

Since the Arrival of the Upright Man

by Fatih Hodzic

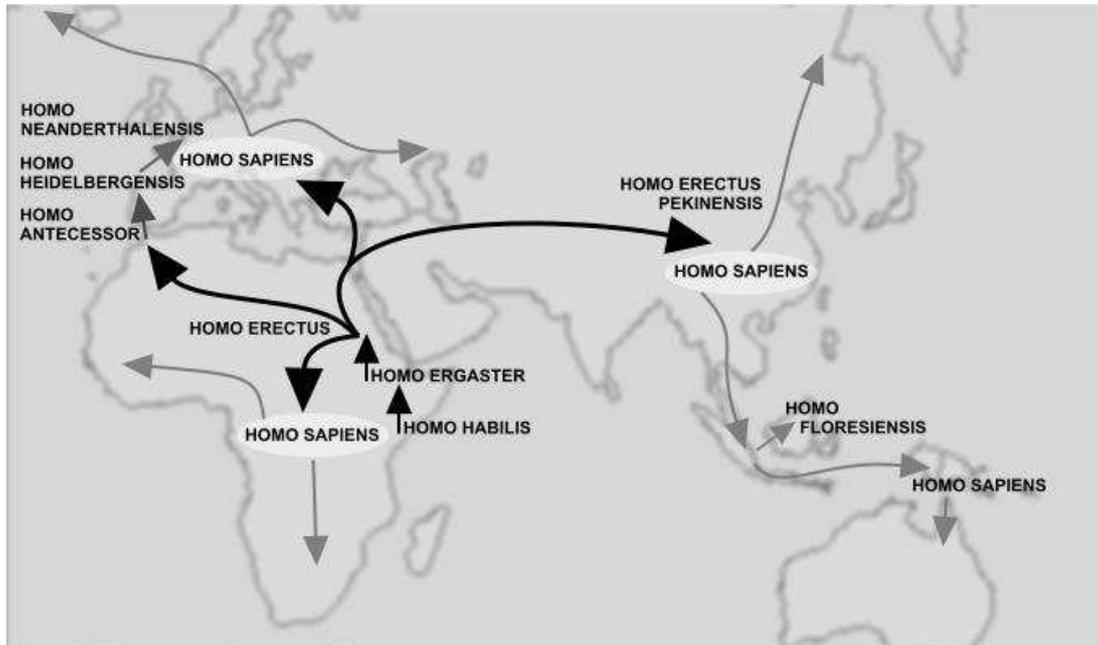
Life of the upright man started a lot earlier then, with the advent of gods and the division between them, the earth had split.

The development of the human race

Previous studies of genetic origin and analysis of fossil remains of primates of different ages allow us to transparently reconstruct important events and turning points in the evolution of the human race. Methodological approach can reach far into the past and follow the development of a man almost to the moment when one branch of hominids (members of the family Hominidae, great apes) allocated from the hominoids (superfamily members of the Hominoidea primates). Hominids were followed by subfamilies and tribes of the homonin from which the genus Homo evolved and eventually became the modern type of man, the Homo sapiens. It is safe to say that the last ancestor, who was a common ancestor to man and primates, such as chimpanzees, lived more than five million years ago.

The first upright man, the common ancestor of all people lived in areas of Africa more than 1.5 million years ago. He was a man of the hominin tribe and by genus a Homo erectus. Descendants and later generations of Homo erectus settled gradually, apart from Africa, in areas of Europe and Asia, where they evolved through a number of species and subspecies, from Homo antecessora, Heidelberg, Rhodesian and Beijing man to Neanderthals, Cro-Magnon, etc. The human species Homo sapiens appears in one continuous development of vertical men, becoming more distinct and separated by habitat, their geographic area. It is primarily on the African, European (Mediterranean) and the Asian pool and a time frame between 200,000 - 70,000 years ago that this happened. Thus, starting with Homo erectus, a common African ancestor, ancestors of archaic and modern humans in Europe were the Homo antecessor, Heidelberg man and the Neanderthal, and the ancestors of modern humans in Asia were Homo georgicus the Peking Man, and in Africa, Homo ergaster, Homo gautengensis, Homo rhodensis and the African type of the Heidelberg man. Their common ancestor, Homo erectus evolved from the Homo habilis species, whose ancestors have been in the genus Australopithecus africanus, one of transitional forms in the development of hominids.

