

Part 3, Paper 62, The Dawn Races of Early Man, Life Carrier

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SUMMARY KEYWORDS

Mesopotamian origins, ancient lemurs, emotional development, dietary shift, opposable thumbs, social behavior, Dawn mammals, mid mammals, primate evolution, human emergence, spiritual capacity, cosmic recognition, intelligent life, evolutionary journey, human consciousness

SPEAKERS

Sarah, John

J John 00:00
All right, everyone. Welcome in. Ready to dive deep today, we're tackling the origins of humankind, but buckle up, because this isn't your typical evolutionary story. We're exploring the unique perspective laid out in the Urantia Book, and

S Sarah 00:13
it gets interesting right off the bat, challenging the traditional narrative from the get go. We're

J John 00:18
talking shaking things up geographically too, right? It's not the typical African savannah starting point we're used to, is it not

S Sarah 00:23
at all. The Urantia Book takes us to a very different location, the Mesopotamian peninsula, and the time frame about a million years ago,

J John 00:32
Mesopotamia, wow. Talk about a plot twist. Forget grasslands, think lush forests and rivers. That's a pretty dramatic shift in scenery for the dawn of humanity.

- S** Sarah 00:42
It is and it hints at the core difference in this narrative. We're not talking about apes evolving on the plains. This story starts with ancient lemurs. Lemurs.
- J** John 00:50
You mean those big eyed primates known for well being a bit mischievous. Those are distant relatives.
- S** Sarah 00:57
That's what the Urantia Book suggests, distant Yes, but relatives nonetheless. Now, to be clear, we're not talking about today's lemurs Exactly. This was a specific type that migrated from North America across the Bering Land Bridge millions of years ago.
- J** John 01:12
So picture this. These ancient lemurs, our distant relatives, end up in this lush, Mesopotamian environment. What happens next? How do they go from lemur life to well, us
- S** Sarah 01:24
get ready for some serious transformations. And I'm not just talking about a little change in appearance here and there. This is about massive shifts over countless generations, their bodies, their diets, even their ability to feel and understand emotions. All right, give
- J** John 01:36
us the rundown. What were some of the biggest changes these early ancestors went through?
- S** Sarah 01:39
Well, for starters, they got bigger, like a lot bigger. Over time, they evolved to be much larger and stronger, adapting to their surroundings.
- J** John 01:48
So from pocket sized primates to something a bit more, well imposing. But size isn't everything. What about brain power? Were they getting smarter along the way? Oh, absolutely.

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Sarah 01:58

The Urantia Book is clear about that their brains were getting bigger, but it's the emotional development that's really interesting. They started experiencing a much wider range of emotions, fear, loyalty, even a sense of shame. It's like

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John 02:12

we're witnessing the very first sparks of human consciousness, those emotions that would shape our relationships, our societies, everything, exactly.

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Sarah 02:19

And amid all these changes, physical and emotional, they underwent another major shift their diet. Hold

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John 02:25

on, from fruit loving lemurs to what carnivores, that's a big dietary jump. What prompted that change?

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Sarah 02:32

It wasn't overnight, of course. Think gradual adaptation over time, driven by their environment. As their intelligence increased, so did their ability to cooperate and strategize. They became hunters working together, and that change in diet, that shift to meat, gave them the calories and nutrients their evolving bodies and brains needed. So

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John 02:51

it's more than just the food itself. It's what it represents, growing intelligence, cooperation, problem solving. They were becoming more resourceful, adaptable, dare I say, more human like

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Sarah 03:03

exactly. And it's in this whirlwind of change, physical and mental, that we meet the next players in the story of us, the dawn mammals. Okay,

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John 03:11

now I'm interested. What were these Dawn mammals? Like?

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Sarah 03:13

Imagine this creatures, about three feet tall, covered in hair, but moving with a new agility. They weren't walking upright all the time yet, but they could easily stand on their hind legs when they needed to and get this the Urantia Book describes them as super social, constantly chattering amongst themselves, chatty,

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John 03:31

agile and on their way to walking upright. Sounds like they were quite a sight. But aside from the evolving social scene, what really set them apart from their lemur ancestors, two words,

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Sarah 03:42

opposable thumbs. The Dawn mammals had developed a primitive version, and that was a game changer. Ah,

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John 03:49

the opposable thumb, arguably one of the most important developments in human history. Tool use, intricate manipulation, dot scrolling, endless feeds on our phones. And here's

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Sarah 03:58

another fun fact from the Urantia Book, they also had a grasping big toe. Wait, they could pick things up with their feet. Yep, it was a trait that would disappear in humans later on, but stick around in other primates.

