

Archaeologically identifying Adam t.me/MountainOfGod

Biblical premises and data

Genesis 2:5

“...there was not a man to work the ground.”

Genesis 2:17

“And the Lord God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden to work it and to keep it”

Man specifically made for the purpose of agriculture. No agriculturalists before Adam. Implies agriculture begins with him. No mention of a state of hunting and gathering. Pre-agricultural hunter-gatherers are not Adamic.

Genesis 2:10-14

“Now a river went out of Eden to water the garden, and from there it parted and became four riverheads. The name of the first is Pishon; it is the one which skirts the whole land of Havilah, where there is gold. And the gold of that land is good. Bdellium and the onyx stone are there. The name of the second river is Gihon; it is the one which goes around the whole land of Cush. The name of the third river is Hiddekel; it is the one which goes toward the east of Assyria. The fourth river is the Euphrates.”

<https://christogenea.org/podcasts/biblical/genesis-part-2-society-family>

Therefore, however the antediluvian ecosystem had functioned, we can conclude here that Moses had described the ancient Garden of Eden to encompass all of the land from the northern portion of the current-day Arabian peninsula and the Red Sea in the west, to the Zagros Mountains of ancient Persia in the east, and that it was centered in the ancient land of Sumer, or as it was later called, Chaldea or Babylonia, near the confluence of these four rivers.

Genesis 3:17-19

Curses on Adam's agricultural labour, implies agriculture already practiced by Adam.

Genesis 4:2

“...Abel was a keeper of sheep, but Cain was a tiller of the ground.”

Adam associated with pastoralism

Genesis 4:17

“...he builded a town”

Settlement building

Genesis 4:21-22

“His brother's name was Jubal. He was the father of all those who play the harp and flute. And as for Zillah, she also bore Tubal-Cain, an instructor of every craftsman in bronze and iron. And the sister of Tubal-Cain was Naamah.”

7th generation, starting with Cain, existed in a time of bronze usage, iron usage, harp usage, and flute usage. Possibly before if one takes the view that these men merely fathered, rather than taught, those using these technologies.

Genesis 6:14

“Make thee an ark of gopher wood; rooms shalt thou make in the ark, and shalt pitch it within and without with pitch.”

Flood takes place after a time in which Bitumen/Pitch (H3724) was used to waterproof waterborne vessels in Mesopotamia (Gen 2:10-14).

The Flood was local.

1. Linguistic Flexibility of "Eretz" (Earth/Land)

- The Hebrew word **'eretz** (often translated "earth") primarily means "land," "ground," "country," or a specific region, not necessarily the entire planet (as ancient writers had no concept of "planet Earth" in the modern sense).
- It appears over 1,500 times as "land" or similar localised terms in the Old Testament, versus about 700 as "earth" in a broader sense.
- In the flood narrative, 'eretz is used repeatedly (e.g., Gen 7:19-23; 8:9, 13-14). Substituting "land" or "region" fits naturally and aligns with other uses:
 - Gen 4:14 - Cain is driven from the "face of the earth" ('eretz) but doesn't go into space, and instead builds a city in Nod.
 - Gen 41:56-57 - "All the earth" ('kol eretz') comes to Egypt for grain during famine, yet not literally every person on the planet (Jacob's family hadn't gone yet).
 - Many other examples show "all the earth" ('kol eretz') referring to a local territory or known inhabited area.
- A local reading means the flood covered "all the land" in the relevant region (likely Mesopotamia or the Adamic homeland), not every continent.

2. "Mountains" (Harim/Har) as Hills or Highlands

- The word translated "mountains" is **har** (singular) or **harim** (plural), which can mean "hill," "hill country," "highland," or "elevated ground" - not exclusively towering peaks like Everest.
- The most neutral, context-sensitive translation is "highlands".
- Gen 7:19-20 says waters covered "all the highlands (harim)" and prevailed "fifteen cubits upward" (~7 meters / ~22 feet / ~3-4 stories).
 - This depth is sufficient to inundate hills/highlands in a flat basin like Mesopotamia but impossible for covering the planet's tallest peaks (e.g., Everest requires miles of water).
- If truly worldwide and covering all planetary mountains to that depth, the narrative becomes inconsistent (see point 3 below).
- Context favours "hills/highlands" in the flood zone, as ancient Near Eastern writers described visible elevated land this way.

3. Timeline Inconsistency with Ararat Landing

- The ark rests on the "mountains/highlands of Ararat" in the **seventh month** (Gen 8:4).
- The tops of the "mountains/highlands" only appear in the **tenth month** (Gen 8:5), after waters recede.
- If "mountains" meant the planet's tallest peaks (or even Ararat's 17,000+ ft summit), the ark could not rest on them while higher peaks elsewhere remained submerged for months (Everest would be visible before Ararat, for instance).
- This only makes sense if the "mountains" (harim) refer to regional highlands/hills in/near Ararat (a mountainous area north of Mesopotamia), with varying elevations - some peaks emerge earlier as waters subside in a contained basin.

4. Noah's Sacrifice of "Every" Clean Animal/Bird

- Gen 8:20 - Noah takes every clean beast, and every clean bird (specific form used for "every": **ū·mik·kōl**. This form means all, not *some of* all (see its usage in Gen 3:14, 2 Samuel 6:21, Leviticus 11:10, etc.)) and offers them as burnt offerings (there is no "some of" in original Hebrew; that's an English addition).
- If the flood wiped out **all** life worldwide, sacrificing "every" clean kind would leave none to reproduce afterward - yet clean animals/birds clearly exist post-flood (e.g., for later laws in Leviticus).
- A local flood preserves clean animals outside the flooded region, avoiding extinction.

5. Survival of Non-Adamic Peoples and Nephilim Post-Flood

- Nephilim (or their descendants) exist "in those days, and also after that" (Gen 6:4), with post-flood examples like the Anakim/Rephaim in Num 13:33 and elsewhere (e.g., giants in Canaan, Gen 14-15 tribes like Rephaim, Emim, Zuzim).
- If worldwide, the flood aimed to eliminate corrupted humanity (including Nephilim hybrids from "sons of God" and "daughters of men").
- A worldwide wipeout should eliminate them entirely, yet they reappear.
- A local flood limits destruction to the Adamic/covenanted region's corruption (Hebrews 12:8, only sons are chastened, not bastards), allowing Nephilim or related groups outside the zone to survive.

6. Survival of Other Tribes/Peoples

- Post-flood narratives mention tribes/peoples (e.g., Kenites as Cain descendants, various Rephaim/Nephilim groups in Canaan in Gen 14-15) not descending from Noah.

- A worldwide flood would require all humanity to repopulate from Noah's family (Gen 9-10), leaving no room for pre-flood non-Adamic lines to persist.
- Local flood preserves populations beyond the judged area.

7. Logistical and Practical Impossibilities for Global Scope

- Gathering animals from distant continents (e.g., Australia, Americas, poles) in seven days is implausible.
- Ark size (~450 ft long) fits regional Near Eastern animals/food but not global species diversity plus year-long provisions.
- Carnivores would need vast live prey stocks, exceeding capacity.
- Waters "assuage" and recede (Gen 8:1-3) - in a worldwide flood, nowhere for water to drain; a regional basin (e.g., Mesopotamian plain) allows runoff.

8. Geographical Setting in Mesopotamia

- Narrative details (rivers like Tigris/Euphrates in Gen 2, Eden locale) point to Mesopotamia - a semi-closed basin prone to massive flooding.
- "Mountains of Ararat" as foothills/highlands north of the plain fits a regional deluge better than a planetary one.
- Pre-flood "no rain" in Eden area (Gen 2) suggests a localised ecosystem/climate altered by the event.

9. Theological and Covenantal Scope

- Genesis focuses on the "generations of Adam" (Gen 5:1) - a specific lineage/people group.
- Judgment targets corruption in that society (miscegenation, violence), not all biological life everywhere.
- "All creation under heaven" (or similar phrases) is often hyperbolic/figurative, limited to the author's known world or covenanted people:
 - Compare Col 1:23 / Paul's "all creation under heaven" evangelised, yet only parts of the Roman world/Near East reached.
- The flood as regional judgment on the Adamic line preserves broader humanity while achieving God's purpose.

The Tree of Life and the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil in Genesis 2-3 are not literal trees but allegorical representations of two distinct "racial" lineages or "family trees": the Tree of Life symbolises the pure lineage of Adam (ultimately rooted in Christ), planted by God, while the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil symbolises the lineage of the devil and his angels (fallen angels and their offspring).

This interpretation is supported by numerous biblical passages where trees metaphorically represent peoples, nations, or collectives:

- Ezekiel 31:8-9, 16, 18 explicitly describes the "trees of Eden" in the "garden of God" as nations.
- Assyria is depicted as a great tree (Ezekiel 31).
- Israel is portrayed as an olive tree (Jeremiah 11:16-17; Romans 11:17-24).
- Jesus uses tree metaphors for people: good trees planted by the Father bearing good fruit (sons of the kingdom), and bad trees not planted by God bearing evil fruit (sons of the evil one), to be uprooted and burned (Matthew 7:17-20; 13:37-43; 15:13).
- The lake of fire is prepared specifically "for the devil and his angels" (Matthew 25:41), aligning with the tares (sons of the evil one) being gathered and burned (Matthew 13:37-43, Matthew 13:47-50, many "kinds" ἑτέροις γένοσιν = race, kind, nation, offspring).

The Tree of Life provides eternal life to those who partake of it or abide in it:

- Genesis 3:22-24 states that eating from the Tree of Life grants eternal life, with cherubim guarding it (permissively/preservatively/protectively, as they guarded the ark of the covenant containing the law).
- Revelation 22:2 describes the Tree of Life bearing twelve fruits (corresponding to the twelve tribes of Israel on the gates of the New Jerusalem; Revelation 21:12).
- Jesus identifies Himself as the source of eternal life: the true vine/root of the Tree (John 15:1-11, where branches not abiding in Him are broken off and cast into fire. God is the root of Adam (Luke 3:38)), the bread of life (John 6:35, 48-51), and giver of eternal life to His sheep (John 10:27-28; cf. 1 John 5:11-12).
- Abiding in Christ (including preserving pure seed by "drinking water from one's own cistern"; Proverbs 5:15-18; Jeremiah 2:13, 20-21, water = *S*pirit (Spiritual image of God, not life spirit) (Jude 1:12, 19) maintains this life, making one a son of God whose seed remains incorrupt (1 John 3:9; Psalm 32:2, where sin is not imputed).