Somehow, with the appearance of an upright man begins and lasts a period of making the most primitive stone tools. A sharp point at the top aloof sharpened stone served as the oldest known ancestor of the upright man, Homo habilis. Remains of primitive stone tools from the time of Homo ergaster, Homo erectus and other species and subspecies of humans is the so-called Pebble culture, a term coined by French paleontologists to refer to the complete body of work of making the oldest stone tools. The continuity of development from Homo habilis to archaic and modern humans shows - from subspecies to subspecies - a series of anatomical changes that are reflected in an upright and secure body position, a greater height and longer lower limbs, changes in shape of the head, a greater cranial cavity and also the continuously growing, heavier and more developed brain.

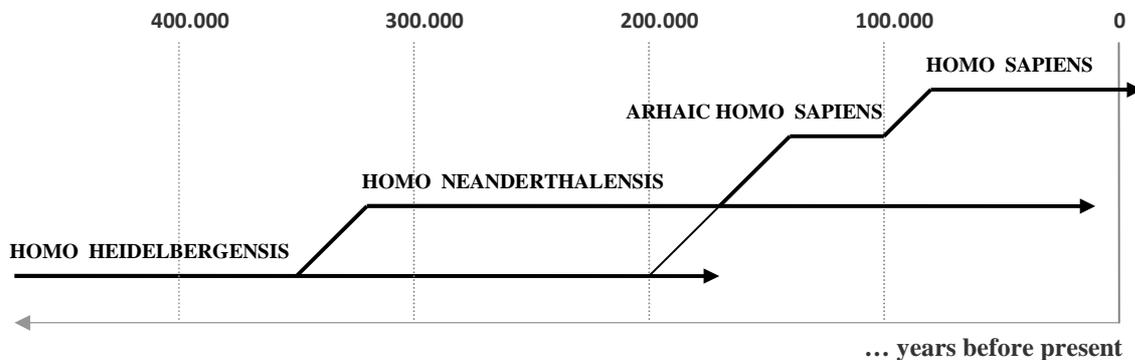


Evolution (emergence and spread) of the upright man

Homo habilis and Homo ergaster developed in Africa, where they are succeeded by Homo erectus, the first of the genus Homo, which leaves the African continent and populates the fields of southern, southwestern Europe and the coastal areas of Asia over the Straits of Gibraltar to the northwest and the Middle East in the northeast. Ancestor of archaic and modern Eurasian type of man, Homo antecessor evolved in southwestern Europe nearly a million years ago. His remains discovered in the mountains of Atapuerca in Spain, are older than 850,000 years. People from the species Homo ergaster and the ancestors of Homo antecessora entered into European soil from North Africa in the Iberian Peninsula, across the Straits of Gibraltar. Their descendants spread across southern and central Europe, where they first developed into Homo heidelbergensis (European type of the Heidelberg Man) 600,000 years ago, and then into Homo neanderthalensis (Neanderthal). From the Heidelberg man in the Eurasian region as well as the descendants of Beijing man in East Asia came other subspecies and types of people, among them archaic Homo sapiens.

Leaving Africa, for a few hundred thousand years ago, the upright people have settled in the European and Asian areas where they separately, differently and consistently evolved. Subspecies like pitekanthropo (Beijing and Java man) in the Far East, or the Heidelberg man and the Neanderthal in the European and Eurasian soil have come to exist. At the same time new subspecies and people emerge on the African continent, such as the Rhodesian man and later Homo sapiens idaltu. Descendants of the Heidelberg, Beijing and Rhodesian man represent a tree in the development of new hybrids, subspecies of people, of which several branches lead directly to the archaic and then modern Homo sapiens. In the example of the Eurasian tree, 350,000 years ago the Neanderthal evolved, and roughly 150,000 years later appears a type of archaic Homo sapiens as a subset of the population that evolves within the Heidelberg people in Europe, the Middle East and North Africa. Within the population of the Rhodesian people in central and southern Africa as well as the Beijing population of people in Southeast Asia appears - each noticeable - a type of archaic Homo sapiens. Each of the branches of archaic Homo sapiens developed in limited geographic areas (oasis of humanization) and in different long periods of

time. One, if not the oldest branches of the archaic type of man developed along the Mediterranean coast, in the areas near the residence of Heidelberg humans and Neanderthals.

