

Part 3, Paper 64, The Evolution...y Races of Color, Life Carrier

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SPEAKERS

Sarah, John

S Sarah 00:00

Ever get curious about what humans were up to way, way back, like a million years before recorded history even begins. It's like peeking at the very last page of a book and realizing there's a whole library of stories we've missed. But today, we're cracking open those dusty volumes, diving into a version of human history that you might not expect. We're taking a deep dive into the Urantia Book. Now this book lays out this really interesting, really specific version of where humans came from, saying it all comes from cosmic records, pretty wild stuff. But for today, we're going to treat everything it says as fact, just to see where it takes us. Picture this. It's almost a million years ago. No cities, no Instagram, just ice and a lot of it. And smack dab in the middle of this fersing world, you've got this small group of very, very early humans just trying to survive. That's where we meet andon Infanta, who, in this book, at least, are considered our very first ancestors.

J John 00:50

Yeah, it's wild. How the Urantia Book puts them in this really specific time and place, about a million years ago during the Pleistocene epoch, which you probably know better as the Ice Age, and they weren't living in some tropical paradise either. Brutal.

S Sarah 01:04

Yeah, I was reading about those massive glaciers, like pushing down from the north. And if that wasn't bad enough, the book mentions andon and Fanta had some distant cousins, for lack of a better term, living down south, and they weren't exactly keen on a family reunion, not

J John 01:20

quite see. The book suggests that these early humans, they didn't want to mix with those less evolved hominids. They saw it as like this important step to protect their own development, which is fascinating when you think about it, how early humans viewed anyone different from them, and the choices they made to, you know, shape their own future. So stuck between glaciers on one side and an awkward family reunion on the other. They had to get creative just to survive. Talk

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Sarah 01:46

about a harsh reality check. You kind of wonder how they did more than just survive. You know, how'd they end up flourishing?

J

John 01:53

It really speaks to the resilience of humans. You know, our ability to invent, to adapt. The book highlights two groups from this time, the Foxhall people over in Europe, and the bodona tribes in India, they were able to keep their culture alive, keep those embers burning, even with the world throwing everything it had at them, India

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Sarah 02:10

and Europe, we're talking some serious travel back then. Guess humans always had that adventurous streak, huh, right.

J

John 02:16

Don't forget, we're talking hundreds of 1000s of years here, continents were practically connected. Land bridges everywhere is like a constant migration. Genes mixing, which really shaped what it means to be human.

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Sarah 02:29

Speaking of mixing genes, this is where things get. Well, a little more familiar. We're talking Neanderthals, but not the boring museum exhibit versions. The Urantia Book gives us a fresh take on them.

J

John 02:41

Yeah, the Tex claims. Neanderthals actually descended from those early humans, the badonin tribe we were talking about. They were these awesome hunters, even fishing through ice holes. Can you believe that? Talk about hardcore ice

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Sarah 02:52

 Sarah 02:52

fishing in the Ice Age? These guys were serious about fresh food. I can't even imagine how cold they're and

 John 02:58

resourceful. They use reindeer horns and bones for their tools, showing they could adapt and vent whatever the environment threw at them. It really makes you think about how environmental pressure drives innovation even today, don't you think? It makes

 Sarah 03:10

you think, what kind of crazy innovations will we come up with, given the challenges we're facing now? Makes you think, but anyway, it sounds like those Neanderthals, they had it figured out tough, adaptable, but I'm sensing a butt coming on here. Didn't the Neanderthals also have a, shall we say, a darker side, according to the book, Yeah,

 John 03:31

unfortunately, it wasn't all sunshine and roses for our Neanderthal friends. The book suggests that they developed some pretty intense beliefs, mostly out of fear, really, like, imagine being constantly afraid of the dark, thinking you had to make sacrifices to the moon just to, like, keep things running smoothly.

 Sarah 03:47

Really makes you think, doesn't it? Progress? Isn't always a straight line, is it? Even as humans were making tools, figuring out how to survive, they were also trying to make sense of a world they didn't understand, facing some very real fears.

