

Part 3, Paper 79, Andite Expansion in the Orient, Archangel

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SUMMARY KEYWORDS

Andite expansion, Urantia Book, ancient civilizations, severe drought, urban life, cultural fusion, Dravidian civilization, ancestor veneration, one truth, cultural unity, red race migration, Bering Strait, Chinese civilization, cultural stagnation, interconnected history

SPEAKERS

Sarah, John

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Sarah 00:00

Today, we're taking a deep dive into a story that might just turn your understanding of ancient history upside down. We're talking about the andites and their incredible journey across Asia as told by the Urantia Book. What's incredible
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John 00:11

about the andites is that this relatively unknown group played a pivotal role in shaping the course of civilizations. Think about it. Their story challenges us to look beyond traditional historical narratives. The
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Sarah 00:25

Urantia Book places Asia as the starting point for humanity. Can you tell us more about
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John 00:30

that? Absolutely. The Urantia Book points to a specific region in southern Asia as the birthplace of the first humans. Andon and Fonta and their descended bedoonen established a thriving cultural center that endured for over half a million years. It's this incredible legacy that the AMEX would carry with them as they migrated across the continent. It's
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Sarah 00:48

remarkable how this one lineage spread its influence so far and wide. But what promoted their

migration, what made them pack up and leave this ancient heartland?

J John 00:57

The Urantia Book suggests a severe drought in Central Asia around 8000 BC forced the andites to adapt. Now, many early humans facing similar pressures turned to hurting, not the andites. They made a pivotal decision to embrace trade in established cities. They

S Sarah 01:12

chose a different path, and that choice had huge implications. What did this shift to urban life mean in a world still dominated by hunter gatherers and pastoralists?

J John 01:21

It was a turning point, not just for the andites, but for the development of civilizations in general. By establishing cities and engaging in trade, they fostered the exchange of ideas, technologies and cultures, sparking innovation and accelerating progress. From the Nile to the Yellow River, cities became hubs of cultural fusion, driven by the andites as pioneering spirit, and get this, they even established a central Asian trading center called Adonia, near present day Ashgabat. Imagine that.

S Sarah 01:49

It's like they were laying the foundation for the interconnected world we live in today. So we've got the andites, driven by climate change, venturing out and establishing trade routes. But they weren't alone in Asia, were they? The urantia book talks about ancient India as a melting pot of different human groups. Imagine a

J John 02:05

place where you have the red race, the yellow race, even descendants of andon and Fonta himself, all interacting and intermingling. This was ancient India, a true cradle of diversity. What

S Sarah 02:16

happened when the andites arrived on the scene? Was it a peaceful integration or something more forceful. Around

J John 02:22

15.000 BC. driven by population pressures. the andites moved into India from the highlands.

They navigated through the Indus and Ganges valleys, making their way south. It was more of a conquest, let's say, than a simple integration. They pushed some existing populations further south and east as they claimed their territory. So

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Sarah 02:39

it sounds like the andites weren't exactly welcomed with open arms. Did they manage to maintain control over this new territory?

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John 02:46

They did initially, even establishing strict rules against intermarriage to try and preserve their lineage. However, by 10,000 BC, the Urantia Book tells us that many andites had integrated into the larger population. Their distinct lineage began to blend with the rich tapestry of cultures already present in India, from conquest to integration. That's a fascinating turn of events. What were the consequences of this cultural fusion? Did it lead to the rise of a new hybrid civilization? Precisely this fusion led to the emergence of the Dravidians, who, for a time, showed immense promise. They built cities, established trade routes across the Arabian Sea in the Bay of Bengal, and even developed a written language influenced by Sumerian they were on the verge of something remarkable. They

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Sarah 03:29

were carrying the torch of civilization forward, building on the foundations laid by those early andite settlers. So what happened? Why didn't we see the Dravidian civilization rise to greater heights.

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John 03:41

The Urantia Book suggests that their very diversity, while a strength in many ways, also presented a challenge the andite influence, that spark of innovation began to wane as their lineage was diluted over generations,

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Sarah 03:54

a case of too much of a good thing, perhaps, where the advantages of a diverse gene pool may have inadvertently hindered the preservation of those unique andite traits.

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John 04:02

That's one way to look at it, and we can't forget about geography's role in all of this. India's unique geography, as populations grew, led to more intermingling. This further accelerated the blending of cultures, and according to the Urantia Book, potentially prevented the andite

influence from reaching its full potential in the region. It's interesting to consider how things might have unfolded if things were different.

