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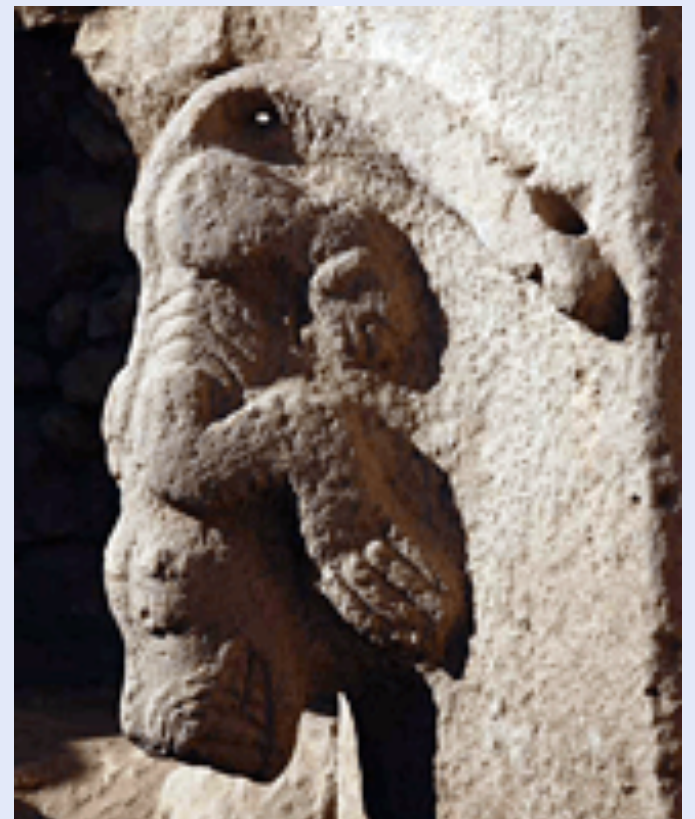
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Adam and Eve Summary

[Updated 10/3/09]



For the most part, *The Urantia Book's* story about Adam and Eve differs considerably from the one found in the Old Testament. However, both accounts have three things in common: 1) a specific couple, living a long time ago in the Mesopotamia region, had a significant impact on humanity, 2) this couple behaved in a way that caused a big problem, and 3) the behavior problem

precipitated the need to leave their original location.

According to *The Urantia Book*, which was published in 1955, the first human beings (roughly corresponding to *Homo erectus*) evolved about 1,000,000 years ago. It also recounts that almost 38,000 years ago Adam and Eve introduced some genetic upgrades into our gene pool, which enhanced brain function and resistance to disease (roughly corresponding with *Homo sapiens sapiens*). The authors extensively recount the development of the civilization that Adam and Eve started and how their descendants migrated around the world and mixed with other races. *The Urantia Book* provides specific information regarding time periods, places,

degree of admixture with other races, and the impact on language and other aspects of culture.

Starting in 2004 numerous reports started to be published relating to portions of the Y chromosome and the Microcephalin gene. The Microcephalin gene play a critical role in the growth of the brain. The research results closely correlate with what *The Urantia Book* says about the spread of the genetic and cultural contributions of Adam and Eve. The research into Microcephalin indicates that new genetic material was introduced into the Microcephalin gene about 37,000 years ago and that the rest of the Microcephalin gene was approximately 990,000 years old. None of the obvious explanations for how new material might have been introduced fit well with the results of the research. It then spread into most of the human population quite rapidly, excepting sub-Saharan Africa. Similarly, Y chromosome related studies also document how some types of mutations or other changes occurred around 40,000 years ago, originating in the Mesopotamia region, and spreading quickly into most of humanity, excepting sub-Saharan Africa.

Follow up research comparing the spread of the introduction of new addition to the Microcephalin gene with the use of nontonal languages also showed a strong positive correlation. These correlations also track well with the migrations of Adam and Eve's descendants. Bruce Lahn, from the Howard Hughes Medical Institute at the University of Chicago and the lead researcher responsible for the studies on the Microcephalin gene, is no longer working in this area, having become discouraged because the research results and their interpretation further enflamed what is already such a controversial issue. See the [Eugenics, Race, and The Urantia Book](#) paper for a comprehensive review of *The Urantia Book's* statements on this subject. Support for *The Urantia Book's* story about Adam and Eve is also documented in the [Garden of Eden Report](#) and the [Gobekli Tepe Report](#).