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John 04:08

It's wild. How even those seemingly small details, like a grasping toe tell us so much about evolution and how interconnected life on Earth really is. But back to those sums that newfound dexterity must have played a role in their evolving intelligence.

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Sarah 04:24

Without a doubt, the dawn mammals, according to the Urantia Book, had the largest brains for their body size of any creature up to that point. They were incredibly curious, always exploring that constant interaction that drive to figure things out really fueled their brain power.

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John 04:39

They were the original tool users, well, early versions, anyway, what kind of tools, spears, elaborate shelters.

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Sarah 04:44

The Urantia Book doesn't go into specifics about their tools, but it does say they were pretty innovative for their time. Fear was a big motivator, and the book suggests this is where humans tendency towards fear comes from. They looked for safety in the trees, building, elevated shell. To avoid predators. So

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John 05:01

fear, while not so fun, was essential for their survival, and they weren't just reacting to their environment. They were actively shaping it. But there was another side to this new intelligence too. Wasn't there something about conflict between tribes?

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Sarah 05:13

Yes, alongside their smarts and resourcefulness, these Dawn mammals were fiercely territorial. The Urantia Book describes him as quick to defend what was theirs, often clashing with other tribes over resources and territory, the classic

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John 05:26

struggle for survival, right? Competition drives innovation, but it can also get messy, so we've got these brainy ancestors battling it out for dominance. What happened? Who came out on top in these prehistoric turf wars? Well,

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Sarah 05:39

it wasn't just a battle. It was a war that lasted generations, and that struggle had a huge impact on the next chapter of human evolution. But that, my friend, is the story for next time. You

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John 05:50

know how to keep us on the edge of our seats. Don't miss the next part of our evolutionary adventure coming up. Next time, last time, we left off with those fascinating Dawn mammals, intelligent, social, even a bit territorial. They were really starting to get the hang of this whole survival thing. But as we know, evolution rarely follows a straight line. You're

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Sarah 06:08

telling me it's a winding road full of surprises. And the urantia book really drives that point

home with a fascinating story about, well, twins, twins that would change the course of human evolution. Twins,

J John 06:21

you know, now that you mention it, I do recall some serious twin drama from the last chapter. What's so significant about this double arrival? Okay,

S Sarah 06:30

So picture this a tribe of these advanced Dawn mammals, and boom, a set of twins is born, one male, one female. But these weren't your typical Dawn mammal babies. The Urantia Book makes it clear that these two were different, even as newborns. So

J John 06:44

less Dawn of the Dawn mammals and more like Dawn of the different. They stood out right from the start exactly.

S Sarah 06:49

They were bigger than their parents and siblings, longer legs, shorter arms, built to walk upright.

J John 06:54

Wait. They just popped out, walking on two legs, no awkward wobbling around. That's incredible. Did they come with like a user manual for bipedalism too? Not

S Sarah 07:04

quite a user manual, but the Urantia Book suggests that standing upright was just natural for them, instinctive, a trait that set them apart from the very beginning. And it wasn't just how they walked. Their hands were different, too. Their thumbs were even better suited for detailed work.

J John 07:18

So they were built for walking and getting a grip on tool use in a way that must have seemed light years ahead at the time. What kind of impact did these differences have as they grew up?

S Sarah 07:27

S **Saran** 07:27

Their brains, though still smaller than modern humans, were significantly more complex, and here's where it gets really interesting. These twins, their intelligence, it just blew everyone else out of the water. Even the smartest members of their tribe.

J **John** 07:40

Imagine being so intelligent that you're practically a different species. They must have felt Worlds Apart. Did that lead to any tension, any conflict within the tribe? Actually,

S **Sarah** 07:51

the urencia book portrays them as leaders. They use their intelligence to come up with innovations, early forms of social organization, a basic division of labor. They even had 21 children passing all those advanced traits down to the next generation,

J **John** 08:07

21 kids, that's a lot of babysitting, even with help. But seriously, talk about a legacy. Their genes were basically giving the next generation of Don mammals a supercharge. Did this lead to a new, more peaceful era

S **Sarah** 08:18

at first? Yes, their leadership brought a period of stability and advancement, but as their descendants, who the book calls mid mammals, grew in number, resources became more and more scarce,

J **John** 08:29

the classic dilemma, more mouths to feed, less to go around. And while that competition can drive innovation, it can also lead to well less peaceful solutions.

S **Sarah** 08:39

Exactly the urentia book doesn't sugarcoat things. Even with all their intelligence, the mid mammals were still driven by those deep, primal instincts. Survival was paramount, and as the competition for food and mates intensified, conflict was inevitable. So

J **John** 08:54

we've got this clash of old and new, original Dawn mammals versus the descendants of those super intelligent twins who came out on top in this prehistoric showdown.

