

الرد على الاعتراضات

الخاصة بحلقة

الحفريات المزورة

وحيد وفدوى يعرضون الاعتراضات التي قدمها بعض المعارضين

1- الاعتراض على أن المرجع موجود وليس به الكلام مطلقاً.

2- الاعتراض بأن المرجع ليس له وجود أصلاً.

3- الاعتراض على أن الاقتباس غير دقيق أو مقتطع.

4- الاعتراض على عدم ذكر مراجع كافية لبعض المعلومات.

5- الاعتراض على أنه لا يوجد مرجع واحد استخدم تعبير الحلقات
المفقودة.

6- الاعتراض على أن المرجع صحيح والاقتباس سليم ولكن لماذا
التركيز على هذه النقطة؟

7- الاعتراض على صورة توضيحية تم تقديمها.

8- الاعتراض على تواريخ تم الاستشهاد بها.

أولاً

الاعتراض على أن
المرجع موجود وليس
به الكلام مطلقاً.

في اثناء كلامي ان بعض علماء التطور المشهورين
اعترفوا ان لانعرف اي شيء عن مراحل تطور
الانسان ولا نعرف ان كانت هذه الحفريات جدود
الانسان ام لا استشهدت بمقولة للدكتور ريتشارد
لونتين نشرت في مجلة هاربر.

بعضهم قال انه اشترى المجلة وهذا غير موجود فيها
ودكتور ليونتين لم يقل هذا اطلاقا لا هنا ولا في غيره
من المجلات العلمية



PROVEN?

RICHARD C. LEWONTIN, Harvard

“...we **don't know anything** about the ancestors of the human species. All the fossils which have been dug up and are claimed to be ancestors - we haven't the faintest idea whether they are ancestors. ...it's up to you to draw the lines. Because **there are no lines.**”

Harper's, 2/84



بل ادعاء انه لم يقل هذا على الاطلاق لا في
هذا المرجع ولا غيره.

ما تقولونه غير صحيح فستجدوا في ص 60
و 61 من المجلة التي ادعى البعض انه يمتلك
هذا العدد وادعى ان الاقتباس ليس له اصل
وقراء كل كلمة في المجلة ولم يجد ولاى كلمة
ولم يجد اي كلام لدكتور ليونتين فيها.
ها هي الصفحات من المجلة صورتها لكم
وساعرضها امامكم

HARPER'S



WHO PAYS FOR ECONOMIC CHANGE? Debating the Need for an Industrial Policy

*Charles L. Schultze Barry Bluestone Benjamin M. Friedman
Robert Z. Lawrence Bennett Harrison*

BAD NEWS FROM BRITAIN By Marilynne Robinson

PORNOGRAPHY AND ITS DISCONTENTS Further Thoughts on the Sale of Eros

Hugh M. Hefner Paul Krassner Robert Wright

THE TAXONOMIC CASE AGAINST DARWIN By Tom Bethell

*odsky, Jaroslav Seifert,
John Kenneth Galbraith*



'I am fully prepared to stand up to any biologist who says evolutionary theory is more basic than systematics'

equilibrium" theory of evolution (organisms start the same for millions of years, then change quickly rather than gradually, as Darwin believed), was asked about it once, he said:

There have been an awful lot of stories, some more imaginative than others, about what the nature of that history [of life] really is. The most famous example, still on exhibit downstairs, is the exhibit on horse evolution prepared perhaps fifty years ago. That has been presented as the literal truth in textbook after textbook. Now I think that that is lamentable, particularly when the people who propose those kinds of stories may themselves be aware of the speculative nature of some of that stuff.

When I brought the subject up with Platnick, he said he thought horse fossils had not yet been properly classified, or even exhaustively studied. I wanted to know whether Platnick believed that evolution has occurred. He said he did, and that the evidence was to be found in the existing hierarchical structure of nature. All organisms can, as it were, be placed within an interrelated set of "boxes." The box labeled "gastropods" fits in the larger box labeled "molluscs" (animals with shells), which fits inside the "mammals" box, which fits inside "tetrapods" (four-footed animals), which fits inside "vertebrates." The grand task of taxonomy, Platnick said, is to describe this hierarchical pattern precisely, and in particular to define the traits that delineate the boundaries of each "box."

Whether taxonomy will ever fill in all the blanks in the pattern is a question Platnick cannot answer. One problem, he said, is the shortage of taxonomists. "Systematics," he said, "doesn't have the glamour to attract research funds." Research grants have increasingly gone to molecular and biochemical studies; the result is that support for taxonomy at many institutions has, he said, "withered away." This bothered Platnick. "I am fully prepared to stand up to any biologist who says evolutionary theory is more important, or more basic. Without the results of systematics there is nothing to be explained."

I wanted to find out what those on the other side—the evolutionary biologists and paleontologists—had to say about what the cladists are saying. First I went to the bookshelf. In his 1969 book *The Triumph of the Darwinian Method* (recently reprinted by the University of Chicago Press), Michael T. Ghiselin, one of Darwin's greatest admirers, seems to be taking on the cladists (or trying to) when he writes:

Instead of finding patterns in nature and deciding that because of their conspicuousness they seem important, we discover the underlying mechanisms that impose order on natural phenomena,

whether we see that order or not, and then derive the structure of our classification system from this understanding.

I next looked in *Hen's Teeth and Horse's Toes*, Stephen Jay Gould's volume of essays on natural history. "No debate in evolutionary biology has been more intense during the past decade than the challenges raised by cladistics against traditional schemes of classification," Gould writes. He is not sympathetic to cladistics ("its leading exponents in America are among the most contentious scientists I have ever encountered"), but in his essay "What, If Anything, Is a Zebra?" he admits that "behind the names and the nastiness lies an important set of principles." These he enunciates, only to repudiate. He acknowledges that a strict taxonomy would eliminate groups like apes and fishes. But when cladists go this far, "many biologists rebel, and rightly, I think." Like his Harvard colleague Edward O. Wilson, the Frank B. Baird Professor of Science, Gould opts for the "admittedly vague and qualitative, but not therefore unimportant notion of overall similarity" of form.

I decided it would be a good idea to talk with a scientist who believes strongly in evolutionary theory. Last May, I traveled to Boston to meet with Richard C. Lewontin, a geneticist, a one-time president of the Society for the Study of Evolution, a well-known writer on science, and currently Agassiz Professor of Zoology at Harvard. I had seen a quote from Lewontin used as a chapter head in a book titled *Science on Trial*, by Douglas Futuyma. The quote, as edited, read: "Evolution is fact, not theory... Birds evolve from nonbirds, humans evolve from nonhumans."

Lewontin was uncharacteristically attired in a scientist's regulation white lab coat when I first saw him (instead of his usual blue work shirt). We talked a bit about his stand against biological determinism. Finally it was time to get around to the point of my visit. What about these claims: evolution is fact; birds evolve from nonbirds, humans from nonhumans? The cladists disapproved, I said.

He paused for a split second and said: "Those are very weak statements, I agree." Then he made one of the clearest statements about evolution I have heard. He said: "Those statements flow simply from the assertion that all organisms have parents. It is an empirical claim, I think, that all living organisms have living organisms as parents. The second empirical claim is that there was a time on earth when there were no mammals. Now, if you allow me those two claims as empirical, then the claim that mammals arose from non-mammals is simply a conclusion. It's the deduction from two empiri-

cal claims. But that's all I want to claim for it. You can't make the direct empirical statement that mammals arose from non-mammals."

Lewontin had made what seemed to me to be a deduction—a materialist's deduction. "The only problem is that it appears to be based on evidence derived from fossils," I said. "But the cladists say they don't really have that kind of information."

"Of course they don't," Lewontin said. "In fact, the stuff I've written on creationism, which isn't much, has always made that point. There is a vast weight of empirical evidence about the universe which says that unless you invoke supernatural causes, the birds could not have arisen from muck by any natural processes. Well, if the birds couldn't have arisen from muck by any natural processes, then they had to arise from non-birds. The only alternative is to say that they did arise from muck—because God's finger went out and touched that muck. That is to say, there was a non-natural process. And that's really where the action is. Either you think that complex organisms arise by non-natural phenomena, or you think that they arose by natural phenomena. If they arose by natural phenomena, they had to evolve. And that's all there is to it. And that's the only claim I'm making."

He reached for a copy of his 1982 book *Human Diversity*, and said: "Look, I'm a person who says in this book that we don't know anything about the ancestors of the human species." (He writes on page 163: "Despite the excited and optimistic claims that have been made by some paleontologists, no fossil hominid species can be established as our direct ancestor...") "All the fossils which have been dug up and are claimed to be ancestors—we haven't the faintest idea whether they are ancestors. Because all you've got, and the cladists are right..." He got up and began to do his famous rut-a-tat-tat with a piece of chalk on the blackboard. "All you've got is *Homo sapiens* there, you've got that fossil there, you've got another fossil there... this is time here... and it's up to you to draw the lines. Because there are no lines. I don't think any one of them is likely to be the direct ancestor of the human species. But how would you know it's that [pat] one?"

"The only way you can know that some fossil is the direct ancestor is that it's so human that it is human. There is a contradiction there. If it is different enough from humans to be interesting,

then you don't know whether it's an ancestor or not. And if it's similar enough to be human, then it's not interesting."

He returned to his chair and looked out at the slanting rain. "So," he said. "Look, we're not ever going to know what the direct ancestor is."

What struck me about Lewontin's argument was how much it depended on his premise that all organisms have parents. In a sense, his argument includes the assertion that evolutionary theory is true. Lewontin maintains that his premise is "empirical," but this is so only in the (admittedly important) sense that it has never to our knowledge been falsified. No one has ever found an organism that is known not to have parents, or a parent. This is the strongest evidence on behalf of evolution.

Our belief, or "faith," that, as Patterson says, "all organisms have parents" ultimately derives from our acceptance of the philosophy of materialism. It is hard for us to understand (so long as materialism been the natural habitat of Western thought) that this philosophy was not always accepted. In one of his essays on natural history reprinted in *Ever Since Darwin*, Stephen Jay Gould suggests that Darwin delayed publishing his theory of evolution by natural selection because he was, perhaps unconsciously, waiting for the climate of materialism to become more firmly established. In his 1838 *M Notebook* Darwin wrote: "To avoid stating how far, I believe, in Materialism, say only that emotions, instincts, degrees of talent, which are hereditary are so because brain of child resembles parent's." Darwin realized that the climate had changed—that evolution was "in the air"—in 1858 when he was jolted by Alfred Russel Wallace's paper outlining a theory of the mechanism of evolution very similar to his own.