[Read Adam and Eve Report...](#)

Gobekli Tepe Summary

[3/9/10]



In 1994, almost forty years after *The Urantia Book's* 1955 publication, excavations began at the Gobekli Tepe archaeological site in Turkey. The Gobekli Tepe site already reveals 50 engraved stone monoliths, some of them dating back to 12,000 years ago, that are at least 6,000 years older than Stonehenge and the Egyptian pyramids. A full excavation to the bottom of the site has not yet occurred, and only a small percentage of the site has been uncovered. The evidence suggests that the complex of round rooms with two especially large pillars in the middle were built for religious rather than practical purposes. Gobekli Tepe is widely acknowledged as one of the most important and mysterious archaeological sites in the world. The two main mysteries surrounding Gobekli Tepe are:

1) *How did people this primitive cut, carve, move, and build with enormous stones in excess of 15 tons?* The artifacts are inconsistent with prevailing theories about the development of civilization because every place else in the world, where ancient civilizations have built structures with enormous stones, there is also evidence of settled communities that practiced herding and agriculture. Prevailing theories about this region suggest that around 11,000 years ago, primitive man was just beginning to evolve from being a hunter-gatherer to a herder-farmer.

2) *Why did this civilization decline over a period of several thousand years and then intentionally bury the site around 10,000 years ago?* One of the peculiar aspects of the construction and art at Gobekli Tepe is that both become less refined over time. The older structures are significantly larger and more ornately decorated. There are clear indications that the site was intentionally buried but nothing to indicate why.

The Urantia Book answered these questions forty years before we discovered this mysterious site existed. The history of humanity provided by the authors of *The Urantia Book* recounts that a genetically superior and well-developed herder-farmer civilization existed in this area over 30,000 years ago. They also explain why this particular civilization experienced a prolonged genetic degradation and, therefore, cultural decline. Additionally, *The Urantia Book* says that, due to population pressures, inferior and more barbaric tribes drove out this more peaceful and advanced civilization.

Adding powerfully to the intrigue of this report is its relationship to the [Adam and Eve Report](#) and the [Garden of Eden Report](#). These two reports also happen to reveal some of the most impressive corroborations of Urantia Book history documented so far by UBtheNEWS. The story of Adam and Eve in *The Urantia Book* is significantly different from the one found in the Old Testament and centers around a major genetic change that occurred 38,000 years ago. Starting with the Adam and Eve Report provides some background on the genetic issues that are relevant to this report; however, it is not necessary to read that one first in order to understand this one.

[Read Gobekli Tepe Report...](#)

Creating Fire Summary

[Updated 3/2/09]



The Urantia Book, which was first published in 1955, states “From the year A.D. 1934 back to the birth of the first two human beings is just 993,419 years.” It recounts that these first two human beings (Homo erectus) were a set of twins, a male and a female and that they were distinctly different, genetically superior mutations in comparison to their pre-human parents. According to The Urantia Book, they chose to separate themselves from their pre-human clan and that “On their northward journey they discovered an exposed flint deposit . . . Andon [the male] discovered their sparking quality and conceived the idea of building fire. . . The Primates ancestors of Andon had often replenished fire which had been kindled by

lightning, but never before had the creatures of earth possessed a method of starting fire at will.” These two ancestors of all mankind are said to have achieved this ability.

A 2004 discovery at the Gesher Benot Ya’aqov archaeological site in Israel provides strong evidence that human beings were able to use flint to create fire about 790,000 years ago. Prior to this discovery, the Terra Amata archaeological site in France, though very controversial, provided what was widely considered to be the best evidence for the early ability of human beings to create fire, suggesting that fire was being created sometime between 230,000 and 380,000 years ago. But undisputed evidence for the ability to create fire at will only goes back about 200,000 years. The evidence found at Gesher Benot Ya’aqov, with its clusters of burnt flint at different levels, is considerably more definitive than what was found at Terra Amata. This 2004 discovery not only is consistent with The Urantia Book’s assertion that flint was initially used to make fire, but also was found in the general area where the first human beings are said to have lived and, by any analysis, pushes the date closer to what was given in The Urantia Book by hundreds of thousands of years.

[Read Creating Fire Report...](#)

Early Migration to Britain Summary

[7/31/08]



The Ancient Human Occupation of Britain project (“AHOB project”) was launched in 2001 to revitalize the study of ancient archaeological sites in Britain. By 2005 AHOB researchers were able to establish that primitive man occupied Britain 700,000 years ago. This discovery came as quite a surprise the archaeological community. Prior to this recent development, the evidence for early human habitation only went back 500,000 years.

The Urantia Book, published in 1955, states that human habitation of Britain began approximately 900,000 years ago. Noting that there used to be a land bridge between Britain and France, it also remarks that, even though most of the evidence of human occupation is now submerged in the English Channel, there are still several sites near the coast bearing evidence of this early occupation. This is where recent discoveries have been made that push back the date of human habitation by 200,000 years. Additional work by the AHOB project is increasingly lending support to this aspect of *The Urantia Book*’s account of early human history. It is anticipated that this report will need to be updated numerous times in the next several years as the AHOB team continues to make new discoveries.

Early Migration To China Summary

[10/25/11]



About 25 miles southwest of Beijing, China is an archaeological site at Zhoukoudian that is of particular interest to anthropologists. UNESCO (the United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization) placed this site on the World Heritage List in 1987 because it is an especially abundant source of early humanoid artifacts, commonly referred to as Peking Man.

