONS AND RELATIONS

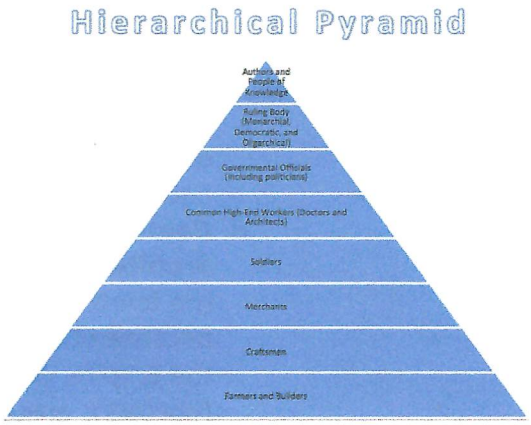
MILITARY AND DEFENSE

CULTURAL FOOTPRINT

SITEMAP

Social Ranking - Hierarchy

A basic portrayal of the Hierarchal Pyramid in the Evandrian Empire is shown in the following diagram:



An explaining of the position of each social class is shown in the following list:

a. ***Authors and People of Knowledge:*** They are at the top of the Hierarchical Pyramid because they offer a constant stream of knowledge for all the people under them, including the ruling body, whether monarchical, oligarchical, or democratic. They teach the people to become smart, and have the ability to make good judgment whether in a field or a court. They are considered the upper or noble class because of their contribution to the Empire that helps it flourish and succeed. Their responsibilities are: establishing and sustaining an educational system, teaching the people about the laws, becoming teachers at schools, establishing libraries, and publishing books.

b. ***Ruling Body:*** They are the second in the Hierarchical Pyramid because they rule the Empire and provide justice to the people. However, they are second to the

top because their job is not as constant as the authors; they change every 10 years. They are also considered from the upper/noble class, and their duties are the following: ensuring justice amongst the people, passing laws and keeping them in order, provide money for agricultural and cultural projects, keeping peaceful relations with adjacent empires, and lead wars (if necessary).

c. ***Governmental Officials:*** They are third in the Hierarchical Pyramid because they listen to the people and inspire laws to the ruling body. They also debate issues going on in the Empire. They are considered from the upper/noble class, and their duties are: propose new laws, plan attacks against neighboring empires (if necessary), take rule over ministries, distribute salaries, and debate issues to find solutions.
d. ***Common High-End Workers (doctors, architects, etc.):*** They are considered the fourth in the Hierarchical Pyramid because of their important contribution to the Empire. Some of their jobs are (doctors): ensure the health of people and create medicine, and (architects) devise plans for official government buildings, hospitals, libraries, and palaces. These common high-end workers have the ability to quit their jobs and become authors, however it is advised for them to stay in their position, since the government will give them a raise for every 5 years they work in their job.
e. ***Soldiers:*** They are the fifth in the Hierarchical Pyramid because they protect the Empire from invaders and keep peace within the Empire. However, they are fifth because they have the choice of quitting their jobs and work in a different job. Soldiers are considered the working class because they protect the Empire from invaders and keep peace within the Empire. They also stop riots.
f. ***Merchants:*** They are sixth in the Hierarchical Pyramid because their position offers them the money that they work for, not by salaries, and could leave the Empire to work for other, independent companies. Some of their duties are: bringing goods to the Empire, trading

goods from the Empire, bring new lands through peaceful conquest and monopoly, and act as ambassadors of the Evandrian Empire in trading posts all around the Mediterranean.

g. ***Craftsmen:*** They are considered seventh in the Hierarchical Pyramid because they have the choice in which craft they construct; they also have the choice of how much each product would cost. Some of the things they produce are: paintings, pottery, baskets, mud bricks, clothes, jewelry, and other tradable items. Some of the responsibilities of craftsmen are: provide goods for merchants and work in markets, not in homes. They also have the ability to establish guilds.
h. ***Farmers and Builders:*** They are considered the eighth and the last in the Hierarchical Pyramid because they are the most available, require no education, thus having a scarce selection of jobs in the Empire, if they decide to quit their jobs. Some of their responsibilities are: building the projects proposed by architects, work in the fields, and work as servants to any of the higher class. However, they still have all of the rights of any civilian. Farmers and builders can be educated and rise up the Hierarchical Pyramid to the stance of an author. They are considered the main part of the lower class.

- Used under the courtesy of His Greatness, Author Primum Intellectus; Publication: The Sacred Book of Sapientia

SUBPAGES (1): THE STORY OF WHO CAME FIRST

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THE 3 MAIN "CHRISTIAN" BRANCHES (FROM ALLEGEDLY 1000A.D. – 1500A.D.) THAT PAGANS INVENTED 2 SPREAD THEIR FAUX RELIGION -AKA- THE ORIGINAL WORD MIXED WITH THEIR SATANIC AND PAGAN RITUALS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

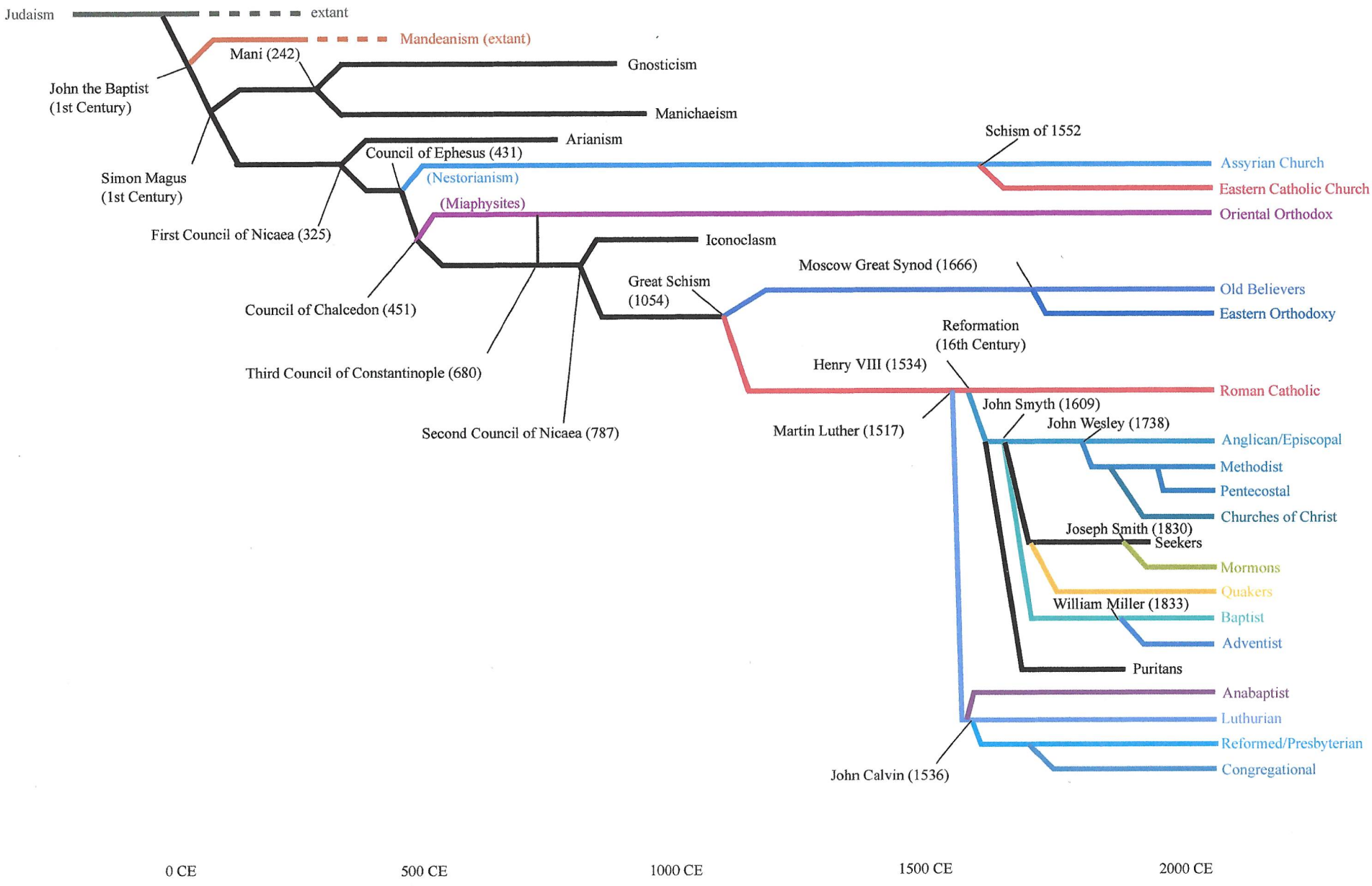
EASTERN ORTHODOX --- (THE GREAT SCHISM)

CATHOLICISM --- (YIKES! "MISSIONS" ON SITE!)

PROTESTANTISM --- (THE REFORMATION)

ALL OTHER 30,000+ DENOMINATIONS THEY INVENTED FALL UNDER THESE 3 MAIN BRANCHES, PERIODT! I SAID THIR-TY THOUSAND PLUSSS, FOR ONE CREATOR...AND WE'RE FOLLOWING *THEM*!

Major denominational groups and heresies within Christianity



SELLOUTS WHO I LOVE, BUT BOTTOMLINE, THEY HELPED SET-UP FAUX RELIGION AND FAUX CHURCHES 2 KEEP THE CHOSEN TRIBES OFF PATH AND UNDER PAGAN RULE!