- Wisdom (aligned with this tree) is a tree of life to those who hold fast to it (Proverbs 3:18).
- Christ is the root and branch of Jesse/David (Isaiah 11:1, 10; Romans 15:12), ultimately the root of Adam, who is of God (Luke 3:38, Genesis 1:26).

In contrast, the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil represents the opposing lineage (devil and his angels), absent from the restored garden/city after judgment:

- Revelation 21-22 shows the Tree of Life present, but the Tree of Knowledge absent, following Revelation 20 where Satan, the devil, and all not in the book of life are cast into the lake of fire.
- The serpent (representative of this tree) is revealed as the devil/Satan and his angels (Revelation 12:7-9; 20:2).
- Eating from this tree introduced death, and was the only sin punishable by death at that time, violating the principle in Gen 1 of kind after kind. The mixture with Sons of God (angels, Job 38:7) in Genesis 6 being punishable by death implies it was the same sin committed in Genesis 3 due to shared punishment (Romans 5:13; death reigned from Adam to Moses even over those without law, but sin is imputed only where law exists).

Grammatically in Genesis 2:9, the trees "growing out of the ground" (verb-fronted clause) are distinguished from the Tree of Life and Tree of Knowledge (subject-fronted clauses), indicating the latter two were already present in the midst of the garden prior to the growth of the others, not originating from the earth like ordinary trees/nations.

Gen 2:8-9

V8: (waVSO, waVSO) God plants and puts the man (Adam)

V9a: (waVSO) God causes to grow the trees.

However:

V9b interjects a non-VSO clause describing what was already there, referring back to Gen 2:8 (waSO loc.), but the tree of life (Adam's race) [was] in the midst of the Garden, and the tree of the knowledge of good and evil.

This refers back to a prior condition, temporally anterior to the preceding planting act, though linearly postceding it.

Hebrew narrative commonly reverses time order when a clause is subject-fronted.

Thus, pre-Adamic peoples existed as the offspring of fallen angels (watchers/sons of God; Job 38:7, present when the earth was founded), known as Nephilim:

- Genesis 6:4 states the Nephilim were on the earth "in those days" (when man began to multiply; Genesis 6:1) and "also afterward" when sons of God took daughters of men - structured with non-sequential Hebrew clauses (SVO, lacking waw-consecutive), making it a summary/background referencing pre-existing Nephilim rather than a new sequential event or future event.
- These Nephilim corrupted "all flesh," including beasts (Genesis 6:12), leading to punishment of both man and animals (Genesis 6:7).
- Biblical "satyrs" (Hebrew se'irim) are one of the many terms used to refer to these hybrid or corrupted beings: translated as demons/devils (Leviticus 17:7), satyrs (2 Chronicles 11:15), or wild goats/dwellers in desolate places (Isaiah 13:21; 34:14), often metaphorically for non-Adamic peoples (e.g., invaders of Edom/Babylon).

This explains Genesis 4 clearly showing other peoples beside Cain, Adam, and Eve, without requiring additional unnamed children of Adam/Eve contemporaneous with Cain/Abel (contradicting the need for Seth as replacement; Genesis 4:25):

- Cain's fear of being killed by others (Genesis 4:14).
- Cain's wife (Genesis 4:17, from pre-existing peoples).
- Cain building a city (Genesis 4:17, requiring population).
- Genesis 5:4 restricts Adam's other sons/daughters to after Seth's birth (temporal markers in Hebrew and Septuagint Greek tie them sequentially to the period following Seth).

These pre-Adamic peoples (Nephilim and descendants) were the "other people" unrelated to Adam's lineage, not made in the image of God through Adam, and represent the opposing "tree" planted by the evil one. Co-destiny implies co-origin: opposing racial trees from the foundation of the world (things hidden since then, revealed by Christ; Matthew 13:35).

General principles of Biblical genealogy:

1. Genealogies Can Deliberately Skip Generations

- **Gospel of Matthew 1:8** - "Joram begat Uzziah," yet **1 Chronicles 3:11-12** lists Ahaziah, Joash, and Amaziah between them.
- **Matthew 1:17** explicitly states a stylised structure of *three sets of fourteen generations*, showing intentional compression.

- **Book of Ezra 7:1-5** omits multiple names found in **1 Chronicles 6:3-14**, proving genealogies could be selective.

Principle: “Bogat” can denote ancestry rather than immediate parenthood.

2. “Son of” Often Means Descendant

- **Jesus** called “son of **David**” (Matthew 9:27) though separated by centuries.
- Jesus also called “son of **Abraham**” (Matthew 1:1), clearly meaning descendant, not literal son.

Principle: Hebrew genealogical language is elastic and lineage-based rather than strictly biological.

3. Different Genealogies for the Same Individual

- **Gospel of Luke 3:23** lists Joseph’s father as Heli.
- **Matthew 1:16** lists Joseph’s father as Jacob.

Principle: Multiple genealogies can exist simultaneously because they serve different purposes (legal vs biological lineage, royal vs priestly, etc.).

4. Genealogies May Be Theological Constructions

- Matthew intentionally arranges history into three symbolic periods (Matthew 1:17).
- The number 14 may symbolise David’s name value in Hebrew numerology (D=4, V=6, D=4).

Principle: Genealogies can be structured to convey theological meaning, not just ancestry.

5. Extremely Long Ages Suggest Symbolic or Stylized Chronology

In **Book of Genesis 5**:

- **Adam** lived 930 years (Genesis 5:5).
- **Seth** lived 912 years (Genesis 5:8).
- **Methuselah** lived 969 years (Genesis 5:27).
- **Noah** lived 950 years (Genesis 9:29).

Principle: Ages may reflect symbolic numerology, dynastic durations, or literary conventions rather than literal lifespans.

6. Numbers in Genealogies Often Symbolize Completeness

- Genesis 5 lists **10 generations** from Adam to Noah.
- Genesis 11 lists **10 generations** from Noah to Abraham.

Principle: Repeated numerical patterns suggest schematic design.

7. Ancestors Can Represent Tribes or Nations

- Genesis 10 lists descendants of Noah that correspond to known ancient peoples (e.g., Mizraim = Egypt; Canaan = Canaanites).

Principle: Some “individuals” in genealogies function as symbolic founders of ethnic groups.

8. Biblical Genealogies Themselves Admit Selectivity

- **John 21:25** - not everything about Jesus was recorded.
- **1 Chronicles 9:1** notes genealogies were recorded in sources not included in the biblical text.

Principle: Biblical writers acknowledged that records were partial, not exhaustive.

Different languages and cultures already existed before Babel (Genesis 10:4, 20, 31).

Chronology/Archaeology

<https://media.christogenea.org/files/wmfinck/christogenea-genesis-chronology> Septuagint Chronology dates Adam to ~5449 BC and the Flood to ~3187 BC.

<https://archive.org/details/racesofeurope031695mbp> Chronology of the expansion of agriculture from the Near East as per “The Races of Europe” by Carleton S. Coon (1939), based on Blytt-Sernander Climatic Chronology:

• **Origins and Early Developments (c. 6000 B.C. - 4000 B.C.)**

- **c. 6000 - 5000 B.C. (Highland Origins):** Agriculture and the domestication of animals likely originated in the highland zones between the Tigris-Euphrates alleys, specifically in areas such as

Southeast Anatolia and the Iranian plateau. At this time, these regions were well-watered grasslands before post-glacial desiccation turned them into arid plateaux.

- **c. 5000 B.C. (Lower Egypt):** The **Merimilians** of the Nile Delta and the people of the **Fayum** grew barley, emmer wheat, and flax. This culture bridged the gap between the Mesolithic and a full Neolithic economy and likely served as the prototype for the agriculturalists who later moved westward into Europe.

- **c. 4000 B.C. (Upper Egypt Progression):** The **Badarians** established a more settled agricultural and herding life in Upper Egypt, growing crops and keeping cattle and sheep.

II. Expansion and Diffusion to the Near East and Mediterranean (c. 4000 B.C. - 3000 B.C.)

- **c. 3500 - 3000 B.C. (Central Asia):** Agriculture reached the southwestern corner of Turkestan, as evidenced by the cultural horizons at **Anau**, where inhabitants practiced animal breeding and pottery making in the second half of the fourth millennium.

- **c. 3100 - 3000 B.C. (Crete):** The **Minoan** civilization began in Crete, introduced by immigrants from the Egyptian Delta and the mainland of Asia (likely Palestine).

- **c. 3000 B.C. (Mesopotamia and Palestine):** A full Neolithic economy was well-established in Sumeria and Palestine, though the roots of these cultures may extend much deeper into the fourth millennium.

III. The Neolithic Invasions of Europe (c. 3000 B.C. - 2000 B.C.)

The primary expansion of farmers into Europe occurred roughly 2,000 years after the initial discovery of food production, driven by the desiccation of the original highland homelands. Five major movements brought agriculture to the European continent:

- **Mediterranean Sea Route:** Agriculturalists spread from the Aegean and Crete to Greece, the land near the Bosphorus, and eventually to all northern Mediterranean lands by sea.

- **North African/Iberian Route:** Farmers moved along the coast of North Africa from Egypt, crossing the Straits of Gibraltar into Spain, then migrating northward and eastward toward the Rhine and the Swiss lakes.

- **The Danubian Migration:** Farmers from Anatolia or southeastern Russia moved up the **Danube Valley**, establishing themselves in the fertile valleys of Moravia, Bohemia, and eventually southern Germany and northern France.

- **The Megalithic Navigators:** Seafarers sailed from the Mediterranean through the Straits of Gibraltar, skirting the western shores of Europe to reach the **British Isles** and **Scandinavia**, where they introduced the new economy.

- **The Corded/Battle-Axe People:** Coming from southern Russia or the western Asian steppes, with their ultimate origin in the Sumerian region, this group was less dependent on farming and more on pastoral nomadism, introducing agriculture and animal husbandry (including the horse) to the northern forest belts where hunting survived.

