

New hypothesis of the genesis of civilization

Why the first civilizations came into existence at all and what was the driving force behind this huge step in the development of mankind? In order to understand why the first civilizations came into existence, first we have to closely examine conditions in which people lived before this event.

Life of the primitive societies

In some areas of the Middle East about 9000 years BC, there already existed human agriculture settlements. The Neolithic societies were characterised by a settled way of life and ability to cultivate soil and to produce basic primitive tools. The first large agricultural communities originated from before 7500 BC in the present Iran and Iraq. To the most important belongs a settlement discovered in Çatal Hüyük, in Turkish Anatolia, covering an area of about 60 acres which was inhabited in 6500 BC by about 6000 people. The one-storey houses discovered there did not have doors or windows, and the entrance was located on the roof. The city did not have streets, and the houses were connected with each other enabling easy passage for people.

The life of the Neolithic society earning its living off the land was dominated by fear originating from the uncertain future. Above all people were afraid of a crop failure which meant death from starvation. These societies were almost completely dependent on the vicissitudes of nature, which laws they did not understand.

Therefore they developed primitive rituals and ceremonies helping, in their belief, to bring a rainfall or ensuring sufficient crops. These beliefs are confirmed by the discoveries of a large number of woman clay figurines which were associated with the fertility worship and with the rites ensuring a good harvest.

Their gods resembled a man, however they were regarded as being all powerful¹. Since the contemporary people were brutal and did not show compassion or mercy, their gods also were attributed with these features. In order to appease their wrath and to secure a good harvest, they practised ritual human sacrifices which included offerings of even women and children². Society lived at the very rock bottom of their

¹ Anthropomorphic gods existed in many early societies and even much later in Greece and Rome

² The human sacrifices were very common and survived in the customs of Chinese, Hindu, Egyptians, Hebrews, Greeks, Romans and many other groups; and with primitive African and Australian tribes up to the present times. The acceptance of such sacrifices confirms the Bible, where God asking

consciousness, caring mainly about its material needs, differing little from the needs of animals. However people managed to establish a comparatively stable existence for themselves and they developed religious systems which gave them a certain sense of security.

Fear of any changes is a shared feature of most of people, because it is never known, whether changes will bring good or detrimental effects. The average man normally wants to work as little as possible and lead a safe and easy life. Only a few exceptional individuals are the promoters of new ideas and aspire to introduce changes to society, however to implement them they need the support of the community members. Primitive societies, unlike civilised ones, are afraid of exceptional, creative individuals³ and isolate them rather than adopt their new ideas. Therefore the agricultural Neolithic communities characterised social stagnation, and changes were very slow.

Primitive Neolithic societies were afraid of any innovations, because they could not predict what their final effect would be. Their entire existence was based on a delicate balance of precarious conditions, and any changes could lead to a tragic in effect destabilization. Therefore archaeological excavations do not indicate much progress even in the highly developed Neolithic settlements, such as Çatal Hüyük which existed for over 1500 years. And so it is very improbable that Neolithic societies would be able to independently create a civilization. The first civilization implemented radical changes in almost all aspects of the human life, therefore if we assume the local evolutionary hypothesis, new developments would had to come into existence as a result of the cooperation between many creative individuals conscious of its purpose. Activities leading to the improvement of the material living conditions would require knowledge, experience and courage in their implementation. However the most difficult and the most revolutionary changes concerning the shaping of human consciousness, introduction of new ethics and social institutions, as well as establishing a new way of governing would be almost impossible to be freely accepted by the Neolithic people. The probability of a sudden

Abraham to kill his son Isaac had not caused revolt or surprise. In the place Luhansk in the present Ukraine had been discovered burial mounds with thousands of ritually killed victims in a period from the 30th century BC till the 10th century BC.

³ With the exception of shamans.

appearance in a relatively small Neolithic community of dozens, or maybe even hundreds, of creative individuals able to instill their ideas into the rest of the society seems extremely remote.

Who was responsible for the arising of civilization?