RAPHAEL MORGAN --- EASTERN ORTHODOX

MARY ELIZABETH LANGE --- CATHOLICISM

PETER DURRETT --- PROTESTANTISM

RICHARD ALLEN

ABSALOM JONES

JAMES VARICK

JOHN MASON

JOHN BERRY MEACHUM

BISHOP WILLIAM H. MILES AND **RICHARD H. VANDERHORST**

ELIAS CAMP MORRIS

CHARLES HARRISON MASON

CHARLES PRICE JONES

WILLIAM J. SEYMOUR

I LISTED THESE FEW "CHRIST"IAN CHURCHES BECAUSE THEY ARE THE BEGINNING, THE ROOT, IF YOU WILL...OF WHITE, AFRICAN AND AFRICAN AMERICAN CHRISTIAN, GOD/CHRIST (NOT YASHUAH/YASHA) WORSHIP. AND EVERY LAST INVENTED AND/OR STOLEN RELIGION HAD A PAGAN THAT WAS ENSLAVING OUR FAMILY WITH THEIR HAND AND FOOT FIRMLY IN ITS BEGINNINGS. EVERY LAST ONE WAS BUILT ON A FOUNDATION OF PAGAN TEACHINGS MIXED IN WITH OUR CREATOR'S WORD. AND EVERY...LAST...ONE DID "NOT" LET US KNOW THAT.

NOT JOHN SMYTH --- THE INVENTOR OF THE BAPTIST RELIGION IN 1608

OR CHARLES PARHAM --- THE INVENTOR OF THE PENECOSTAL RELIGION IN 1901

NOR JOSEPH SMITH --- THE INVENTOR OF THE MORMON RELIGION IN 1830

OR CHARLES T. RUSSELL THE INVENTOR OF THE JEHOVAH WITNESS RELIGION IN 1872

AND CERTAINLY NOT WILLIAM MILLER THE INVENTOR OF THE 7TH DAY ADVENTIST RELIGION IN 1873!

THESE ACQUIRED FACTS APPLY 2 THE INFO I SHARED REGARDING THE THREE PRIMARY CHRISTIAN BRANCHES: *EASTERN ORTHODOX*, *CATHOLIC*, AND *PROTESTANT*...ALL "INVENTED" BY PAGANS IN EUROPE, AFRICA/M.E., ASIA/INDIA, AND AUSTRALIA DURING THE EARLY A.D.'s. WITH

MUCH OF THE ORIGINAL WORD STOLEN FROM THE ORIGINAL CHILDREN WHO PRACTICED ORIGINAL, WORD OF MOUTH IN THE B.C.'s.

P.S...PLEASE NEVER 4GET THAT THE MAIN KLAN THE WORD WAS WARNING THE CHOSEN CHILDREN ABOUT HAVE MADE 30,000 PLUS DENOMINATIONS FROM THE CREATOR'S ONE BLUEPRINT!!!

VENERATION **IS DESCRIBED AS SHOWING LOVE AND RESPECT 4 A LOVED ONE...END OF STORY.**

HOWEVER, THESE SAINTS AND ANCESTORS THAT FOLKS WHO ARE PLAYING IN THE OCCULT ARE VENERATING/WORSHIPPING ARE USED 2 ANSWER SO-CALLED PRAYERS. FOLKS BRING THEM FOOD, DRINKS, CHARMS, ETC., AS THEY CONJURE AND CONNECT WITH THEIR SPIRITS, SPILL SECRETS, *BEG*, AS WELL AS OTHER OCCULT NONSENSE.

THE PROBLEM IS OUR ANCESTORS DID THIS BEFORE AND LEFT ALL TYPES OF DARKNESS AND GHOSTS BEHIND, AFTER THE CREATOR WARNED US IT WOULD HAPPEN. PER SCRIPTURE WE WERE TOLD NOT 2 CONJURE FAMILIAR SPIRITS! A FAMILIAR SPIRIT BEING A DEMON, DEVIL, DEAD PERSON'S SPIRIT, ETC.

WITCHES AND WARLOCKS USE CATS, AND OTHER ANIMALS 2 INVOKE AND CONJURE MAKING CONTACT SO AGAIN, FOLKS CAN SPILL SECRETS, BEG, AND OTHER OCCULT NONSENSE!

***SCRIPTURES:**

LEV 19:31 AND 20:6 / ISAIAH 8:19 / DEUT. 4: 8-9 AND 18:10-12

ALL WARN OF CONJURING FAMILIAR SPIRITS, AS WELL AS OTHER OCCULT! AND THERE'S PLENTY MORE WHERE THOSE COME FROM!!

PSALMS 145:3, 148: 1-2 AND 150:6 / EXODUS 20 AND 22:20 / 2 SAMUEL 22:4

TELLS US TO ONLY PRAISE THE CREATOR! AGAIN, THERE'S PLENTY MORE WHERE THOSE COME FROM!

WIKIPEDIA

Veneration of the dead

The **veneration of the dead**, including one's ancestors, is based on love and respect for the deceased. In some cultures, it is related to beliefs that the dead have a continued existence, and may possess the ability to influence the fortune of the living. Some groups venerate their direct, familial ancestors. Certain sects and religions, in particular the Eastern Orthodox Church and Roman Catholic Church, venerate saints as intercessors with God; the latter also believes in prayer for departed souls in Purgatory. Other religious groups, however, consider veneration of the dead to be idolatry and a sin.

In Europe, Asia, Oceania, African and Afro-diasporic cultures, the goal of ancestor veneration is to ensure the ancestors' continued well-being and positive disposition towards the living, and sometimes to ask for special favours or assistance. The social or non-religious function of ancestor veneration is to cultivate kinship values, such as filial piety, family loyalty, and continuity of the family lineage. Ancestor veneration occurs in societies with every degree of social, political, and technological complexity, and it remains an important component of various religious practices in modern times.

Contents

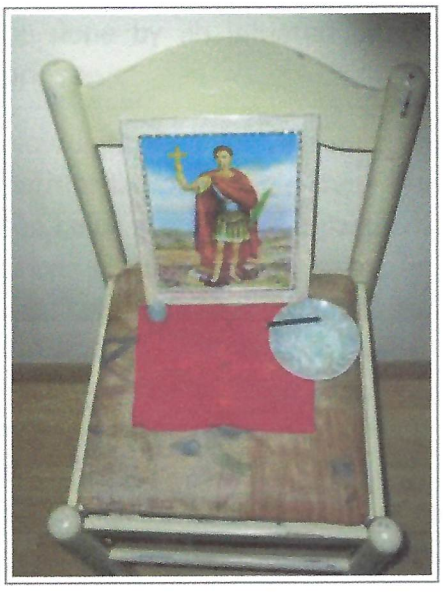
- **Overview**
- **West and Southeast African cultures**
  - Serer of Senegal and Gambia
  - Madagascar
- **Asian cultures**
  - Cambodia
  - China
  - India
    - Tuluva Culture
    - Assam
    - Paliya
    - Pitru Paksha
    - Sacrifices
  - Indonesia
  - Japan
  - Korea
  - Myanmar
  - Philippines
  - Sri Lanka
  - Thailand
  - Vietnam

Chris Duva
author, spiritual counselor & paranormal

10th January 2021

How to Request Favors from the Spirit World Step by Step with a Simple Ritual

LWA, MAKAYA, SERVING LWA, SIMBI MAYAKA



My friends and I have recently done a service to call down the lwa Simbi Makaya, who is a spirit of Congolese origin that has dominion over magic and is known to be fiercely protective of his devotees. He is associated with Saint Expedite. Simbi is also highly revered in the Makaya sect of northern Haiti whose priests are called bokors and are skilled in divination and spell casting. During this session, Simbi Makaya appeared in possession and gave his blessing to a drapo, or spiritual flag, that I have previously prepared. Many people are curious as to how to make a service to the lwa or any spirit. I have decided to share with you the step by step process of how to serve the lwa in a simple ritual that may be performed by anyone, even the uninitiated.

A step by step process in a simple ritual that may be performed by anyone, even the uninitiated.

SITES THAT HAVE GREAT INFO CONCERNING OUR SPIRITUAL CONNECTIONS WITH THE CREATOR AND THE TRICKS USED TO BUST THAT UP!!!

FACEBOOK/Anthony Mcgee --- I HAVE INCLUDED THIS BROTHA ON MY PODS BEFORE. ANTHONY PULLS INFO IN FROM ALL TYPES OF PEOPLE SPREADING THE WORD AND TRYING 2 GET ON PATH. HE LEANS 2 THE ISREALITE PATH BUT h E SHARES ALL PERTINENT INFO THAT HELPS 2 GET ON PATH.

TIKTOK @becomesetapart --- THIS BROTHA IS ON THE NATSARIM TIP AND GOES DEEP IN2 BREAKING DOWN WORD AND THE HISTORY OF OUR TESTIMONIES. ONCE YOU ARE ON PATH IT IS REALLY IMPORTANT INFO THAT HELPS BRING THE PICTURE TOGTHER.

@dead-hidden --- THIS WHITE GUY HAS SOME REALLY GOOD INFO CONCERNING WORD, HOWEVER, hE PUSHES THE RAPTURE AND THE TRINITY.

@4godncountry --- GOOD INFO FROM DIFFERENT RACES SHARING WHAT THEY HAVE FOUND ON THEIR JOURNEY 2 PUT OUR HISTORIES 2GETHER.

@taijackson1117 --- THIS BROTHA IS STILL ON THE "FAUX CHRISTIAN" TIP BUT HE HAS INFORMATION THAT COINCIDES WITH THE BLUEPRINT AND THE CREATOR'S WORD.

PRAYERS 4 DISCERNMENT IS ALWAYS NECESSARY WHEN RESEARCHING AND STUDYING OUR ROOTS AND TESTIMONIES!

LOVING TIPS 4 THE FAMILY 😊

DON'T ASSUME YOU KNOW EVERYTHING, ALREADY. WE ALL LEARN AS WE GROW WISER. NOONE IS 2 OLD 2 LEARN SOMETHING NEW OR 2 YOUNG 2 SPREAD KNOWLEDGE!

