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THE UNKNOWNNS OF HUMAN HISTORY

Attacking the academic certainty of our story

Archaeology and paleoanthropology have always interested me. The study of where we come from and where we have been. The official story of our origins designates Africa as the birthplace of our species. The two world champions for the title of earliest hominid skeleton

(human ancestor) come from the Ethiopian desert. The new champion's name is the 4.4-million-year-old Ardi (Ardipithecus ramidus). The

previous title holder was the 3.8-million-year-old Lucy (Australopithecus afarensis). These skeletal remains have traveled through time to help us paint a picture. They will be plugged into our increasingly ignored paleoanthropological narrative.

Ardi and Lucy, along with many other remains found in the area, further tip the scales of

evolutionary biology's theory that man originally came from Africa. There might not be as much evidence from the North American continent, but that does not mean that there are no contradictory discoveries to the official story.

The official story of our species

1993.

Construction workers building a Highway in San Diego, California, find a 130,000-year-old mastodon skull with tool markings inside of its brain cavity.

places us in the Americas no earlier than 10,000 years ago. When the land bridge between Alaska and Russia enjoyed the

reinforcement and low sea levels of ice age temperatures. Hundreds of thousands of years before that, humans were simple nomadic tribes wandering the Eurasian continent while slowly acquiring skills. It also claims that only around 140,000 years ago did humans begin making the giant analytical and organizational leaps that have led us to this point. Most people

THE RELIGIOUS FILTER

An increasing number of people blame religion for the whitewashing of human history. Claiming that it shackles all historical events to the timeline in their theology. This is one side of the problem. The academic institutions are also to blame. For projects to receive funding, they must have the backing of the generation before it. This keeps most scientific fields stuck. Never able to explore ideas that men in power have deemed ridiculous.

do not acknowledge the fact that there are discoveries that cast serious doubts on this timeline. I will now take you through four of those findings and why they are dismissed by most academics. Some will sound completely unbelievable, especially if one looks at it from the traditional Darwinian perspective. I am not blind to the fact that those who cannot

accept these discoveries will immediately sound the bullshit alarm. To them, these events sound like delusional anti-establishment science fiction. I would implore readers to keep an open mind and do their own research.

✚ 1993. Construction workers building a Highway in San Diego,

California, find a 130,000-year-old mastodon skull with tool markings inside of its brain cavity.

✚ 1966, Hueyatlaco, Mexico. American archaeologists discover stone tools buried in a layer of rock 300,000 -years-old.

✚ 1979, Laetoli, Tanzania, East Africa. Footprints identical to ours are found in a layer of

volcanic ash 3.7 million-years-old.

✚ 1880, Sierra Nevada Mountains, California. Human bones along with stone spear points and tools were found in solid rock, by miners digging for gold during the California gold rush. Modern geologist said that the objects were in a layer of rock that dated back to around 50 million-years-old.

THE OFFICIAL ANSWERS

The dismissal of these findings.

I am going to start with the most outlandish of my examples and work my way back. The most recent discovery has yet to attract enough attention to warrant a unified response from the archaeological society. The rest, however, have a tumultuous history with the institution that endorses which theories (on the origins of humans) are closer to

Auriferous Gravels of the Sierra Nevadas) was published by Harvard University in 1880. Whitney's work was dismissed by Dr. William H. Holmes, a very influential anthropologist who worked at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington D.C. He said in the Smithsonian Institution's annual report for 1898-1899: "Perhaps if Professor

legitimacy, shall not only be shunned, but viciously attacked.

Almost one hundred years after this first squabble, a television program called *The Mysterious Origins of Man*, wanting to give some exposure to Whitney's findings, found itself on the losing side of this culture war. The producers approached the museum of natural history at the University of California at Berkeley (where the gold mine artifacts are stored), for permission to film the items. The museum officials probably assumed that the film crew was on a tight deadline and said they could not bring out the objects on short notice. The film crew explained that they had six months to finish their work. The officials then said that the shortage of staff and money made the request impossible. They would have to pay their employees "overtime" to bring

Those findings that do not appease the keepers of legitimacy, shall not only be shunned, but viciously attacked.

Whitney had fully appreciated the story of human evolution as it is understood today, he would have hesitated to announce the conclusions formulated [that humans existed in extraordinarily ancient times in North America],

being regarded as facts.

We start in California. After some 49'ers made their discovery, Dr. J.D. Whitney carefully documented the items and reported them to the scientific world. His work (The

notwithstanding the imposing array of testimony with which he was confronted." In other words, any and every finding must coincide with the favored timeline. Those findings that do not appease the keepers of

out the objects and they could not afford it. The producers offered to pay their employees the required amount. At that point, the museum said it would

The footprints were indistinguishable from modern humans. But they were imprinted in 3.7-million-year-old solidified volcanic ash.

not allow the crew to film the artifacts. Forcing the producers to use nineteenth-century photographs of the objects for the show.

The airing of the episode brought along similar consequences to those felt by Dr. Whitney. In the journal *Science*, it was reported that the president of the National Center for Science Education complained that their headquarters' phones were ringing constantly. Science teachers from all over the country were calling, saying that the students who saw the show were asking difficult questions. Prompting the archaeological establishment to begin a campaign which included petitioning the FCC to condemn NBC for showing the program to the American audience. These pre-social media forces of outrage petitioned for the program to be banned, for an

apology from NBC and the producers, etc. The consequences of giving any credence to an opposing timeline of human history became an incredibly fastidious and relentless attack on your attempts for exposure.

"The Laetoli footprints" met a similar fate. In 1979, Mary Leakey found dozens of footprints at a place called Laetoli, in the East African country of Tanzania. The footprints were indistinguishable from modern humans. But they were imprinted in 3.7-million-year-old solidified volcanic ash. The only upright walking hominid around at the time (*Australopithecus*, Lucy), had feet that resembled a chimp with elongated toes and a thumb like big toe.

In 1998, Ron Clarke, the man who had discovered *Australopithecus*, (then crowned "the oldest human ancestor") was confronted with the Laetoli footprints. They asked how, if there were only ape-man like creatures in existence around that time, were footprints identical to modern humans imprinted in a nearby country around the same time. Clarke hypothesized a scenario where Lucy was the one responsible for the footprints. How? Well, she simply kept her big toe tightly pressed against the side of her foot and tucked her toes under

their knuckles. More plausible than fully formed humans being around 3.7 million years ago, of course, but flimsy none the less.

Finally, the findings dated by geologist Virginia Steen-McIntyre in Mexico, were done so using four of the latest geological dating methods. She and her colleagues from the United States Geological Survey determined that the artifact-bearing layer was 300,000 years old. The favored timeline for the earliest presence of humans in North America is 30,000 years, max. The archaeologists refused to publish the date of 300,000 years. Instead publishing an age of 20,000 years for the site. The date came from a carbon-14 dating on a piece of shell found five kilometers from the place the artifacts were found.

It could be that these artifacts and the ones found in the gold mine were simply buried incredibly deep. The soil compacting again and fooling modern geologists. Maybe they were desperate for attention from their respective contemporaries. The "Laetoli footprints" might have been Lucy, or some other animal, that somehow configured its feet to leave tracks eerily similar to our own. We might never find the answers, but the questions should never be forgotten.