Looking at the material achievements of the first civilizations from the point of view of the present technical progress, we do not appreciate how giant step it was in the history of humanity. Only close analysis of their new public institutions and new social relations based on new ethical principles make us to believe that the Neolithic man would not be able on his own to make such a spectacular civilization jump in such a short time. Therefore we have to ask a question: who was responsible for this happening? Searching for the solution of this riddle I reached a conclusion that the arising of the first civilizations came as a result of the intervention planned by the intelligent extraterrestrial beings. The need for the development stemmed from the fact that human communities, which a few thousand years earlier mastered the agricultural technology which guaranteed sufficient supply of food, still lived in a very primitive and brutal conditions, with minimum understanding of the world and with little awareness of themselves and other human beings. So the introduction of civilization was a necessary, revolutionary process ensuring intellectual and spiritual development of man, enabling him to achieve a higher level of living. However this progress could not be achieved until man had free himself from the slaving dependence on the nature. Therefore the material and technical progress accompanying the development of civilization was not its main purpose, but a by-product which served to secure for people a reasonably good and safe existence. The mankind struggling through thousands of years in primitive conditions was ready for the next step of its development. But the triggering impulse had to come from outside, from the higher beings who decided that there was a need for changing the existing living conditions, of implementing new social rules and of establishing new principles of coexistence of people. However the main objective of this process was the development of man's consciousness. One of the most important evidence supporting this intervention hypothesis is the fact, that the Sumerian and Egyptian civilizations did not come into existence independently, but they had common roots. Let us sum up what links these both civilizations:

1. They appeared almost at the same time, about 5500 years ago.

2. They came into existence as a result of the arrival of groups of people of unknown origins which formed ruling classes.
3. They adopted similar religious beliefs with a special position of king-gods.
4. They produced similar, theocratic forms of government with the dominating role of priests.
5. They developed new systems of justices, giving women and men equal rights.
6. Close, friendly contacts between Sumer and Egypt.
7. They introduced unusual, for the contemporary times, high ethical standards.
8. They used new similar techniques of irrigation of fields.
9. They developed writing, schools, sciences, engineering and medicine.

It is important to emphasize the fact that both civilizations came into existence suddenly, and many elements, such as modern agriculture, new technologies, new architecture, new religious beliefs, new forms of management, education and the system of justice were introduced in a very short span of time. This has been confirmed by the archaeological findings, conducted during the last two centuries.

Founders of the civilization

Extensive evidence exists that the founders of the Egyptian and Sumerian civilizations were strangers to these lands. While hardly anybody casts any doubts on the fact that the Sumerians had nothing in common with the indigenous occupiers of Mesopotamia, because the existence of their unique language is indisputable, the arrival to Egypt from outside the progenitors of the royal dynasty is still questioned in academic circles. However the foreign origins are confirmed by the above mentioned similarities between these two civilizations, and by the fact that the ruling classes in Egypt were different from the rest of the society . An interesting question arises, were founders of the Egyptian and Sumerian city-states also the creators of the knowledge applied by them. In the present times, dominated by the belief in constant development and progress, it might perhaps come as a surprise the fact, that in this respect in Egypt and Sumer stagnation prevailed. People living there believed that

their knowledge was sufficient, because it was given by the gods, therefore they did not try to broaden it or to discover new things. The social system right from the beginning was fully formed and provided fair justice for all, and as such it met the needs of the citizens which in this situation did not aspire to any reforms. The social upheavals usually arose not as a result of the lack of improvements, but as a result of the detrimental changes introduced by new rulers, or caused by the incompetence and negligence of the administration. It does not mean that through thousands of years there were no changes, however, the fundamental canons of religion, justice, state structure, methods of management and the techniques of irrigation remained the same. Archaeological examinations do not show any significant developments in Egypt and Sumer, over 3000 and 1000 years respectively, and support the hypothesis of stagnation. Relying on the above facts we can draw a conclusion that the founders of these civilizations were not the original creators of the knowledge, since the real discoverers do not stop halfway during the process of creation. This is confirmed by the development of science and society in the present Western civilization. However it is not clear how such a huge amount of information needed for the creation of the first civilizations was handed over to their originators. We know that the founders who reached Sumer and Egypt possessed, right from the beginning, essential practical knowledge. Therefore it had to be already applied earlier and probably came into existence in one place, rather than simultaneously in many different locations. This leads us to the further conclusion, that in a distant place from Sumer and Egypt, had to exist a so called proto-civilization whose achievements were taken over and assimilated by the founders of the first civilizations.