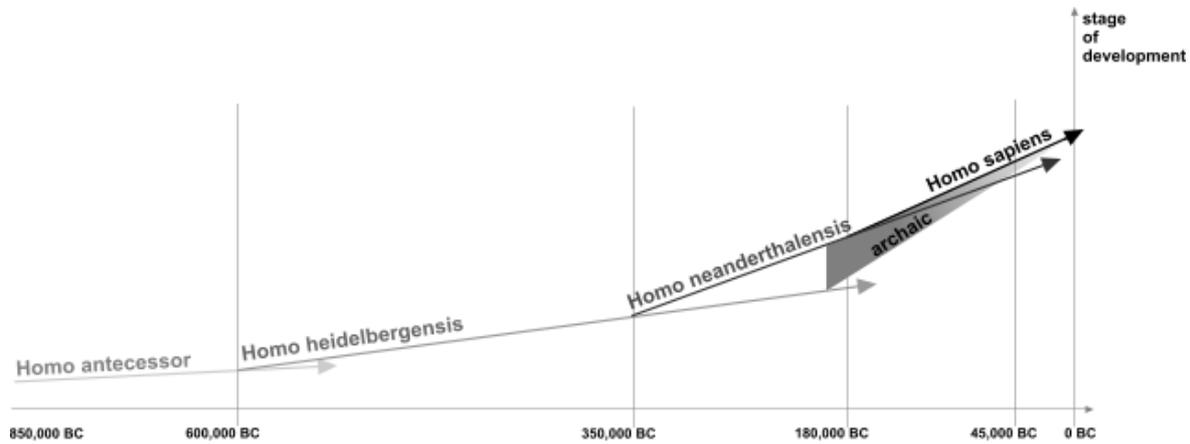


Periods in the development of people: from the Heidelberg man to the modern Homo sapiens of the Eurasian group

The humanization process, the transformation of archaic Homo sapiens to modern Homo sapiens lasted more than 100,000 years. Before the full and final transformation of archaic Homo sapiens into modern man, separated and distinguished groups with diversification, genetic polymorphisms and diverse haplogroups caused by mutations in different geographical areas could be made out. It can be stated that the processes of humanization spontaneous spending and diversification processes were present, from which sprang new haplotypes and haplogroups within the young and expansive population of the original people. When Twenty thousand years ago, or more likely during the last great cataclysm on Earth, Neanderthals, Cro-Magnons and other types of people went extinct, the population of modern humans with wide range of haplotypes and haplogroups have formed extensively across continents.

The level of 'humanization' or transformation was reflected in the lifestyle of archaic humans, in their ingenuity and behavior and the ability to implement differently demanding abstraction. Significant progress in the transformation of archaic Homo sapiens is observed in the second phase of the Mousterian era, somewhere between 100,000 and 70,000 years ago. The entire Mousterian epoch is bound with the existence of Neanderthals and the emergence and development of archaic Homo sapiens and its transformation into Homo sapiens sapiens, the modern Homo sapiens. In addition to the fact that people of that time already knew the fire, their weapons and tools become increasingly sophisticated, and there are already 'decorative' items that imply first forms of artistic expression as well as shamanism, followed by some sort of rites and rituals. They must have been observing in detail the behavior of animal species, especially those that that were hunted or those they themselves were hunted by. They knew when and where to collect edible fruits, and how the seasons change and what they bring. They followed and showed some interest in the world around them, and appearances in the sky. As people today, as well as people in all their stages of development, they witnessed and helplessly observers weather conditions, natural disasters, floods, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions and the occasional cataclysm on Earth. The variable length periods, climate and weather conditions have rapidly and extremely changed. Many areas, former habitats, were threatened and devastated by the forces of nature. The consequences of such were absence of food, general suffering of the population, emergence of various diseases and occasional outbreaks of epidemics. There are

many examples of decimation or even complete extinction of people in certain units or by area. Again and again, people have been forced to give way before the disasters and mishaps, to search for more appropriate, delightful places of residence and better hunting grounds. They followed their prey carefully, not to become prey to another, even larger hunter.