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Sarah 04:26

It really makes you wonder about the might have beens of history. So we've seen the andites journey to India, conquer, integrate, and leave their mark on the genetic and cultural landscape. But their story doesn't end there. Next we're going to trace their steps eastward into China, where they encounter a civilization that took a very different path, a civilization built on the foundations of a pure sangjic lineage, whatever that means. Now

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John 04:51

that is where things get really interesting. You see, while India became this melting pot of human diversity, China followed a different. Trajectory. Well, a pure sengic lineage, you see, refers to a specific group of early humans that share a common ancestor.

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Sarah 05:08

So it's like a distinct branch on the human family tree, exactly.

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John 05:12

And according to the Urantia Book, the ancient Chinese people descended from this particular lineage,

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Sarah 05:18

fascinating and this purity, as the Urantia Book calls it, had a direct impact on how their civilization developed.

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John 05:25

It seems so the book suggests that this more homogenous gene pool played a role in their early cultural unity and stability, at least initially. Okay,

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Sarah 05:33

so different paths, different outcomes. While India became a melting pot, China developed a more unified cultural identity early on, but they weren't completely isolated. Were they? You mentioned the red race being present in East Asia as well.



John 05:46

That's right before the rise of the ancient Chinese, the red race had already established a strong presence in East Asia.



Sarah 05:53

And I imagine the arrival of the yellow race the ancestors of the Chinese didn't exactly lead to a peaceful coexistence.



John 06:00

You got that, right. It was, well, a clash of cultures. You could say a struggle for dominance, really. The Urantia Book even calls it an epic struggle that lasted for millennia.



Sarah 06:10

Epic Struggle is putting it mildly. I mean, what was the nature of this conflict? Was it just constant warfare, or were there periods of peace and interaction too?



John 06:18

It was likely a mix of both. There were definitely periods of intense conflict as both groups fought for resources and territory, but the Urantia Book suggests there were also times of relative peace and even some cultural exchange. That



Sarah 06:30

makes sense. It's rarely just all at war all the time, right? But eventually, the ancient Chinese managed to overcome the red race and establish their dominance. How did they pull that off?



John 06:41

Well, according to the Urantia Book, the ancient Chinese were quick learners, especially when it came to warfare.



Sarah 06:48

So they adapted to their adversaries tactics precisely. They



John 06:52

observed the red race's fighting techniques and incorporated those lessons into their own military practices, which gave them an edge

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Sarah 06:58

clever that adaptability must have been key to their success, it was a huge

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John 07:03

factor. For sure, another thing that helped the ancient Chinese was their sense of unity. The Urantia Book explains that they understood the strength in numbers, unlike the red race, who were often divided into smaller, sometimes warring tribes.

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Sarah 07:17

So a united front versus a fractured one makes sense that would give them a strategic advantage

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John 07:22

exactly, and over time, this combination of adaptability, unity and strategic thinking allowed them to gain the upper hand in the region. It's

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Sarah 07:30

fascinating how such long, lasting conflicts can shape the destinies of entire civilizations. So what happened to the red race after they were displaced? Did they just vanish? Not

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John 07:41

quite. They actually embarked on an incredible journey of their own. Oh, tell me more about that. Well, as the last Ice Age gripped the planet around 85,000 years ago, it opened up a land bridge between Siberia and Alaska.

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Sarah 07:54

You mean what we now call the Bering Strait. That's

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John 07:57

the one. And according to the Urantia Book, the red race, who had been pushed to the edges of the continent by the Chinese, saw this as an escape route, a chance for a

the continent by the Chinese, saw this as an escape rope, a chance for a

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Sarah 08:06

new beginning, so they migrated across the Bering Strait. That's what

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John 08:09

the oranchi book suggests. Yes, they ventured eastward, eventually reaching the Americas and becoming, well, the ancestors of the indigenous peoples of North and South America. Wow. Talk

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Sarah 08:19

about a plot twist that's an amazing parallel to the andites own journey out of Central Asia, wouldn't you say, Absolutely,

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John 08:26

both driven by environmental pressures and the search for new opportunities. It's a fascinating example of how interconnected human history really is.