The theory of evolution has never been falsified. On the other hand, it is also surely true that the positive evidence for evolution is very much weaker than most laymen imagine, and than many scientists want us to imagine. Perhaps, as Patterson says, that positive evidence is missing entirely. The human mind, alas, seems on the whole to find such uncertainty intolerable. Most people want certainty in one form (Darwin) or another (the Bible). Only evolutionary agnostics like Patterson and Nelson and the other cladists seem willing to live with doubt. And that, surely, is the only truly scientific outlook. ■

"There is a vast weight of evidence about the universe that says unless you invoke supernatural causes, the birds could not have arisen from muck"

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Instead of finding patterns in nature and deciding that because of their conspicuousness they seem important, we discover the underlying mechanisms that impose order on natural phenomena,

making:

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"The only way you can know that some fossil is the direct ancestor is that it's so human that it is human. There is a contradiction there. If it is different enough from humans to be interesting,

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و نص الحوار الصحفي
الذي نشر في المجلة
الذي فيه كلام دكتور ريتشارد

More recently, in 1984, a leading American geneticist, Prof. Richard C. Lewontin of Harvard University, was interviewed by journalist Tom Bethell.⁴⁴ In his candid remarks about the uncertainty of all schemes for ape-to-man evolution. he referred to his 1982 book, *Human Diversity*, and said: "Look, I'm a person who says in this book that we don't know anything about the ancestors of the human species." Bethell inserted a quote from page 163 of Lewontin's book: "Despite the excited and optimistic claims that have been made by some paleontologists, no fossil hominid species can be established as our direct ancestor." Lewontin went on to explain:

All the fossils which have been dug up and are claimed to be ancestors—we haven't the faintest idea whether they are ancestors. Because all you've got, and the cladists are right

[Here he chalked a crude fossils-versus-time diagram on the blackboard]...All you've got is *Homo sapiens* there, you've got

that fossil there, you've got another fossil *there*...this is time here...and it's up to you to draw the lines. Because there *are* no

lines. I don't think any one of them is likely to be the direct ancestor of the human species. But how would you know it's *that* one [pointing to a particular symbolized fossil hominid on his diagram]."

بل الكارثة انه لم يقوله مرة واحد في هذا
اللقاء الصحفي بل قاله ايضا مرة ثانية في
كتابه

“I’m a person who says in this book [Human Diversity] that we don’t know anything about the ancestors of the human species. All the fossils which have been dug up and are claimed to be ancestors – we haven’t the faintest idea whether they are ancestors.... Despite the excited and optimistic claims that have been made by some paleontologists, no fossil hominid species can be established as our direct ancestor”

Richard Lewontin, Distinguished Prof of Zoology, Harvard Former President of the Society for the Study of Evolution, Geneticist, Marxist, Atheist

Richard Lewontin, Human Diversity (New York: W. H. Freeman and Company, 1995), 163.

وطالما اعتراف العلماء مهم لكم فعلي الموقع
في ملف الرد جمعت كثير جدا من اعترافات
علماء

الجزء الأول من الرد على فيديو باسم الرد على برنامج الدليل وحفريات مزورة
لتطور مزعوم

<https://drghaly.com/articles/display/12413>

الجزء الثاني من الرد على فيديو باسم الرد على برنامج الدليل وحفريات مزورة
لتطور مزعوم

<https://drghaly.com/articles/display/12414>

وبقية الموضوعات موجود في الموقع

<https://drghaly.com/home>

وقناة اليوتيوب

<https://www.youtube.com/user/HolyBible11>

والفيسبوك

<https://www.facebook.com/Dr.HolyBible>

لماذا دكتور ليونتن وغيره قالوا هذا؟ والسبب
ان الحفريات لا تشهد على التطور
لان يوجد الكثير من الجماجم المشوهة للبشر
الحاليين ومتاحف كليات الطب مليئة بها
فمثلا هذه الصورة لو كنا وجدنا هذه الجماجم
مدفونة لالف مؤيدوا التطور اغرب الخيالات



ثَانِيًا

الاعتراض بأن

المرجع وهمي؛ وليس

له وجود أصلاً.

يعترض احد المتكلمين على المراجع لانت
كراكر مثل سينسر ويقول هذا ليس اسم
مراجع واني قدمت مراجع وهمية ولن اتكلم
عن الالهات. اوضح فقط ان نفس الذين
اعترضوا نشر صورة الوكيبيديا لانت كراكر
بل واثار على نفس اسم المراجع المكتوب
بنفس الطريقة التي كتبتها في صفحة
الوكيبيديا وهذه صورة من الفيديو تبعه

large posterior teeth and jaws which gave it a resemblance to vintage nutcrackers.^[19] Phillip Tobias, a colleague of the Leakeys, has also received attribution for this nickname.^[20] Primitive tools fashioned out of rocks and bone were excavated at and around Olduvai's Bed I, sometimes called the FLK Zinjanthropus site since the finding of OH 5.^[21]

Zinj on display at the National Museum of Tanzania

Louis initially believed *P. boisei* to be a direct ancestor of modern humans (as evident from the title of his *National Geographic* article) and the maker of those tools found near its remains, but he withdrew this idea once he and Mary unearthed *Homo habilis* – which had a larger brain^[22] – in the same area less than two years later.^[23] Despite that, OH 5 made the Leakeys famous and brought more attention to the developing field of paleoanthropology.^[24] The cranium was taken to Kenya after its discovery and was there until January 1965 when it was placed on display in the Hall of Man at the National Museum of Tanzania in Dar es Salaam.^[25] It remains there as of 2009, still recognized by the name Zinjanthropus, or simply Zinj.^[25]

Notes [edit]

- [↑] Cela-Conde & Ayala, 158; Lewin & Foley, 235; Morell, 183.
- [↑] Mary Leakey, *My Search*, 52–53, 83; Lewin & Foley, 234.
- [↑] Bowman-Kruhm, 66; Mary Leakey, *Excavations*, 227; Morell, 180–181.
- [↑] Mary Leakey, *My Search*, 75.
- [↑] Morell, 181.
- [↑] Mary Leakey, *Excavations*, 227.
- [↑] Cela-Conde & Ayala, 158; Morell, 183–184.
- [↑] Cracraft & Donoghue, 524; Deacon, 56; Morell, 183–184.
- [↑] Cela-Conde & Ayala, 158; Johanson, Edgar & Brill, 156.
- [↑] Johanson, Edgar & Brill, 156; Morell, 183.
- [↑] Louis Leakey, "A new fossil skull from Olduvai", 491; Morell, 185–186.
- [↑] Bowman-Kruhm, 67; Cela-Conde & Ayala, 158; Cracraft & Donoghue, 524; Deacon, 56.
- [↑] Cela-Conde & Ayala, 158.
- [↑] Louis Leakey, "A new fossil skull from Olduvai", 491–493.
- [↑] Louis Leakey, "The Newest Link in Human Evolution", 76–77.
- [↑] Louis Leakey, "Finding the World's Earliest Man", 421–435; Morell, 196.
- [↑] Boaz, 17; Cela-Conde & Ayala, 159; Richard Leakey, 49; Morell, 196.
- [↑] ^a ^b Dunsworth, 79; Lewin & Foley, 235.
- [↑] Cachel, 48.
- [↑] Bowman-Kruhm, 66.
- [↑] Cachel, 48; Mary Leakey, *My Search*, 52–53, 74; Spencer, 610.
- [↑] Wilkins & Wakefield, 161–225.
- [↑] Lewin & Foley, 235; Spencer, 610.
- [↑] Bowman-Kruhm, 66; Johanson, Edgar & Brill, 158.
- [↑] ^a ^b Staniforth, 155.

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واكبر الجزء الواقف عليه

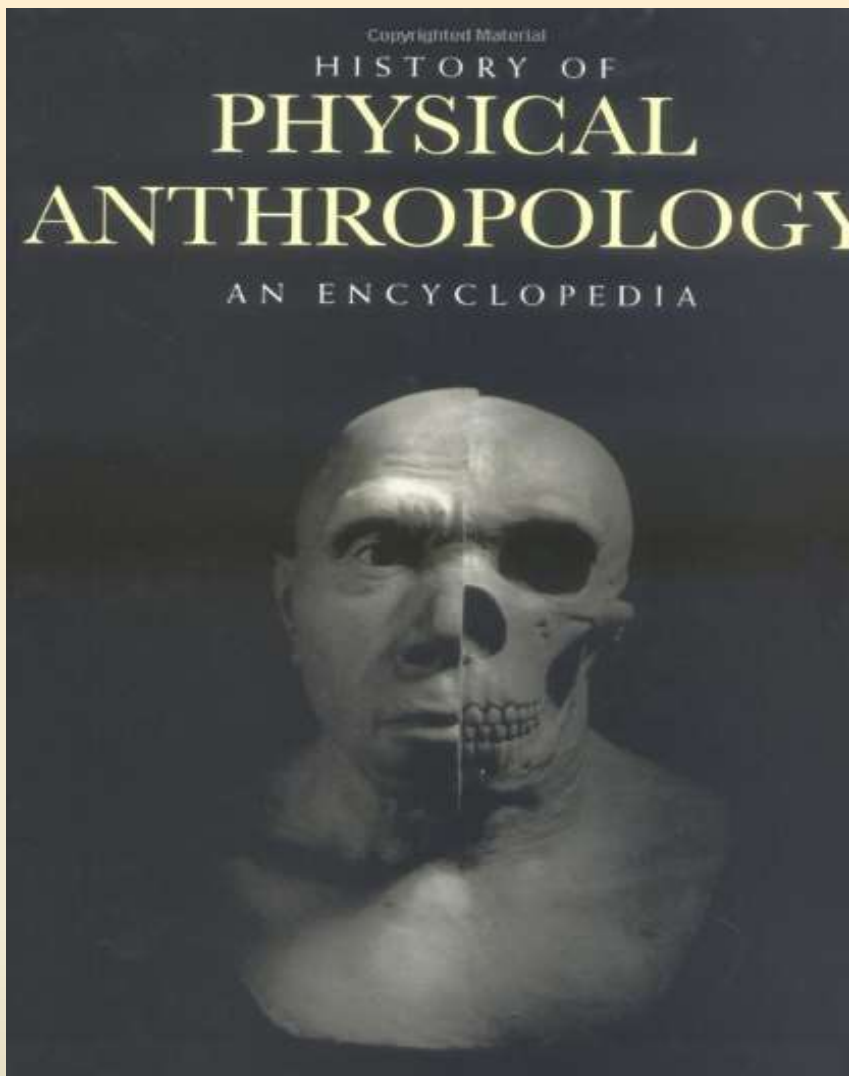
وهنا الفت نظر المشاهد انه يستشهد
بالوكيبيديا لنص الكلام الذي قلته ويشتر
لمرجع الوكيبيديا وضعته بنفس الطريقة التي
وضعتها انا. و المفاجأة موسوعة سبنسر
الذي ادعى انها وهمية وواضح انه لا يعرف
عنها شيء هي ايضا في نفس الجزء

- 20. ^ Bowman-Kruhm, 66
- 21. ^ Cachel, 48, Mary Leakey *My Search*, 52–53, 74, Spencer, 610.
- 22. ^ Wilkins & Wakefield, 111–22.
- 23. ^ Lewin & Foley, 235; Spencer, 610.

20. ^ Bowman-Kruhm, 66
21. ^ Cachel, 48; Mary Leakey *My Search*, 52–53, 74 Spencer, 610.
22. ^ Wilkins & Wakefield
23. ^ Lewin & Foley, 235 Spencer, 610.