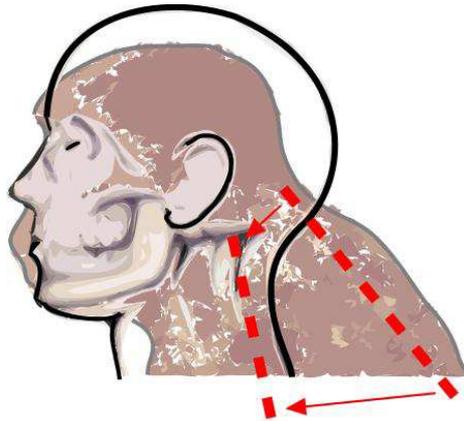
The diagram of the expected levels of mental development of man

In the thousands of years of trouble and disaster, the original people remain – in the gatherer lifestyle – ingenious and successful hunters. Life in hordes, the original communities, had strengthened their sense of belonging to a community. Development social relations and hierarchical relations between people in communities were varying. Forms of communication among them eventually becoming more intense and complex. People have hunted organized, using a variety of tools, rough-surfaced stone axes, wooden spears or concealed pits as traps for hunted prey. Apart from being in the early stages of social organization they had arranged hierarchical relationships within communities, conducted division of labor and according to certain criteria shared harvested fruits and other goods. Their place of residence was selected in a more thoughtful manner and they knew often to return to the places where they have stayed before. Thanks to the nomadic way of life, hordes of people have faced and battled each other, as was to be expected, considering that some areas were better suitable for life than others, but also fatal for them. In fact, cannibalism prevailed the entire Mousterian epoch. Numerous fossils studied, such as those from Krapina cave in Croatia, showed that examples of cannibalism were a very regular occurrence. Since there were no regulated relationships even within the family by blood, incest was regular and normal, typical of animal herds. Only in certain circumstances such as meetings with members of other communities, were there - violent, rigid but necessary - conditions for mixing hereditary material, hence leading to the preservation of the human species without physical degeneration and consequently the total destruction of humanity.

Turning points in the development of upright people

When Homo habilis placed himself on two feet, he shifted the entire course of evolution and set his physical structure before demanding anatomical and physiological changes. These primarily relate to an entirely new function of limbs, arms and legs, the spine, head, throat, vocal cords, and of course, the brain. Unlike other families of nonhuman anthropoids, the original people are better as bipedal. They have become liberated from four-legged movement, thus more agile,