Accurately dating human fossils from the Zhoukoudian site, however, has been difficult. In 2008 new and more exacting dating techniques were applied to the sediment layers where the bones were found. The results indicate that the fossils are around 200,000 years older than previous estimations of approximately 550,000 years. The new dating places these fossils in a significantly colder environment due to ice age activity that occurred 750,000 years ago.

Additionally, a recent re-evaluation of hand axes found at the site reveal a higher degree of sophistication in tool making than previously thought. This discovery indicates that these early humans were more skilled at hunting and slaughtering animals than anthropologists originally hypothesized.

These recent refinements in research technique provide us with an understanding of early migration to China that is more closely aligned with the recounting of early human activity in the region published in 1955 in *The Urantia Book*.

The Early Migration to China Report is the third UBtheNEWS report on primitive man during this time period. Reading the [Creating Fire Report](#) and then the [Early Migraton to Britain Report](#) before reading this report allows you to develop a more chronological appreciation of the reports on primitive human beings.

[Read Early Migration To China Report. . .](#)

Early Migration to the Americas Summary

[Updated 6/29/08]



The Urantia Book states, “About eighty-five thousand years ago the comparatively pure remnants of the red race went en masse across to North America, and shortly thereafter the Bering land isthmus sank, thus isolating them.” When it was published in 1955, this statement contradicted the vast majority of scholarly opinion, which held that they arrived by this route about 12,000 years ago. Over the last several decades, new discoveries have been increasingly pushing this date further back in time. Much of the “old guard” opinion on this subject is still unwilling to concede a date prior to about 25,000 years ago.

Nonetheless, numerous sites in both North and South America provide strong evidence for the presence of the Native Americans 40,000 to 60,000 years ago. Part of the problem with accepting the rather abundant archeological evidence that has been coming to the surface is that it conflicts with the widely held “out of Africa” theory. This topic is an excellent example of just how difficult it is for scholars who have invested their reputations in “old theories” to consider new evidence without bias.

[Read Early Migration to the Americas Report...](#)

Horsing Around Summary

[11/25/11]



When *The Urantia Book* was published in 1955, archaeological evidence did not exist to support its statements about where and when the domestication of the horse first occurred and how this cultural achievement migrated out to other cultures from its place of origin. More than fifty years after its publication, new archaeological discoveries in Saudi Arabia and Kazakhstan reveal notable support to *The Urantia Book's* depiction of this phase of advancing civilization.

The authors of *The Urantia Book* go into a certain degree of detail regarding the domestication of the horse, asserting that this started in Mesopotamia and spread to the world from this region. This information is presented as part of a comprehensive review of human history. In *The Urantia Book* the people that initially domesticated the horse are referred to as the “Andite” race. The following quotes provide some highlights of *The Urantia Book's* depiction of horse domestication that relate to recent discoveries:

“The last three waves of Andites poured out of Mesopotamia between 8000 and 6000 B.C. These three great waves of culture were forced out of Mesopotamia by the pressure of the hill tribes to the east and the harassment of the plainsmen of the west.” “The horse gave the dispersing Andites the hitherto nonexistent advantage of mobility, enabling the last groups of Andite cavalymen to progress quickly . . .” “Ten per cent of these fleeing Andites made their way across Arabia and entered Egypt.” “Sixty-five per cent entered Europe by the Caspian Sea route . . .” “Ten per cent . . . moved eastward through the Elamite highlands to the Iranian plateau and Turkestan.” “The civilization of Turkestan was constantly being revived and refreshed by the newcomers from Mesopotamia, especially by the later Andite cavalymen.”

A 2011 Reuters story, covering an archaeological discovery made in Saudi Arabia, reported, “The Maqar Civilization is a very advanced civilization of the Neolithic period. This site shows us clearly, the roots of the domestication of horses 9,000 years ago.”

In 2009 Reuters published a story on research results from an archaeological site in Kazakhstan. It stated, “Horses were first domesticated on the plains of northern Kazakhstan some 5,500 years ago—1,000 years earlier than thought—by people who rode them and drank their milk, researchers said on Thursday.”

These archaeological sites are examples of how new discoveries increasingly support *The Urantia Book's* statements about the domestication of the horse, both in terms of time period and location.

[Read Horsing Around Report...](#)

Vikings Summary

[Updated 1/30/08]



The Urantia Book states that the Native Americans of North America did not come in contact with the white Europeans until about 1000 A.D. When it was published in 1955, this was a contested issue because no artifacts or other physical evidence of the presence of the white race in the Americas existed from this time period. The story of Christopher Columbus discovering America in 1492 was the predominant theory.

A small minority of scholars professed a belief, based on writings from around 1300 A.D., that the Vikings landed in North America around 1000 A.D. When a Viking settlement was excavated at L'Anse aux Meadows in Newfoundland, Canada in the 1960's, the issue was finally put to rest. There is now extensive archeological evidence from numerous sites that the Vikings arrived in North America around 1000 A.D and were in contact with the Native Americans.

[Read Vikings Report...](#)

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Verifying History and Science in The Urantia Book