سينسر هو الاسم المختصر المعروف لدائرة
المعارف

ولهذا الوكيبيديا ذكرتها بنفس الطريقة التي
ذكرتها انا ايضا



Spencer, Frank (1997). *History of Physical Anthropology*. Taylor & Francis 610

ثالثاً

الاعتراض على أن
الاقتباس غير دقيق
أو مقتطع.

مثل الاعتراض على تعليق دكتورة ادريان
زيلمان ان لوسي تتشابه تشابه مدهش مع
الشمبانزي القزم .

اقتباسي هنا كما ترجمه المعترض ان لوسي
تشبه الشمانزي القصير كثيرا واعترض اني
لم اكمل الكلام

كمالة الاقتباس في الحقيقة تقدم ادلة اكثر
على صدق كلامي فكمالة الاقتباس

Another Patton quote:

"[Adrienne] Zihlman compares the pygmy chimpanzee to "Lucy," one of the oldest hominid fossils known and finds the similarities striking. They are almost identical in body size, in stature, and in brain size...." (Science News, Vol.123, Feb.5, 1983, p.89)

Once again, Patton has omitted contextual information that would weaken his case. The full sentence reads:

"They are almost identical in body size, in stature, and in brain size, she notes, and the major differences (the hip and the foot) represent the younger Lucy's adaptation to bipedal walking."

(بداية الاقتباس) زيلمان تقارن بين الشمبانزي القصير ولوسي الذي هو أقدم
حفريات الهمينيد المعروفة وتجد تشابه مدهش بينهما. فهم تقريبا متطابقين..
(كمالة الاقتباس) في حجم الجسم والتركيب وحجم المخ والاختلافات الكبيرة هي
فقط الحوض والقدم يوضح ان لوسي الصغيرة تأقلمت مع المشي على قدمين".

هذا يمكن ان يقال على اي اقتباس فلو ذكرت فقرة من مقالة
ستقولوا ولماذا اخفيت الفقرة السابقة لها ولو قدمت الفقرة
السابقة سيقولوا لماذا اخفيت الفقرة التالية ولو قدمت الاثنتين
سيقولوا ولماذا اخفية بقية المقال ولو وضعت المقال كله
وترجمت منه جزء سيقولوا لماذا لم تترجم الباقي ولو اضعت
وقت ضخم في ترجمة كل المقال حتى لو كان عدة صفحات
سيقولوا لماذا التطويل. والكلام الكثير

رابعاً

الاعتراض على عدم

ذكر مراجع كافية

لبعض المعلومات.

المطالبة بمرجع لقياس كربون 14 لحفرية نت كراكر

The C-14 dating of Nutcracker Man was only
10,100 years.

Origin of Life pp. 607-663

وأيضا من هذا المرجع ارون جودكنز:

The Global Phenomenon of Human Fossil

Footprints in Rock By Aaron Judkins p 226

وصورة الصفحة

Nutcracker Man

Nutcracker Man was found in 1959 by Louis Leakey in the Olduvai Gorge in East Africa, and is one of the Australopithecines discussed above. Since the Leakeys are frequently mentioned in articles about the bones of man's ancestors, we will here mention that Louis Leakey was born in Africa, the son of a missionary. He and his wife Mary both had doctorates. After his death, his son Richard continued bone hunting with his mother. Olduvai Gorge is located in East Africa, about 100 miles west of Mount Kilimanjaro. It consists of a 300-foot gorge that has cut through five main horizontal beds.

Louis Leakey called his find *Zanjanthropus boisei*, but the press called it "*Nutcracker Man*" because it had a jaw much larger than the skull. This was probably another case of mismatched skull parts. The skull was very apelike, but some tools were nearby, so Leakey decided that it had to be half-human. Slim evidence, but that is how it goes in the annals of evolutionary science. When he first announced it, Leakey declared that it was the earliest *man*, and was 600,000 years old! Although the age was a guess, it came just as funds from Charles Boise ran out. A new sponsor was needed, and the *National Geographic Society* stepped in and has funded the Leakey's ever since.

In 1961, the skull of *Nutcracker Man* was dated by the notoriously inaccurate potassium-argon method at 1.75 million years. That story really made the headlines! In 1968, the same materials were dated by *Carbon 14*, which, although quite inaccurate, is far safer than potassium-argon. The C-14 dating of *Nutcracker Man* was only 10,100 years. But there is more:

وأيضاً من هذا المرجع

Evolution: Beyond the Realm of Real Science By Christopher H. K.

Persaud p230

كريستوفر بيرسود

Nutcracker Man - This “missing link” was discovered in 1959 by Louis Leakey in the Olduvai Gorge in East Africa. The **Nutcracker Man**, as Leakey’s discovery has come to be called because of a jaw that was much larger than the rest of the skull, was classified as an example of the *Australopithecine* genus (a variety of ape bones unearthed in East Africa). Leakey actually named his find *Zinjanthropus boisei*.

Louis Leaky announced that the **Nutcracker Man** was the earliest human and was 600,000 years old. Apparently some tools were found near the skull and it was arbitrarily decided that the creature the fossil represented had to be half-human.

The skull of **Nutcracker Man** was dated in 1961 by the radiometric potassium-argon method (known for producing grossly inaccurate results - see discussion on geological and paleontological dating methods in Chapter Six, *Evolution and Geology*) at 1.75 million years old. Seven years later, in 1968, Leakey’s find was dated by the more reliable, but certainly not fool-proof **Carbon-14** method and its age was reckoned to be in the vicinity of

Evolution: Beyond the Realm of Real Science By Christopher H. K.

Persaud p231

around 10, 000 years.

The disparities in the ages accorded **Nutcracker Man** (1.75 million, 600, 000 and 10, 000 years) revealed the more or less obscene measure of subjectivity employed by opportunistic evolutionists in their desperate attempts to locate a “missing link” or “missing links” and the ridiculous lengths to which they would go to coerce people into accepting their misguided postulations. The shameless perpetrators of dishonesty simultaneously try to convey the impression that their deliberations fall within the parameters of proper scientific precept and practice.

Unbeknownst to the world at large, the German anthropologist Hans Reck had found a complete, fully human skeleton in 1913, just above the location of the **Nutcracker Man** fossil find. Louis Leakey himself had examined Reck's find in the 1930's but strangely did not mention the skeleton when he made the 1959 declaration about his fossil. **Carbon—14** tests carried out in 1974 on the skull of Hans Reck's find produced an age of 16, 920 years. Here were similar skulls, found in the same location, and one was aged at 1.75 million years and the other at 17, 000 years. The difference in ages was remarkable, to say the least.

Incidentally, the skeleton that Hans Reck found in 1913, and that lay in the Munich Museum, disappeared under circumstances that some people thought were mysterious. Only the tested skull remained. In the end, Louis Leakey admitted that the **Nutcracker Man** skull was simply the skull of an ape.

خامساً

الاعتراض على أنه لا
يوجد مرجع واحد يستخدم
تعبير الحلقات المفقودة.

"لن تجد كتاب واحد علمي الان يتكلم عن الحلقات المفقودة او ما يسميها
الجاهل (شكرا على الاساءة الشخصية لي) حلقات مفقودة"

بل يوجد تحت عنوان حلقات
مفقودة كم ضخم من المراجع
واكتفي باحدث ما عندي
بشهر ابريل الماضي امامكم
مجلة نيوسينتست

Human 'missing link' fossils may be jumble of species

09 April 2014 by [Colin Barras](#)
Magazine issue 2984. [Subscribe and save](#)
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ONE of our closest long-lost relatives may never have existed. The fossils of *Australopithecus sediba*, which promised to rewrite the story of human evolution, may actually be the remains of two species jumbled together.

The first fossils of *A. sediba* were found at Malapa, South Africa, in 2008. At 2 million years old, they show a mix of features, some similar to the ape-like australopithecines, others more like our genus, *Homo*. To its discoverers, this hotchpotch means *A. sediba* was becoming human, and that the *Homo* genus first evolved in South Africa, not east Africa as is generally thought.

But a new analysis suggests *A. sediba* didn't exist. "I think there are two different hominin genera represented at Malapa," says [Elia Been](#) at Tel Aviv University in Israel. One is an *Australopithecus* and one an early *Homo*. We can't yet tell if the australopithecine remains are distinct enough to call them a new species, Been says.

Been studies the spinal columns of ancient hominins, so she was curious when a paper was published last year focusing on the spine of *A. sediba* ([Science](#), [doi.org/r7k](#)). There are fragments from two skeletons at Malapa, a juvenile male and an adult female. Looking at photographs of the vertebrae, she noticed familiar features on the young male.

"I realised they looked a lot like the vertebrae of the [Nariokotome Boy](#)," she says. Also known as [Turkana Boy](#), this is a 1.5-million-year-old skeleton of *Homo erectus*, a widespread species that may be our direct ancestor. Its vertebrae, like ours, are much wider than they are tall.

In contrast, the adult female's vertebrae are taller, says Been, a classic *Australopithecus* feature. She concludes that the spines belong to two different species.

When Been shared her findings with [Yoel Rak](#), also at Tel Aviv University, she found an ally. "He sees the same in the [lower jawbone]: an australopithecine and an early *Homo*," says Been. But here the species are switched: a notch in

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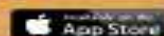


Identity crisis (Image: Benedicte Kurzen/The New York Times/Eyevine)

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ولن اظيل رغم ان عندي المئات من العلماء في العصر
الحديث يشكون من عدم وجود الحلقات المفقودة.

واقدم مثال اخر

يستطيع اي معترض ان يرجع لموسوعة التطور
encyclopedia of evolution التي من جامعة
اكسفورد تحت عنوان الحلقات المفقودة.

موسوعة التطور في ص 737

بعد ان يشرح استخدامات كلمة الحلقات

المفقودة حتى في الجيولوجيا ياخذ

تعبير دارون

Innumerable transitional forms must have existed, so why we do not find them embedded in the countless numbers in the crust of the earth? (the origin of species 1859)

عدد لا يحصى من الاشكال الانتاقلية يجب أن يكون
موجودا. فلماذا لا نجد لهم أعداد لا تحصى مضمنة
في قشرة الارض؟

هذا الذي تكلمت عنه هو اشكالية دارون التي لم تحل
حتى الان والتي توقع انها تهدم نظريته هو اين العدد
الذي لا يحصي للحفريات التي تشهد عن التغيرات
التدرجية الصغيرة من تطور جنس الي اخر. فكلامي
الذي وصفه بعضهم أنه كلام شخص لا يفهم شيء
عن التطور هو كلام زعيمكم دارون ابو التطور.