nimble and skilled using the upper limbs. Besides the fact that they have become biped, obvious was also the changing physical constitution of upright people and also the change in the form of the head and skull with constant gaining in the size and weight of the brain (the neocortex layers). Part of the backbone found in the back of the skull where the medulla oblongata connected with the brain, gradually descended to the bottom of the skull, and thus lifted the body in a vertical position. Its static role after equalization is reflected in the carrying and transmitting full weight of the head and upper body at the pelvis and lower limbs. By lowering of the spine, the cerebellum had gained space to grow in the rear cranial fossa, where it has developed and increased its gray matter, the crust on the surface (cerebral cortex). Thanks to the development of this part, the cerebellum is able to fully take over the maintenance of balance and orientation in space of the recently upright man, which was one of the crucial steps in the evolution of upright people. In the new (static) conditions, the head has acquired conditions to increase disproportionately to the body. In the increased cranial cavity the large brain with cortex gained in size and surface area. Rapid migration of neurons and neuroglia, branching dendrites and myelination neurite, has formed new multi-layered neocortex masses that filled the emptiness within the newly enlarged skull and assumed more and more functions in the mental processes. Mass was primarily grown in length and width, and filled the skull so that it twisting and kneaded. It was completely new to the already perfectly settled genetic practice, art in craftsmanship, in exploiting and organizing limited space. A growing number of nerve cells, neurons linked through extensions and branching into a long and unpredictable form of complex neural networks, supported neuro- ganglia cells and structures. New neural networks in the cerebral cortex craved for stimuli through rhythmic pulse and brain signals with a wealth of content from inner experience. As the spine descended down towards the bottom of the skull, so did the throat leaving more space for vocal cords that have developed into an organ of additional voice features and range. The upright man could - which is not common in primates - breath, inhale and exhale air from the lungs, according to his will through the nose or mouth. By shifting the mouth and tongue in different positions and letting the air out of the lungs through the vocal cords the upright man mastered - with an extensive range of inarticulate voices - the ability to articulate speech. His responses in certain situations, behavior and reactions became more thoughtful, more perfect, abstract and ingenious, and forms of expression and step by step, communication with auditory or visual components took on features of language as a communication system of people. Through the efforts of understanding and communication of people, their behavior (understanding) and needs were making more sense, becoming more meaningful and goal oriented. Community life became more organized and social relations were clear.



Changing of shape of the skull and spine position: from Homo erectus to Homo sapiens

As it is said, only the tribe subfamily Homininae, hominin species Homo, whose subtype is an archaic Homo sapiens, picked themselves - under a combination of circumstances, and in contrast to the kind of Pan (chimpanzees) and the Gorilla - a specific development path. The capabilities of Homo erectus, the Peking and the Heidelberg people to remember, to communicate, to repeat previously executed and learned action and to use tools (able to generate a certain abstraction), have exceeded the capacity of today's living primates, the great apes. We tend to see this extreme and specific evolutionary epoch of humanization as the basis or foundation of acquiring mental skills and higher levels of consciousness. Given the final outcome of the developing world, somewhat surprising and confusing is a void that gapes in places of humanization where - among all the tribes, subspecies, species, genera and hybrids - only the Homo sapiens had miraculously survived.

With each step in the evolution, starting from the first African genus Homo habilis, people are constantly moving forward in the development and processes of humanization. Among the different species and genera, there were differences in the physical structure, the intellectual and mental abilities. However, mixing between more or less related species has developed a new hybrid genera and differences primarily in physical constitution and details - gradually summed up as such, what is today recognized among races and ethnic groups of people. The fact is, for example, and the Neanderthal and Cro-Magnon and modern man were contemporaries, they lived at the same time and in the same areas and in the end, they all had a common, not-so-distant ancestor.

Neanderthal man, probably one of the first parents of the archaic and close relative of modern man, by the progressive scale degree of humanization and the expected level of psychic abilities outperforms its predecessors as it is expected. When a 'perfect' hybrid form of archaic Homo sapiens appears, according to a progressive scale degree of humanization, it transcends, exceeding already outdated people and these become endangered through natural selection. The following 100,000 - 150,000 years, the archaic Homo sapiens humanizes intensely and exceeds the capabilities of experiential older Neanderthal. Due to the progressive degree of humanization, his curve of expected psychological development is steeper than the curve Neanderthals and other then still living genera of people had. A little over 40,000 years ago Homo sapiens, man of the plains expectedly exceeds - in all aspects - the intellectually limited, but 'tired' and quite vulnerable Neanderthal man of the highlands. However, since the appearance of archaic Homo

sapiens to the Neanderthal's extinction, probably no special, distinct advantages in terms of human virtues and skills of reflective abstraction was to be found in one or the other. Not only that it is not excluded, it is likely that the 'experiential advantage' of the Neanderthal's genetic material was passed down to offspring of archaic humans. Where hybrids developed or where, not far from one another, different groups of people lived, Neanderthals are physically stronger, more robust and aggressive, and thereby they are expected to be dominant and undisputed sovereign group. Probably, then still a minority, exotic communities of archaic humans, less aggressive, but intelligent and apparently emotionally mature people were in a subordinate position, and often left to the mercy of the Neanderthals, people with 'human' virtues.

