

Part 3, Paper 58, Life Establishment on Urantia, Life Carrier

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cosmic experiment, life carriers, primordial ocean, three seeds, plate tectonics, continental shifts, genetic mutations, ozone layer, unique life, cosmic forces, life adaptation, environmental influence, life diversity, cosmic proportions, ongoing experiment

SPEAKERS

John, Sarah

S Sarah 00:00

Okay, so buckle up, because today we're diving deep into the origins of life on Earth. But we're not talking about your typical textbook stuff. Here. We're gonna be exploring excerpts from the Urantia Book, and it claims to reveal the real story, the actual story of how life began on our planet. And let me tell you, it's full of surprises.

J John 00:21

It really is fascinating how the Urantia Book presents Earth, or Urantia, as they call it, as this well, kind of like a cosmic experiment. They call it a decimal planet. This decimal planet, yeah, So picture this a cosmic lab, right, where these advanced beings, they call them life carriers, designed and and cultivated life in ways that you wouldn't find anywhere else in, well, at least in our corner of the universe. So

S Sarah 00:46

you're saying it's not just that, you know life exists here, it's that it's totally unique.

J John 00:50

Yeah, that's a pretty big claim. And it gets well, it gets wilder. Okay, Wilder how? So try to picture earth like 550 million years ago, like, forget the continents as we know them today, it was all one giant landmass, wow, all submerged under this massive primordial ocean and the atmosphere. Well, let's just say you wouldn't want to

S Sarah 01:12
breathe it. I'm guessing no lush forests or like dinosaurs roaming around back then, huh? Nope,

J John 01:17
not even close, just a whole lot of water and some seriously unbreathable air. But here's where those Life Carriers come in. They were like playing the long game, waiting for the perfect moment to plant the seeds of

S Sarah 01:30
life. Okay, I'm intrigued. Plant the seeds of life. What do you mean by that? So

J John 01:33
instead of just, you know, one Garden of Eden, picture three, three very specific locations in these ancient seas, where the Life Carriers, actually? Well, they planted the very first seeds of life,

S Sarah 01:43
three different seeds. Okay, I'm really curious. Now, why three? That's one of

J John 01:46
the most interesting parts in the Urantia Book. I think they knew, you see, that this massive supercontinent, it wasn't gonna stay put. They understood, like plate tectonics. Plate tectonics, yeah, that whole slow dance of continents across the Earth's surface. Oh, right, right. So they were basically like cosmic gardeners, making sure that as these continents drifted, each land mass, each one would have the potential for life to develop. So

S Sarah 02:13
it's like they were setting up these multiple starting points so life could spread out and become all diverse across the globe. Exactly, pretty

J John 02:20
smart strategy, when you think about it, because those continental shifts, they weren't exactly, you know, casual rearrangements, you

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Sarah 02:27

know what? You're right. Just look at a map, all those mountains, those valleys. It's like the earth went through like some crazy growth spurt or something. Was it always that dramatic?

J

John 02:35

Oh, absolutely. The Urantia Book describes these huge, like massive land masses, all driven by the Earth's mantle colliding over millions and millions of years. Imagine the pressure folding and uplifting the land, creating mountain ranges, you know, like the Himalayas we see today, pushing up these vast plateaus, even carving out entire ocean basins. So

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Sarah 02:55

every time I see a mountain, I'm actually looking at the aftermath of these ancient like continental collisions. Wow, yeah. That really puts things into a whole new perspective. It really does,

J

John 03:04

yeah, and, you know, shows you how everything's connected, how it all fits together. Because those tectonic movements, they weren't just like shaping the landscape, right? They were directly influencing how life itself developed. Think about it, the formation of shallow seas, the erosion of all those mountains creating these fertile valleys, it all played a part in creating all the diverse environments where life could actually take hold and flourish

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Sarah 03:28

man. It's just incredible to think about those very first, you know, single celled organisms in those ancient waters, like the very, very beginning of life as we know it. But how did we go from those tiny, little life forms to all the incredible plants and animals that we see today. Well, that's

J

John 03:43

where things start to get even more, even more interesting. According to the Urantia Book, about four, 50 million years ago, there was this, this, like, dramatic shift, the first, you know, simple animal life forms, they just kind of appeared

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Sarah 03:58

hold on up here. You mean, like, not gradually, not through, you know, slow evolution. That's



John 04:04

what's wild. The book says it wasn't gradual. It says they were suddenly there, like, fully formed, wow, okay,



Sarah 04:10

that's a totally different picture than what we usually hear. So how does the Urantia Book explain that? Like, how that's even possible?