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Sarah 09:02

This wasn't just a battle, it was an all out war that raged for generations, and according to the Urantia Book, the Victors were those who had inherited those advanced traits, the mid mammals, a

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John 09:12

victory for the future, but not without a cost. It's a stark reminder that evolution, well, it can be brutal, but from those ashes, a new era began tell us more about these triumphant mid mammals. Picture

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Sarah 09:25

this even taller, some over five feet, even less body hair, and remember that grasping, big toe gone, replaced by feet that were better for walking, for running, oh, and they were still comfortable in the trees. Often sought refuge there, but they climbed differently, more like humans do, using their legs for power.

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John 09:44

Okay, they're looking more and more human like what about their behavior? Were they still chattering away up in the trees? Or had their communication evolved too? The Urantia

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Sarah 09:52

Book describes them as incredibly social, capable of much more complex communication. Their intelligence was always increasing, and they. Were remarkably adaptable, building elaborate shelters and trees and even underground.

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John 10:04

The original multitaskers, building up, digging down. They weren't messing around. It seems like they had this incredible drive to not just survive, but to really thrive, to innovate. What other fascinating things were they doing with those big brains? Well,

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Sarah 10:18

for one, they loved collecting things, food, interesting, stones, anything that caught their eye. The Urantia Book calls this a hoarding instinct, and it suggests they were developing a greater awareness of the future, a desire to plan and prepare for what might come next, planning



John 10:34

ahead. Wow, that's huge. It implies a sense of time that goes beyond the here and now. It's like they were starting to grasp the concept of consequences of cause and effect, and



Sarah 10:44

with that understanding comes a whole new level of complexity in their emotions. The Urantia Book suggests that the mid mammals were the first to show a sense of disgust, a sign of a developing sense of self, their place and their social structure. So



John 10:56

they're walking upright, building shelters, collecting shiny objects, and maybe even wrinkling their noses at a bad smell, they sound more and more human with every step. But I know there's more to the story. What's next in this evolutionary saga? Well,



Sarah 11:10

get ready for another twist, because the Urantia Book throws us a curveball. Remember those twin births we talked about earlier? It turns out there was another set born to the mid mammals, but their fate was very, very different.



John 11:23

Oh, now this is getting good, two sets of twins, each shaping human evolution in their own way. What happened to the second set? Were they as groundbreaking as the first? These



Sarah 11:33

twins were also more advanced than their peers. But the Urantia Book paints a picture of a gentler nature, less driven to dominate. They didn't have that same thirst for exploration, for innovation. They were content with a simpler life focused on food and family. So



John 11:48

while their relatives were out there conquering the worlds, or at least their corner of it, these twins were all about peace, love and a nice, leafy salad.



Sarah 11:58

Precisely, the book suggests that this lineage eventually led to the Simian tribes, the ancestors

of modern day apes and chimps. Meanwhile, the descendants of that first set of twins, they continued to evolve, eventually becoming the primates, the final crucial step before humans emerged. But that, my friend, is a story for the next part of our deep dive. You're killing

J John 12:19

me with suspense. Don't miss the thrilling conclusion of our evolutionary adventure coming up next time. Welcome back. We're wrapping up our deep dive into the unique perspective on human origins found in the Urantia Book. We

S Sarah 12:30

left off with quite a cliffhanger, the emergence of the primates, the last stage of evolution before humans appeared on the scene, right.

J John 12:37

And if memory serves, there was some serious family drama along the way, two sets of extraordinary twins, each shaping the story in their own way.

S Sarah 12:46

Yes, Fascinating, isn't it, how even subtle variations, even between twins can result in completely different evolutionary pathways.

J John 12:55

So let's talk about those primates. What set them apart? Were they hanging out in trees, contemplating the meaning of life. Well,

S Sarah 13:01

the Urantia Book says they were actually quite different from the apes we see today, taller, some over five feet, and with even less body hair than their predecessors. And here's a big one. They no longer had that grasping, big toe, no

J John 13:15

more picking things up with their feet. Yeah, that's kind of sad, but I guess it makes sense, right? They were becoming more adapted to life on the ground exactly,



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Sarah 13:21

walking, running. They were incredibly good at it, and while they still used trees for safety when they needed to, their relationship with trees had changed. They climbed more like humans do, using their legs for power, so less about

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John 13:33

swinging from branches and more about a quick escape route. I bet their brains were really evolving during this time too. Absolutely.