وبعد هذا بمقطعين تكمل الموسوعة قائلة: (أن آخر ثلاثين سنة كان هناك اكتشافات عظيمة ولكن مع هذا الخبرة عادة توضح ان الحلقات المفقودة لا تغلق الفواصل فهم بالكاد يضيّقوا قليلا او يعيدوا تعريفها فعادة كل اكتشاف هو يكشف عن فجوة اخرى جديدة..... ولهذا الواحد مجبر ان يعود الي سؤال تشارلز دارون لماذا هذه الفجوات في السجل موجودة؟)

Extraordinary results in the past thirty years, even so, experience usually shows that missing links do not close the relevant gap; they merely narrow or redefine it. Most often, each discovery reveals another gap, presumably filled by some other missing link(s). Thus, one is forced to return to Charles Darwin's question: Why do these gaps in the record exist?

Encyclopedia of Evolution December 31, 2002 Oxford university p: 737

سادساً

الاعتراض بأنه لا يوجد ولا مرجع

علمي واحد يقول أن التكرار

كان مركب من كائنين مختلفين.

Paranthropus boisei—aka “Nutcracker Man”—has long been built from a couple of skulls and a good bit of imagination.

Building Nutcracker Man from the Ground Up Dr.

Elizabeth Mitchell on January 18, 2014

وأيضاً دومينجوز رودريجو

M. Dominguez–Rodrigo et al., “First Partial Skeleton of a 1.34–Million–Year–Old *Paranthropus boisei* from Bed II, Olduvai Gorge, Tanzania,” *PLOS–One* (December 2013),

من يقرأ في أي كتاب يتكلم عن تاريخ اكتشاف نت كراكر هو وجد
على عدة مراحل كما تخبرنا الوكيبيديا تحت عنوان نت كراكر
في سنة 1951 وجدت الادوات

في 17 يولية 1959 وجد الفك المتكسر

في 6 اغسطس 1959 وجد بعض عظام الجمجمة المتكسرة في
منطقة قريبة وليس مع الفك..

فاستنتاج العلماء أنه لا يوجد دليل على ان هذه الأجزاء لهيكل
واحد. هو استنتاج صحيح

سابعاً

الاعتراض على أن

المرجع صحيح والاقتباس

سليم ولكن لماذا التركيز

على هذه النقطة؟

مثال عندما قلت اين مراحل تطور القردة ايضا
من هذا الجد المشترك؟

واستشهدت

Donald Johanson Lucy p 363

النقطة الاساسية هل قال دونالد جوهانسون هذا
الكلام ام لا. فان كان قاله فلماذا الهجوم؟ وايضا
هل يوجد حفريات لمراحل القردة ام لا؟ لا يوجد
ولكن لكي يرضي المعترضين الفقرة كاملة

Donald Johanson Lucy p 363

named after the commonest members of the group.

The overall impression that these creatures give is that they were large and small versions of vaguely chimp-shaped animals. But they were not chimps. In many important features they were not like chimps at all. Pilbeam believes that the early dryopithecids actually resembled monkeys more closely than they did modern apes. And yet the assumption must remain that they were the ancestors of modern apes. Some, indeed, seem to foreshadow oranges; others, gorillas; others, chimps. But this is impossible to prove. Dryopithecid fossils disappear eight or nine million years ago. There are no in-between types known. There are, in fact, *no ape fossils from anywhere* after about eight million. One contributory reason for this may have been the scarcity of apes; as the tropical forest began to shrink during the Miocene, the dryopithecids shrank too, perhaps already beginning to show the long-term dangers of an extreme "K" reproductive strategy when faced with a less-than-ideal environment. But surely

named after the commonest members of the group.

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«الانطباع العام الذي يعطيه هذه الكائنات هم انهم نسخة من كبار وصغار من كائنات غامضة تشبه الشمبانزي . هم في بعض الصفات الهامة لا يشبهون الشمبانزي على الاطلاق. بيلبيام يؤمن ان دراويوبيثيسيدس يشبهون القردة اكثر من القردة الحديثة. ويجب ان تبقي الفرضية انهم جدود القردة الحديثة بعضهم بالفعل يلقي الظل على الاورنجوتان والغوريلا والشمبانزي ولكن هذا مستحيل اثباته. حفريات دراويوبيثيسيدس اختفت من 8 او 9 مليون سنة مضت. ولا يوجد اي مرحلة متوسطة معروفة. وفي الحقيقة لا يوجد اي حفرة قرد من اي مكان بعد 8 مليون سنة. محاولة للمساعدة للتفسير لهذا ان كثير من فرق القردة مثل غابات الاستوائية بدأت تنكمش في زمن الميوسين وايضا دراويوبيثيسيدس انكمش ايضا, غالبا بدؤا يظهروا زمن طويل من الفناء الخطر عندما واجهوا بظروف اقل من المناسبة.»
دونالد حاول ان يجيب بفرضية غير مقبولة

ولكن بكل تأكيد سبب اكثر اهمية للتفسير لندرة كل حفريات الغابات للقردة وغيرها ان الغابات الاستوائية لا تحفظهم. التربة حامضية والعظام تتاكل بالاحماض وبالبكتيريا قبل ان يستطيعوا ان يمضوا في عملية التحجر البطيئ.

في اي معدل (حفريات) الغوريلات الحديثة والاورنجوتان والشمبانزي غير موجودة في اي مكان. كما لو كانت انهم هنا اليوم ولكن ليس لهم ماضي

more important in explaining the rarity of all forest fossils, ape or otherwise, is that tropical forests do not preserve them. The soil is too acid. Bones are eaten away by that acid and by bacteria before they can begin to undergo the slow process of fossilization.

At any rate, modern gorillas, **orangs and chimpanzees spring out of nowhere, as it were. They are here today; they have no yesterday,** unless one is able to find faint foreshadowings of it in the dryopithecids. Pilbeam assumes that the relationship exists, and has so indicated in a chart he has constructed—although he does leave a huge gap in it, and makes no attempt to link any specific dryopithecids with any living ape. He contents himself with the observation that

ما قاله هو محاولة فاشلة للتفسير فالفيضان
تحدث في الغابات اكثر وهي التي تكون حفريات
فالحقيقة عكس ما قاله.

الاعتراف بوجود نصا وهو يقر بانه لا يوجد
حفريات لمراحل تطور القرودة وهذا الاقتباس الذي
قدمته. ايضا التحجر له رد تفصيلي تكلمت عنه
سابقا في الموقع

ثامناً

الاعتراضات على

حفرية لوسي.

ينقسم هذا الاعتراض لقسمين
أولاً : ركلة لوسي المكتشفة والمشاكل
التي حولها.

ثانياً: الاعتراض لماذا بدأت بلوسي؟
لو لم يسعنا الوقت فكل الرد على
الاعتراض الثاني؛ موجود في الصفحة
على الإنترنت.
نبدأ أولاً:

(1)

الاعتراض على
ركبة لوسي

كثير من المعترضين اتفقوا معي انها ليست
ركبة لوسي فهذا اعتراف من دونالد
جوهانسون مكتشفها. فركبة لوسي الحقيقية
غير مكتملة وهذا الاعتراف منهم جيد اشكرهم
عليه. ولكن الاعتراض على الذي قلته (الذي
غالبا هم لم يدركوه) أن المجالات العلمية
توهمنا حتى الان انها للوسي بالكلام عن ركة
لوسي وتلقيبها باسم ركة لوسي



هذا ليس في الماضي ولا غلطة من دونالد كما قال
احدهم بل ها هو عدد حديث لمجلة بي بي سي
تكرر نفس المقولة الكذب حتى الان وتقول عرفنا
ان لوسي تمشي على قدمين من الركبة والحوض

1 June 2014
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Mother of man - 3.2 million years ago



One fossil discovery above all has transformed views of how we became human. But who was Lucy, and why is she so important to human evolution?

Lucy was discovered in 1974 by anthropologist Professor Donald Johanson and his student Tom Gray in a maze of ravines at Hadar in northern Ethiopia.

Johanson and Gray were out searching the scorched terrain for animal bones in the sand, ash and silt when they spotted a tiny fragment of arm bone.

Discovery of a lifetime

Johanson immediately recognised it as belonging to a hominid. As they looked up the slope, they saw more bone fragments: ribs, vertebrae, thighbones and a partial jawbone.

They eventually unearthed 47 bones of a skeleton - nearly 40% of a hominid, or humanlike creature, that lived around 3.2 million years ago. Based on its small size, and pelvic shape, they concluded it was female and named it 'Lucy' after 'Lucy in the Sky with Diamonds', the Beatles song playing on the radio when Johanson and his team were celebrating the discovery back at camp.

An upright chimp

Like a chimpanzee, Lucy had a small brain, long, dangly arms, short legs and a cone-shaped thorax with a large belly. But the structure of her knee and pelvis show that she routinely walked upright on two legs, like us.



Johanson and Gray named their fossil skeleton Lucy, after the Beatles song 'Lucy in the Sky with Diamonds'. Lucy may have looked something like this.

[Enlarge](#)

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Reconstructing *Australopithecus afarensis*

http://www.bbc.co.uk/sn/prehistoric_life/human/human_evolution/mother_of_man1.shtml

Like a chimpanzee, Lucy had a small brain, long, dangly arms, short legs and a cone-shaped thorax with a large belly. But the structure of her knee and pelvis show that she routinely walked upright on two legs, like us.

كيف من الركبة والركبة لهيكل اخر
وليس للوسي؟

لوسي ليس بها ركبة وهذا ما اتفقنا
عليه ولكن تكرر المجلة اربع مرات

اما عن هجوم بعضهم على الاشارة الي ناشونال جوجرافك فواضح انهم فهموا
خطا تماما فالاشارة فقط مقارنة بين صورة ركبة لوسي التي قالت عنها المجلة
ركبة لوسي ووضعت صورة للوسي بركبة رغم اننا اتفقنا ان الركبة ليست للوسي
فركبة لوسي غير مكتملة وهذا الذي اشرت اليه في المجلة بل اخذ الصورة من
الفيديو الذي قدمه احدهم في فيديو للرد على الحلقة

واقراءوا في الصفحة التي هو وضعها بنفسه
في بداية الصفحة تقول التاقلم ظهر في حوض لوسي
وفخذها وركبته

The primate that walks...

MOST COMPLETE fossil skeleton found of *Australopithecus afarensis*, three-million-year-old Lucy (left)—with major portions of her long bones preserved—

demonstrates virtually complete adaptation to upright walking. As shown in the silhouettes (below), the interrelated adaptations in Lucy's pelvis, femur, knee,

and foot permitted body weight to be moved forward smoothly and with minimal muscle fatigue. Lucy's flaring pelvis, for instance, carried gluteal muscles to the side of the thigh for stability. The ape's long pelvis has gluteal muscles in the rear for effective quadrupedal motion, and when the animal walks upright its body tilts from side to side (red arrow) to keep the center of gravity over the stepping foot. In addition, the angle of Lucy's femur, or thighbone, unlike the ape's (vertical red lines), brought her legs under the body.

Lucy's femoral condyle, the bottom of the femur (left center), like that of a modern human, provided a large flat surface to transmit weight through the extended leg, reducing pressure in the knee. A chimpanzee's round condyle is not specially adapted to any single leg position.