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Sarah 08:34

It really is. But for now, let's bring our focus back to the ancient Chinese. With the red race gone, their position in East Asia was secure. What factors, according to the urencia book, contributed to their success during this period? Well,

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John 08:48

we've already touched on their adaptability and unity, but there were other important factors at play as well. One key element was their deep reverence for something the urencia book calls the one truth, the one truth

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Sarah 09:00

that's quite a profound concept. What exactly does it refer to? In the context of ancient Chinese belief? Think of

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John 09:09

it as this core philosophy passed down from a legendary figure named singlangton. It

emphasized the pursuit of knowledge, you know, exploration and understanding the universe's fundamental truths, not about blind faith, really, but active seeking of knowledge through observation, experimentation, even contemplation. So

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Sarah 09:27

a culture that valued knowledge and sought to unravel the mysteries of the universe sounds like fertile ground for Well, innovation and progress. Wouldn't you say absolutely, did this focus on the one truth influence their social structures as well

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John 09:40

it did, from what the Urantia Book describes, the book suggests that this shared belief system really fostered a sense of unity and purpose among the ancient Chinese. You see, they valued education, respected their scholars, and constantly looked for ways to improve their society through Well, knowledge, understanding, that sort of thing. It's

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Sarah 10:00

remarkable how such a belief system can shape a civilization's trajectory. They were driven by this thirst for knowledge, this belief in the one truth, as we've been saying, but you mentioned, their civilization experienced a period of stagnation, right? What caused that shift?

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John 10:15

Ah, yes, that's where things get interesting. As the ancient Chinese civilization, you know, matured and expanded, a new cultural force, you could say, started to emerge, ancestor veneration, right, right?

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Sarah 10:26

The importance of honoring one's ancestors. It's a concept we still see today in many cultures. How did this impact their society, especially their pursuit of knowledge and innovation? Well,

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John 10:35

initially, ancestor veneration, according to the Urantia Book, brought about many benefits. For example, It strengthened family bonds. It fostered respect for elders and and tradition, of course. And you know what? It also encouraged ethical behavior, all positive things, really, that contributed to their social stability, cultural continuity.

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Sarah 10:55

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It sounds like a recipe for a harmonious and well ordered society, but I feel there's a but coming

J John 11:01

there is it's like, well, many things, there's two sides. While initially unifying and stabilizing over time, ancestor veneration contributed to a more how do I put it, inward looking perspective, instead of actively seeking new knowledge and embracing, let's say, innovation, the focus shifted towards preserving the wisdom of the past, upholding tradition above all

S Sarah 11:22

else. So instead of looking ahead, they became more focused on Well, honoring the legacy of those who came before. It's a subtle change, but I can see how it has significant implications, exactly,

J John 11:33

and that's what the Urantia Book points out. This shift, while understandable, contributed to a slowing of progress, a stagnation of sorts. The initial drive to innovate, you know, challenge existing knowledge. It became subdued by this, this reverence for the past.

S Sarah 11:46

It's intriguing how even successful civilizations can fall into this trap of holding on to tradition at the cost of progress. Did the andites Now, did their presence in China have any influence on this shift?

J John 12:00

That's an excellent question. The Urantia Book doesn't explicitly state a direct link between the andites and this rise of ancestor veneration in China, but it is interesting to note that their arrival did coincide with this period of significant cultural exchange. I see what you mean, and don't forget the andites. They were known for their reverence for lineage and tradition, if you remember their attempts to preserve their bloodline back in India, right, right, of course. So it's possible, and this is just speculation, of course, but their cultural influence, mixing with the existing Chinese beliefs, you know, could have created, let's say, fertile ground for ancestor veneration to well, take root and flourish.

S Sarah 12:38

It's fascinating how these cultural influences intertwined shaping the destiny of ancient China, the andites, with their emphasis on tradition, arriving just as the ancient Chinese are, well, figuring out their own cultural identity after the red race's departure, a perfect storm, you

might say. And while ancestor veneration brought stability, it also perhaps unintentionally, contributed to this eventual stagnation, a shift away from their earlier pursuit of as we've been calling it, the one truth. It really

J John 13:09

makes you think, doesn't it? History? It's rarely black and white. The ancients Who brought so much innovation elsewhere might have perhaps about meaning to you know, contributed to a slowing down of that same progress in China.

S Sarah 13:20

It's a complex tapestry, isn't it? It makes you reconsider how we view progress and decline. It's not always a straight line. The ancient journey, as the ancient book tells it. It's really a testament to well, to curiosity, to adaptation and to how interconnected human civilizations truly are, and even though their story is shrouded in the mists of time, it gives us a glimpse into the forces that have shaped our world. Wouldn't you say

J John 13:43

without a doubt, it challenges us to question our assumptions, to explore those hidden connections that bind us all, across cultures, even across millennia. It

S Sarah 13:53

really is a call to keep asking questions, keep exploring and to keep digging deeper into the mysteries of our shared human story. Well, that's our deep dive into the fascinating world of the ancients. We hope you've enjoyed this journey with us through time and across continents until next time, keep exploring, keep asking those big questions, and we'll see you on our next deep dive.