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Sarah 13:39

The uranti book suggests that using their hands more rather than their mouths or feet for tasks and exploration led to major brain development. It's

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John 13:50

like that saying necessity is the mother of invention, but in this case, it's more like dexterity is the mother of intelligence. So they're walking upright, they have increasingly skillful hands. What about their emotions? Were they starting to show those more human traits we talked about earlier? It

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Sarah 14:06

does seem they were on the verge of something remarkable. The Urantia Book says they experienced a wide range of emotions, discussed vanity, even a sense of shame. Shame.

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John 14:15

Now that's an emotion with a lot of social baggage. Makes you wonder what kind of social structures they were forming.

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Sarah 14:22

It's fascinating to think about, isn't it, this developing self awareness, this understanding of their place within a social group, it's a huge step towards what we'd recognize as human consciousness. So

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John 14:33

we've got these intelligent primates walking upright on the edge of something big. What's next? This is where those first humans arrive? Right?

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Sarah 14:41

Yes, after nearly a million years of this gradual evolution, the Urantia Book describes the appearance of two very special individuals, the first true human beings. Here we

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John 14:52

go, the moment we've been waiting for what made them so unique? Do they just show up fully formed, ready to invent the wheel? Well,

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Sarah 14:58

it wasn't quite that instantaneous. Yes, but the Urantia Book is clear about what set them apart. Their hands and feet were perfectly formed for walking and running, but more importantly, way more importantly, they had this remarkable emotional capacity. So

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John 15:10

not just a physical change, but an emotional leap forward, too, exactly,

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Sarah 15:15

joy, sadness, anger, fear, love, the whole spectrum of human emotions. But the Urantia Book highlights one in particular, a capacity for worship,

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John 15:26

worship that seems like a big jump, even for these highly evolved humans. What did that mean? In this context?

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Sarah 15:32

It's about awe, a sense of something far greater than themselves. The Urantia Book suggests this spiritual capacity, this ability to ponder life's big mysteries, was a defining characteristic of these first humans, like they

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John 15:44

were looking at the stars, not with just curiosity, but with wonder, with a feeling of connection to something beyond what they could understand

- S** Sarah 15:51
exactly. And this capacity for worship, for spiritual thought, goes hand in hand with their advanced intelligence.
- J** John 15:57
Okay, so we've got emotions, we've got spirituality, but what about the how? How did the Urantia Book explain their intelligence?
- S** Sarah 16:05
Now this is where it gets really interesting. The Urantia Book connects the development of human intellect to seven adjutant mind spirits. These mind spirits think of them as forces progressively shape the minds of creatures on earth as they evolve.
- J** John 16:19
So each mind Spirit brings a specific cognitive upgrade, and as those upgrades accumulate, you get increasingly complex minds over generations, a great
- S** Sarah 16:29
way to put it. And here's a key detail. The Urantia Book tells us that while the first five mind spirits were active in those earlier species, the final two, the ones associated with worship and wisdom, only became fully active with the arrival of humans.
- J** John 16:42
So it's the activation of those final two, worship and wisdom that really makes us human. So it gives us that capacity for spiritual thought, deep wisdom, all those things that make us well us. This is incredible, but it gets even better, right? Because with these first humans on the scene, something pretty major happens on a cosmic scale. You're
- S** Sarah 17:00
talking about Urantia as formal recognition as a planet now inhabited by intelligent life. Exactly.
- J** John 17:06
It's like Earth finally made it onto the intergalactic map. What can you tell us about this momentous occasion?

S Sarah 17:12

The Urantia Book describes a transmission of sorts, a cosmic message, you could say, received shortly after those first humans appeared. It acknowledges Earth as a planet now home to intelligent life, a world worthy of attention from the wider universe. It's

J John 17:26

amazing. Did this cause a message include a welcome basket, maybe some interstellar travel tips?

S Sarah 17:31

Not quite. The book stresses that while there's recognition admiration, even there's also a huge amount of respect for our journey. The messages emphasize non interference, letting humanity carve its own path,

J John 17:44

no cheat codes, no shortcuts, just a cosmic thumbs up. You got this, humans. It really underscores that even though we're part of this vast universe, we're ultimately the ones writing our own story precisely.

S Sarah 17:55

And that's perhaps the most significant takeaway from the Urantia books, perspective on where we came from. Yes, forces beyond our understanding shape our journey, but our choices, our collective will, that's what will determine the course of human evolution.

J John 18:09

It's both empowering and humbling, isn't it, we're part of something so much bigger, yet we have this power to shape our own future. It

S Sarah 18:16

certainly gives you something to think about. Well, listeners,

J John 18:19

there you have it, a glimpse into the epic, unconventional tale of how we got here, as told by

the Urantia Book for those ancient lemurs and Mesopotamia to the very first human beings, if you're looking for a new perspective on our place in the cosmos, the Urantia Book is a fascinating read, for sure, until next time, keep exploring, keep asking questions and keep diving deep.