<https://archive.org/details/523160292-374533222-gotz-laszlo-keleten-kel-a-nap> Chronology of the expansion of agriculture from the Near East as per "Keleten Kél A Nap" (The Sun Rises in the East) by **László Götz** (1990), based on Archaeological and C14 chronology:

I. Proto-Neolithic (10th-8th Millennium BC)

During this period, the foundations of settled life and food production were established in isolated centers within the "Fertile Crescent", but these people were still hunter-gatherers, not true sedentary agriculturalists. They occupied **permanent settlements** and utilised advanced tools to harvest wild grains systematically, but they did not yet practice the intentional **sowing of seeds**, which is the hallmark of regular agriculture.

- **10,000-9,000 BC:** The transition from the Mesolithic to the Neolithic begins in Palestine with the **Natufian culture**, representing the earliest known permanent settlements.

- **8,900 BC:** Evidence of sheep breeding is recorded at the **Zavi Chemi** (Sanidar) settlement.

- **8,450 BC:** Agriculture is probable at **Ganj-Dareh-Tepe** in the Zagros Mountains, where stone blades show harvest-related abrasion marks.

- **8,350 BC:** Systematic collection of wild grains occurs in the lowest layers of **Jericho**, though sowing had not yet begun.

- **8,000 BC:** Traces of incipient agriculture and the uniquely earliest ceramic finds appear at **Karain**, **Beldibi**, and **Belbasi** in Anatolia.

II. True Neolithic (8th-7th Millennium BC)

The **True Neolithic of the 8th-7th millennium BC** represents the definitive consolidation of food-producing societies into a contiguous cultural zone stretching from Anatolia to the Zagros

Mountains, characterised by the transition from wild grain collection to regularised farming, the widespread emergence of permanent settlements with advanced architecture, and the introduction of ceramics and early metalworking.

- **7,600-6,500 BC: Cayönü** in southeastern Anatolia demonstrates fully developed animal husbandry (sheep, goats, pigs) and agriculture (wheat, peas, lentils).

- **7,000 BC:** Regular farming appears in the second layer of **Jericho**.

III. The First Expansion Waves (Turn of 7th/6th Millennium BC)

By 6000 BC, population growth reached a critical density (estimated at 7-9 people per km²), triggering a **demographic explosion** and the first mass migrations into rain-fed regions.

- **6,000-5,800 BC (First Peak):** Agricultural colonists from Anatolia (Hacilar, Catal Hüyük) populate **Greece** (Nea Nikomedia, Sesklo), **Crete**, **Cyprus**, **Transcaucasia** (Kura and Araxes valleys), and the **Mediterranean coasts** of Italy, Sicily, and France.

- **5,600-5,500 BC:** The **Samarra culture** in northern Mesopotamia develops the technical proficiency for **irrigated agriculture**, including the first known canal systems.

- **5,400 BC (Second Peak):** Near Eastern settlers colonise **Central Iran** (Tepe Sialk) and the rain-poor southern Mesopotamian and **Susiana (Elam)** plains using these new irrigation techniques.

- **5,000 BC (Third Peak):** Agriculture and animal husbandry reach the **Balkans** (Karanovo culture), the southern **Carpathian Basin (Körös culture)**, and **southern Turkmenistan (Jeitun/Dzeitun culture)**.

IV. Consolidation and Northern Radiation (5th-4th Millennium BC)

As irrigated farming in the southern plains produced massive food surpluses, another population boom occurred, radiating outward to exploit raw materials.

- **4,500 BC:** The **Eridu-Ubaid culture** (specifically Ubaid 3 and 4) expands into northern Mesopotamia and western Iran, creating the first unified cultural "koine". Its influence eventually reaches as far as the Indus and Egypt.

- **4,000 BC:** Neolithic agriculture, ceramics, and settled life appear in the more northern and western regions of Europe with a "phase delay" of 500-1000 years. The **Linear Bandkeramik** (Ribbon-decorated ceramics) culture emerges, spreading from the Netherlands to the Dniester.

- **3,800-3,700 BC:** A massive colonisation wave from Mesopotamia moves through northern Iran to **southern Turkmenistan (Namazga I)**.

- **3,500 BC:** The **Vinča-Tordos culture** emerges in the Northern Balkans and Transylvania, likely established by colonists seeking ore deposits.

- **3,500-3,300 BC:** The **Cucuteni-Tripolje culture** develops in Moldavia and Western Ukraine, founded by agricultural settlers from the Carpathian Basin and Northern Balkans.

V. Global Dissemination and the Rise of Nomadism (3rd-2nd Millennium BC)

In the 3rd millennium, agriculture and high culture spread to the furthest peripheries of Eurasia.

- **3,000 BC:** A second large wave of Mesopotamian settlers urbanises southern Turkmenistan (**Namazga III**).

- **2,700 BC:** The **Kelteminar culture** along the Aral Sea and Amu Darya adopts elements of agriculture and pottery from southern Turkmenistan.

- **2,500 BC:** Agricultural and metal-using cultures reach the Pontic region through the expansion of the **Kuban-Maykop** and **Transcaucasian** cultures.

- **2,500-2,000 BC:** Near Eastern agricultural influence, including wheat and cattle, reaches **China** via the **Yang-Shao culture**.

- **2,200 BC:** The **Afanasyevo culture** in the Altai-Yenisei region becomes the first food-producing culture in that area.

- **1,800-1,700 BC:** The **Andronovo culture** emerges across the vast Eurasian steppe, from the Volga to the Altai, making agriculture general in the region.

- **2,000-1,000 BC (Turn of the 2nd/1st Millennium):** In response to overpopulation and **ecological destruction** (such as soil salinisation and deforestation), agricultural communities in the steppes transition to an **equestrian nomadic** economic form.

Of these two, if Adam is indeed to be placed at the origin of Near-Eastern farming, Coon's timeline is most palatable to a literal interpretation of Biblical Chronology, whereas Götz's timeline is more palatable to a non-literal interpretation of Biblical chronology (which is possible under Biblical premises and data), being "off" only by 2,000-4,000 years (with this range depending on if one wishes to place Adam's agricultural themes around the Proto- or True-Neolithic. The Biblical

data (pastoralism, sedentary settlements, sedentary agriculture and working of land, not merely sophisticated gathering) leans to True-Neolithic).

Assuming literal flood date, under Coon's older chronology, the expansion of farming into Europe and further out of the Near East is the best fit for post diluvian migrations. Under newer chronologies (as seen in Götz's timeline) the so-called "Indo-European" or Dinaric/plump-Europoid & Nordic expansion into Europe and beyond from the Near East (Bell Beaker, Corded Ware, Yamnaya) are the best fit for post-diluvian migrations.

Bitumen-usage to waterproof boats finds - in Mesopotamia specifically - its earliest attestation around 5000 BC. Relative contextually derived cap for dating the flood if we assume non-literal dates. Flood possibly linked to the catastrophic Ur Flood in the mid-late 4th millennium BC (<https://ncse.ngo/flood-mesopotamian-archaeological-evidence>, https://file.scirp.org/html/3-1140038_52979.htm).

General C14 dating critiques (**The Uniformitarian Assumption, Initial Concentration Uncertainty, Non-Equilibrium State, Variable Production Rates, Reservoir Uniformity, Stable Isotope Variance, Presence of C-14 in Ancient Materials, Limits of Detection, Half-Life Inconsistency, Miyake Events, Dendrochronology Unreliability, Circular Reasoning in Calibration, Calibration Curve Divergence, Dietary Reservoir Effects, Carbon Cycle Fluctuations, Contamination, High Rejection Rates, Interdisciplinary Misunderstanding, Consistency with Historical Records, High Cost and Limited Facilities, Measurement Difficulty, Abuse of Reported Ages**) apply (<https://crsq.creationresearch.org/id/eprint/541>, <https://answersresearchjournal.org/radiometric-dates/biblical-timescale-radiocarbon-dating>, <https://www.icr.org/content/radiocarbon-dating-cant-prove-old-earth>, <https://creation.com/en/articles/c14-dating-inaccurate>, <https://royalsocietypublishing.org/rsta/article-abstract/269/1193/37/44751/Critical-assessment-of-radiocarbon-dating>, <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15947156>).

Craniometric data

From: <https://archive.org/details/racesofeuropa031695mbp>

On the primary racial type of the Neolithic and its origins:

"The food-producers seem to have been variants on one central racial theme, the basic Mediterranean. This basic Mediterranean stock varied in many respects, especially in stature and in pigmentation, but in its essential qualities, which segregated it from non-whites, it was remarkably uniform."

"In Europe, the Neolithic is primarily the period of the Mediterranean race, in one form or another. It was, apparently, the Mediterraneans who accomplished the change to a food-producing economy elsewhere, and who expanded into the territory of the food-gatherers."

"In a skeletal sense, this family consists of closely-knit racial types which are long headed, orthognathous, mesorrhine or leptorrhine, narrow faced, and of medium head size, descended from the general Galley Hill stock."

"Galley Hill man was, without reasonable doubt, an extremely generalized form of ancestral white man. His skull and body bones preserve just that degree of generalization needed to make him the logical ancestor of the Mediterranean race and of all the sub-races related to it."

>note: Galley Hill man, who had typically Mediterranean skull, originally thought to pre-date the Neolithic revolution, was found to be misdated, being a Neolithic intrusion into a Pleistocene burial. Thus there are a lack of reasonable pre-neolithic antecedents from out of which the Mediterranean type may have arisen.

On the expansion of this racial type:

"These Palestinians, who have been given the name Natufians, apparently differed in physical type from period to period."

"The low, broad orbits of this specimen assume the rectangular form characteristic among most of the Upper Palaeolithic skulls from Europe and North Africa"

"The skulls from the later Natufian period, while exceedingly numerous, remain dubiously classified because of several conflicting ideas about them which have been published."

"The skulls which Keith describes are of a peculiarly Mediterranean type, with a cephalic index ranging from 72 to 78, thus rivalling the subdolichocephalic head form of short statured Mediterraneans living today."

"These late Natufians represent a basically Mediterranean type with minor negroid affinities. **There was, apparently, a change of race during the Natufian.** These small Mediterraneans must have brought their microliths from some point farther south or east, impelled by changes of climate."