Proto-civilization

The theme of the existence of a proto-civilization turns up in many old myths and legends. If there is a grain of truth in these stories, where it could be located? Plato called it Atlantis and placed it on an island in the Atlantic ocean. This incredible information which according to the great philosopher were handed over to Solon, a famous Greek poet and politician, by the Egyptian priests, could be a figment of Plato's imagination. The myth of Atlantis is probably related to the Minoan civilization, which existed on the Crete and the Thera islands, destroyed in 1625 BC by the eruption of the Santorini volcano. It looks as though referring to myths and old

stories would not help us to place this early civilization, however we have some clues about its possible location. According to Dell Hathaway Hymes, a well known anthropologist and linguist, there is no doubt that the Sumerian tongue belongs to the group of the proto-Ural-Altaic languages, similar to the Finno-Ugric and Turkish languages. The results of his examination show, that out of one hundred Sumerian common root words from the Hymes list, more than fifty percent also appears in Turkish and Hungarian. The recent findings of the genetic examination of the world population confirmed, that the groups speaking the Ural-Altaic languages emerged about 12,000 years ago from the eastern China and moved slowly west through the areas of Altai and the Caspian sea to north-eastern Europe. Therefore a plausible area for the original homeland of Sumerians may be the part of Central Asia which is bounded between the Irtysh river in the east and the Volga river in the west. Only in this area, as a most likely original homebase for Sumerians, could they have had close linguistic contact with Ural-Altaic peoples. If we take into consideration, that the three oldest civilizations, i.e. in Sumer, Egypt and in the Indus valley, came into existence in a hot and dry climate, in the valleys of big rivers and their farming was based on artificial irrigation of fields, it is probable that the proto-civilization also existed in similar climatic and geographical conditions. A semi-desert area in the region of the Aral sea with two large rivers would meet these requirements. Amu Daria and Syr Daria flowing into the Aral sea had enough water to irrigate fields and to support a large population. Probably on their banks this hypothetical proto-civilization could have come into existence. The climate research results shows that thousands of years ago these rivers were more abundant than at present, and the river Amu Daria also flowed into the Caspian sea. Greek sources mentioned about the existence of civilization in these parts of the world. The ancient Greeks believed, that somewhere in the North or East existed a land inhabited by Hyperboreans, a long-lived, clever, peaceful race living in prosperity. They also believed, that Apollo and Artemis were gods in this faraway land. Some Greek historians considered that this land could lie in the regions of Scythia – present Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan - or Altai. Existence of an early civilization in this area is also mentioned by the Chinese sources which state that in the third millennium BC “Sons of the Sun” or “Sons of the Heaven” from their base in the Karakorum mountains, in the western part of China, which is not far from Amu Daria, spread all over the world, propagating new beliefs and bringing new knowledge. Research conducted in the 1970s by Viktor Sarianidi, a

Russian archaeologist of Greek origins, indicate that in the area of Bactria at the upper Amu Daria, in the vicinity of Gonur-Depe, in the present day eastern Turkmenistan, existed in the third millennium BC the very advanced Oxus civilization whose farming was based on irrigation. This civilization knew writing and mastered the bronze technology, and had good relations with the civilization in the Indus valley. It is possible that the Oxus civilization could be a continuation of the earlier proto-civilization which existed in this area. It is important to notice that according to the Zoroastrian holy scripture Avesta, Zoroaster, a creator of the first monotheistic religion who lived in the region of Bactria, died in the Pamir Mountains where Amu Daria has its beginning. We can find additional confirmation in the Bible which states that the early settlers, the descendants of Noah, arriving in Sumer came from the east. This information cannot refer to the Semitic tribes, because they arrived in Sumer from the west in a much later period. It is not crucial to know, where the proto-civilization was exactly situated. Probably we will never find out because it did not exist for very long and when it disappeared it has not left any permanent remains such as pyramids. The main purpose of its existence was helping people to learn and assimilate knowledge handed over by the extraterrestrial beings.