John 04:16

Well, it talks about this process of genetic mutations, and these mutations, they led to, like the sudden appearance of these new species. But before you go thinking, you know, magic wand or something the book, it makes it clear that this is all natural, no supernatural stuff going on. What it's suggesting is that, like the basic building blocks of life, they've got this potential, this hidden potential, for these big, sudden leaps in complexity. Okay,



Sarah 04:43

so maybe not. You know, magic, like you said, but still, that's a pretty radical idea. It's like saying that hidden deep down in our DNA, is this possibility for these massive transformations? Does the book say anything about, like, what might trigger these genetic mutations? You



John 04:58

know, that's something. Scientists are still trying to figure out, even today. And the Urantia Book doesn't really give us any easy answers there, but it does talk a lot about the environment, how important the environment is in in shaping evolution, right? Remember that thick atmosphere we talked about earlier, lots of carbon dioxide, yeah,



Sarah 05:16

not exactly breathable, right?



John 05:18

Perfect for early plant life, but not so much for animals.



Sarah 05:21

So how did we get to the air we breathe today? Did the did the Life Carriers step in again, make a few more tweaks? Well

a few more tweaks: well,

J John 05:28

they definitely set the stage. But the process they describe, it's, well, it's actually pretty natural. Imagine this the sun, right? Essential for life, obviously, yeah, but it was also bombarding earth with all this, like, intense radiation, bad stuff, likes, yeah, but high above the earth, this, like, crucial shield was forming, the ozone layer, okay,

S Sarah 05:50

yeah, the ozone layer, I've heard of that. It's, uh, it's important, right? But remind me again how that all works. So

J John 05:56

picture this delicate balance up in the atmosphere, thin layer of gas. The ozone layer acts like, well, kind of like a giant sunscreen. It filters out all that really harmful radiation from the sun, okay, but it still lets in enough sunlight for, you know, life to do its thing.

S Sarah 06:11

So it's like the Earth had its own, I don't know, force field or something against all those harmful rays. Talk about convenient timing. It

J John 06:19

was essential. And that's what the Urantia Book really emphasizes. This this balance, because if it were too thick, well we wouldn't get the good stuff, you know, the ultraviolet rays that life needs. And if it were too thin,

S Sarah 06:33

well it probably wouldn't be here, right? Let's just say this conversation would be a little different. That's for sure. It really makes you appreciate being able to, you know, breathe easily. We take it for granted, but it's all thanks to this. This a whole intellect dance of, well, cosmic forces, and I don't know, atmospheric chemistry. It's kind of wild when you think about it. It really is. But going back to those three seeds of life for a sec, the book, it mentions that life on Earth, it's, well, it's unique that no other planet, at least in our part of the universe, has life exactly like ours. Why is that? That

J John 07:06

is a really key point the Urantia Book it stresses that the Life Carriers didn't just like transport

is a really key point the Urantia Book, it stresses that the Life Carriers didn't just like transport life. They formulated it here on Earth. It says that, like, each decimal planet is its own, like unique expression of life, and that's all shaped by the conditions on that specific planet. So

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Sarah 07:22

are you saying that if we ever do encounter, you know, life out there beyond Earth, it's not going to be anything like us?

J

John 07:29

Not if this book is right, it basically suggests that the universe is way more creative, way more diverse than than we can even imagine. Whoa,

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Sarah 07:38

that's that's pretty exciting and a little scary at the same time, right? We tend to think of life, even alien life, as, you know, kind of similar to ourselves. But what if our experiences are just a tiny, tiny part of what's actually possible, exactly?

J

John 07:52

And that brings up another really important idea from the Urantia Book. It's this idea that while the Life Carriers set the stage for life here on earth, the specific forms it took, they were well shaped by a kind of a mix of design and chance, like they created the conditions, but they didn't try to control every single detail of how life would develop.