"From these centers **agricultural pioneers** followed post-glacial zones of climate into Europe, **gradually encroaching upon the lands formerly glaciated.** In most of the regions which they occupied they **greatly outnumbered the descendants of the hunters and fishers** whose ancestors had clung on since glacial times, and many of whom had followed the retreating ice toward its last melting nuclei."

"It was, apparently, the Mediterraneans who accomplished the change to a food-producing economy elsewhere, and who **expanded into the territory of the food-gatherers.**"

"The occupation of all arable lands, and those suitable for grazing, was not completed in a century or in a millennium; the process was a gradual one, and the **withdrawal of the earlier inhabitants into environmentally protected fastnesses equally gradual.**"

"These **Badarians** were undoubtedly newcomers to Upper Egypt who **displaced the Tasians and perhaps other predecessors.**"

"The Neolithic invaders of Europe... came as a further result of the same environmental shift which had impelled the earlier Mesolithic invaders, whom they supplemented without a gap, and with whom they blended."

Carleton Coon claims a blending took place between the pre-Neolithic Hunter-Gatherers of Europe and the Neolithic Invaders. His primary evidence is the fact that in certain Neolithic gravesites in Europe, such as in Switzerland, there was a mixture of a minority of Brachycephals and a majority of Dolichocephals, the former being most closely associated with the Mesolithic Europeans and the latter with the Neolithic invaders. However, this seems to contradict the general understanding that both the Cro-Magnid peoples of Europe and the Neolithic invaders were generally Dolichocephalic, though both had Brachycephalic elements, and also the fact that the largest expansion of Brachycephaly after the came as a result of the rise of the Dinaric type in the Near East during the 4th and 3rd millenniums BC (as per **László Götz**).

Moreover, there are numerous other explanations - which can be derived entirely from Coon's own writing - as to why we see this brachycephalisation and which can account for the appearance of more robust type in Europe, without appealing to intermixture between Mesolithic Europeans and Neolithic newcomers.

In order to do this, one must reinterpret the data through the lenses of **environmental modification, mobile selection**, and the **inherent variability** of the Mediterranean stock under the conditions of **domestication**. All of these processes are laid out by Coon himself.

Under this reinterpretation, robust types like the Borreby or Brunn are not seen as survivors of an older Paleolithic race who re-emerged out of solution, but as specialised, localised adaptations of the Near Eastern farmer stock itself.

1. The Principle of Domestication and Rapid Differentiation

The most significant evidence for this argument lies in the thesis that man, as a **domestic animal**, is "extremely variable" and has "modified his bodily form by his own devices".

• **Prodigious Differentiation:** The sources state that the laws governing domestication have produced "prodigious differentiation within the human species" which can proceed with "startling rapidity".

• **Expansion Induced Changes:** As the Near Eastern stock spread into many environments, the "influences these environments have had upon him have been extremely varied". The robust types are therefore interpreted as the result of the farmer stock being "subjected to environmental modification in a way unequalled by any other species" once they occupied the varied climates of Europe, rather than re-emergent forms of Mesolithic Europe previously lost in solution.

2. Robustness as a Direct Environmental Response

The appearance of heavy, "robust" types can be explained as a **direct reaction to environmental change** rather than the result of interbreeding with pre-existing groups.

- **Somatic (Bodily) Effects:** Changes in civilisation and nutrition serve as "environmental stimuli and produce somatic [(bodily)] effects".
- **Rapid Metrical Shifts:** The sources note that environment can demonstrably affect stature and head form with "startling rapidity". For example, the "excessive brachycephalisation" that swept central Europe in the Middle Ages is suggested to be a "response to environmental stimuli".
- **Localised Specialisation:** Robust features such as enlarged masticatory muscles, lateral zygomatic expansion, and the development of bony tori are noted as **functional adaptations** to sub-arctic conditions that can be acquired in less than four centuries, as seen in the medieval Icelanders. In this view, then, the "Upper Palaeolithic" look of certain Europeans is merely a **recurrent functional adaptation** of the Mediterranean stock to specific European climates and diets, rather than a result of admixture.

3. Mobile and Social Selection

The presence of robust types can be attributed to the **selective process of migration** rather than mixture.

- **Mobile Selection:** People who migrate from an old home to a new one "represent a special group selected on the basis of their suitability and opportunity for migrating", see for instance the difference between poles who migrated to America and those who remained in Poland (blonder, taller, longer headed). The more "robust" and "rugged" lineages of the Near Eastern pioneers may have been specifically selected - either socially or biologically - for the arduous task of clearing forested lands and occupying higher altitudes.
- **Differential Reproductive Rates:** Within the stratified social horizons of the early food-producing societies, "differential reproductive rates" could cause specific physical variants to "quietly replace" others. Robust types may have held a "selective value" in pioneering communities, eventually becoming a "physical enclave" due to isolation and inbreeding.

4. Total Demographic Replacement

The argument for a complete lack of mixing is bolstered by the **demographic inundation** caused by the agricultural revolution.

- **Numerical Superiority:** The food-producing pioneers "greatly outnumbered" the sparse hunting populations they encountered.
- **Absorption through Extinction:** The sources note that while successful groups increase rapidly and "inundate" new segments of the earth, "unfavorable" conditions for less efficient populations produce **extinction**.
- **Occupation of Arable Land:** The gradual and thorough occupation of all land suitable for farming pushed earlier inhabitants into "environmentally protected fastnesses" where, according to this reinterpretation, they eventually died out entirely while the farmers expanded and differentiated to fill those same niches.

5. Summary of the Reinterpretation

In this model, the **basic Mediterranean stock** that originated in the Near East was remarkably uniform in its "essential qualities" that separated it from non-whites, but it possessed immense latent variability. Upon entering Europe, this stock did not mix; instead, it achieved **total displacement** of the hunter-gatherers. The "robust" types existing today are thus viewed as **autochthonous European developments** of the Near Eastern stock - specialised strains that arose rapidly due to selection during migration, dietary changes associated with the Neolithic revolution, and the direct plastic response of the human frame to new climates - rather than re-emergent types of a people Coon admitted he was not even sure "were white in soft-part morphology".

From: <https://archive.org/details/523160292-374533222-gotz-laszlo-keleten-kel-a-nap> & <https://archive.org/details/racesofeurope031695mbp> & <https://www.academia.edu/150268874/>

On the origins of the Yamnaya/Pit-Grave culture:

Götz 1990 (quotes translated from Hungarian to English, may be mistranslated):

"The **pit grave (kurgan) culture developed in the Pontic region...However, its development cannot be explained by internal forces.**"

"In accordance with this geographical situation, in its development and ethnicity, we can primarily register **Balkan-Trypolina and Transcaucasian influences.**"

"The **population of the Afanasyev and pit grave cultures**, despite the enormous distance and lack of communication, **shows the same anthropological picture**, and in addition, their memorial material is largely the same."

A large number of Mesopotamian connections can be found in the finds of both the Afanasyev and the Pit Grave cultures."

"The development and consolidation of the pit-grave or Kurgan culture...must be viewed **largely as a consequence of the pre-Asian migrations triggered by the pressure of the Akkadian empire**, and that the **Mesopotamian-Sumerian origin** of the culturally active population of the Kuban civilization is - at least in part - highly probable." [I disagree, much more plausibly linked to population displacement as a result of the Ur flood and general overpopulation in the 4rd Millennium BC]

"Modern research sees the **focus of the kurgan culture in the Kuban culture**. The metal objects, weapons, decorative motifs, jewelry and vessels found in the area of the culture all **reached Southern Russia via Kuban-Maykop.**"

"The **Dnieper-Donetsk culture cannot be ethnically linked to the Kurgan culture.**"

"The **newcomers partly completely assimilated the long-headed Paleo-Europeans found there** in a short time, and partly pushed them further north."

• "The **development and ethnic composition of the late pit-grave culture was primarily influenced by the early Transcaucasian culture**, supplemented by certain Balkan-Trypological influences."

"The **bulk of the populations of all these cultures were agricultural settlers of southern, ultimately Pre-Asian origin.**"

"All indications are that at the beginning of the civilisation, **around 3250 BC, a new population appeared** and rapidly took possession of the entire area in question [Caucasus and Pontic Steppe]."

"While the long-headed Euro-African and Mediterranean type predominated during the Neolithic and Chalcolithic periods, the **short-headed Proto-Asian type became increasingly widespread in the [from earlier context, 4th and] 3rd millennium BC**, during the Early Bronze Age."

"Anthropology calls this human race the **Andronovo type.**"

"All signs point to the fact that this characteristic Andronovo human type **originates from the pre-colonialists who migrated to the Eurasian steppes.**"

On the origins of the Corded Ware culture:

Coon 1939:

"Crania of this variety [Corded, one of the Nordic types that spread through Europe from 2800-2300 BC] are actually few in number, and probably Late Neolithic in date. Metrically, **they resemble the earliest Sumerian skulls** at el 'Ubaid."

"...metrically close to the **Corded**, may be called **Afghanian.**"

"Their cranial type... **approaches those of the Iranian plateau and of Ur**"

"...the further identification of the **Corded racial type** with...the [ancient] **Afghanian racial type** of the Irano-Afghan plateau, makes it seem possible that there was, in remote food-producing times, an **ancestral bloc of peoples living on that plateau** who spoke languages ancestral to Altaic, and perhaps remotely related to Uralic, Sumerian, or both. Some of the peoples who formed that bloc presumably moved northward onto the central Asiatic grasslands."

"...the identification of the **Corded skeletal type** with (a) an element in the Nordic racial complex of Europe, (b) the **living as well as ancient inhabitants of Iran and Afghanistan**, and (c) the modern Turkomans, Azerbaijani Turks, and the true Turkish strain among living Osmanlis"

"A series of seventeen crania from al 'Ubaid⁸ (see Appendix I, col. 4)...belong without exception to a type which has been called **Eurafrican**...these early Sumerians were **Afghanian** [Corded] in race."

"**EURAFRICAN**. A name given by Sergi to the entire white group [Nordid and Mediterranean] of dolichocephalic tendency"

"...the **Corded people**, so-called on account of the decoration on their pottery—who **came from some mysterious point in southern Russia or the steppes of western Asia** north of the plateau..."

"...we are reasonably sure... that the **Corded people were racially related to the inhabitants of the Iranian plateau** in antiquity".