Transfer of knowledge

Accepting the thesis about the existence of an early, well-developed proto-civilization whose mission was to fundamentally change human nature and man's living conditions, we have to realize that a vast amount of knowledge and data would have had to be handed over to people. They would have to absorb technical as well as social and religious information necessary to create a new civilization. In this transfer we have to include law, medical sciences, mathematics, astronomy and writing. It is necessary to ask a question, whether the Neolithic man, who lived thousands of years in primitive conditions, not making any mental effort to get out of them, would suddenly be able to develop its faculties in order to learn so much completely new and unfamiliar information in such a short time? Apart from the intellectual predispositions the man of those times and in this special situation, would had to also have a certain level of social awareness in order to absorb new ethics and to take ownership of the new principles regulating human relations. It is difficult to imagine, in what way these primitive people could suddenly gain these qualities and modify their consciousness. The only practical solution coming to my mind which

would speed up the development of mankind, would consist of transferring by the higher beings over to some representatives of humanity certain genes, modifying their intelligence and behavior. Genetic changes have this advantage, that they can produce the desired effects comparatively quickly, within a generation.

Latest genetic research supports gene changes in the population about 6000 years ago. The research carried out by Bruce Lahn and his team at the Howard Hughes Medical Institute at the University of Chicago shows that a dominant variant of ASPM⁴ gene which plays critical role in our cerebral development appeared about 5,800 years ago. He believes that the arising of this gene coincides with the development of first civilizations⁵.

The course of events

Relying on information obtained as a result of the archaeological discoveries and the studies of the Sumerian language, as well as taking into consideration results of the genetic testing throwing light on the migration of population, we can propose a scenario illustrating the origins of the first proto-civilizations on earth and the development of man's consciousness. The proposed course of events is based on the assumption that such a large amount of complex information, necessary for the birth of the first civilizations, would have to be directly transmitted to man. The knowledge handed over had to be most of all practical, i.e. being suitable for immediate implementation so that people could see instant benefits of it and could gain sufficient experience in its application. Therefore I propose, that in order to achieve an effective and efficient transfer of knowledge it had to be done in the form of physical contacts between the extraterrestrial beings and the people. The course of events could be as follows. In order to initiate further development of mankind, the higher beings arrived on the Earth and probably settled in Bactria, in the region of the river Amu Daria. Here they established economic foundations of the proto-civilization, securing safe and stable existence of the indigenous Altaic population, which used a proto-Sumerian language. Before commencing the transfer of information essential for the further development of mankind, the extraterrestrial

⁴ Abnormal spindle-like micro-cephaly associated

⁵ Williams, R. 2006. Genes for bigger brains. *The naked scientists*. April 12

teachers had to first prepare a suitable team of people which would be able to learn and assimilate this knowledge. Since buying young girls for wives was then the normally accepted custom, an appropriately large amount of women was easily gathered. In order to hand the new genes over to them they probably used the method of artificial insemination. With the help of appropriate pharmacological means, this event could be blotted out from the memory of these women, and perhaps, became in many religions a source of beliefs in the immaculate conception of saints or gods. Also the law of the matrilineal succession in Egypt could arise as a result of the passing of the 'divine' genes to women in the proto-civilization. About this type of relations between gods and people the Bible mentioned: "That the sons of God saw the daughters of men that were fair; and they took them wives, of all which they chose"(Genesis 6:2). This strange verse was retained in the holy script in spite of the strict censorship and editing, therefore must contain information which then was regarded as true. If we assume that in the times of writing the Bible, Jews believed in one God, what God's sons is this verse talking about? It can only refer to very early events in the history of humanity which survived as an ancient legend, before they were written down. The process of handing over the genes was a one-time act and it is unlikely that the extraterrestrial beings married 'men daughters' as the Bible says. After a few generations the number of genetically improved members of the community increased enough, so the process of building a proto-civilization could commence. The indigenous, primitive population also played an important role, constituting the basic workforce needed for the agriculture and performing various physical labors. As a result of the education and special upbringing of the intelligent members of the community, new elite arose which possessed technical knowledge and abilities to perform managerial tasks. As the number of the members of the new elite was increasing a further development of the proto-civilization could take place. Proto-structures of the new society arose with the novel organization of management and the new justice system. For land under cultivation an irrigation system was built and new agricultural technologies were introduced. People learnt the principles of metallurgy, civil engineering and medicines. While learning how to apply the gained knowledge, they probably did not understand on what principles it is based on, therefore they were not able to improve it in the future. It is possible that the extraterrestrial beings were not fully adapted for the existence in earthly conditions and had to use special protective 'spacesuits' or stay in special environmental