PLEASE REMEMBER 2 TAKE BREAKS WHEN RESEARCHING AND STUDYING!

SET TIMEFRAMES AND GOALS 2 RESEARCH AND STUDY!

AND PLEASE, PLEASE, PLEASE, ALWAYS PRAY 4 DISCERNMENT WHILE ALLOWING THE CREATOR 2 GUIDE YOU!!

MUCH LOVE, ON YOUR JOURNEY! 😊

ANOTHA BASIC TIMELINE FROM MY RESEARCH AND FANGA-TIPS!! 😊

AS FAR BACK AS 30,000 B.C. TO 6000 B.C. --- BEFORE "SINS BEGINS!!!!"…I WANTED 2 RHYME!...WE WERE BLESSED! HEALTHY, HAPPY, AND ON POINT!!

THIS IS ALLEGEDLY OUR TRUE BEGINNINGS AKA OUR ANCESTRAL PAST AND HAS BEEN DOCUMENTED STARTING IN THE GARDEN OF EDEN, PARADISE, UTOPIA (SPIRITUAL AND BIBLICAL)…AKA GONDWANALAND/PANGEA (SECULAR SCIENCE)

AROUND 6000 B.C. TO 5000 B.C. FORWARD ---OH NOOOOO, WE LET SIN IN!!!

THE FONKYAZZ SERPENT TRADES "SECRETS" 4 SOULS!! THANX 2 ADAM AND EVE WE ARE CURSED THROUGH SATANIC/PAGAN SECRET SOCIETIES! WE HAVE PERPETUALLY SOLD OUR SOULS EVERY CENTURY SINCE! WHETHER THROUGH RELIGIONS LIKE RITUALISTIC, FAUX CHRISTIANITY, OR GOVERNMENT AGENCY (BLOOD) CONTRACTS

OR THEIR MOST CRAFTY INVENTION: "ENTERTAINMENT" (BLOOD CONTRACTS)…WE ARE CONTINUALLY TARGETED AND OFFERED THE "APPLE" OF EVIL 2 TAKE A BITE FROM!

THERE ARE MANY TESTIMONIES BUT THE BOTTOMLINE IS THE CREATOR'S CREATIONS TURNED ON HIS BLUEPRINT AND HIS WORD AND WARNINGS AND BEGAN SINNING AND COMMITTING ABOMINATIONS GALORE!! SOME WENT SO HAAAARD THEY WERE EXILED 2 THE LAND OF THE LEPERS!

3500 B.C. --- THE "GO TO" TIMEFRAME SHOWING OUR BLESSINGS AND CURSES ONCE WE TURNED FROM THE CREATOR, DUG AROUNG IN OCCULT AND MIXED OUR BLOODLINES: CHOSEN VERSUS MARKED!

THIS TIMEFRAME SHOWS SECULAR TIMES IN AFRICA-M.E./EGYPT WHEN SINS AND ABOMINATIONS WERE BEING COMMITTED AND SPREAD IN ABUNDANCE AND OVERTIME! FOLKS HAD TURNED ON THE CREATOR AND WERE PLAYING IN THE OCCULT WITH gODS,

SPIRITS, DEMONS AND THE DEAD. THE EARTH AND MANY GENERATIONS WOULD BE CURSED. MANY, MANY MIXED CHILDREN DECIDED 2 TURN THEIR BACKS ON THEIR BLACK/BROWN FAM WITH THEIR PAGAN LEPER KLAN. THEY WERE ALL CONJURING DEMONS, WARRING/SACRIFICING AND DEEP IN2 SEXUAL DEBAUCHERY.

1 B.C. TO 4 A.D. --- OUR BROTHA ARRIVES ON THE SCENE!!

YESHUAH/YAHUSHUAH IS SENT BY THE CREATOR 2 WARN hIS BROTHAS AND SISTAS THAT REPENTANCE WAS AT HAND!! IF THEY ADMITTED 2 THEIR SINS AND ABOMINATIONS AND KNEW BETTER THAN 2 CONTINUE THEM THE PATH WAS JUST SITTING THERE WAITING 2 BE STAYED ON!! JUST LIKE 2DAY! AND EVEN THOUGH HARDHEAD LOST SHEEP FROM THE ORIGINAL TRIBES HAD DECIDED 2 BELIEVE PAGAN LEPERS' LIES AND ALLOW THEM 2 DUPE THEM 4 LIFE, THE CREATOR'S COVENANT PROMISED THEM THEY COULD TURN AWAY AND ALWAYS GO HOME!! JUST LIKE 2DAY!!

5 A.D. TO 500 A.D. TO 1500 A.D. TO 1900 A.D. --- THE SAME 'OL SAME 'OL!!

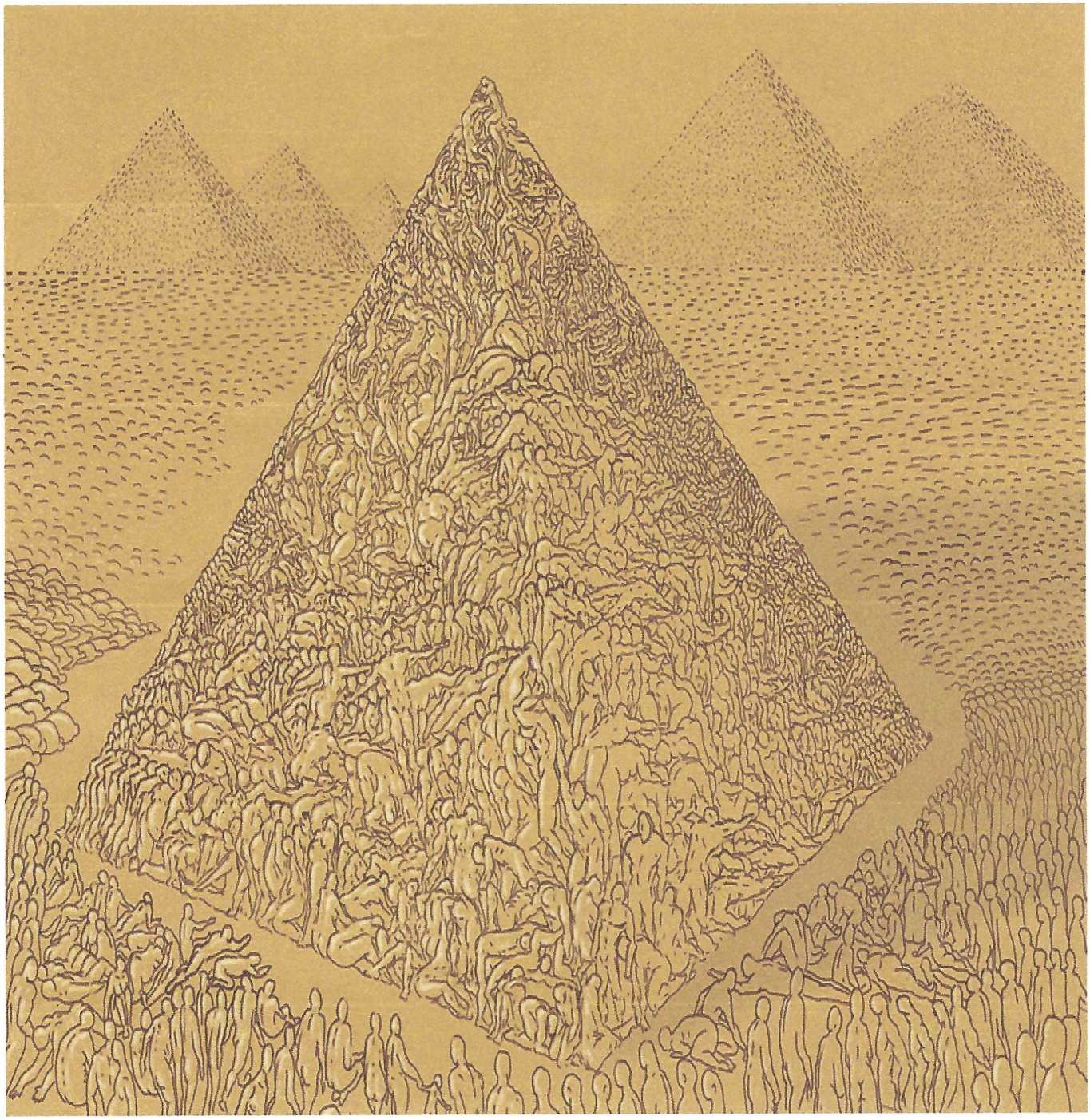
NAGGAS WOULD REPENT, FIND THEIR WAY, THEN GO BACK 2 THE SAME TRAPS AND AGENDAS! A HARD HEAD MAKES 4 A SOFT SEAT! WE HAVE BEEN GOING THROUGH A PERPETUITY OF SLAVERY SINCE!!