"The **Irano-Afghan...** which forms the principal element in the population of Iran, Afghanistan, and the Turkoman country... is **probably related to the old Corded type** of the Neolithic and Bronze Age"

"The latter part of the Neolithic period in most of north central Europe is marked by the appearance of an enigmatic group of people, who decorated their pottery, while still wet, with cord impressions, and who also placed in their graves **perforated stone battle-axes** suspiciously like those of the Fatjenovo culture in southern Russia, and others in the Caucasus."

"**These axes, again, have copper parallels in Sumeria.**"

"The so-called **boat-axe**, the typical battle-axe form which they used, **has relatives all the way to the Caucasus and beyond.**"

"The common presence of **copper battle-axes**, red ochre, tumulus burials, and other south Russian cultural traits in Copper Age sites in Hungary would tend to confirm this deduction."

On the origins of Bell Beaker culture:

Oosthuizen 2026:

"The Bell Beaker culture (BBC)... **did not develop indigenously in Europe.** It was the direct result of deliberate, economically motivated, sea-borne **colonisation by highly advanced Near Eastern populations**, specifically **Mesopotamian groups from the Fertile Crescent** (Mesopotamia, Syria, Cilicia, Anatolia, and Transcaucasia), during the 3rd millennium BC."

"This package originated in the **Sumerian/ Uruk cultural sphere** and spread westward via maritime routes, establishing the BBC as the newest and westernmost branch of a worldwide Near Eastern expansion that had already been taking place for thousands of years."

"A **proto-Amorite group migrated from Uruk to Syria** in the late 4th millennium BC, and then from Syria to Europe (initially Iberia) in the early 3rd millennium BC, **seeding the BBC...**"

"**Uruk Period Origins:** Bell-shaped vessel ('Glockentopf') and 'flower pot' ('Blumentopf') are **explicit artefact types of Mesopotamian Uruk period** (c. 3800-3200 BC), appearing in Nineveh IV, Telul et-Talatat, Nuzi."

"**Primary Departure Points:** Syrian coast (Ras Shamra/Ugarit, Byblos) and Cilicia (Mersin, Tarsus) served as the main launchpads for westward maritime migrations."

"The initial appearance of this type [Dinaric phenotype] occurred in the **Anatolian-Eastern Mediterranean region**, somewhere in the **Syrian highlands**, where a similar type of brachycephaly is present today."

"A more reasonable trigger... would be forced migration associated with the **great Ur Flood** that took place sometime in the **late 4th millennium BC...** i.e., around 3500-3000 BC, and the **general Uruk expansion** of the time."

"**Tin-Bronze Monopoly:** Real tin-bronze (10-13% tin) invented by **Sumerians c. 3200 BC**, Götz calls it a 'Sumerian monopoly'; Götz claims its sudden appearance in Europe/Aegean... proves direct transfer."

"**Linguistic Evidence:** Sumerian-dominated **Proto-Asiatic koine** spread as trade/administrative language for 1500+ years; preserved by closed metalworker communities."

"These colonists arrived as **specialised, closed ethnic groups** of ore-prospectors, metalworkers, builders, and administrators who imposed a complete 'cultural package' (metallurgy, urbanism, religion, language) on sparse, technologically primitive European hunter-gatherer populations." Götz 1990 (quotes translated from Hungarian to English, may be mistranslated):

"The **people of the bell-shaped vessels also belonged to the megalithic civilizations.**"

"The ethnic groups of the **Bell-shaped Ware culture**, however, are **connected with the popular movements following the fall of the Urian dynasty**, which appeared en masse in Western and Central Europe, from Portugal to England and Hungary at the end of the 3rd millennium and the very beginning of the 2nd millennium."

"Today it is most likely that the **cultural sphere was formed by pre-Asian colonists**, first in Portugal, and then spread eastward to Central Europe, forming numerous separate regions."

"**Immigration from the Middle East can also be strongly supported anthropologically:** together with the bell-shaped vessels, a new population appears everywhere, the **Asia Minor type** of which can hardly be doubted. It is also undoubted that the vast majority of this ethnic group immigrated to Europe recently: the ancestors of this type are nowhere to be found in the earlier European population."

"In other words, the population of the bell-shaped vessel culture was, by all indications, composed of **ore-finding and metal-processing groups of pre-Asian origin** belonging to the

same ethnicity, who preserved their specific culture, burial customs, religious cults, anthropological character and — necessarily following from this — **their original pre-Asian language for centuries in a foreign environment.**"

"Signs of advanced metalworking are clearly detectable in each group, and the anthropological data testify to a **closed ethnicity**, which was probably **held together by the knowledge of metalworking.**"

"Several researchers see them as **ore-seeking groups.**"

"...these colonists **migrated from Near East and Mesopotamia mainly in the Akkadian period**, and in some cases even in the period after the fall of the 3rd Ur dynasty, obviously not least as a result of the chaotic conditions..."

"The **massive Sumerian correspondences found in European languages** have specific anthropological reasons," specifically linked to the "population of the bell-shaped vessel culture" being "composed of ore-finding and metal-processing groups of pre-Asian origin."

"...the numerous settlements of the megalithic and bell-shaped ware cultures in Spain and Portugal, which we already know were the **creations of Proto-Asian ore-finding and metalworking colonists.**"

General Genetic Principles

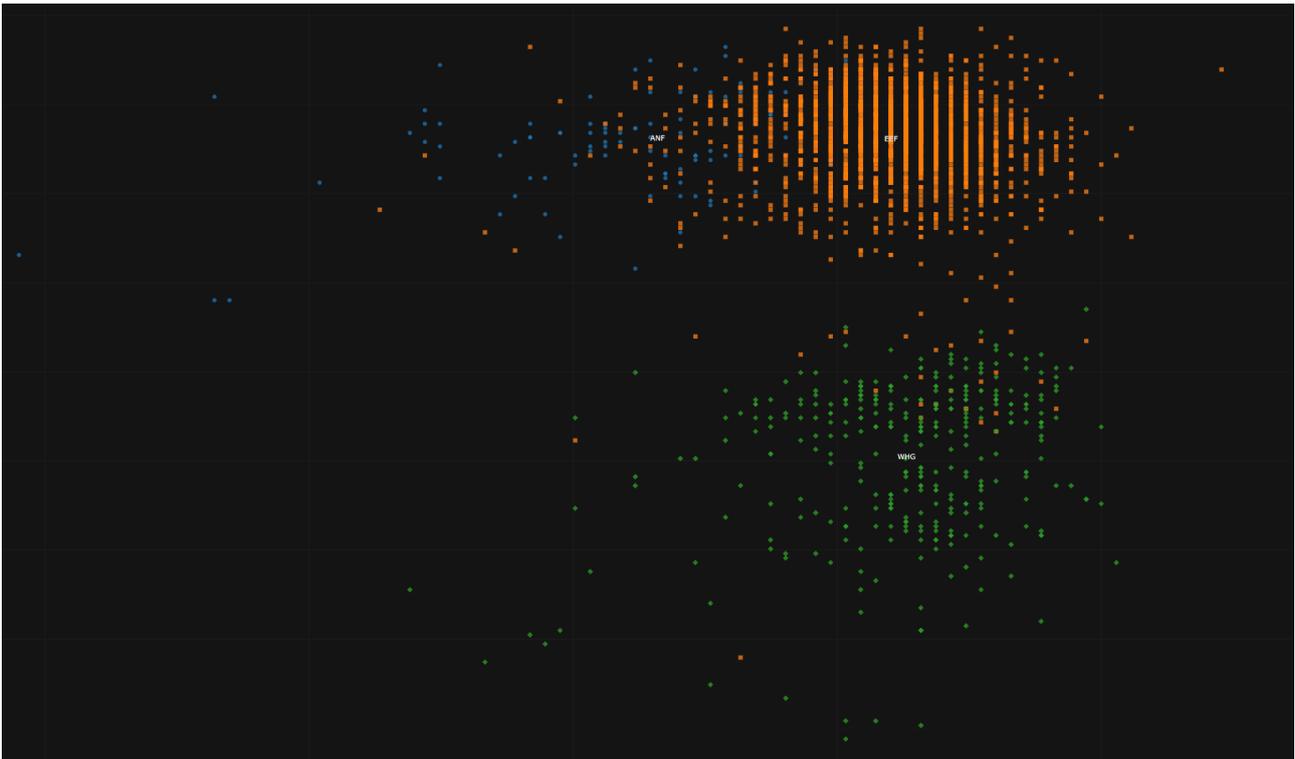
- QpAdm axiomatically assumes all targets are mixed. It does not, and cannot, test whether or not the target actually arose as a result of the mixture of one (mixture within itself) or more populations in a historical sense. f3-stats do not prove nor disprove mixture in a historical sense, they only suggest/test how statistically plausible it is that the proposed mixture produced the allele frequencies observed in the target population under the hypothetical axiomatic assumption of mixture. A mixture being statistically plausible, whether in qpAdm or f3-stats, and the apparent precision of admixture coefficients, merely reflects the geometry of the allele frequency space relative to the chosen sources and outgroups, and not necessarily the true historical path.
- For qpAdm, all admixture coefficients for given source/left populations and the results of the statistical tests performed on them (e.g. p-value, chi-squared, etc.) are entirely idiosyncratic and dependent upon one's choice of outgroups/right populations and the specific dataset one is using with regard to its general SNP coverage (results will be different for HO vs 1240K datasets as they have differing SNP coverage). The axiomatic assumption of any model is that the chosen outgroups/right populations accurately capture/represent all ancestral lineages and shared genetic drift not explicitly modelled among the target and source/left populations. There is no way to independently verify the superiority/validity of any set of outgroups/right populations, and their selection is dependent entirely upon one's preconceived notions, assumptions, and biases with regard to history and genetic diversity. Every set of outgroups/right populations is ultimately "cherry-picked", even if following so-called "best practices", which only serve to minimise bias, not remove it entirely. The choice of outgroups/right populations in combination with the idiosyncrasies of any given dataset significantly impact the results one observes.
- A very large number of contradictory models are equally statistically plausible and non-rejectable ($p > 0.05$, which is a general inversion of the logic of classic statistical testing), with the vast majority of possibly plausible models never being tested. The exact same model can be both statistically perfect or statistically entirely implausible depending upon one's data (outgroups + coverage). A singular genetic model alone (without any other evidence from history, archaeology, linguistics, osteology, etc.) can thus not confirm, deny, or be used to create/form a historical narrative, and many contradictory historical narratives can be both supported and rejected by genetic modelling simultaneously.
- QpAdm's method relies on the stringent assumption that no gene flow occurred between source populations (or the target population) and reference populations after a hypothetical critical population split event (which is itself also axiomatically assumed). In real human histories, secondary gene flow between geographically proximate groups is common, violating this assumption. Later gene flow from a reference population into a source causes bias in admixture estimates.
- Including an extremely large number of reference populations in a single model causes the computed P-values to become unreliable and artificially low. Simulations suggest that rejection of plausible models can begin when as few as 30 additional populations are added to the reference set.