Likeness to the Paleolithic people

According to numerous archaeological research such as research done by anthropologist Richard Klein and some scientists, the migration of modern man began only 50,000 years ago in Africa¹. By the same time the Cro-Magnon is already painting in the deep caves of southern and southwestern France, forming figures of stone and clay, and the ancestors of today's Aborigines have already settled in Australia! Fact is that the spread of *Homo erectus*, then *Homo erectus pekinensis* and *Homo erectus heidelbergensis*, the common ancestors of all subsequent people in the sub-region outside of Africa, began a million and a few hundred thousand years ago. In the period that followed along with the spread of people, a number of subspecies have developed in different areas and in different climates. This was in the habitats, the land along the Mediterranean Sea, in the coastal area of northern Africa, southern Europe and the Middle East countries, countries of the fertile Crescent moon, their homeland in central and southern Africa and the region of Southeast Asia, the Indian peninsula and Indochina.



Australian Aborigine: a mirror image of the Paleolithic man

From the reconstruction of the conditions, based on the analysis of genetic origin, we find that the original people were found on the shores of Australia more than 70,000 years ago. Archaeology has not yet come across this old remains tracing people on their way to Australia. However, there is no doubt, that the evidence of man's presence would not be lying somewhere in the water and or layers of the earth, beneath the volcanic ash or in the waters ... as indeed

¹ Klein R. G., Edgar B.: *»The Dawn of Human Culture«*, John Wiley & Sons, Inc. , New York 2002

under the waters lie the remains of stone-walled channels, paved terraces or whole places of residence. The fact is that the ancestors of the Australian Indigenous, Aboriginal man have remained completely isolated for decades - far beyond the ocean - from the rest of the world. So today - by physical structure, color and specific markers in their genotype – it can be considered one of the few surviving images of the original palaeolithic one.

Cerotype of 46 chromosomes

If you keep track of the phylogenetic tree of modern people it would be wrong to expect that sometimes in the past, you would come to one of example of Homo sapiens common to us all, or a 'zero' ancestor. Among a variety of species, subspecies and families of people in the past, there have been more and less voiced shades or differences in the genetic material, which is the common denominator of kinship. Based on the similarity, the common 'zero' ancestor preceded the entire epoch of development of archaic Homo sapiens and it was still only in the past - somewhere around a million years ago - when all shades disappeared in the singularity, the uniqueness of the piece from the African human species, Homo erectus. The first man, the common ancestor of all living people today was one of those whose descendants left the African continent. Through seed and genotypes of the descendants of the African Homo erectus new shades were added to the genome. At the same time, the Homo antecessor, Heidelberg man, Rhodesian and Peking Man, Neanderthal and finally, Cro-Magnon and archaic Homo sapiens all developed differently at the same time. They are all intertwined branches of the 'family tree' where the process of humanization was accompanied by interlocking and continuous mixing among similar types of people. From the variety and diversity of emerging hybrids with different genetic combinations populations were upheld in Eurasian, Asian and African regions, populations whose descendants are now all living people on Earth.

At one point in history, during which we would argue that the very first people lived classified as a species of archaic Homo sapiens, we would already have separated, distant oasis, residences with only developing and not so numerous , genetically diverse populations of the original people. Because of geographical and climatic differences, ways of feeding etc, they were already - by genetic characteristics - rather specific groups of people. Differences were found in physical constitution, behavior and the degree of archaic, all depending on where on the 'family tree' were their parents and their parents' parents. The significance of that same moment in history was therefore the appearance of modern people from diverse backgrounds, who are descendants of differently related groups but they all systematically acquired virtues of modern Homo sapiens. All of them have - some sooner, some later - in their development went through a period of archaism and down the lines of homination, set out in the evolution of hominids 2 million years ago. Considering the form of individualization, the lifestyle and living conditions, there have been, in different communities of people, certain similarities and differences in behavior, and abstract (thought) capabilities. When two or more different communities of the original people confronted each other, we can assume what was happening from scenarios in the recent, well-known history.