2000 B.C. 21ST CENTURY --- THE CREATOR IS STILL GREAT!

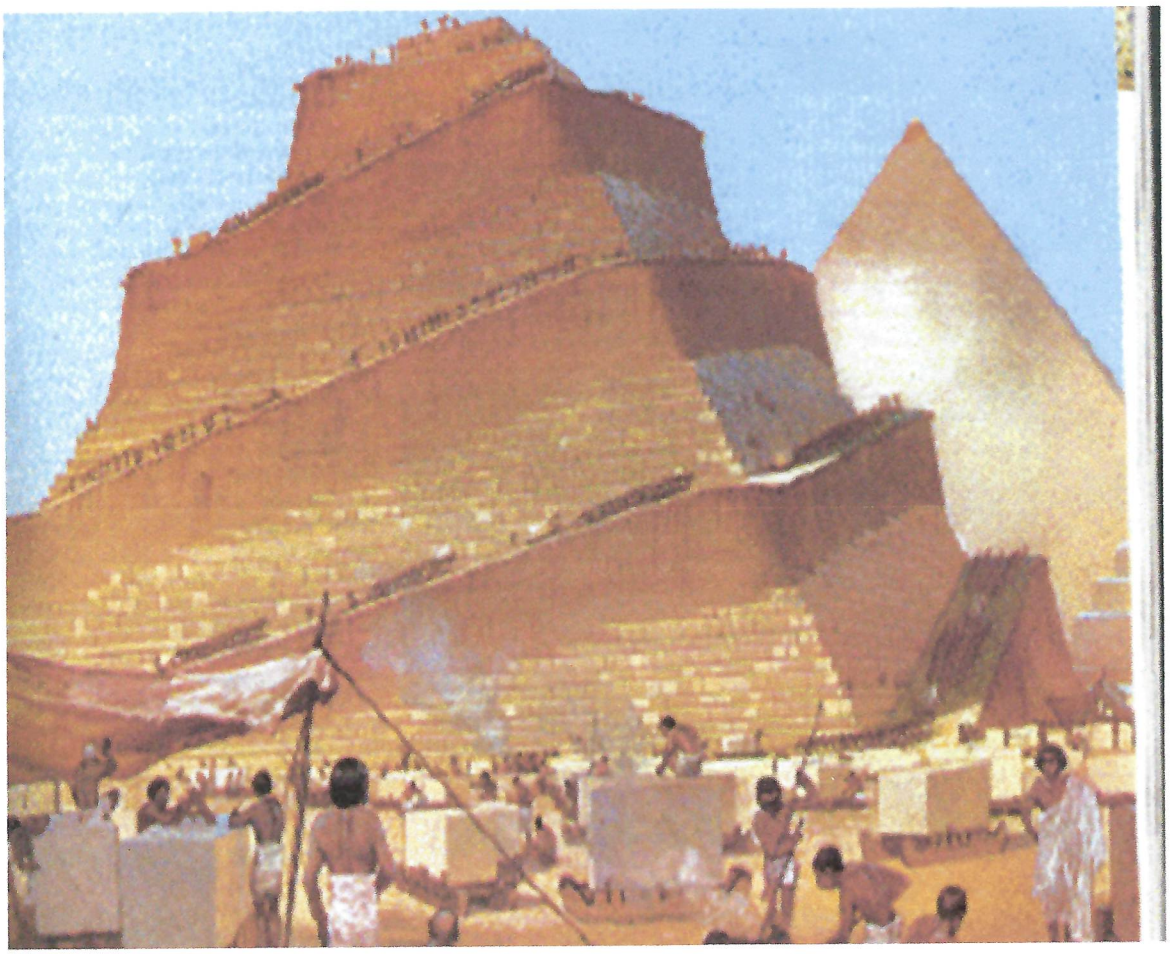
ALL WE HAVE 2 DO IS STOP TRUSTING THE DEVILS, REPENT, THEN AVOID BACKSLIDING REGARDING THE SAME SINS AND ABOMINATIONS SINCE THE BEGINNING OF SINS AND ABOMINATIONS!! THE COVENANT PROMISES IT CHOSEN CHILDREN. IMMA KEEP TATTLE TELLIN' THE TRUTH OF HOW THEIR DUPIN' US AND THE WAYS 2 AVOID IT!!

(EXHIBIT A -BREAKDOWN OF THE TRIBES SHOWING OUT THE FIRST TIME THEY WERE "MAJOR-LY" ENSLAVED IN THE 1500-1900 A.D.'s...KEEPING IN MIND, THE LAST TIME PER A TIMELINE THAT AFRICANS WERE SHOWN ENSLAVED WAS IN THE B.C.'S...EGYPTIAN SECULAR HISTORY AND BIBLICALLY, IN THE FIRST BOOKS OF THE BIBLE)

WE CAN START WITH THE ANCESTORS IN AFRICA DURING THE **1500 A.D.'s** GIVE OR TAKE A HUNDRED YEARS. AS PREVIOUSLY DISCUSSED, THEY HAD ALREADY PLAYED IN THE OCCULT 4 CENTURIES...B.C.'s AND A.D.'s....I HAVE A DRAMATIC BREAKDOWN IN MY ORIGINAL BOOK "GOD4GIVEUS"...AND A TIMELINE IN MY "GOD4GIVEUS" QUICK REFERENCE STARTING FROM LIKE **30,000 B.C. TO THE 2000 A.D.'s.** ONCE THE CURSES WERE LAID ON OUR HEADS, THERE WAS ALWAYS SOMEONE WAITING IN LINE 2 CONTINUE THE SINS AND ABOMINATIONS. SAME 'OL, SAME 'OL! OCCULT, MURDERS, SEXUAL DEBAUCHERY, DRUGS, AND SLAVERY!



PERPETUAL SLAVERY BY S. MAMMADOV SYMBOLIZES "ONGOING GENERATIONAL CHATTEL SLAVERY" FROM THE B.C.'s TO THE A.D.s



THE QUESTION POSED WAS: SHOULD THE PYRAMIDS BE TORN DOWN BEING THAT THEY REPRESENT CHATTEL SLAVERY IN THE B.C.'s AND A.D.s??

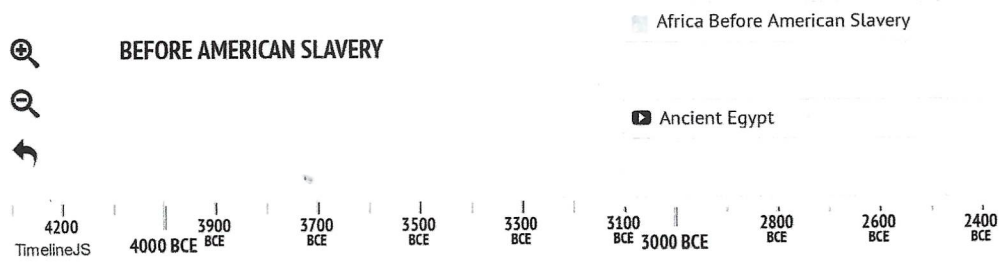
I WILL ADD THEY ALSO ARE STONE MONUMENTS, SIMILAR 2 "STONEHENGE", BEING USED IN (PAGAN) OCCULT 2 CONJURE AND SUMMONS DEMONS AND THE DEAD.



This is an interactive version of the timeline exhibit at the Jim Crow Museum, Ferris State University, Big Rapids, MI.

JIM CROW MUSEUM TIMELINE, PART 1 (3100BCE - 1619CE)

Africa before American Slavery



Africa Before American Slavery

The peoples of West Africa had rich and diverse histories and cultures centuries before Europeans arrived. Africans had kingdoms and city-states, each with its own language and culture. The empire of Songhai and the kingdoms of Mali, Benin, and Kongo were large and powerful with monarchs heading complex political structures governing hundreds of thousands of people. In other areas, political systems were smaller, relying on agreement between people at the village level.

Art, learning and technology flourished, and Africans were especially skilled with medicine, mathematics, and astronomy. In addition to domestic goods, they made fine luxury items in bronze, ivory, gold, and terracotta for both local use and trade.

West Africans had traded with Europeans through merchants in North Africa for centuries. The first traders to sail down the West African coast were the Portuguese in the 15th century.

Contact

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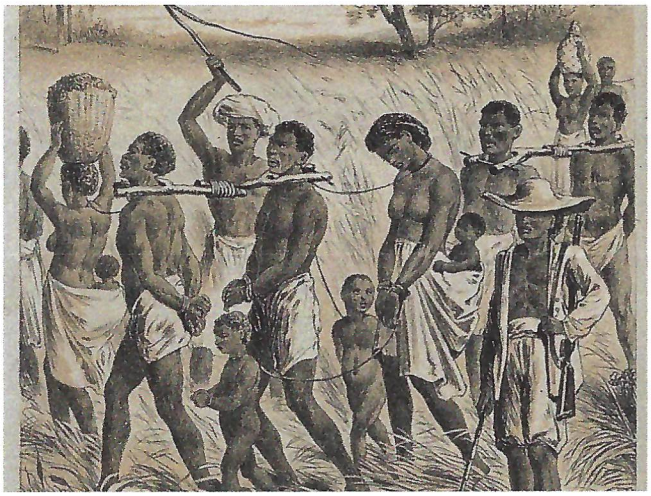

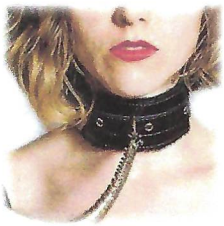

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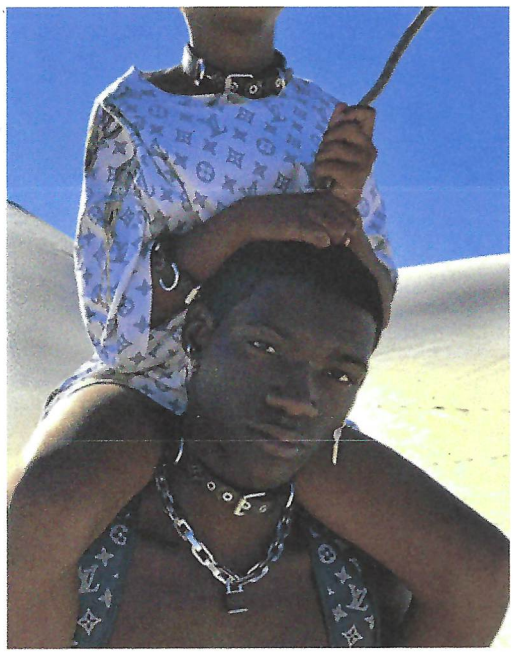

History of slavery

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The **history of slavery** spans many cultures, nationalities, and religions from ancient times to the present day. Likewise, its victims have come from many different ethnicities and religious groups. The social, economic, and legal positions of enslaved people have differed vastly in different systems of slavery in different times and places.[1]