 John 04:00

And sometimes those attempts to understand the world well, they took some pretty interesting turns, which

 Sarah 04:06

leads us to a pretty major plot twist in the story of early humans around 500,000 years ago, the Urantia Book introduces us to a family that changes everything, the sanjik family, and let me tell you, this is where things get wild. This isn't your typical family, that's for sure. This is where things get really interesting. And by interesting, I mean, you know, potentially hard to wrap your head around. See, according to the book, the sanjik family, they had kids who became the ancestors of all the different colored races, and they were all supposedly born at the same time. It's



John 04:39

definitely not your average origin story. Most planets, at least, according to this book, see new races pop up over like long periods. But Urantia, they got it all at once from one family. It's definitely a powerful image, whether you take it literally or not,



Sarah 04:56

okay, so let's meet the family, right? We've got the red race. Known for building civilizations, inventing tools like the bow and arrow, and even having ties to the ancestors of Native Americans, although sounds like they also no stranger to a little conflict. Yeah,



John 05:11

the book suggests that the red race, they had some internal conflicts made them a bit vulnerable. They clashed with other groups, especially the yellow race, and eventually got pushed out of Asia. Shows you that even as civilizations grow those internal divisions, they can really hold you back. So



Sarah 05:25

if the red race got pushed out, who did the pushing? Well, the



John 05:29

yellow race, it seems they were more about that settled life, farming, building communities, working together, which might sound familiar if you think about their connections to some modern Asian populations, different



Sarah 05:41

strokes for different folks, right, even back then. But what about the orange race? Weren't they the builders, the engineers? They seemed pretty advanced. So what happened there the orange



John 05:51

race? They're a perfect example of how even a super advanced culture isn't guaranteed to make it. Despite their impressive building skills, they ended up wiped out, wiped out by whom the green race apparently, seems they were even more aggressive, constantly expanding their territory. It's a pretty stark reminder that human history, it's not always about progress. It's got its share of setbacks, and sometimes even the greatest civilizations, they crumble.

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Sarah 06:16

Really makes you think, all right, so we've got the red, the yellow and the orange races covered. What about the green race? Sounds like they were a force to be reckoned with.

J

John 06:25

Oh yeah. They were constantly on the move, like constantly crossing huge distances. You could call them the original nomads, but on a global scale. But the book uses their story as kind of a warning. See, all that moving around eventually led to their downfall. They spread themselves too thin, made themselves vulnerable. It's

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Sarah 06:43

like that saying, right, don't spread yourself too thin. Seems like it applies to whole civilizations, not just people. So what about the blue race? Weren't they the artists, the thinkers, the philosophers of the bunch? Exactly,

J

John 06:55

the book describes them as drawn to beauty, music, deep thinking even way back then. And here's the really cool part, it actually lines up with some of the archeological finds from that time, especially in Europe. You've got the Cro-Magnon people who lived around the same time, and suddenly, boom, explosion of our advanced tools, the whole shebang, wow.

S

Sarah 07:16

Makes you wonder if that drive to create, to explore ideas, it's like hardwired into us from the very beginning.

J

John 07:23

It's a question worth pondering, for sure. And finally, that brings us to the Indigo race. Now, their story is one of resilience facing some really tough situations, isolated in Africa. They have their own unique set of challenges.

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Sarah 07:35

Sounds like every race had their own struggles, their own victories. What stands out about the Indigo racist story,

J John 07:40

the really crucial part is that the Urantia Book makes a point of saying all these races, they were all equal, even the ones who faced the toughest circumstances. It's like this message to look past those simple stories of progress and see the inherent dignity in every branch of humanity regardless of what they went through.

S Sarah 07:59

Right? It's like this reminder that we all share the same origin story, even if it's a pretty complicated one. I mean, you've got all these groups migrating, interacting, sometimes clashing. It's a lot to wrap your head around.