- Differential rates of ancient DNA damage (e.g., C-to-T misincorporations) between target/source populations and present-day reference populations can bias admixture estimates and cause the rejection of optimal models. DNA damage also differs significantly depending on soil type and soil chemistry, as this is what impacts the chemical reaction that occur.
- Admixture modelling software, such as qpAdm, will, if made to by inclusion of more than one source population, attribute any differences in allele frequencies between the one source model and the >1 source model to the other source(s), whether in a positive (implying “admixture”, i.e. drift toward the source in a multi-allelic space) or negative (implying “anti-admixture”, i.e. drift away from the source in a multi-allelic space) manner, even if these differences in allele frequencies which can be statistically attributable to drift toward/away from a source are caused by general shifts in allele frequencies over time (genetic drift), founder effects or other such selection pressures, or sampling-related errors (e.g. small sample sizes), rather than historical mixing events.
- Admixture modelling software are susceptible to infinite regression and, due to their purely statistical nature and axiomatic assumptions (such as, put simply, everything arose from something), are not able to prove nor disprove the emergence of a population ex nihilo (i.e. creationist narratives).
- An axiomatic assumption of all admixture modelling software is that admixture occurred in a single, instantaneous pulse over a small interval of time. This is rarely the case historically, and qpAdm results are thus difficult to interpret and often misleading when applied to population histories involving extended periods of continuous gene flow or ongoing genetic exchange (such as isolation-by-distance scenarios). The tool incorrectly models continuous migration as a simple pulse, rendering the estimated admixture proportions not meaningful and potentially yielding wrong coefficients.
- QpAdm assumes that sampled source populations are reasonable approximations of the actual ancestral source lineages. If the true ancestral source is unsampled or a "ghost population," qpAdm will attribute ancestry to the nearest proxies. This results in coefficients that are numerically stable but historically misleading. Omitted ghost ancestry leads qpAdm to redistribute that missing ancestry incorrectly among the included populations, producing wrong proportions and creating "fake" admixture. The best way to counteract this it to interpret qpAdm results in the most neutral, purely statistical, non-historical way one possibly can.
- The power to accurately detect small admixture components (if admixture is assumed), and differentiate them from noise, is very low unless the sample size is large with very high coverage.
- Phylogenetic Y-DNA and MtDNA dendrograms are constructed based on the assumption that shared DNA sequences between arbitrarily defined Y-DNA and MtDNA “clades” represent a common ancestor(s), with the difference between these “clades” being the result of natural divergence from this hypothetical common ancestor(s). This MRCA (most recent common ancestor(s)), though often assumed to be representative of a once living individual, is merely a statistical artefact. The time to this MRCA represents the amount of time, approximately, that would need to pass for natural divergence (assuming constant mutation rate) to produce the differences observed between the “clades”, under the assumption they indeed share a common ancestor(s) (represented by the DNA base sequences they share), and does not date or fix the time for when the hypothesised common ancestor(s) may have lived.
- This is not the only explanation for genetic overlap, genetic overlap (in deep timescales, e.g. those implied between species or very divergent human groups, i.e. 10s-100s of thousands of years, not necessarily short timescales i.e. within a few thousand years) can be explained by treating DNA from its first principles: its intrinsic purpose is biochemical, not genealogical. Its (God-given) purpose is to encode proteins necessary for us to live and regulate cellular function. Because DNA must satisfy shared biological constraints (viability, replication fidelity, functional proteins etc etc etc) and various creatures were created to perform similar functions (or various (((bad actors))) assumed bodies which performed similar functions to those of the good created order), overlap between unrelated groups of people (or between people and animals) is expected and necessary, and does not necessarily imply shared inheritance. Under a religious worldview, one can also assume creation in a manner which mimics expectations of descent. If one does not assume infinite regression (i.e. instead assumes fixed starting point for all organism on the planet at a certain time in the past, as many religious worldviews do) then the long time-scales required to produce the differences observed between “clades” via natural divergence over time under the assumption of common ancestry, would function as a falsification of the assumption of development from a common ancestor.

- Even though genetic similarity can correlate with recent ancestry due to relative stability over short timescales, this correlation degrades over long timescales. This is true autosomally and uniparentally. I.e certain assumptions (such as a common ancestor explaining genetic similarity in uniparental DNA) can apply at one time, but not all times. When assumption no longer apply/are valid is fundamentally arbitrary though necessary. Certain worldviews e.g. religious worldviews or certain historical interpretations, have non-arbitrary cut-off points at which assumptions of common ancestry no longer apply.

Autosomal DNA

Expansion of Farming into Europe



Model 1:

Target: French_N.SG

Dataset: HO

Rights:

Mbuti.DG,Austria_EN_LBK.AG,Turkey_Marmara_Mentese_N.AG,Greece_NeaNikomedeia_EN.SG,Iraq_Shanidar.AG,Iran_GanjDareh_N.AG,Turkey_Central_Catalhoyuk_N.SG,Germany_Saxony_LBK_N.SG,Turkey_Central_TepecikCiftlik_N.WGC.SG,Turkey_Central_AsikliHoyuk_PPN_Ic.SG,Jordan_Baja_PPNB.AG,Turkey_Central_Musular_PPN.SG,Iran_Wezmeh_N.SG,Greece_North_N.SG,Israel_Middle_Late_PPNB.AG,Jordan_Baja_Late_PPNB.AG,Israel_PPNB.AG,Armenia_Aknashen_N.SG,Croatia_N_Cardial.AG

Lefts: Turkey_Marmara_Barcin_N.SG (100%)

p: 0.897

chisq: 10.3

Model 2:

Target: England_N_Megalithic.AG

Dataset: HO

Rights:

Mbuti.DG,Iran_GanjDareh_N.AG,Iran_Wezmeh_N.SG,Iran_HajjiFiruz_N.AG,Iran_TepeAbdulHosein_N.SG,Hungary_EN_Starcevo_1.AG

Lefts: Turkey_Marmara_Barcin_N.SG (100%)

p: 0.360

chisq: 5.49

Model 3:

Target: Italy_Sardinia_N.AG

Dataset: HO

Rights:

Mbuti.DG,Iran_GanjDareh_N.AG,Iran_Wezmeh_N.SG,Iran_HajjiFiruz_N.AG,Iran_TepeAbdulHosein_N.SG,Hungary_EN_Starcevo_1.AG,Germany_Saxony_LBK_N.SG,Jordan_Baja_PPNB.AG,Jordan_Baja_Late_PPNB.AG,Turkey_Southeast_Cayonu_PPN.SG

Lefts: Turkey_Marmara_Barcin_N.SG (100%)

p: 0.857

chisq: 4.73

Model 4:

Target: French_N.SG

Dataset: HO

Rights:

Mbuti.DG,Austria_EN_LBK.AG,Turkey_Marmara_Mentese_N.AG,Greece_NeaNikomedeia_EN.SG,Iraq_Shanidar.AG,Iran_GanjDareh_N.AG,Turkey_Central_Catalhoyuk_N.SG,Germany_Saxony_LBK_N.SG,Turkey_Central_TepecikCiftlik_N.WGC.SG,Turkey_Central_AsikliHoyuk_PPN_Ic.SG,Jordan_Baja_PPNB.AG,Turkey_Central_Musular_PPN.SG,Iran_Wezmeh_N.SG,Greece_North_N.SG,Israel_Middle_Late_PPNB.AG,Jordan_Baja_Late_PPNB.AG,Israel_PPNB.AG,Armenia_Aknashen_N.SG,Croatia_N_Cardial.AG

Lefts: Turkey_Marmara_Barcin_N.SG (93%±5.55), Italy_Epigravettian.SG (6.99%±5.55)

p: 0.934

chisq: 9.2

Model 5:

Target: Turkey_Marmara_Barcin_N.SG

Dataset: HO

Rights:

Mbuti.DG,Armenia_Aknashen_N.SG,Iran_GanjDareh_N.AG,Iran_HajjiFiruz_N.AG,Iraq_PPNA.AG,Israel_Middle_Late_PPNB.AG,Turkey_Central_AsikliHoyuk_PPN_Ic.SG,Turkey_Southeast_NevaliCori_PPN.AG

Lefts: Turkey_Southeast_Cayonu_PPN.SG (100%)

p: 0.486

chisq: 6.47

Model 6:

Target: Turkey_Marmara_Barcin_N.SG

Dataset: HO

Rights:

Mbuti.DG,Armenia_Aknashen_N.SG,Iran_GanjDareh_N.AG,Iran_HajjiFiruz_N.AG,Iraq_PPNA.AG,Israel_Middle_Late_PPNB.AG,Turkey_Central_AsikliHoyuk_PPN_Ic.SG,Turkey_Southeast_NevaliCori_PPN.AG,Italy_Sicily_Epigravettian.SG

Lefts: Turkey_Southeast_Cayonu_PPN.SG (100%)

p: 0.00529

chisq: 21.8

Model 7:

Target: Turkey_Marmara_Barcin_N.SG

Dataset: HO

Rights:

Mbuti.DG,Armenia_Aknashen_N.SG,Iran_GanjDareh_N.AG,Iran_HajjiFiruz_N.AG,Iraq_PPNA.AG,Israel_Middle_Late_PPNB.AG,Turkey_Central_AsikliHoyuk_PPN_Ic.SG,Turkey_Southeast_NevaliCori_PPN.AG,Italy_Sicily_Epigravettian.SG

Lefts: Turkey_Southeast_Cayonu_PPN.SG (93.8%±1.59), Italy_Epigravettian.SG (6.23%±1.59)

p: 0.535

chisq: 6.04

Model 8:

Target: Greece_NeaNikomedea_EN.SG

Dataset: HO

Rights:

Mbuti.DG,Armenia_Aknashen_N.SG,Iran_GanjDareh_N.AG,Iran_HajjiFiruz_N.AG,Iraq_PPNA.AG,Israel_Middle_Late_PPNB.AG,Turkey_Central_AsikliHoyuk_PPN_Ic.SG,Turkey_Southeast_NevaliCori_PPN.AG,Italy_Sicily_Epigravettian.SG

Lefts: Turkey_Southeast_Cayonu_PPN.SG (96.8%±1.75), Italy_Epigravettian.SG (3.25%±1.75)

p: 0.208

chisq: 9.67

Model 9:

Target: Turkey_Southeast_Cayonu_PPN.SG

Dataset: HO

Rights:

Iran_GanjDareh_N.AG,Iran_HajjiFiruz_N.AG,Iran_Wezmeh_N.SG,Iraq_PPNA.AG,Turkey_Central_Musular_PPN.SG,Turkey_Central_TepecikCiftlik_N.WGC.SG,Turkey_Marmara_Mentese_N.AG,Turkey_Southeast_NevaliCori_PPN.AG

Lefts: Turkey_Central_Pinarbasi_Epipaleolithic.AG

p: 0.00000000000000173

chisq: 82.2

Model 10:

Target: Turkey_Southeast_Cayonu_PPN.SG

Dataset: HO

Rights:

Iran_GanjDareh_N.AG,Iran_HajjiFiruz_N.AG,Iran_Wezmeh_N.SG,Iraq_PPNA.AG,Turkey_Central_Musular_PPN.SG,Turkey_Central_TepecikCiftlik_N.WGC.SG,Turkey_Marmara_Mentese_N.AG,Turkey_Southeast_NevaliCori_PPN.AG

Lefts: Israel_Natufian.AG

p: 0.000000000000000033

chisq: 98.4

Origins of the primary “Indo-European” cultures:

Model 1:

Target: Russia_Samara_EBA_Yamnaya.AG

Dataset: HO

Rights:

Mbuti.DG,Armenia_KapsUnknown2_EBA_KuraAraxes_dup.I22907.AG,Russia_Caucasus_Maikop.AG,Armenia_Berkaber_EBA_KuraAraxes_AG,Armenia_Areni1_Chalcolithic.AG,Ukraine_Eneolithic_Trypillia.SG

Lefts: Russia_Caucasus_Maikop_Novosvobodnaya.AG (100%)

p: 0.529

chisq: 4.15

Model 2:

Target: Russia_Samara_EBA_Yamnaya.AG

Dataset: HO

Rights:

Mbuti.DG,Armenia_KapsUnknown2_EBA_KuraAraxes_dup.I22907.AG,Russia_Caucasus_Maikop.AG,Armenia_Berkaber_EBA_KuraAraxes_AG,Armenia_Areni1_Chalcolithic.AG,Ukraine_Eneolithic_Trypillia.SG

Lefts: Russia_Caucasus_Maikop_Novosvobodnaya.AG (93.3%±5.23),

Ukraine_Dnieper_N_Mariupol.SG (6.67%±5.23)

p: 0.621

chisq: 2.63

Model 3:

Target: Russia_Samara_EBA_Yamnaya.AG

Dataset: HO

Rights:

Mbuti.DG,Armenia_KapsUnknown2_EBA_KuraAraxes_dup.l22907.AG,Russia_Caucasus_Maikop.AG,Armenia_Berkaber_EBA_KuraAraxes_AG,Armenia_Areni1_Chalcolithic.AG,Ukraine_Eneolithic_Trypillia.SG

Lefts: Russia_Steppe_Eneolithic.AG (100%)

p: 0.000000648

chisq: 36.8

Model 4:

Target: Spain_C_oSteppe.AG

Dataset: HO

Rights:

Mbuti.DG,Armenia_KapsUnknown2_EBA_KuraAraxes_dup.l22907.AG,Russia_Caucasus_Maikop.AG,Armenia_Berkaber_EBA_KuraAraxes_AG,Armenia_Areni1_Chalcolithic.AG,Ukraine_Eneolithic_Trypillia.SG

Lefts: Russia_Caucasus_Maikop_Novosvobodnaya.AG (25%±2.5), Spain_C.AG (75%±2.5)

p: 0.462

chisq: 3.61

Model 5:

Target: Russia_Caucasus_Maikop_Novosvobodnaya.AG

Dataset: HO

Rights:

Mbuti.DG,Armenia_KapsUnknown2_EBA_KuraAraxes_dup.l22907.AG,Russia_Caucasus_Maikop.AG,Armenia_Berkaber_EBA_KuraAraxes_AG,Armenia_Areni1_Chalcolithic.AG

Lefts: Armenia_MasisBlur_N.AG (100%)

p: 0.35

chisq: 5.57

Model 6:

Target: Russia_Caucasus_Maikop_Novosvobodnaya.AG

Dataset: HO

Rights:

Mbuti.DG,Iran_GanjDareh_N.AG,Iran_HajjiFiruz_N.AG,Iran_TepeAbdulHosein_N.SG,Iran_Wezmeh_N.SG

Lefts: Armenia_MasisBlur_N.AG (100%)

p: 0.35

chisq: 5.57

Model 7:

Target: Armenia_MasisBlur_N.AG

Dataset: HO

Rights:

Mbuti.DG,Iran_GanjDareh_N.AG,Iran_HajjiFiruz_N.AG,Iran_TepeAbdulHosein_N.SG,Iran_Wezmeh_N.SG

Lefts: Turkey_Southeast_Cayonu_PPN.SG (100%)

p: 0.391

chisq: 4.11

Early Near Eastern expansions:

Model 1:

Target: Israel_Middle_Late_PPNB.AG

Dataset: HO

Rights:

Mbuti.DG,Iran_GanjDareh_N.AG,Iran_HajjiFiruz_N.AG,Iran_Wezmeh_N.SG,Iraq_PPNA.AG,Jordan_Baja_Late_PPNB.AG,Turkey_Central_Musular_PPN.SG,Turkey_Central_TepecikCiftlik_N.WGC.SG,Turkey_Marmara_Mentese_N.AG,Turkey_Southeast_NevaliCori_PPN.AG

Lefts: Turkey_Southeast_Cayonu_PPN.SG (75.8%±19.3), Israel_Natufian.AG (24.2%±19.3)

p: 0.388
chisq: 8.48

Model 2:

Target: Old_Kingdom.AG

Dataset: 1240K

Rights:

Mbuti.DG,Ethiopia_4500BP.Ag,Georgia_N.AG,Iran_GanjDareh_N.AG,Iraq_PPNA.AG,Israel_Natufian.AG,Turkey_Southeast_Cayonu_PPN.SG

Lefts: Iran_TepeAbdulHosein_N.SG (9.61%±3.02), Turkey_Marmara_Barcin_N.AG (74.7%±3.12), Dinka.DG (12.5%±1.05), Israel_Natufian_d.AG (3.23%±0.458)

p: 0.462

chisq: 2.57

Model 3:

Target: Iran_GanjDareh_N.AG

Dataset: HO

Rights: Mbuti.DG,Armenia_Aknashen_N.AG,ONG.SG,Iraq_PPNA.AG,Iran_HajjiFiruz_N.AG

Lefts: Turkey_Southeast_Cayonu_PPN.SG (44.7%±24.3) Iran_HotuCave_Mesolithic.AG (55.3%±24.3)

p: 0.888

chisq: 0.637

Conclusions:

Expansion of Farming into Europe:

PCA Analysis

Observed structure

1. ANF

- Forms a horizontal cluster at top.
- Some internal variance.

2. EEF

- Forms a tight cluster that partly falls inside the ANF variation cloud, but is shifted away from ANF across PC1, mimicking WHG-pattern, but is consistent across PC2, contradicting WHG-pattern.
- Thus, does **not** form a diagonal cline toward WHG across PC1 and PC2, contrary to what is expected if WHG ancestry were the source of the shift away from ANF.
- bar a few outliers, position indicates:
 - primarily ANF-like ancestry
 - drift away from ANF that partly mimics WHG on PC1 but not PC2. Possible upsampled ghost population.

3. WHG

- Clearly separated from ANF/EEF along PC2.
- WHG form a continuous cluster with some internal variation and outliers.

Case 1: Rights = Neolithic Farming context only

Model:

EEF \approx 100% Western ANF

Western ANF \approx 100% Southeastern ANF

Why this works

Neolithic Farming context rights cannot distinguish:

- Southeastern ANF
- Western ANF
- EEF

because all lie on nearly the same PCA axis.

Mathematically:

Right set lacks discriminatory power

→ matrix rank too low

- multiple solutions valid
- simplest solution chosen (100% general-ANF).

Case 2: Rights = Neolithic Farming context + Sicilian WHG

Now:

- EEF requires minor WHG
- Western ANF requires minor WHG

Why this appears

Adding Sicilian WHG introduces a new axis that separates:

- General-WHG vs ANF variation

But General-WHG is correlated with Sicilian WHG.

So qpAdm must explain residual differences between:

- Southeastern ANF vs Western ANF vs EEF (see PC1 shift)

It uses the only available axis that can absorb this residual variance on PC1, even if it is not the actual source (as seen by lack of PC2 shift):

→ General-WHG.

Not ancestry detection.

Variance absorption.

Why the General-WHG signal is artefactual

All independent genetic evidence (not even to mention the craniometric and archaeological evidence) contradicts real admixture.

1. PCA topology

EEF sits inside ANF variation on PC2, not between ANF and WHG.

Real admixture should produce intermediate positions on both PCs.

2. Western ANF shows same signal

If both EEF **and** Western ANF require General-WHG on qpAdm when Sicilian WHG is added:

→ the signal is methodological, not historical.

There is no plausible scenario where both independently admixed with Southern WHG yet show no PCA shift. One will also not be able to distinguish WHG-like shift in EEF from already existing WHG-like shift in Western ANF. WHG-like shift in Western ANF must be methodological because there is no documented migration of Mesolithic Europeans into Western Anatolia during this time.