Slavery was relatively rare in pre-civilisation hunter-gatherer populations,[2] as it develops under conditions of social stratification.[3] Slavery operated in the first civilizations (such as Sumer in Mesopotamia,[4] which dates back as far as 3500 BCE). Slavery features in the Mesopotamian *Code of Hammurabi* (c. 1860 BCE), which refers to it as an established institution.[5] Slavery was widespread in the ancient world. It was found in almost every ancient civilization, including the Roman Empire. It became less common throughout Europe during the Early Middle Ages, although it continued to be practiced in some areas. Both Christians and Muslims captured and enslaved each other during centuries of warfare in the Mediterranean.[6] Islamic slavery encompassed mainly Western and Central Asia, Northern and Eastern Africa, India, and Europe from the 7th to the 20th century. Beginning in the 16th century, European merchants initiated the transatlantic slave trade, purchasing enslaved Africans from West African kingdoms and transporting them to Europe's colonies in the Americas. The transatlantic slave trade was eventually curtailed due to European and American governments passing legislation abolishing their nation's involvement in it.

banned the export of enslaved people from America to other countries.[166] However, little effort was made to enforce this legislation. The slave ship owners of Rhode Island were able to continue in trade, and the USA's slaving fleet in 1806 was estimated to be nearly 75% as large as that of Britain, with dominance of the transportation of enslaved people into Cuba.[20]:63 By 1804, abolitionists succeeded in passing legislation that ended legal slavery in every northern state (with slaves above a certain age legally transformed to indentured servants).[167] Congress passed an Act Prohibiting Importation of Slaves as of 1 January 1808; but not the internal slave trade.[168]

Despite the actions of abolitionists, free blacks were subject to racial segregation in the Northern states.[169] While the United Kingdom did not ban slavery throughout most of the empire, including British North America till 1833, free blacks found refugee in the Canadas after the American Revolutionary War and again after the War of 1812. Refugees from slavery fled the South across the Ohio River to the North via the Underground Railroad. Midwestern state governments asserted States Rights arguments to refuse federal jurisdiction over fugitives. Some juries exercised their right of jury nullification and refused to convict those indicted under the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850.

After the passage of the Kansas–Nebraska Act in 1854, armed conflict broke out in Kansas Territory, where the question of whether it would be admitted to the Union as a slave state or a free state had been left to the inhabitants. The radical abolitionist John Brown was active in the mayhem and killing in "Bleeding Kansas." The true turning point in public opinion is better fixed at the Lecompton Constitution fraud. Pro-slavery elements in Kansas had arrived first from Missouri and quickly organized a territorial government that excluded abolitionists. Through the machinery of the territory and violence, the pro-slavery faction attempted to force the unpopular pro-slavery Lecompton Constitution through the state. This infuriated Northern Democrats, who supported popular sovereignty, and was exacerbated by the Buchanan administration reneging on a promise to submit the constitution to a referendum—which would surely fail. Anti-slavery legislators took office under the banner of the newly formed Republican Party. The Supreme Court in the *Dred Scott* decision of 1857 asserted that one could take one's property anywhere, even if one's property was chattel and one crossed into a free territory. It also asserted that African Americans could not be federal citizens. Outraged critics across the North denounced these episodes as the latest of the Slave Power (the politically organized slave owners) taking more control of the nation.[170]

Civil War

Further information: American Civil War, Military history of African Americans in the American Civil War, Confederate States of America, Abolition of slavery in the United States, and Reconstruction era

The enslaved population in the United States stood at four million.[171] Ninety-five percent of blacks lived in the South, comprising one third of the population there as opposed to 1% of the population of the North. The central issue in politics in the 1850s involved the extension of slavery into the western territories, which settlers from the Northern states opposed. The Whig Party split and collapsed on the slavery issue, to be replaced in the North by the new Republican

Party, which was dedicated to stopping the expansion of slavery. Republicans gained a majority in every northern state by absorbing a faction of anti-slavery Democrats, and warning that slavery was a backward system that undercut liberal democracy and economic modernization.[172] Numerous compromise proposals were put forward, but they all collapsed. A majority of Northern voters were committed to stopping the expansion of slavery, which they believed would ultimately end slavery. Southern voters were overwhelmingly angry that they were being treated as second-class citizens. In the election of 1860, the Republicans swept Abraham Lincoln into the Presidency and his party took control with legislators into the United States Congress. The states of the Deep South, convinced that the economic power of what they called "King Cotton" would overwhelm the North and win support from Europe voted to secede from the U.S. (the Union). They formed the Confederate States of America, based on the promise of maintaining slavery. War broke out in April 1861, as both sides sought wave after wave of enthusiasm among young men volunteering to form new regiments and new armies. In the North, the main goal was to preserve the union as an expression of American nationalism.



Company I of the 36th Colored Regiment USCT

Rebel leaders Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, Nathan Bedford Forrest and others were slavers and slave-traders.

By 1862 most northern leaders realized that the mainstay of Southern secession, slavery, had to be attacked head-on. All the border states rejected President Lincoln's proposal for compensated emancipation. However, by 1865 all had begun the abolition of slavery, except Kentucky and Delaware. The Emancipation Proclamation was an executive order issued by Lincoln on 1 January 1863. In a single stroke, it changed the legal status, as recognized by the U.S. government, of 3 million enslaved people in designated areas of the Confederacy from "slave" to "free." It had the practical effect that as soon as an enslaved person escaped the control of the Confederate government, by running away or through advances of the Union Army, the enslaved person became legally and actually free. Plantation owners, realizing that emancipation would destroy their economic system, sometimes moved their human property as far as possible out of reach of the Union Army. By June 1865, the Union Army controlled all of the Confederacy and liberated all of the designated enslaved people. The owners were never compensated.[173] About 186,000 free blacks and newly freed people fought for the Union in the Army and Navy, thereby validating their claims to full citizenship.[174]

The severe dislocations of war and Reconstruction had a severe negative impact on the black population, with a large amount of sickness and death.[175][176] After liberation, many of the Freedmen remained on the same plantation. Others fled or crowded into refugee camps operated

Slaves, chiefs and labour on the northern Northwest Coast

Kenneth M. Ames

Abstract

Northwest Coast societies, at the beginning of the Modern period, were stratified. The coast's élite wielded power over a class of slaves whose labour produced at least some of the wealth upon which high status depended. While it is possible to trace the development of an élite on the northern Northwest Coast back 3000 calendar years, if not more, documenting the presence of slavery has proven far more intractable. Understanding the evolution of slavery is dependent on our understanding of the archaeology of élite formation, labour, warfare and gender. Three key lines of evidence for slavery are burial practices, evidence of warfare and raiding and evidence about changing labour demands. Slavery plausibly developed during either of two periods: c 1500–500 BC or c. AD 500–1000. The data at present do not allow us to eliminate either. Each has interesting implications for our understanding of the evolution of stratification.

Keywords

Northwest Coast; slavery; hunter-gatherers; complexity; labour; methodology.

Introduction

The societies of the Northwest Coast are the world's best-known ethnographic examples of 'complex hunter-gatherers' (cf. Ames and Maschner 1999). They were complex, even by the narrowest of definitions: 'Complexity, as I use the term here, distinguishes those societies possessing social and labor relationships in which leaders have sustained or on-demand control over nonkin labor and social differentiation is hereditary' (Arnold 1996: 78, emphasis in original). Most, if not all, groups along the coast had hereditary élites who had 'sustained or on-demand control over non-kin labour'. The non-kin labour was slaves. Slaveholders not only controlled the labour of slaves, but had the power of life and death over them as well (see Donald (1997) for a thorough discussion of Northwest slavery). Thus, Northwest Coast societies were stratified, as 'stratification' is usually

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African exports consisted primarily of **gold, ivory, and pepper**. However, more than 175,000 slaves were also taken to Europe and the Americas during this period. In 1600, with the involvement of the Dutch and English, the magnitude of the slave trade grew exponentially.

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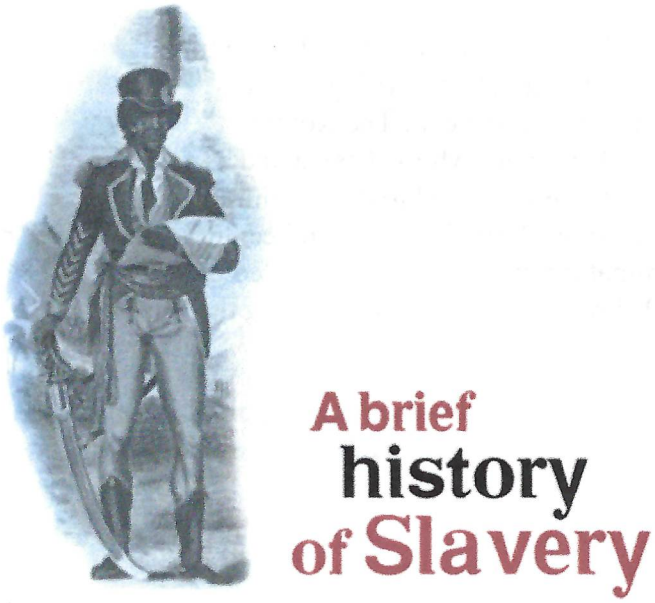

Origins
Slavery began with civilization. For hunter-gatherers slaves would have been an unaffordable luxury – there wouldn't have been enough food to go round. With the growth of cultivation, those defeated in warfare could be taken as slaves.

Western slavery goes back 10,000 years to Mesopotamia, today's Iraq, where a male slave was worth an orchard of date palms. Female slaves were called on for sexual services, gaining freedom only when their masters died.