Archaic and modern Homo sapiens are hybrids, species that is more or less successfully developing at continuous rate, initiated by progressive mixing of already close related kinds of people, and that shaped into many different human types in a variety of areas in any given time frame.

In eukaryotic organisms, in the cells of eukaryotes, genetic material is located in the cell nuclei. A complete sample of chromosomes or karyotype characteristic is unique for each type. Somatic

cells are diploid, they have double (2n) number of chromosomes. Diploid number represents two sets of chromosomes, one from each parent, each connected in pairs of homologous chromosomes. In humans there are 23 such pairs of homologous chromosomes, hence a karyotype of 46 chromosomes. Another chromosome in the human karyotype was created by fusion of two chromosomes, then still in hominoid karyotype. In the regions of that chromosome 38 mutations from the process and timing of transformation hominoid were identified. Comparing other regions of chromosomes with chromosomes of chimpanzees it was found to correspond to the 12th and 13 Chromosome of the chimpanzee. There has therefore been a fusion of two chromosomes in the telomeres, which are reflected in the difference in diploid chromosome number of people (2n = 46) and primates (2n = 48). Thus, even before the appearance of the first vertical people, all genders and types of people had a karyotype of 46 chromosomes.

Archaic and modern *Homo sapiens* are species that have more or less successfully developed in a continuity, initiated by progressive mixing of close kinds of people, and developed into humanoids in many different, geographically separated areas, in 'an oasis of humanization' all within a certain time frame. When at some point people in some of the 'oasis of humanization' reached the level at which they were able to be classified as archaic *Homo sapiens*, species of archaic *Homo sapiens* in other 'oases humanization' are already approaching the level of modern *Homo sapiens*. The emergence and survival of modern man was the only successful step in the evolutionary process, which is still going on and where man is still transforming and changing.

Alchemy

Swiss psychologist Carl G. Jung in his book *Psychology and Alchemy* wrote that alchemical process is that of transformation of the impure soul (lead) to a perfect, complete soul (gold)². Using this Jung allegory, one could say that the modern (complete) man the result of transformation (mixing) 'unclean' people (Heidelberg, Peking and Rhodesian humans, Neanderthals, Cro-Magnons, hobbits ...). Different representation of the genetic material of some 'dirty' people in the genome of modern humans makes it today in this regard diverse in the overall population of people. Less than 0.02% of minor differences, usually color of skin, RH factor, mutations or polymorphisms, or genetic characters 'labels' on the genetic material, are nothing more than following the alchemical process of transformation of impure souls. In this sense, modern *Homo sapiens* is the only humanly cleaned and evolutionary 'expected' and sustainable species of the human race.

Archaic *Homo sapiens* could be 'expected' to develop from the Heidelberg, Beijing and Rhodesian man like has been done before in the development of other kinds, types and genders of people. For such an evolutionary step forward all the necessary conditions were present in a certain time frame. According to Plato, what has led to the development is "the best and the most beautiful of the human race," was just another solid variety and choice and close related species within a population of people, which had opportunities and possibilities to intermingle and exchange genetic material, in order for this to happen. Through the whole development process, people have been subject to selectivity through natural selection which was accompanied by mutations and gene expression (gene regulation). In this area, science - by reading the human genome - has opted haplogroups or haplotypes, as infallible and credible indicators of origin of people from which to successfully read out affiliation of individuals and features of entire ethnic

² Jung C. G.: »*Psychology and Alchemy*«, Bollingen Foundation, Inc., New York 1968

groups. In different environments, there are opportunities and policies to shape and develop the 'nuanced' community of people with the features of ethnic groups, typical just for these groups even today.

The fact is that the archaic and modern humans gradually appear on one of evolutionary spaces, in different time frames and by progressive mixing of different types of related people. Undoubtedly the archaic humans from the European space come from the species *Homo antecessora* from Heidelberg humans, Neanderthals, Cro-Magnons and other typical European-Eurasian species of extinct humans, while archaic humans in the East Asian area come from the more developed species *Homo erectus* and mixing of Peking man, Java man *Homo floresiensis* and other related people developed the Asian region. Same goes for the development of archaic humans on the African soil, where besides *Homo erectus*, , the Rhodesian, the African type of the Heidelberg man, *Homo sapiens idaltu* and others have emerged.