3. Stability test principle

Real ancestry components:

- persist across right-set choices

Artefacts:

- appear only with certain outgroups

WHG component appears only when WHG is included.

What qpAdm is actually detecting

True structure:

ANF and EEF differ mainly by:

- drift
- sampling noise
- founder effects

But qpAdm cannot model:

- drift differences
- unsampled ghost variation

So it substitutes the closest available population that explains residual covariance.

Here that proxy is:

WHG

This is called **proxy attraction**.

Mathematically and biologically consistent model:

EEF \approx Western ANF-like population

minor EEF and Western ANF shifts away from Southeastern ANF = drift, not admixture

WHG signal = modelling artefact and proxy, not historical source of drift

Not:

EEF = ANF + WHG mixture

Origins of the primary “Indo-European” cultures

The autosomal models taken in conjunction with the craniometric/anthropological and archaeological data point toward a **Near Eastern (southern Caucasian) origin** for the core populations associated with the primary early “Indo-European” steppe cultures (Yamnaya/Pit-Grave horizon and its antecedents), rather than a steppe-internal ethnogenesis from purely local Eneolithic groups.

- Yamnaya (Russia_Samara_EBA_Yamnaya) is best modelled as **~93-100% derived from Maikop_Novosvobodnaya-like ancestry** (Caucasus, ultimately traceable to Armenian / eastern Anatolian Neolithic sources such as Armenia_MasisBlur_N → Turkey_Southeast_Cayonu_PPN-like), with high statistical fit ($p \approx 0.5-0.6$) and low chi-squared.
- Adding small proportions of local steppe Eneolithic or Dnieper_N_Mariupol-like ancestry (~7%) slightly improves some fits but is in no sense required; the dominant signal remains Maikop/Caucasus.
- In contrast, using a pure local steppe source (Russia_Steppe_Eneolithic) produces very poor fit ($p \approx 6 \times 10^{-7}$, chi-squared 36.8), indicating that Yamnaya cannot be explained as continuity from preceding steppe groups.
- Maikop_Novosvobodnaya itself models as **~100% Armenia_MasisBlur_N-like** ($p \approx 0.35$), which in turn traces cleanly back to southeastern Anatolian PPN sources (Cayonu-like).
- This forms a **chain of Near Eastern → Caucasus → North Caucasus steppe** population movement, consistent with:
 - Anthropological descriptions of Kuban-Maykop as a vector carrying Mesopotamian/Sumerian cultural and metallurgical influences into the Pontic region.
 - Broadly Mesopotamian/Transcaucasian colonists forming the demographic base of early kurgan/Pit-Grave groups.
 - The appearance of brachycephalic/“Andronovo-type” or Dinaric-like robust elements linked to 4th–3rd millennium BC Near Eastern expansions rather than local continuity.
- Bell Beaker (early Iberian BBC, Spain_C_oSteppe.AG) modelled as 75/25 EEF/Maikop, with high fit ($p=0.462$) and Corded Ware are, in the same framework, carrying later waves of the same Near Eastern/Mesopotamian-derived package (Uruk/post-Ur flood dispersal, tin-bronze specialists, ore-prospecting groups), with craniometric types (Dinaric, Corded \approx early Sumerian-related Nordic) again tracing to the Iranian plateau, Mesopotamia, and Anatolia rather than steppe hunter-gatherer substrates.

Conclusion: The primary “Indo-European” steppe cultures (Yamnaya, BBC, CWC) show no autosomal requirement for steppe hunter-gatherer or Eneolithic ancestry. Instead, they are most parsimoniously explained as the result of **large-scale, direct or staged Near Eastern (Anatolian-Caucasian-Mesopotamian) population influx** into the North Caucasus/Pontic steppe as well as coastal Europe and continental Europe during the late 4th-early 3rd millennium BC, aligning with archaeological signals of Mesopotamian-derived metallurgy, burial customs, and material culture.

Early Near Eastern expansions

The provided models indicate that **early Neolithic and Chalcolithic populations across the Levant, Anatolia, and Iran were predominantly derived from southeastern Anatolian PPN-like sources**, with minimal or artefact-driven signals of Levantine Natufian-like or other hunter-gatherer input when using appropriate outgroups.

- Israel_Middle_Late_PPNB models as **~76% Turkey_Southeast_Cayonu_PPN-like + ~24% Israel_Natufian-like** ($p \approx 0.39$).
- Iran_GanjDareh_N is modelled as **~45% Turkey_Southeast_Cayonu_PPN-like + ~55% Iran_HotuCave_Mesolithic-like** ($p \approx 0.89$).
- Early Anatolian farmers (e.g., Barcin_N, western ANF) are likewise explained as **~94-100% southeastern Anatolian PPN-derived** (Cayonu-like), with minor apparent Epigravettian-like input disappearing or becoming non-significant when outgroups better isolate Neolithic variation.

- Old Kingdom Egyptian samples show a more complex pattern (~75% Barcin_N-like + minor Iran_N + Natufian + African), but the dominant Near Eastern farmer signal remains Anatolian-derived.
- Attempts to model southeastern Anatolian PPN (Cayonu) as Natufian or local Anatolian Epipaleolithic fail catastrophically (extremely low p-values, chi-squared 80-100), ruling out Levantine hunter-gatherer or local AHG as sources.

Uniparental DNA

Theological-Historical question:

Under this Adamic model, assuming standard uniparental inheritance, we would expect all Near Eastern Neolithic Farmer-descended populations to have the same haplogroups (both YDNA and MtDNA), yet we see a diversity of haplogroups which have MRCAs dating to before the Neolithic period. How is this explained by the model?

Theological-Historical response:

Explained by:

- Admixture with pre-Adamites, the existence of whom is substantiated in the initial “Biblical premises and data” section.

And/or:

- Divine intervention in reproduction and embryonic development for the purpose of genetically differentiating the paternal and maternal founders of various clans and groups in a way that mimics descent, particularly in earlier periods (e.g. perhaps during the initial antediluvian Adamites and post-diluvian Noahite-descended families and clans). Such intervention is attested in Psalm 139:13-16, Job 31:15, Isaiah 44:2, and Jeremiah 1:5.

Haplogroup I2a* seen in later EEF groups attested in Western ANF (I1096, I0724). Increased proportion in EEF perhaps a result of migration-related founder-effects and selection pressures.

Earliest attested R-M269, TMRCA ~5382-3664 BC 95% CI, ancestral to ~98.7% of all modern R1b lineages as per FTDNA (reminder: R1b* itself is arbitrarily defined), is in the Maykop culture of the Northern Caucasus (KST001 (3939-3709 BC), NV3003 (3776-3652 BC)), Neolithic England (I3035 (3750 BC)), Neolithic Western Siberia (I20298 (4350-3950 BC), and Chalcolithic Bulgaria and Romania (I2181 (4606-4447 BC), PIE064 (4589-4409 BC)). This is consistent with a Maykop origin of the Yamnaya culture.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the biblical account of Adam as the divinely appointed originator of agriculture, situated in a Mesopotamian-centered Eden and followed by a regional flood that judged the corrupted Adamic lineage while preserving non-Adamic peoples beyond it, finds strong archaeological and anthropological corroboration when interpreted through a literal-yet-contextually flexible hermeneutic. The sudden emergence of true sedentary farming, pastoralism, metallurgy, and settlement-building in the Near East aligns closely with the Genesis narrative's emphasis on Adam's agricultural vocation and the rapid cultural-technological developments among his early descendants, while the post-diluvian dispersal of Near Eastern-derived populations, evident in craniometric continuity of Mediterranean and robust “Dinaric” types, Mesopotamian cultural markers in steppe and European horizons (Yamnaya, Corded Ware, Bell Beaker), and genetic models favouring Anatolian-Caucasian sources over local hunter-gatherer substrates, supports the identification of Adamic (and later Noahic) migrations as the primary vector for the Neolithic and Bronze Age transformations of Eurasia. Pre-Adamic (Nephilim-linked) peoples and their persistence explain both the textual presence of “other” groups and the observed haplogroup diversity without necessitating universal common descent, allowing the scriptural genealogies and racial-tree metaphors to function coherently as theological-historical records of a distinct, covenanted lineage planted by God amid a broader created order. Far from conflicting with the data, this framework integrates biblical premises, linguistic flexibility in the flood account, and empirical evidence into a unified picture where Adam stands as the historical and covenantal fountainhead of the agricultural revolution that reshaped human society.

Addendum

Oftentimes, Baltic peoples are said to harbour excess mesolithic hunter-gatherer ancestry, being the descendants of the Corded Ware Culture mixed with the pre-agricultural populations in the region. Craniometrically, most Baltic peoples today are brachycephalic, members of the so-called “East Baltic” race, whilst some are dolichocephalic (known as Aisto Nordid), usually interpreted as remnant of the “Nordic” Corded stock. This stands in contrast to the Narva culture who were predominantly dolichocephalic (<https://www.academia.edu/2346395>). The conclusion that East Baltic peoples harbour excess hunter-gatherer ancestry is also, genetically speaking, under the assumptions of previous sections’ “Indo-European” models, not genetically necessitated. See below:

Target: Lithuania_BA.AG

Dataset: HO

Rights:

Mbuti.DG,Armenia_KapsUnknown2_EBA_KuraAraxes_dup.l22907.AG,Russia_Caucasus_Maikop.AG,Armenia_Berkaber_EBA_KuraAraxes_AG,Armenia_Areni1_Chalcolithic.AG,Ukraine_Eneolithic_Trypillia.SG

Lefts: Poland_GlobularAmphora.SG (31.9%±5.49), Czechia_EBA_CordedWare.AG (68.1%±5.49)

p: 0.837

chisq: 1.44

Target: Lithuania_BA.AG

Dataset: HO

Rights:

Mbuti.DG,Armenia_KapsUnknown2_EBA_KuraAraxes_dup.l22907.AG,Russia_Caucasus_Maikop.AG,Armenia_Berkaber_EBA_KuraAraxes_AG,Armenia_Areni1_Chalcolithic.AG,Ukraine_Eneolithic_Trypillia.SG

Lefts: Poland_GlobularAmphora.SG (45.7%), Czechia_EBA_CordedWare.AG (78.0%),

Latvia_Mesolithic.AG (-23.7%)

p: 0.843

chisq: 0.829