Advert

Slaves or not, Babylonians were much like us, says book

By Linda B. Glaser |

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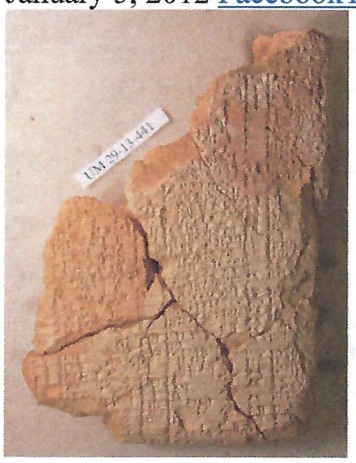

CUNEIFORM TABLET
With the permission of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology
This is one of the cuneiform tablets that Jonathan Tenney, assistant professor of ancient Near Eastern studies, addresses in the new book, "Life at the Bottom of Babylonian Society: Servile Laborers at Nippur in the 14th and 13th Centuries, B.C."

They got married, had children, made beer. Although they lived 3,500 years ago in Nippur, Babylonia, in many ways they seem like us. Whether they were also slaves is a hotly contested question which Jonathan Tenney, assistant professor of ancient Near Eastern studies, addresses in the newly released "Life at the Bottom of Babylonian Society: Servile Laborers at Nippur in the 14th and 13th Centuries, B.C." (Brill).

The book is based on Tenney's dissertation at the University of Chicago, for which he received the 2010 Dissertation of the Year Award by the American Academic Research Institute in Iraq.

Some previous scholars identified the 8,000-strong group of government workers as temple employees. "But the problem is the records included food for little babies, which didn't make much sense," says Tenney, who joined the Cornell faculty this past fall. "And sometimes the workers ran away, and when they were captured they were put in prison."

Tenney translated more than 500 cuneiform tablets in his hunt for the truth about these weavers, musicians, "water sprinklers" and others in service to the governors of Nippur. By using quantitative measurements to create demographic data, he was able to look at population dynamics, family structure and the legal status of this population. He then compared the Babylonian group's demography with other better-studied groups, such as those in Roman Egypt, medieval Tuscany and on American slave plantations.

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Related
Why is Brazil less known for slavery than other countries?

Is it?

Here in Brazil we learn in history class that we were the main country in the Atlantic Slave Trade. In fact, estimates put the total amount of black slaves brought to Brazil until 1866 (the year a law was passed prohibiting the slave trade) at about 5 million.

That is definitely more than the US or any other country in the Americas. Brazil depended a lot on slave labour due to the vastness of land and scarcity of manpower and lack of technology.



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Why was Brazil the first country in the West where African slaves were brought, and why was Brazil the last country in the West to abolish slavery?

Brazil was *not* the first country in the West where African slaves were brought. Technically, if by West you mean the Western hemisphere originall settled or afterwards colonized by Europeans, there were already African slaves in the islands first discovered and settled by the Portuguese: the Azores, the Madeira, Cape Verde, and São Tomé and Príncipe.

In 1501, just one year after the Portuguese set foot in Brazil, the Spaniards were already importing African slaves to Hispaniola, and since that date an increasing number of slaves were brought to the Caribbean islands during the early colonizatio




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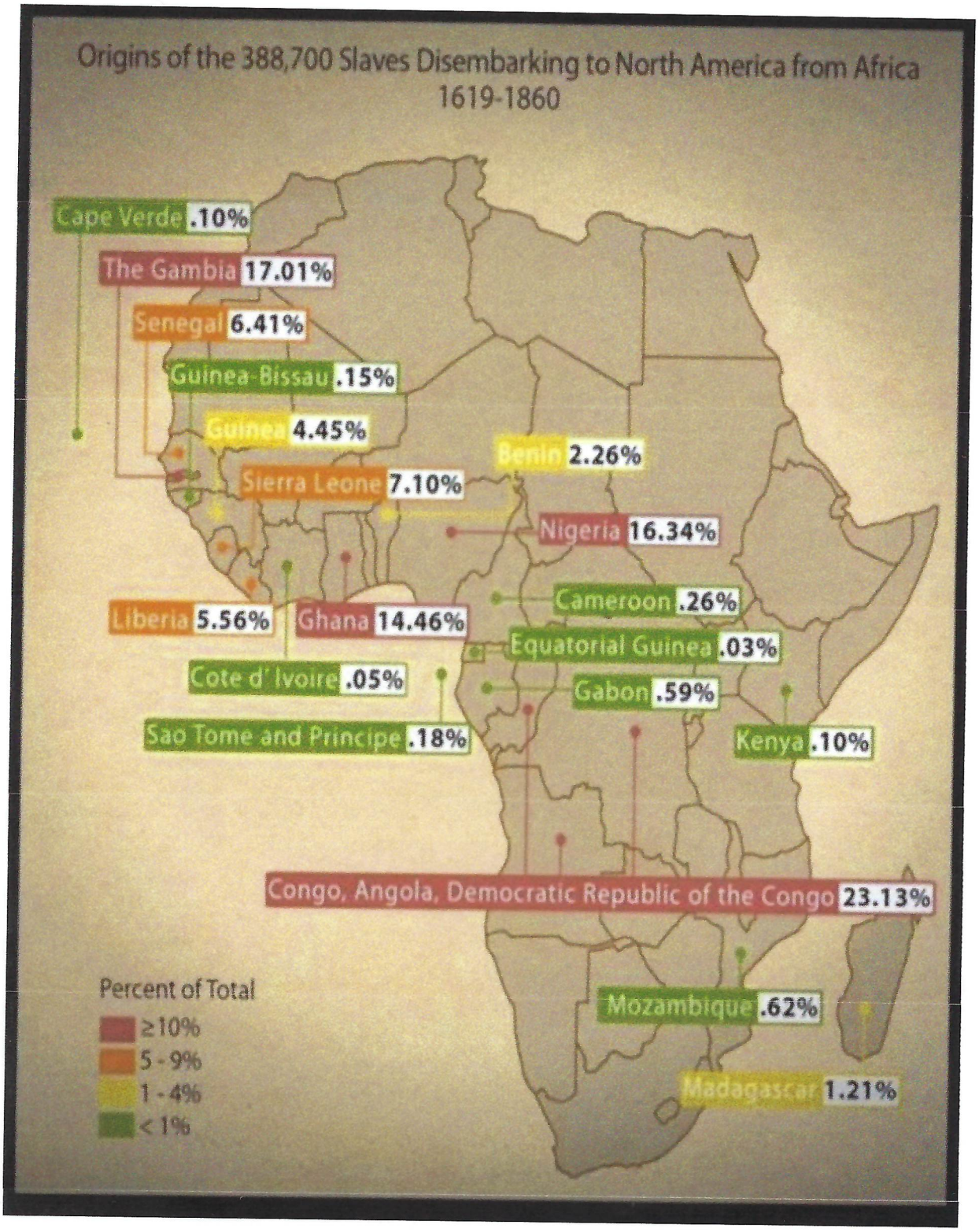
	Europe	Mainland North America	Caribbean	Spanish Mainland Americas	Brazil	Africa	Other	Totals
1501-1525	624	0	683	0	0	0	0	1,307
1526-1550	0	0	6,092	14,926	0	0	2,234	23,252
1551-1575	0	0	9,280	34,996	388	0	300	44,964
1576-1600	266	0	19,907	158,965	931	399	35,891	216,359
1601-1625	359	0	15,216	195,846	1,670	0	11,157	224,248
1626-1650	0	0	11,150	103,788	39,981	240	5,857	161,016
1651-1675	1,306	1,675	117,945	23,605	8,431	3,368	5,431	161,761
1676-1700	1,437	10,279	325,061	16,632	81,492	92	6,863	441,856
1701-1725	377	39,406	479,998	40,378	241,128	1,063	12,807	815,157
1726-1750	3,589	98,354	681,843	15,407	424,141	473	37,880	1,261,687
1751-1775	1,151	122,141	1,108,974	2,589	353,404	1,144	24,618	1,614,021
1776-1800	18	23,829	1,147,044	12,993	453,519	1,680	11,907	1,650,990
1801-1825	0	63,233	536,326	27,382	1,044,939	34,412	12,806	1,719,098
1826-1850	0	585	363,074	3,849	882,067	103,723	9,081	1,362,379
1851-1875	0	1,922	190,056	0	9,798	18,340	0	220,116
Totals	9,127	361,424	5,012,649	651,356	3,541,889	164,934	176,832	9,918,211