rooms, in which temperature and atmosphere was controlled . To these houses every day came administrators and managers for instructions from the higher beings – their gods. These buildings, with time, had evolved into temples and everyday visits had become religious rituals which were continued even by the pharaohs in Egypt. This scenario is supported by two facts. The Sumerian temples were always built on the top of a mound or a pyramid to protect the occupants against flooding, however this was not needed in Egypt, where the terrain and high stone walls enclosing the temple offered flood protection. Also the sanctuary, the most holy part of a temple, was dark to protect its first occupants from too much light, or to hide them from the view of the humans. We know that in Solomon's temple, the design of which was probably based on the Egyptian temples, the Most Holy Place was without windows. The new elites, after several generations finally assumed total control over the community affairs, preserving in their tradition the principles that all material goods and all lands belonged to the gods. The same rules were obeyed later in Sumer and Egypt, where the priests and pharaohs had not considered themselves to be owners, but only administrators of the earthly goods. When the higher beings found that the entire system of the proto-civilization was stable and had been working efficiently, and the handed over rules, orders and instructions were strictly adhered to, they prepared the final task - the missionary work, and then they disappeared from the Earth. It is worthwhile emphasizing that within the new elites neither dominating groups nor political leaders emerged because everybody was equal before the gods. This is supported by the fact that after arriving in a new place no homogeneous state was created, but several independent cities-states. This happened in Sumer and in Egypt. Also in these states a class of professional soldiers did not arise, which was unusual, until much later as a result of the invasions by the barbarians. Probably about the middle of the fourth millennium BC, after the full formation of the proto-civilization and sufficient increase of the educated elite numbers, missionary expeditions commenced. The purpose of these expeditions was to spread new genes and to teach other groups of people how to build a civilization. The character of these missions was peaceful and they were not military conquest expeditions, which is confirmed by the fact that small groups of envoys arrived to Sumer and Egypt. It was also not a normal migration of populations during which, to protect against attacks by other barbaric tribes, the entire community moved together into a new place. Taking into account that in those times there were

very few roads, and travelling across mountains was very treacherous, the safest and fastest way of transport was by water. Probably the first missions used the river Indus which is relatively easily accessible from Bactria. The travelers moved down the river to the Indian Ocean, living behind in the Indus valley settlements which became a seed of a new civilization. Travelling west along the coast they arrived at the delta of the two rivers: Euphrates and Tigris, where they built Sumerian city-states. The other groups followed the coast further and arrived on the shores of the Red Sea, which are only about a hundred and fifty miles from the river Nile and the Upper Egypt. This travelling scenario is supported by the later Sumerian trading routes reaching the Indus valley and Africa. The other water route led down the Amu Dari river to the Caspian sea, and along its coast to the Caucasus Mountains. Here the travelers formed the Maikop civilization in the north-west Caucasus, where advanced bronze objects from the middle of the fourth millennium BC were found. Another early civilization near the Caspian sea, which we learnt about from the Sumerian records, was Aratta, where the Sumerian language was also spoken. A map (Figure 1) shows the travelling routes of the first protocivilization missionaries.