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Sarah 08:11

So even with like a master plan, there was still room for, you know, improvisation, for the unexpected to happen. That's

J

John 08:17

the idea, and that's what makes this whole concept of Earth as this life modification world, this grand experiment so fascinating. It's like the life carriers. They were saying, Okay, let's see what happens. Let's see what happens when we combine these elements, these forces, this potential for life. And, you know, let it run its course.

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Sarah 08:35

That is a cool way to think about it. Like they were conducting this experiment with all these different factors, and then, just like observing how life would adapt and change over time, right?

right:

J John 08:45

And it really makes you think about our place in all of this, like we're not just, you know, passive passengers on this planet. We're part of something much, much bigger, this ongoing experiment of, well, really, of cosmic proportions.

S Sarah 08:58

Wow, I like that. Okay, so let's say just for a second that the Urantia books account of all of this, that it's a real possibility. How does that change how we view our responsibility to this planet?

J John 09:10

Well, I think it definitely raises the stakes. Would you say? Because if life on Earth really is totally unique, like a one of a kind thing in this vast universe, then protecting it. That becomes way more important. It's not just about, you know, saving ourselves. It's about safeguarding something truly precious and irreplaceable. Man. That's

S Sarah 09:30

a heavy thought, but it's also incredibly, like empowering. You know, it means we're not just caretakers of this planet. We're guardians of something truly extraordinary. So we're, like living in the experiment right here, right now. But if each of these decimal planets, if each one is unique, like this, does that mean well, does that mean we're alone in the universe?

J John 09:48

That's the big question. And the Urantia Book, it definitely has some interesting things to say about that. Like it says that while life on other planets, it might not be anything like we'd expect, it might be, well, to. Diverse and just as, I don't know, just as incredible as life here and just as connected to its planet. So

S Sarah 10:05

no, like Little Green Men, you're saying, we might find life that can handle like crazy temperatures, or breathe a totally different kind of

J John 10:14

air. It might not even be on a planet like ours. Think about it, life forms that can exist in, I don't know, the crushing pressure of a gas giant, or in total darkness places we wouldn't even think to look it's kind of

to look it's kind of

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Sarah 10:26

mind blowing, when you think about it right, like our whole definition of life. It's based on what we see here. But what if that's just a tiny little piece of what's really out there,

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John 10:33

exactly? And that's what I find so fascinating about the Urantia Book. It really challenges us to expand our thinking to imagine possibilities we might never have considered otherwise. So

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Sarah 10:44

where does that leave us? Then, if the round trip book is right and earth is just one version of life out of Well, an infinite number of possibilities, what does it all mean for us here and now?

J

John 10:56

It's a big question. No doubt, for me, I think it highlights how important it is to keep asking questions, to never stop exploring and being curious about the universe and our place in it. It reminds us that we're part of something so much bigger than ourselves.

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Sarah 11:09

It's humbling, you know, but also pretty inspiring. We've got this amazing opportunity to study life right here, in all its forms, to try understand it, and, you know, to appreciate how everything is connected. And

J

John 11:21

who knows? Maybe the more we learn about how life evolved here on Earth, the more we'll learn about the potential for life in other parts of the universe. It's pretty amazing. Thought.

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Sarah 11:30

It really is. It makes you wonder what those Life Carriers would think if they could see us now this little experiment of theirs. Do you think they'd be surprised by what they see?

J

John 11:39

I don't know. Maybe, or maybe they'd see all the potential they unleashed. You know, the way life always finds a way, always adapts. It's a powerful force. It

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Sarah 11:48

really is. Well, I've got to say, I'm so glad we did this deep dive. It's really changed how I see the world and well, the universe really me too.

J

John 11:57

It's a good reminder that even with all we know, we're still figuring things out. The story of life, it's still being written exactly.

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Sarah 12:03

There's always more to discover. Well, that's it for this deep dive into the origins of life on Earth, as told by the Urantia Book, we explored a universe of possibilities, ancient oceans, and, of course, the power of life itself. To you know, adapt and thrive. Thanks for joining us until next time. Keep asking questions, keep exploring and well, never stop being amazed by the world around you.