Stormy times in humanization

Among all species and genera of upright people, genetic differences were negligible. as is the case in the only kind of still living man, the modern *Homo sapiens*, people differed in physical constitution, height, skull size, shape and facial features, skin color, hair, eyes and other, and mostly genetic characteristics (specific mutations, RH factor ...). Among families or large groups of people with a common ancestry or common physical characteristics, the most widespread race of people are those who have also had continuity in the humanization development to archaic and later modern man. In geographical terms we can clearly identify 'evolutionary pools' or 'oases humanization', like the African pool with archaic and modern black humans (Negroid), then the pool of Asian people with yellow (Mongolic) race and European-Eurasian pools of red people (Eurasian) from which ultimately the white (Caucasian) race develops.

Slight genetic differences between races are primarily related to the specifics of geographical and climate conditions, method of feeding, as well as the degree of interference among multiple related, humans that evolved differently. In this way, features within the population of modern humans were maintained, which are now attributed to a specific race or in terms of arheo-genetic sense: diversification (diversity) in the genetic material within ethnic groups was maintained.

From times of significant migration, caused primarily by climate change or the consequences of natural forces, arheo-genetics recognizes and captures the diversity, diversification of haplotypes and haplogroups in populations of people. These are genetic differences that can be classified and summarized as a 'status quo' in the kind of modern *Homo sapiens*. It is a state with more haplogroups and differences in the genetic structure of the population of modern humans, primarily in 'oasis of humanization' in the African, European and Asian soil, and later through the diffusion and migration of peoples, on all other units and continents.

Thus, more than 70,000 years ago, after the eruption of super-volcano Toba in Indonesia, the original people from the region of Southeast Asia went out to the south across the Timor and Papua, Timor and Arafursko, then sailed across the sea - nothing new – then settled in Australia.

During the last great cataclysm (the Great Flood), a little more than 10,500 years ago, the European people of the red race (by mtDNA, people with predominant haplogroup X) crossed over to northwestern Europe the Greenland soil and settled on the North American continent. European nations - mainly in western, central and northern Europe, as well as the people of Asia Minor - in the amended post- cataclysmic circumstances and conditions of an almost glacial age (due to atmospheric contamination, saturated with dust, ash and carbon dioxide, consequently

protracted lack of sunlight), mutate, and because of the lack of pigment take on characteristics of today's Caucasian man. North American natives, American Indians are the descendants of the European race, which are moving to the American continent, followed Asian nations across Southeast Asia (Siberia) and Alaska. Not too many people from the red European area is predominantly settled in northeastern and eastern parts of the American continent, while the population of Asian yellow people settled in northwestern, western areas, then moving through central and southern areas of America.

The last great cataclysm corresponds to the end of the geological period called the Pleistocene epoch and the beginning of the Holocene or completion of the Old Stone Age, the Paleolithic period and the Middle Stone Age, Mesolithic. Scientific studies have described this period as a time when a very tumultuous and extremely cold time with features Ice Age ends, and when time is gradually starting to stabilize into a moderate continental, Atlantic climate, suitable for human habitation.

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Adam, the common ancestor of all living people today lived in the areas of Africa more than a million years ago, and by gender was Homo erectus. Nearly a million years have passed from Adam to the emergence of archaic and modern Homo sapiens in the end. Many of the later types of people, descendants of Adam, enabled and created conditions for the emergence of archaic and then modern Homo sapiens. Except for contributing their share of the inherited genetic material directly - through processes of humanization - they contributed to the continuity of archaic humans. It can be stated that the archaic Homo sapiens grew and gradually assumed the characteristics of modern man in the circumstances, and through the 'expected' continuity of humanization. In other words, intellectual (mental) abilities of modern man have overcome the instinctive way of behavior of ancient man.

With this act, the process of humanization and development of modern humans has not been concluded. It is a process that is still ongoing.