In the hominid foot the big toe aligns with the other metatarsals, which act as a lever to drive the body forward. This repositioning

away. National Geographic called it "Lucy" 5 times in the Nov. 1985 issue. p. 593

interrelated adaptations in Lucy's pelvis, femur, knee,



LUCY

CHIMPANZEE

ادعاء ان ركبة المنسوبة زورا للوسي هي استرالوبيثيكس

افرانسس على عكس ما قلت انها ركبة انسان. هي حفرة

لركبة فقط تشبه ركبة انسان طبعي في كل شيء اذا فهي ركبة

انسان. واون لفجوي يقول في الفيديو بصوته ان الركبة هي

ركبة انسان طبيعي

اقر كثير من علماء الحفريات ان لوسي عظمها من مصادر مختلفة

وليست كائن واحد

“To complicate matters further, some researchers believe that the afarensis sample [Lucy] is really a mixture of two separate species. The most convincing evidence for this is based on characteristics of the knee and elbow joints.”

Peter Andrews, “The Descent of Man,” in New Scientist, 102:24 (1984).

تحقيقات كثيرة شملت حتى ريتشارد
ليكي المشهور استنتجت ان غالبا
هيكل لوسي هو مشترك من اثنين او
3 كائنات وليس هيكل لكائن واحد

Several investigators, including Richard Leakey, have now concluded that two or perhaps three species have been wrongly combined in "Lucy." She was not a human ancestor. At best, she was a form of extinct ape; at worst, she was a mosaic, yet she is still touted as the best "evidence" for human evolution.

John D. Morris, Ph.D. [Was Lucy An Ape-man?](#)

وأيضاً عالمة حفريات من جامعة نيويورك درست الهيكل وقالت انه يشبه قرد يتسلق الشجر ويعشش علي الشجر مثل بقية القروء

***Susman and *Stern of New York University**
carefully examined Lucy and said her thumb
was apelike, her toes long and curved for tree
climbing, and “she probably nested in the trees
and lived like other monkeys” (*Science*
Newsletter, 1982, p. 4).

أيضاً في سنة 2010 اعترض اخر بواسطة كريستين بيرج

Berge, Christine يقدم تركيب مختلف لحوض لوسي

باستخدام الكمبيوتر والتقنية الحديثة

فهي وضحت ان عضلة الجلوتيال **gluteal muscles**

مرتبة بطريقة مثل القردة لاتمكنها من السر علي قدمين مثل

البشر بطريقة مستقرة

**Berge, Christine, and Dionysis
Goularas. 2010. A new reconstruction
of Sts 14 pelvis (Australopithecus
africanus) from computed tomography
and three-dimensional modeling
techniques. Journal of Human
Evolution 58:262–272.**

**Stringer, S., *African Exodus*, Henry Holt and Company,
New York, 1996.**

بل يحتاج أن يتأرجح كثيراً ويدور في كل خطوة بطريقة ملحوظة ليس مثلنا

**Berge, C., How did the australopithecines walk? A
biomechanical study of the hip and thigh of
Australopithecus afarensis, *J. Human Evolution*
26:259–273, 1994; p. 270 –271.**

عظمة الـايلىك فى الحوض عند لوسى واىضا sts 14 الذى اىضا
من الـاسترالوبىثىكس حافتها لىست مقوسة للامام محىطة بالجزء
السفلى من البطن ولكن متجه للجنب ولاعلى مثل القردة
اهمىة هذه المنطقة ان هى متصل بها عضلات تساعد على ان
الانسان يقف منتصب وهى مستريح وبالاتجاه للجنب فقط يجعل
الكائن لا يستطىع ان يقف بسهولة ولو تمكن من ذلك لا يكون
لفترة طويلة



Stern, J. T. and R. L. Susman. 1983. The Locomotor Anatomy of Australopithecus afarensis. American Journal of Physical Anthropology. 60 (3): 279–317.

وايضا اضيف مرجع من العلماء المسيحيين

Australopithecine bipedalism was more similar to the way a chimp would walk upright than it was to the way a human does....It appears as if they moved their pelvis and lower limbs differently than we do, waddling as they walked

Murdock, M. 2006. These apes were made for walking: the pelves of Australopithecus afarensis and

Australopithecus africanus. Journal of Creation. 20 (2): 104–112.

**See Thomas, B. Human Foot Bone Misidentified as Lucy's. ICR News. .4
Posted on icr.org February 18, 2011. See also Thomas, B. Human Evolution
.Story Stumbles Over Footprints. ICR News. Posted on icr.org April 6, 2010**

أيضاً لوسي رسغها يقفل ليسمح بالمشى على أربع وهذا غير موجود في البشر

وهذا من مجلة اخبار العلم

Lucy on the ground with knuckles

by Bruce Bower , September 28, 2002

Anthropologists generally regard an upright gait as essential for membership in the human evolutionary family. However, some of our earliest ancestors may have favored knuckle-walking on all fours, much as chimpanzees and gorillas do, according to a study in the March 23 *Nature*.

Brian G. Richmond and David S. Strait, both anthropologists at George Washington University in Washington, D.C., examined previously found wrist bones from several *Australopithecus* species. *A. anamensis* and *A. afarensis*—the latter represented by the famous skeleton known as Lucy—had wrists capable of locking the hands in place during knuckle-walking, the scientists say. *A. anamensis* lived just prior to 4 million years ago; *A. afarensis* existed from 4 million to 3 million years ago.

اختتم هذا الجزء بفديو لدونالد
جوهانسن من ناشونال جوجرافيك
يتكلم عن ركبة لوسي وهيكلها

واعود الخص النقطة التي حاول المعارضين التشويش عليها او بعضهم بعد عن النقطة الاساسية

1 لوسي الهيكل المكتشف بدون ركبة كاملة. (ومعظم المعارضين اقرؤا بهذا) والهيكل الجزء الاعلى وبخاصة اجزاء الجمجمة يشبه الشمبانزي جدا

2 ركبة اخري مكتملة فقط بدون هيكل اكتشفت على بعد 2500 متر معلى عمق 70 متر تشبه ركبة انسان حديث وليس الشمبانزي.

3 نسبت الركبة الاخري الي هيكل لوسي تارة لانها لوجيك وتارة لانها من نفس الاسترالوبيثيكس حسب ادعاء المكتشف فقط لاثبات ان استرالوبيثيكس ركبته تشبه الانسان الحديث

4 ناشونال جوجرافك قالت عنها ركبة لوسي رغم انها ليست كذلك وهذا ما كنت اعترض عليه

5 علماء كثيرين اعترفوا ووضعت اعترافاتهم انها ركبة انسان حديث حتى مع ادعاء دونالد بعكس ذلك وانها ركبة استرالوبيثيكس فبقية العلماء يقولوا انها ركبة انسان حديث

6 المستفاد من ان تكون الركبة تنسب للوسي او تنسب لنفس نوعية لوسي وهي تشبه ركبة انسان حديث هو دونالد لان بدون هذه الركبة وعظمة الحوض الملفقة هيكل لوسي هو هيكل شمبانزي ويصبح اكتشافه لا شيء .

7 ركبة التي هي من غير هيكل لو كانت لانسان حديث ولا تنسب للوسي مثلما قال علماء كثيرين هذا يدمر التطور اصلا فالانسان موجود قبل جدوده

اعتقد الصورة اتضحت. فان المكتشف ينسب ركبة انسان حديث ويدعي انها ركبة استرالوبيثيكس وتنسب للوسي حتى مع التوضيح انها ليست لنفس الهيكل ولكن ادعاء انها لنفس النوع هذا يجعل استرالوبيثيكس من هيكل شمبانزي يتحول فجأه ويصبح هيكل مرحلة وسيطة. وتبدأ تكرر المجالات كلمة ركبة لوسي

الاعتراض على اثار الاقدام

فهم باختصار وجدوا اثار اقدام بشرية لانسان حديث طبيعي كامل في اثار رماد بدا يتحجر ولكن هذا يكشف كل خدعة التطور بالكامل ويقضي على كثير من ميزانيات البحث عن مراحل تطور الانسان فلكي يغطوا علي هذا ادعوا انه قدم مراحل التطور بل حاولوا يستخدموها كدليل على ان امثال لوسي بدات تمشي على قدمين مثل البشر

فهي اقدام انسان طبيعي تماما. لاحظوا ان مؤيدي التطور يتركوا التفسير الواضح العلمي للحفريات ويذهبوا للخيال لاثبات التطور

Laetoli Footprints

“...they belonged to the genus Homo (or true man), rather than to man-apes (like Australopithicus, who was once a thought to be the forerunner of man...

...they were 3.35 million to 3.75 million years old. ...they would, in Mary Leakey's words, be people 'not unlike ourselves.'”

Time

11/10/1975, p.93



ملحوظة الخطوات ليس فقط في شكلها بل ايضا يقارنوا حجمها مقارنة بالطول الكائن ليعطي فكرة عن ثقل وطول الكائن وايضا تباعد الخطوات عن بعضها ليعطي فكره اتساع خطوته وايضا هذا مقدار لطوله.

فخطوة احدهم طولها 21.5 سم وعرضها 10 سم (اي مقاس 8.5) والمسافة بين كل خطوة 47.2 سم (قرب النصف متر) وهذه خطوة لانسان كبير اقل ما يكون طوله 1.56 متر او اكثر أي اكبر من جنس لوسي بكثير ايضا اتجاه الخطوة الي الامام ام بها انحناء جانبي .

بل ايضا يتضح انه يتمشى على مهل وخطواته تطابق الانسان الحديث كما ذكرت الويكيبيديا

The footprints demonstrate that the hominids habitually walked upright as there are no knuckle–impressions. The feet do not have the mobile big toe of apes; instead, they have an arch (the bending of the sole of the foot) typical of modern humans. The hominins seem to have moved in a leisurely stroll.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laetoli>

وأيضاً شكل الأصبع الكبير وكلها تؤكد أنه إنسان
كامل طويل القامة مثلنا إنسان حديث بكل
صفاته.

بل بتطبيق برنامج كمبيوتر ثبت انه يمشي
بسرعة متر في الثانية وهذه هي سرعة الانسان
الطبيعي وليس قرد حوضه مستقيم

"PREMOG – Supplementry Info". The Laetoli Footprint Trail: 3D reconstruction from texture; archiving, and reverse engineering of early hominin gait. Primate Evolution & Morphology Group (PREMOG), the Department of Human Anatomy and Cell Biology, the School of Biomedical Sciences at the University of Liverpool. 18 May 2007. Retrieved 2007-11-01.

وايضا اسلوب الخطوة هو

يمثل الانسان وليس مشى لا

قردة ولا غيره

The footprint impression has been interpreted as the same as the modern human stride, with the heel striking first and then a weight transfer to the ball of the foot before pushing off the toes

"The Laetoli Footprints". h2g2. Retrieved 2012-10-15.

تتل

Tuttle, R. H. 1990. The Pitted Pattern of Laetoli Feet.
Natural History. 99: 64.