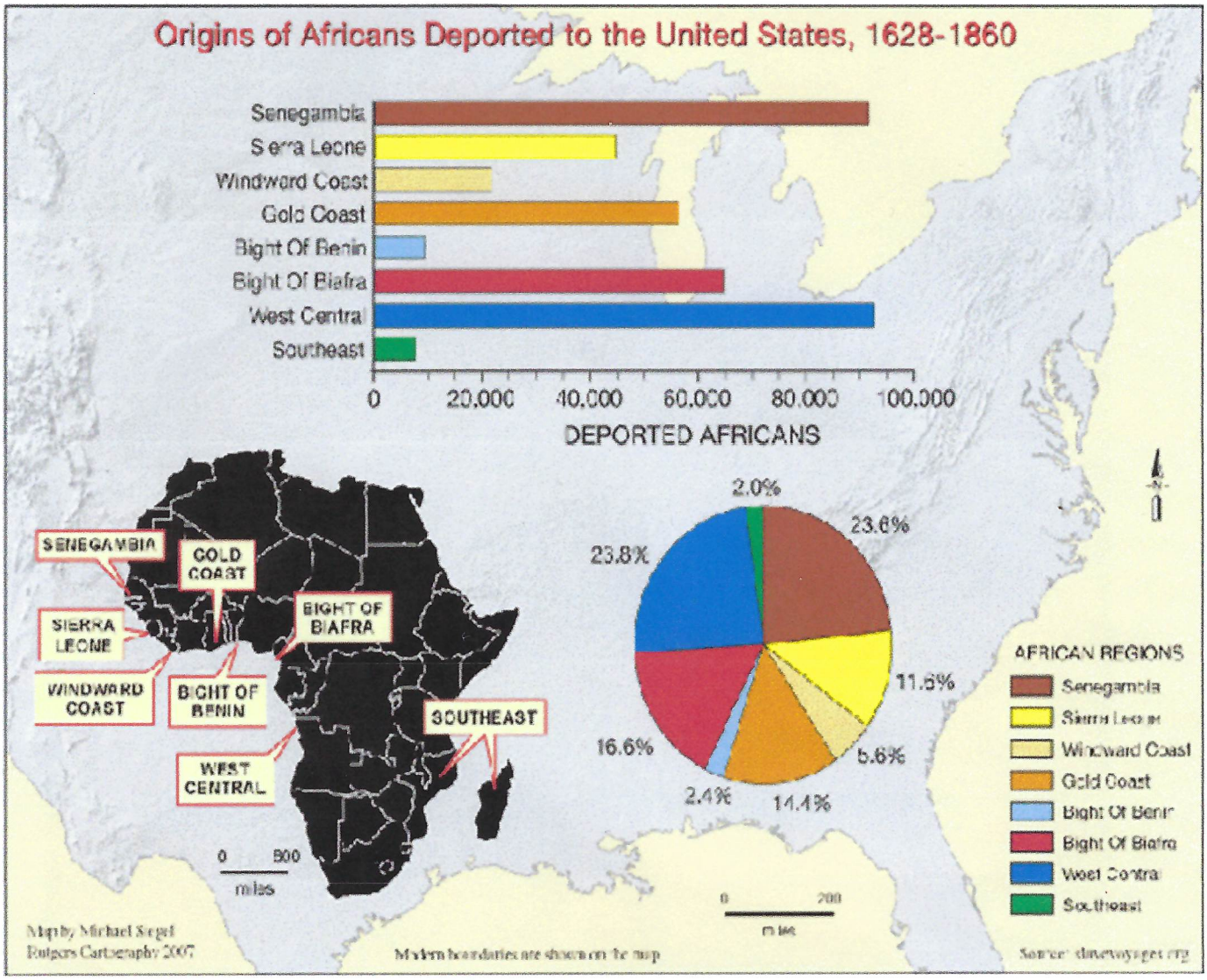
IT SEEMS EURO PAGANS GRABBED THEIR MIXED CHILDREN (I.E., STOLEN GENERATIONS, ASIANS, INDIANS, MULLATOS, MEXICANS, ETC...THAT THEY MADE WITH AFRICANS...AND ENSLAVED THEM IN PARTS OF AFRICA/M.E., ASIA/INDIA, AUSTRALIA, MEXICO/SOUTH AMERICA, AND CANADA/NORTH AMERICA, ETCETERA, ETCETERA!! JUST AS THEY DID WITH THE MIXED CHILDREN THAT WERE ALREADY ON THOSE CONTINENTS! EUROPE'S BROWN CHILDREN ARE INCLUDED IN THIS EVIL SCHEME AND IF THERE WERE EVER A BROWN CIVILIZATION IN ANTARTICA I'M CERTAIN THE PAGAN AGENDA AND M.O. WOULDN'T HAVE SWITCHED UP!

Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Origins 1619-1810 (disembarkation) [1]

African Origin	Africa Today	Northern States	Virginia Maryland	South Carolina Georgia	Gulf Louisiana	American Colonies
Senegambia	Senegal Gambia	7,276	31,314	44,682	8,600	91,872
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	2,681	3,749	35,042	3,421	44,893
Windward Coast	Ivory Coast	763	4,842	16,175	0	21,780
Gold Coast	Ghana	8,165	15,281	31,387	1,044	55,877
Bight of Benin	Togo, Benin	0	3,141	3,156	2,933	9,230
Bight of Biafra	Nigeria	0	45,186	18,363	751	64,300
West Central Africa	Angola Congo	5,396	22,122	60,191	3,631	91,340
Southeast Africa	Madagascar Mozambique	2,674	2,032	1,481	1,404	7,591
Total		26,955	127,668	210,477	21,785	386,885

African Origin	Africa Today	Northern States	Virginia Maryland	South Carolina Georgia	Gulf Louisiana	American Colonies
Senegambia	Senegal Gambia	27%	25%	21%	39%	24%
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	10%	3%	17%	16%	12%
Windward Coast	Ivory Coast	3%	4%	8%	0%	6%
Gold Coast	Ghana	30%	12%	15%	5%	14%
Bight of Benin	Togo, Benin	0%	2%	1%	13%	2%
Bight of Biafra	Nigeria	0%	35%	9%	3%	17%
West Central Africa	Angola Congo	20%	17%	29%	17%	24%
Southeast Africa	Madagascar Mozambique	10%	2%	1%	6%	2%
Total		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%


Origins of the 388,700 Slaves Disembarking to North America from Africa
1619-1860
Cape Verde .10%
The Gambia 17.01%
Senegal 6.41%
Guinea-Bissau .15%
Guinea 4.45%
Benin 2.26%
Sierra Leone 7.10%
Nigeria 16.34%
Cameroon .26%
Liberia 5.56%
Ghana 14.46%
Equatorial Guinea .03%
Cote d' Ivoire .05%
Gabon .59%
Sao Tome and Principe .18%
Kenya .10%
Congo, Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo 23.13%
Mozambique .62%
Madagascar 1.21%
Percent of Total
≥10%
5 - 9%
1 - 4%
< 1%



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Timeline to freedom

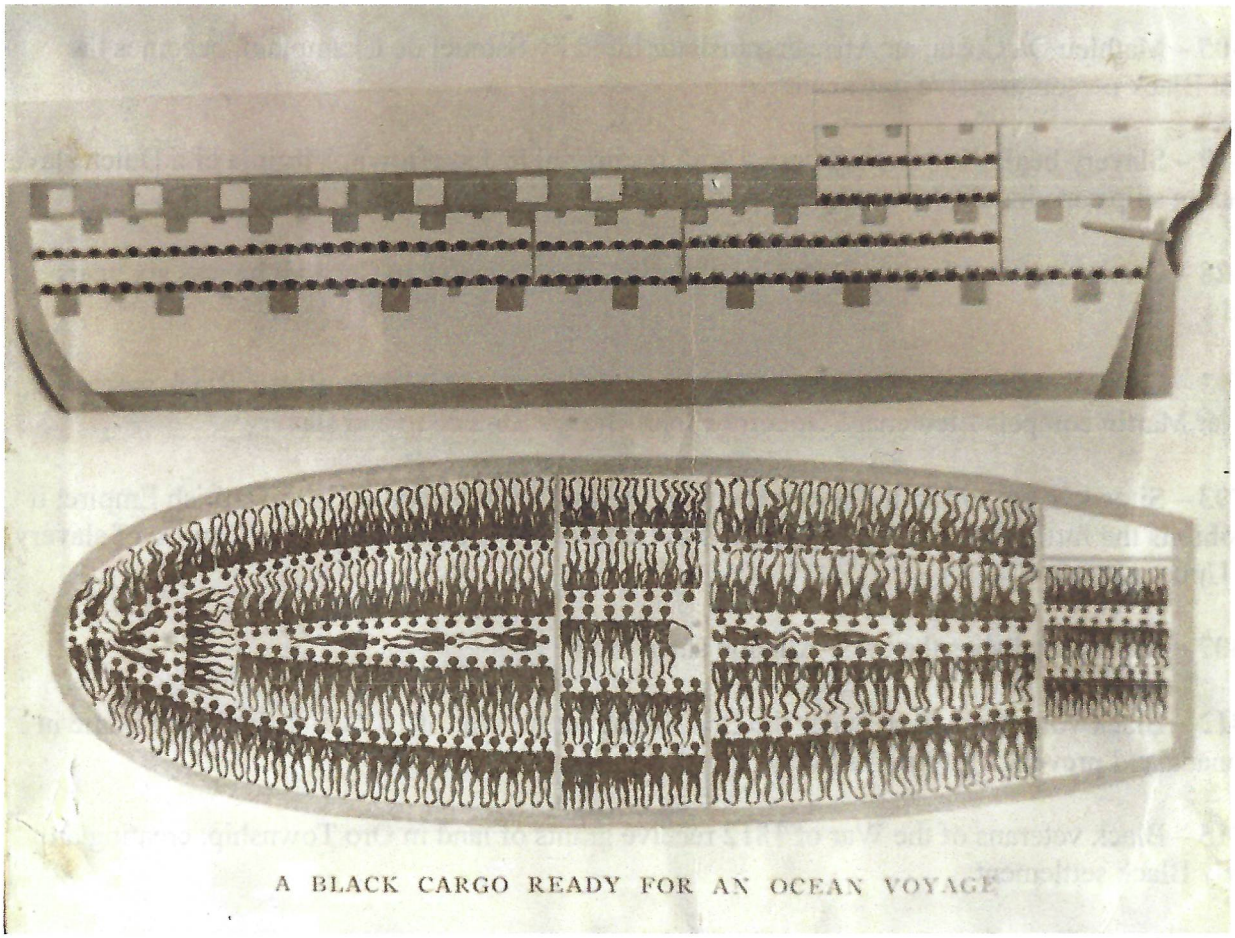

Photo: Slave ship (Photo: Uncle Tom's Cabin Historic Site)

By

Ontario Heritage Trust

Black heritage

Published Date: Jul 27, 2007

1849 – Fifteen escaped slaves arrive in what is now the Buxton area where Reverend William King purchased land to form a settlement

1849 – Harriet Tubman escapes from slavery and repeatedly returns to the South, travelling the Underground Railroad in reverse to assist enslaved people in their escape to freedom