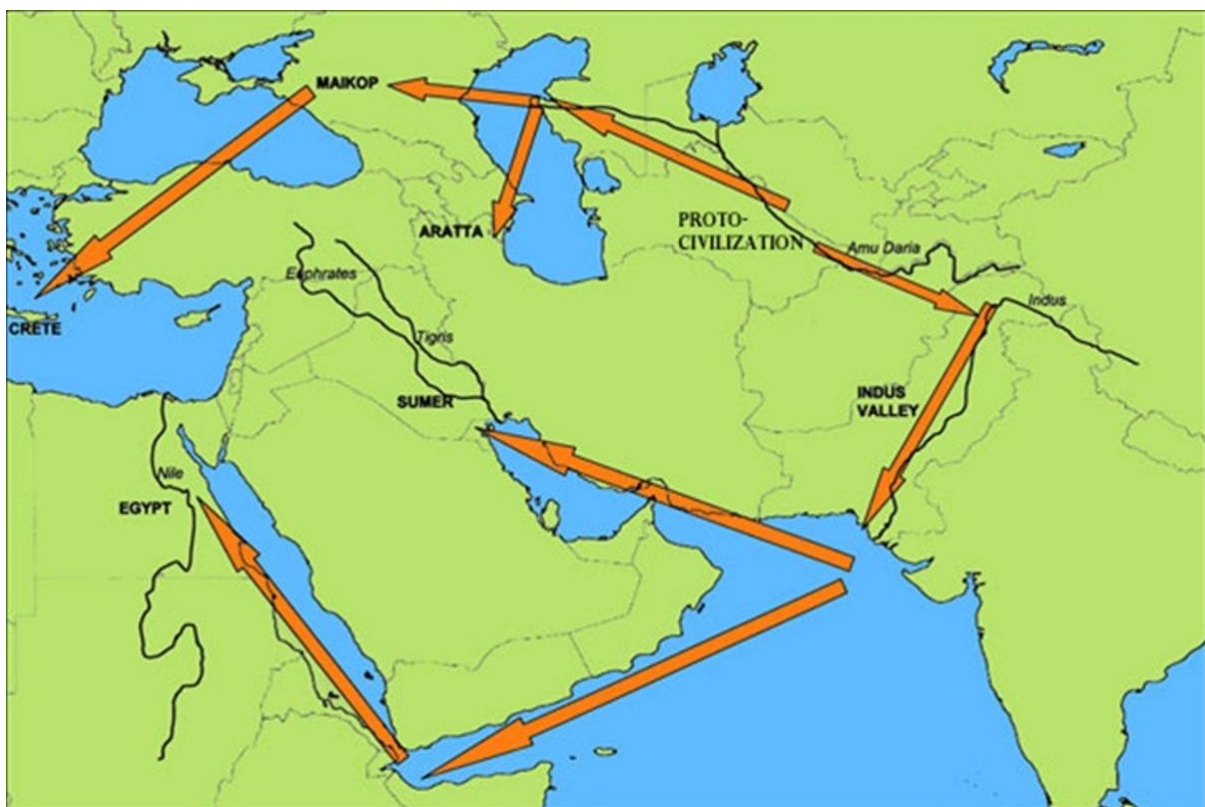


Fig 1. Travelling routes of the first protocivilization missionaries.

Members of the Maikop civilization probably contributed to further spreading of civilization, travelling along the coasts of the Black and Mediterranean seas and established on Crete about 2700 BC the Minoan civilization. The missionaries of the proto-civilization travelled not only to Sumer and Egypt but probably migrated in other directions, spreading knowledge all over the world. They reached China in the 3rd millennium BC as well as other parts of Eurasia. It is possible that the descendants of the proto-civilization population spread all over Europe. This is supported by still existing mysterious megalithic structures discovered in Malta, Spain, England, Ireland and Scandinavia which were built from the fourth to the second millennia BC. It is interesting that the majority of them are in the coastal areas, so it seems probable, that they were built by sea travelers. The contemporary genetic research confirms large migration of population on the Eurasian continent, the result of which the 'intelligence genes' could spread in this part of the world.