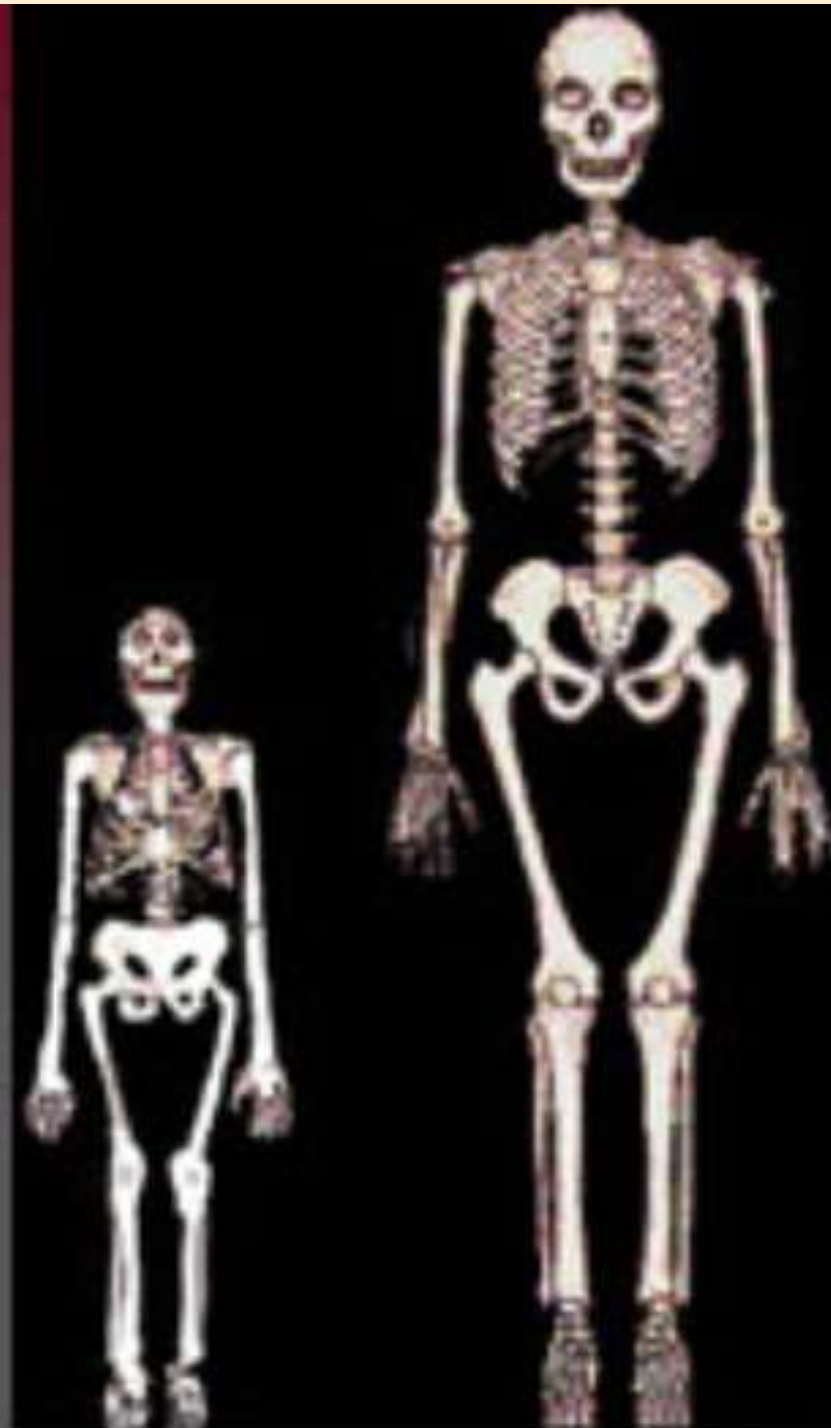
**Raichlen, D. A. et al. 2010. Laetoli Footprints Preserve
Earliest Direct Evidence of Human–Like Bipedal
Biomechanics. PLoS One. 5 (3): e9769. ريتشلن**

**If these footprints had been found on a beach today
no–one would identify them as anything but human."**

**Mackay, J. Laetoli Footprints "Surprisingly Modern."
Evidence News. Creation Research. Posted on
evidencweb.net August 3, 2011, accessed August 5,
2011.**

فحتي ادعاء ان هذه الخطوات هي اثبات ان لوسي بدأت
تمشي هي كذبه اخري تضاف لسلسلة الأكاذيب ما هو الدليل
انها خطوات لوسي؟ عندنا دليل عكسي لان لوسي طولها 3
-3.5 اقدام فقط اي تقريبا نصف طول الانسان فهذه
الخطوات حتي لو قبلنا كذبة ان لوسي لها نفس اقدامنا
فاتساع الخطوة مستحيل ان يكون للوسي

لانها لانسان طوله تقريبا 5 قدم ونصف او اكثر
وليس 3 - 3.5 قدم وانسان ثقيل وليس حجم لوسي
فقط



**Lucy's skeleton
and Lucy vs.
modern human
female**

وهذا ما اكدته مجلة ناشونال جوجرافيك ان
الخطوات هي تطابق خطواتنا

فهل تتخيل لوسي او الاسترالوبيثيكس بطول 90 سم
الي 100 سم يتمشى على مهل فتكون خطوته
نصف متر؟

The footprints are described as “remarkably similar to those of modern man.”... **“The form of his foot was exactly the same as ours.”**... “Weight-bearing pressure patterns in the prints resemble human ones...” **“footprints, so very much like our own,”**

*Footprints in the Ashes of Time Mary Leakey
National Geographic April 1979 p. 446-457.*

بل اكتشفوا في نفس المنطقة اثار اقدام وعظام قدم شمبانزي تعود الي نفس نوع الصخور
A. afarensis....The recent description of four articulating foot bones
from 3-3.5 Myr deposits in the South African cave site of
Sterkfontein support this....the divergent big toe indicates some
degree of prehensile grasping as in apes.

[Nature 376, 8/17/1995, p556](#)



تفني نفس المنطقة وتبي نفس الرمن اثار عظام
واقدام انسان حديث واثار عظام واقدام قرده
فلماذا اقول القدم المطابق للانسان الحديث هو
نوعية لوسي وليس ان اقدام وعظام القرد هو
للوسي؟!!! لماذا اترك التفسير العلمي واذهب
للخيال.

وهذا يؤكد ان الانسان الحديث ونوعية القرده مثل
لوسي كانوا معا وهذا يؤكد ان لوسي ليس مرحلة
تطور للانسان بل هي نوع قرده يشبه الشمبانزي
القزم عاش بالقرب من الانسان.

Apes & Humans

William Howells, Harvard

“Russel Tuttle of the University of Chicago, a leading expert on hominoid gaits and limbs, finds that **all aspects** of the footprints, especially toe proportions, are **remarkably like modern human feet** and that the Afar feet are significantly less than human.”

Getting Here

1993, p.79



الفيديوهاٲ

(2)

الاعتراض على

استخدام حفرية

لوسي

الاعتراض الثاني: لماذا بدأت بلوسي؟

انا بدأت بلوسي لانها الاشهر وايضا لا يوجد خلاف كثير عليها بين مؤيدي التطور وضد الخلق اما ما يقولوا عن انه حفريات قبلها فعليه خلاف شديد

ولان وقت الحلقة محدود بدأت بالاهم.

ثانيا اعتراض أن لوسي ليست اقدم حفرية لمرحلة وسيطية تمشي على قدمين فلماذا لم نتكلم عن ما هو اقدم من لوسي ويمشي على قدمين مثل اردي

اردي يوجد خلافات كثيرة جدا عليها وكثير من مؤيدي التطور يرفضون اعتبارها مرحلة في تطور الانسان.

اردي: من موسوعة التطور عن المرحلة قالت ان لها ادلة اقوي الي الشمبانزي

Table 1. Summary of the Known Fossil Hominins

Principal Fossil Hominin Groups	Approximate Time Range	Significance
Earliest hominins		
<i>Orrorin tugenensis</i>	>5.0 Myr	Recently discovered and highly controversial earliest hominin from Kenya
<i>Ardipithecus ramidus</i>	±4.4 Myr	Most primitive known hominin from Ethiopia, with strong evidence for link to chimpanzees
<i>Kenyanthropus platyops</i>	±3.5 Myr	Recently discovered Kenyan hominin with complex mixture of derived and primitive traits
Australopithecines		

Encyclopedia of Evolution December 31,
2002 Oxford university p: 479



هو هيكل مؤنث اعلن في 2009 وحددوا عمره
حسب عمر الطبقة التي وجد اسفلها ب 4.4
مليون سنة

اول اشكالية ان هذا الهيكل يصفه العلماء انه
مفتت جدا وفي حالة سيئة

الاشكالية الثانية كما في تعليق دكتور وايت
مكتشفه أن العظام كلما يظهروا حافة تتاكل

White, Tim. (2008). *Ardipithecus ramidus*. A dedicated website containing a series of articles first accessed on 10/13/09
<http://www.sciencemag.org/ardipithecus/>.

اشكالية هذا اننا لا نعرف نهاية العظام لكي نضع شكل صحيح للهيكل وصفاته وخواصه

Lemonick Michael D. and Dorfman Andrea (2009). "Excavating Ardi: A New Piece for the Puzzle of Human Evolution," Time Magazine October 1, 2009 first accessed on 10/13/09
at <http://www.time.com/time/health/article/0,8599,1927200-2,00.html>.

اذا هو مفتت جدا واحتاج ليس فقط اعادة تركيب ولكن لكثير من
الخيال لهذا التركيب

وكل الكلام عن اردي هو تخيلات وتوقعات ففي 11 مقال عن اردي
في مجلة العلم استخدمت كلمة ربما 78 مرة وكلمة نقترح بتصريفاتها
117 مرة فهو ليس حقائق

أيضا اشار اوين لفجوي ان اردي يوضح فقط تنوع من القردة

Ardipithecus essentially falsifies such models, because extant apes are highly derived relative to our last common ancestors

Lovejoy, Owen C (2009). “Reexamining Human Origins in Light of *Ardipithecus ramidus*.” Science October 2, 2009: Vol. 326. pp. 74,

بل قال لفجوي ان اردي هي قرد افريقي متكيف وليس مرحلة تطور للانسان

***Ar. ramidus* implies that African apes are adaptive cul-de-sacs rather than stages in human emergence**

.Lovejoy, C. O. et al. 2009. The Great Divides: *Ardipithecus ramidus* Reveals the Postcrania of Our Last Common Ancestors with African Apes. Science. 326 (5949): 100, 104.

من الاشكاليات الاخري ان اردي هي اطول من لوسي رغم انه مفترض
انها اقدم من لوسي فهي اربع اقدام بينما لوسي ثلاث اقدام ونصف

وهذا عكس التطور من الاصغر الي الاكبر ومن الاقل تعقيد الي
الاكثر تعقيد

**Ann Gibbons "A new kind of
ancestor: *Ardipithecus* unveiled".
Science 326 (2 October 2009).**

Retrieved June 23, 2013.