1849 – The Life of Josiah Henson, Formerly a Slave – Henson's autobiography is published

1851 – On January 1, Henry Bibb publishes the first issue of the abolitionist newspaper – the Voice of the Fugitive – in Windsor, Ontario; the Voice reported on the movements of the Underground Railroad

1851 – On February 26, the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada is founded to "aid in the extinction of slavery all over the world;" this society helped those seeking freedom in Canada and worked to influence public opinion on the topic of slavery

1852 – Uncle Tom's Cabin, by Harriet Beecher Stowe, is first published in book form; it sells 300,000 copies in its first year of publication

1853 – On March 24, The Provincial Freeman is founded by Mary Ann and Isaac Shadd; The Provincial Freeman was an abolitionist newspaper; Mary Ann Shadd Cary was the first African-American woman to be published in North America

1857 – The ruling in Missouri in the Dred Scott case states that the enslaved in the United States are not humans, but property

1858 – On May 8, John Brown holds a convention in Chatham, Ontario where he plans to overthrow the American government and the entire slave system by means of guerilla warfare; on December 2, 1859, John Brown is executed in Charles Town, West Virginia after his attempted rebellion fails

1863 – Emancipation Proclamation is ordered by American President Abraham Lincoln declaring all slaves to be free

1865 – Thirteenth Amendment officially abolishes slavery in the United States

1922 – Lincoln Alexander is born; he later becomes the first Black Member of Parliament, the 24th Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Ontario's first Black lieutenant-governor; Alexander is also a member of the Order of Ontario and a Companion of the Order of Canada

2007 – Bicentennial commemoration of the abolition of the trans-Atlantic slave trade



Katherine Streeter for NPR

Desperation Outweighs Dangers For Europe-Bound Migrants Oct. 18, 2013

Europe

Officials Estimate Nearly Half A Million Migrants Await The Journey To Europe

9 Months Pregnant, An African Woman Risks It All And Heads To Europe

While reporting on the drama of African migrants crossing the Mediterranean Sea to Europe, I've been startled by how many of them are pregnant or are traveling with a very young child.

When I'd ask why, they'd say they wanted to give birth in the safety of Europe.

But as I investigated, I learned there could be another, more ominous reason: Some of these pregnant women may be victims of sexual violence on the long route northward to Europe from sub-Saharan Africa — journeys that can take years.

"Sex is traded just like money, to bribe border guards or police," said Encarnación Marquez, a social worker who helps migrants in Algeciras, on Spain's south coast. "Some migrants sell sex to human traffickers, in exchange for smuggling them into Europe. This is the tragedy no one talks about."

There's scant access to contraception along the journey northward from sub-Saharan Africa to Europe. Backroom abortions are common, Marquez said. And the abuse doesn't end when they arrive in Europe. Thousands of African women are sold into sexual slavery that continues even after they arrive in Europe, she said.

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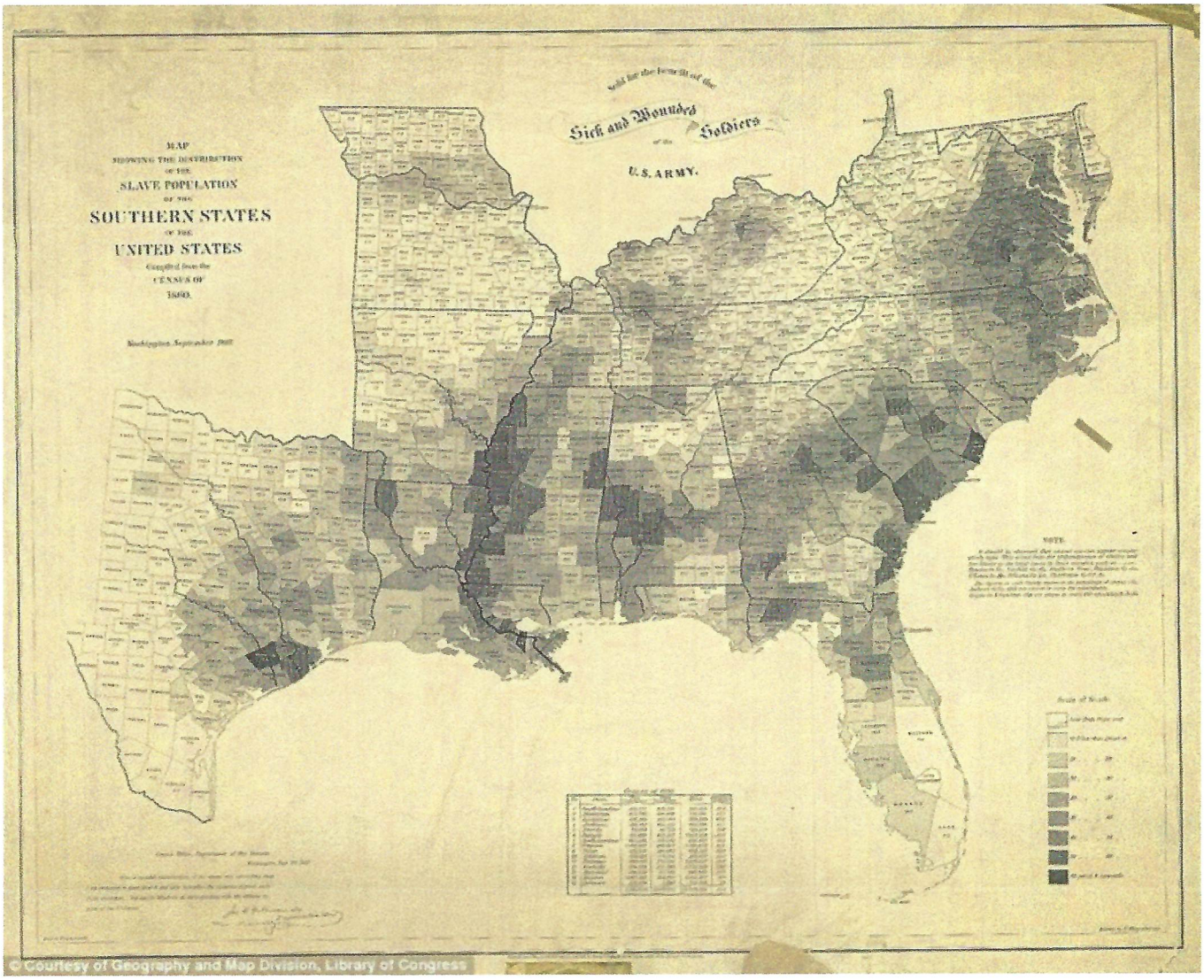
"We find women who think it's over, and that they can finally breathe a sigh of relief because they've arrived in a country with human rights. But they end up in a dancing bar on the side of the highway, imprisoned in a brothel and unable to escape," Marquez said. "They don't know where to go."

Marquez says enslaved prostitutes are often forced give all their wages to human traffickers, to reimburse them for travel costs from Africa to Europe. For months, I searched for a victim who'd



Map showing the distribution of the enslaved population of the southern states of the United States, compiled from the Census of 1860, E. Hergesheimer (cartographer), Th. Leonhardt (engraver), 1861, courtesy of the Library of Congress. Though only around 470,000 enslaved Africans were sent to North American through the trans-Atlantic slave trade, by 1860, over four million African Americans lived in bondage in the United States

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SITES THAT HAVE GREAT INFO CONCERNING OUR SPIRITUAL CONNECTIONS WITH THE CREATOR AND THE TRICKS USED TO BUST THAT UP!!!

FACEBOOK/Anthony Mcgee --- I HAVE INCLUDED THIS BROTHA ON MY PODS BEFORE. ANTHONY PULLS INFO IN FROM ALL TYPES OF PEOPLE SPREADING THE WORD AND TRYING 2 GET ON PATH. HE LEANS 2 THE ISREALITE PATH BUT h E SHARES ALL PERTINENT INFO THAT HELPS 2 GET ON PATH.

TIKTOK @becomesetapart --- THIS BROTHA IS ON THE NATSARIM TIP AND GOES DEEP IN2 BREAKING DOWN WORD AND THE HISTORY OF OUR TESTIMONIES. ONCE YOU ARE ON PATH IT IS REALLY IMPORTANT INFO THAT HELPS BRING THE PICTURE TOGTHER.

@dead-hidden --- THIS WHITE GUY HAS SOME REALLY GOOD INFO CONCERNING WORD, HOWEVER, hE PUSHES THE RAPTURE AND THE TRINITY.

@4godncountry --- GOOD INFO FROM DIFFERENT RACES SHARING WHAT THEY HAVE FOUND ON THEIR JOURNEY 2 PUT OUR HISTORIES 2GETHER.

@taijackson1117 --- THIS BROTHA IS STILL ON THE "FAUX CHRISTIAN" TIP BUT HE HAS INFORMATION THAT COINCIDES WITH THE BLUEPRINT AND THE CREATOR'S WORD.

PRAYERS 4 DISCERNMENT IS ALWAYS NECESSARY WHEN RESEARCHING AND STUDYING OUR ROOTS AND TESTIMONIES!

LOVING TIPS 4 THE FAMILY 😊

DON'T ASSUME YOU KNOW EVERYTHING, ALREADY. WE ALL LEARN AS WE GROW WISER. NOONE IS 2 OLD 2 LEARN SOMETHING NEW OR 2 YOUNG 2 SPREAD KNOWLEDGE!

PLEASE REMEMBER 2 TAKE BREAKS WHEN RESEARCHING AND STUDYING!

SET TIMEFRAMES AND GOALS 2 RESEARCH AND STUDY!

AND PLEASE, PLEASE, PLEASE, ALWAYS PRAY 4 DISCERNMENT WHILE ALLOWING THE CREATOR 2 GUIDE YOU!!

MUCH LOVE, ON YOUR JOURNEY! 😊