J John 08:09

It was a wild time, for sure. As the Ice Age started to end, it set off this chain reaction of migrations. Land bridges disappeared, forcing everyone to adapt to new places, new climates and Well, each other. So

S Sarah 08:21

how'd they decide who went? Where was it like a prehistoric game of musical chairs?

J John 08:26

Not exactly. Geography had a lot to do with it. Take the red race. For example, when the ice retreated, they followed migrating animals across this land bridge that used to connect Siberia and Alaska. So

S Sarah 08:37

that's how they ended up in North America. Fascinating. What about the orange race? Where did their journey take them south,

J John 08:43

unfortunately, right into the path of the green race and well, let's just say the green race wasn't exactly known for their hospitality. Really shows how tough it was back then, even for the groups who seem to have it figured out. Makes

S Sarah 08:56

you think twice about complaining about traffic, huh? But even with all the conflicts, it feels like

the Urantia Book is trying to tell us something hopeful, too. Don't you think

J John 09:05

definitely, even in those brutal times, you see this incredible resilience. Take the red race, for example, ending up in North America when that land bridge went kaput, they could easily give it up right, stuck in a new environment. But no, they rolled with the punches. They adapted. They built these amazing cultures full of tradition and, you know, a real sense of something bigger than themselves. It really

S Sarah 09:28

shows you what humans are capable of, even when it seems like the odds are stacked against them. Exactly.

J John 09:32

So, while all that was happening over in North America, the blue race, over in Europe, they had this whole other interaction going on. Remember the Neanderthals?

S Sarah 09:42

Oh, right, sharing territory with the blue race, aren't they? That's right.

J John 09:45

And we're not just talking about like, living in the same zip code, yeah. The Urantia Book suggests they were mixing it up, exchanging ideas, even genes.

S Sarah 09:54

Wait, hold up, interbreeding. Isn't that I thought we weren't supposed to be buddy buddy with the Neanderthals, right? Right?

J John 10:00

It kind of throws a wrench into that whole us versus them story we tell about early humans, doesn't it, right? But really, it just shows how interconnected everything is. We're all products of this crazy mix of migration, interaction, even interbreeding. The lines get blurry real fast. It

S Sarah 10:17

really is amazing how we're all connected, even back to those early humans,

J John 10:21

speaking of connections, you know, the Urantia Book, it doesn't shy away from the spiritual side of things, even way back then, long before Adam and Eve came along. They call it the Adamic era in the book, by the way, we'll have

S Sarah 10:32

to save that part of the story for another deep dive. Definitely a lot to unpack there,

J John 10:36

for sure. But before we wrap up, I do think it's worth mentioning that even in those pre Adamic times, you had individuals who were searching for something more, something beyond just survival. The book talks about this one guy, orvanon, who lived with the Indigo race in Africa. He started this whole spiritual awakening among his people. Pretty remarkable.

S Sarah 10:56

Wow. It's amazing to think about those early spiritual seekers, you know, wrestling with those big questions about existence 1000s of years ago speaks to something universal in us. I think totally

J John 11:06

that search for meaning, for purpose, it's not limited by time or culture. It's part of being human. I wouldn't just say

S Sarah 11:14

absolutely well as we wrap up this deep dive, I have to say it's pretty mind blowing to think about everything we've covered a million years of human evolution, migration, innovation, resilience. It's a lot to process. It really

J John 11:26

is. What's sticking with you. What will you take away from this journey into our ancient past?

S Sarah 11:32

— You know, for me, it's that reminder that some things, they never change, the drive to survive, the desire to find our place in the world, the power of community. Those things, they're timeless. And if those early humans could face their challenges head on with courage and ingenuity, imagine what we can do today with all the knowledge and resources we have available. It's inspiring. It

J John 11:54

is and it makes you think, what will we do with all that we've learned, all that we've inherited? What kind of world will we build and what will our legacy be for the generations to come? Something to think about. I.