الاشكالية الاكبر انه غير معروف هل هو فعلا
تطور للانسان. بل باكتشافه اضافة مشكلة
لارديبيثيكس كمرحلة في رحلة تطور الانسان.
انه بدراسة اكثر كما تقول الويكيبيديا لا يمكن ان
يكون لا مرحلة لتطور للشمبانزي والهومو سيبيان

Although it is not known whether Ardi's species developed into Homo sapiens, the discovery is of great significance and added much to the debate on Ardipithecus and its place in human evolution. Ardi cannot be a common ancestor of .chimpanzees and humans

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ardi>

فاردي به صفات تختلف عن القردة الافريقية والانسان ايضا
بمعنى اخر يجب ان يكون الشمبانزي رجع للوراء ثم بدا
التطور مرة اخرى

فالقدم بها صباع كبير (الابهام) متجه للجانب بشدة لا يشبه
الانسان ولا القردة مثل الشمبانزي والغوريلا الذي صباعهم
يمكنهم من تسلق عمودي ولكن تشبه بعض القردة التي
يمكنها هذا التركيب من القفز والتعلق بدل من التسلق
التدرجي

Ardipithecus ramidus



Chimpanzee



Human



paleoanthropologist William Jungers, cited in Keim, B. Humanity Has New 4.4 Million–Year–Old Baby Mama. *Wired Science*.

Posted on wired.com October 1, 2009,
accessed October 1, 2009.

ولهذا فاردي هو فقط لقردة انقرضت وليس له
علاقة لا بتطور القردة الافريقية ولا الانسان
وهذا الذي قلته ان اردي لا علاقه له لا بالانسان
ولا القردة الافريقية المفترض ان جدها مشترك مع
جد الانسان

هذا اعتراف علماء التطور انفسهم

The foot of *Ar. ramidus* shows that none of these ape-like changes were present in the last common ancestor of African apes and humans.

.Lovejoy, C. O. et al. 2009. Combining Prehension and Propulsion: The Foot of *Ardipithecus ramidus*. Science. 326 (5949): 72.

بل ايضا تقول الويكيبيديا تحت

عنوان ارديبيثيڪس ان كل هذا

الجنس عليه خلاف كبير هل هو

لتطور الانسان ام لا

Ardipithecus is a fossil hominine. It is still a matter of debate what was the relation of this genus to human ancestors, and whether it is a hominin, or not

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ardipithecus>

وهذا ايضا في

Stanford, Craig B. (2012). "Chimpanzees and the Behavior of *Ardipithecus ramidus*". *Annual Review of Anthropology* 41: 139. doi:10.1146/annurev-anthro-092611-145724. "Is *Ardipithecus* a hominin?—that question will likely dominate the paleoanthropological debate over this fossil taxon for years to come."

وايضا انه ليس جد الانسان ولا
الشمبانزي نشر في مجلة الناشر

**“possible that Australopithecus [now
Ardipithecus] ramidus is neither an
ancestor of humanity, nor of
chimpanzees”**

**Gee, H., Uprooting the human family
tree, Nature 373(6509):15, 5 January
1995.**

بل هناك اشكالية اخرى للتطور لان ضرس المورال الثالث او
المعروف باسم ضرس العقل هو اصغر بكثير من المراحل
المزعومة للتطور

فهو اقل من بقية المراحل مثل الاسترالوبيثيكس
والهومو هابيلس فكيف يكون تطوره عكسي اي ضرس عقل
صغير ثم يكبر؟ رغم انه الادعاء يقول انه كان كبير ثم صغر؟
هذا الهيكل هو ينفي التطور وليس يثبته

“reverses the common wisdom of human evolution”.

http://news.yahoo.com/s/ap/20091001/ap_on_sc/us_sci_before_lucy ,

AP report, 1 October 2009

الختام

فكرة العلم ضد الايمان هي خطأ تماما وهي محاولة دنيئة من هم ضد الخلق لخداع البسطاء من الملحددين

اكرر مرة ثانية نحن لسنا ضد العلم بل معه

ولكن التطور هو ليس علم بمعناه المعروف فالعلم الذي يعتمد على الملاحظة والاختبار والتكرار والتوقع وهذا يسمى الملاحظات العلمية **observational science** سواء

experimental or inventions

اما التطور فهو يصنف تاريخ علمي **historical science**

التطور يعتبر فرضيات تفسر تاريخ علمي وليس علم ملاحظ. فهو يعتبر اراء شخصية وفرضيات تفسيرية لما حدث في الماضي وليس علم ملاحظ مختبر متكرر هناك علماء بخلفية سواء ايمانية بالخلق او ايمانية بالتطور او لا ادريين.

الكل له نفس مصدر المعلومات من الملاحظات العلمية التي لا نختلف عليها



ولكن الاختلاف في التفسير التاريخي لهذه الملاحظات.



اجد حفريّة تشبه القردة هذا لا نختلف عليه ولكن نختلف في تفسيرها فان اقول
من انواع القردة المنقردة والملحد يقول هذا جدي

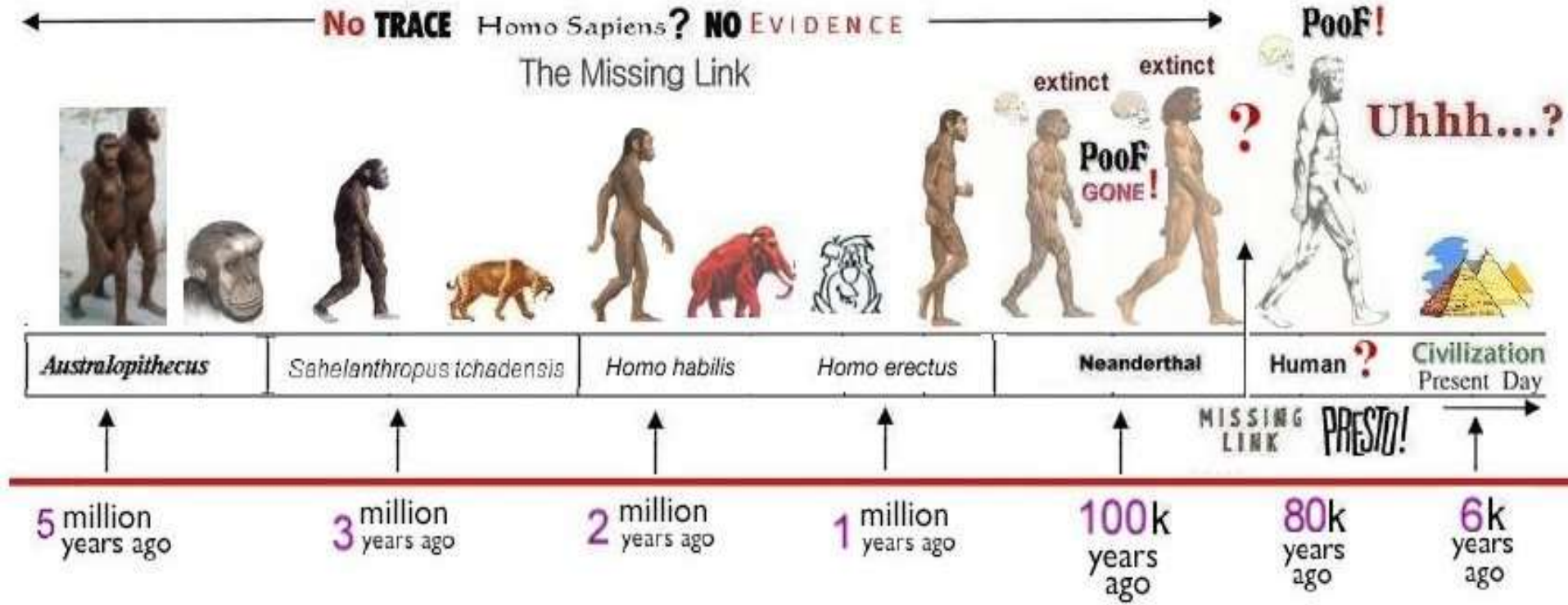
وسبب اختلاف التفسير لان كل واحد له ايمان يبني عليه تفسير الأدلة

فما يقرأه الشباب الملحد هو فرضيات وتفسيرات الملحدين فقط مما يلقبوهم بعلماء الذين يؤمنون بالإلحاد والتطور ورافضين للخلق. ولا يدركون أن هذا ليس ملاحظ ولا مختبر ولا متكرر لكنه فقط افتراض بلا دليل في اغلب الأحوال أو بافتراض تفسيري غير دقيق لبعض الادلة.

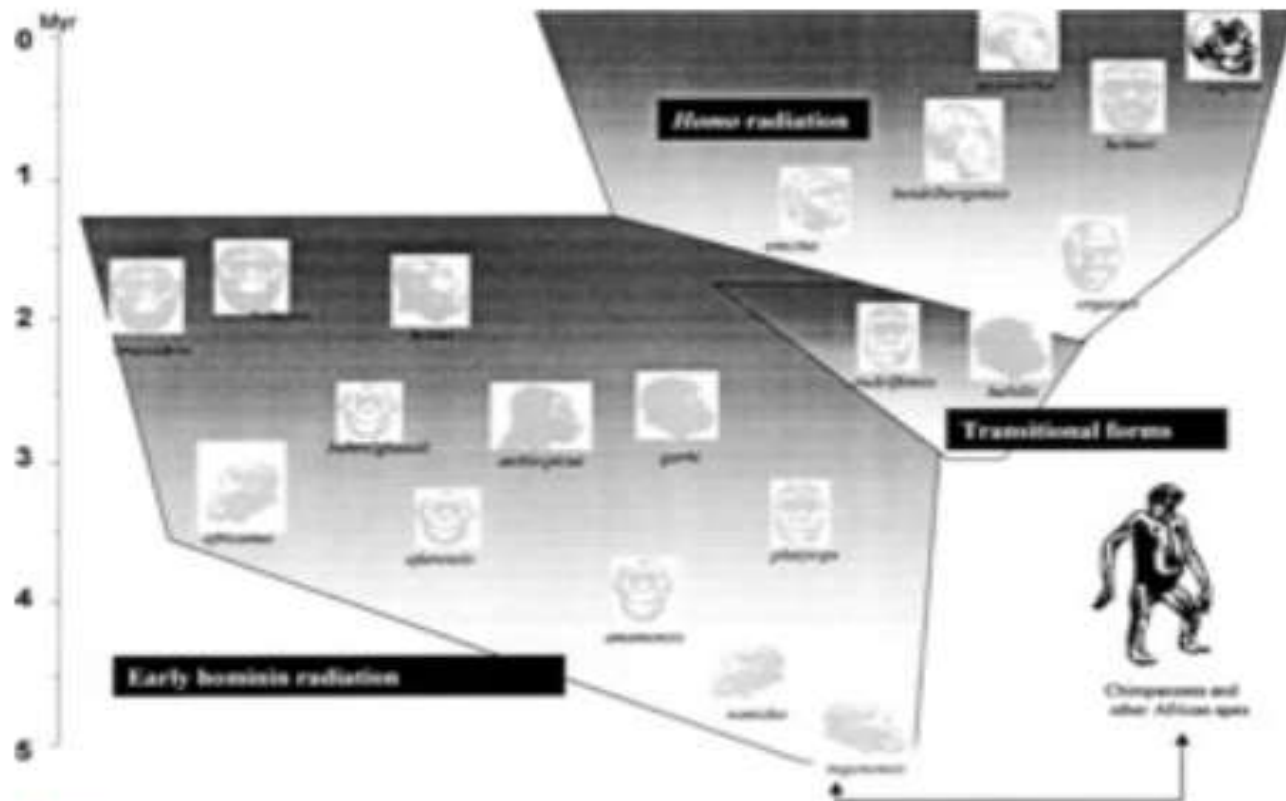
ولكن بالتدقيق نجد أن التفسير التاريخي لما نلاحظه من ملاحظات علمية بأسلوب تاريخ علمي يعتمد على الخلق يكون دائما أدق ولكن هذا ما يحاول ضد الخلق مقاومته والتضليل عليه.

