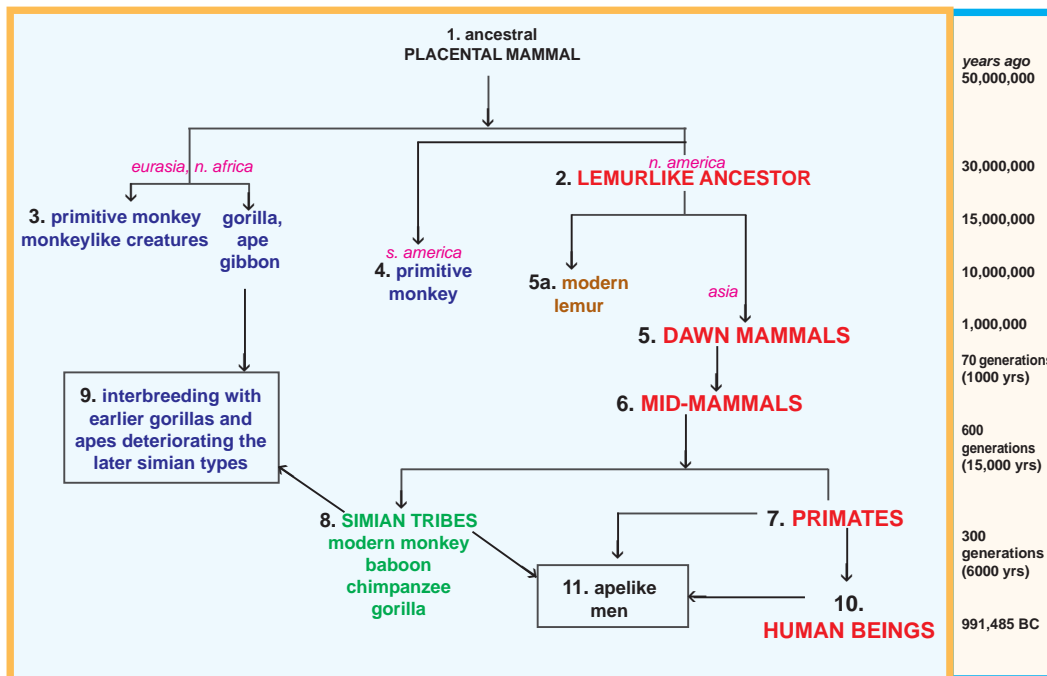


How Man and the Ape Are Related

A study according to Urantia Book Paper 61 ("The Mammalian Era") and Paper 62 ("Dawn Races of Early Man")

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About one million years ago the immediate ancestors of mankind made their appearance by three successive and sudden mutations stemming from early stock of the lemur type of placental mammal [p.703]. [The] dawn mammals, springing from the North American lemur type, gave origin to the mid-mammals, and these mid-mammals in turn produced the superior Primates, who became the immediate ancestors of the primitive human race [p.707]. And so it may be readily seen that man and the ape are related only in that they sprang from the mid-mammals, a tribe in which there occurred the contemporaneous birth and subsequent segregation of two pairs of twins: the inferior pair destined to produce the modern types of monkey, baboon, chimpanzee, and gorilla; the superior pair destined to continue the line of ascent which evolved into man himself [p.706]. Modern man and the simians did spring from the same tribe and species but not from the same parents. Man's ancestors are descended from the superior strains of the selected remnant of this mid-mammal tribe, whereas the modern simians (excepting certain pre-existent types of lemurs, gibbons, apes, and other monkeylike creatures) are the descendants of the most inferior couple of this mid-mammal group... [p.706].



7. The **PRIMATES**, the third vital mutation, suddenly appeared. [e700] [The Primates constituted] the next vital step in prehuman evolution. (706) The Primates were more human and less animal than their mid-mammal predecessors. ... [p.707]

8. Contemporaneously with the birth of these Primates twins, another couple—a peculiarly retarded male and female of the mid-mammal tribe, a couple that were both mentally and physically inferior—also gave birth to twins. ... These retarded twins became the founders of the modern **SIMIAN TRIBES**. (p.700)

9. [The **simians**] have continued much as of that day except for those branches which mated with the **earlier types of gibbons and apes** and have greatly deteriorated in consequence. [p.706] ...[F]rom that day to this the human branch has gone forward by progressive evolution, while the simian tribes have remained stationary or have actually retrogressed.) [p.700]

1. 50,000,000 years ago in North America the **placental type of mammals** suddenly appeared. (p.693)

2. 30,000,000 years ago ... in western North America, the **early ancestors of the ancient lemurs** first made their appearance. While this family cannot be regarded as true lemurs, their coming marked the establishment of the line from which the true lemurs subsequently sprang. (p.696)

3. 15,000,000 years ago ... in central Asia the true types of both the **primitive monkey** and the **gorilla** evolved, having a common ancestor, now extinct. But neither of these species is con-

cerned in the line of living beings which were, later on, to become the ancestors of the human race. (p.697)

4. 10,000,000 years ago ... in South America ... the **South American type of primitive monkeys** evolved. (p.698)

5. About 1,000,000 years ago, among the offspring of Asiatic migrants of the older North American lemur types, the **DAWN MAMMALS** suddenly appeared. [They] multiplied and spread over the Mesopotamian peninsula for more than one thousand years ... [p.704]

5a. The **early lemurs concerned in the ancestry of the human species** were

not directly related to the **pre-existent tribes of gibbons and apes** then living in Eurasia and northern Africa, whose progeny have survived to the present time. Neither were they the offspring of the **modern type of lemur**, though springing from an ancestor common to both but long since extinct. (p.703)

6. In the seventieth generation ... a new and higher group of animals suddenly differentiated. These new **MID-MAMMALS**—almost twice the size and height of their ancestors and possessing proportionately increased brain power ... [p.700] [reigned] for almost fifteen thousand years (six hundred generations). (p.705)

10. [A]fter almost nine hundred generations of development, covering about twenty-one thousand years from the origin of the dawn mammals, the Primates suddenly gave birth to two remarkable creatures, the first true **HUMAN BEINGS**. [p.707] From the year A.D. 1934 back to the birth of the first two human beings is just 993,419 years. [p.707]

11. [M]any of their **later descendants** stooped to mate with their **retarded cousins of the simian tribes**. (p.711) ... The groups going west became less contaminated with the backward stocks of mutual ancestral origin than those going east, who mingled so freely with their retarded animal cousins. (p.711)