الاعتراض على
صورة توضيحية تم
تقديمها.

اعتراض على الصورة التوضيحية



هذه الصورة ليست أعتقادي ولا أوّمن بتطور الانسان لا جملة ولا تفصيل ولا أوّمن بالمراحل التي تتكلم عنها هذه الصورة. ولم انقلها مما يدعوا ولي رد تفصيلي في الملف لا يكفي الان. وهذه الصورة هي فقط للتبسيط. لان بعض الصورة الموسوعة في الموسوعات مثل موسوعة التطور يفهمها الدارسين.



[Click to view larger](#)

Figure 3. Summary Diagram of Human Evolution, Showing the Two Main Radiations—Early Hominins and *Homo*. The principal pattern is one of diversification, with many species existing, often at the same time. The current situation with only one hominin species extant is very rare. Constructing a detailed phylogeny or set of evolutionary relationships between these species has proved extremely difficult, probably because of the high rate of convergent evolution among them. Drawing by Robert Foley.

Encyclopedia of
Evolution
December 31,
2002 Oxford
university p:
479

الاعتراض على التواريخ في الصورة
بعضهم اعترض على عمر الاسترالوبيثيكس وقالوا
الاسترالوبيثيكس هو ليس 5 مليون سنة بل 3 مليون سنة
موسوعة التطور التي وضعت بداية الاسترالوبيثيكس هو اقدم من 4.2 مليون

Encyclopedia of Evolution December 31, 2002 Oxford university

p: 479

وتكرر في صفحة 482 انها بدأت قبل 4.1 مليون سنة

وكيف يكون 3 مليون ان كان عمر لوسي اشهر حفريات الاسترالوبيثيكس يقدرها ب 3.2
مليون؟

"Mother of man – 3.2 million years ago". BBC Home. Retrieved
2008-10-10.

النيادرثال جعله هو هنا 100 الف سنة النيادرثال هو 200 يصل الي 400
الف سنة يعني خطأ أكثر من 100%

النيادرثال كما تقول موسوعة التطور أنه من 200 الف الي 27 الف سنة
وتضع علامة استفهام بجوار 200 الف سنة فهو تاريخ غير دقيق وهو بعد
ذلك. والنسخة المطبوعة تقول نصا

Homo neanderthalensis ?0.2–0.027 Myr

Encyclopedia of Evolution December 31, 2002 Oxford

university p: 479

وتعود في ص 493 وتحدد أكثر انه بين 130 الف الي 27 الف ولهذا عمر
100 الف سنة كمتوسط هو الاقرب الي الصحة حسب موسوعة التطور

الحضارة بدأت هنا كما تعرض الصورة منذ 6000 سنة. توجد دلائل كثيرة واكتشافات أن الحضارة لم تبدأ 6000 سنة بل قبل ذلك بكثير"

واتسائل ما هي اقدم حضارة عرفها التاريخ متفق عليها؟

اعتقد الكثيرين سيتفقون معي على أنها الحضارة المصرية بل دليلي أن كثيرين من الملحدين يستخدمونها في الهجوم على قصة الطوفان وهذا له رد تفصيلي قمت به سابقا وليس مجاله الان.

ولو تسائلت ما هو عمر الحضارة المصرية؟ ستكون الاجابة 7000 سنة

ثانيا الحضارة البابلية وحمورابي وغيره من الاثار التي نجدها كم عمرها؟ الاجابة هو تقريبا 5000 الي 6000 سنة ولكن الادلة الهامة من الاثار تقول الاتي (يقول زوونر)

أقدم تاريخ للقمح المزروع بالكربون المشع هو أقل من 7000 سنة وأقدم ذرة هي 5200

سنة أيضا أقدم تاريخ للغنم كحيوان داجن هو 6700 سنة وأقدم تاريخ للماعز هو 6000

سنة وأقدم تاريخ للكلاب المستأنسه هو أيضا 6000 سنة. أقدم خنزير مستأنث هو في إيران

6500 سنة وأقدم تاريخ للقط المنزلي المستأنث هو في مصر 4500 سنة وفي الهند

4000 سنة أقدم بقايا للبقر هو في اليونان منذ 6500 سنة وفي مصر منذ 5000 سنة.

أقدم حمار مستأنث هو في مصر منذ 5000 سنة وأقدم حصان مستأنث هو في العراق

5000 سنة وأقدم جمل مستأنث هو منذ 4000 سنة. أقدم فيل مستأنث هو في الهند

2500 سنة. أقدم حمام وبط واوز مستأنث هو منذ 7000 سنة

F.E. Zeuner, A History of Domestic Animals,

تابع الحضارات السابق

J.R. Harland, “The Plants and Animals that Nourish Man,” in Scientific American, 235(3):89–97; especially note pp. 94–95.]

Thom, Megalithic Sites in Britain (1967), p. 3.

ثم بعد هذا يقول المتكلم " كان ممكن كذلك أن تذهب الى موقع علمي مثل هذا موقع من مواقع الجامعات مثل هذا

Origins and Evolution of Human Language

Linguistics 320
The Origin and Evolution of Human Language
Prof. Suzanne Kemmer
[Course Homepage](#)
[Course Schedule](#)
[Books, Websites, and other Sources](#)

Chronology of Hominid Evolution

Terms and abbreviations
proto = "earliest form of". Proto-species or proto-groups are the ancestors of the species/groups named by the root noun.

m = million, *my* = million years. All year numbers below refer to 'years ago'. In the literature you might see *mya* following a number which means "[number] million years ago". For timespans in the modern human era, B.C. 'before (birth of) Christ' was traditionally used but now most scholars prefer B.C.E., 'before common era', which is functionally equivalent (2000 B.C. = 2000 years Before Christ = 2000 years before Common Era).

J&E = Johanson and Edgar (2006)

Date (years ago)	Event
210-200my	Oldest mammal fossils
65m	The 10 mammal families remaining after a mass extinction event begin to rapidly fill ecological niches vacated by dinosaurs and other wiped-out populations.





























Chronology of Hominid Evolution

Terms and abbreviations

prto = "earliest form of", *Proto*-species or *proto*-groups are the ancestors of the species/groups named by the root noun.

m = million, my = million years. All year numbers below refer to years ago. In the literature you might see myr followed a number which means "[number] million years ago". For time spans in the modern human era, B.C. "before (birth of) Christ" was traditionally used but now most scholars prefer B.C.E., "before common era", which is functionally equivalent (2000 B.C. = 2000 years before Christ = 2000 years before Common Era).

J&E = Johanson and Edgar (2000)

Date (years ago)

5.0-6.0my

65m

60m

30m

15m

14m

12m

7m-6.5m

7-6m

5.8m-4.1m

5m

4.1-4m

3.8-2.8m

2.6-2.3m

2.4m-1.6m

2.4m

2m-1.2m

2.3m-400,000

1.5m

1m

1m

900,000-400,000

900,000

900,000-200,000

230,000

200,000

185,000

160,000

130,000

185,000 or 130,000

200,000-50,000

80,000

60,000-50,000

50,000

40,000

30,000 (or 20,000, or 18,000)

20,000

12,000

10,000

8,000

8,000-4,000

3,000

150

10

10

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Event

Oldest mammal fossils

The 30 mammal families remaining after a mass extinction event begin to rapidly fill ecological niches vacated by dinosaurs and other wiped-out populations.

Prosimians have evolved (ancestors of lemurs and tarsiers)

Split between old-world monkeys and hominoids (apes, humans, and their ancestors) (J&E)

Proto-apes emerge, ancestors of great apes and lesser apes.

Global climate shift. Africa becomes drier and warmer.

Proto-hominins emerge, ancestors of gorillas, chimpanzees, bonobos, and hominids (proto-humans)

Proto-hominids and proto-chimpanzees diverge from one another (dates given range from 7mya to 5mya)

Sahelanthropus tchadensis (J&E). Discovered in 2002 and right now considered the oldest hominid or near-hominid species.

Craniomachirus "Touzi". Claimed to be close to the ancestor of both modern humans and modern chimpanzees. Small-brained, ape-like, unclear as to whether it was bipedal

Ardipithecus ramidus. Ancestor of australopithecines and hominids. At first dated to 4.4 million years; recently pushed back to 5.6 (older date not universally accepted). Housed a tail. Claims for regular bipedal gait.

Significant climate change in Africa. Huge megalinks in western-central Africa begin to dry out and disappear; savannas become widespread.

Australopithecus africanus, "Lucy". Story of the finding of the Lucy skeleton by Donald Johanson.

Australopithecus bahrel (or *Paranthropus bahrel*) fossils. Discovered by Mary Leakey. Her son, Richard Leakey, believes that stone tools found in vicinity of the megalinks were used by the megalinks. Most others (as far as I can tell) think the tools belong with Homo habilis, Homo rudolfensis or other creatures with more "advanced" morphological features than any australopithecines.

Homo habilis fossils.

Oldest stone tools (beginning of Oldowan tool period). Some scholars (Tobias, Johanson) believe they belong to Homo habilis. Others seem to think they belong to Homo rudolfensis or hominids close to erectus. A few (esp. Leakey, if I haven't) hold that the tools belonged to australopithecine relatives or Australopithecus/Paranthropus (most because of proximity of tools and bones of these species (and long-disputed dates of australopithecines as only "true ancestors" (meaning more human-like hominids, but most seem to regard that australopithecines of any sort used shaped stone tools).

Australopithecus robustus (or *Paranthropus robustus*) fossils.

Homo erectus. Fire-using hominid with double the brain capacity of habilis and very modern-looking proportions and features in skeleton. The finds "Java Man" and "Peking Man" were of this species. First hominid to get out of Africa; geographic spread of finds goes from Africa to China and eastward to the island of Java. Dated dates given include 2 mya, 2my, 1 mya, and 5mya. Latest dates give range from 1.6mya to 400,000 years ago.

Oldest Acheulean-type tools found. East Central Africa. Corexion, a symmetrical bifacial cutting edge. Different tool types for different uses; hand axes, picks, cleavers. Some and earlier tools found for fine shaping of stones. Some scholars hold that they were made by Homo ergaster and the Homo erectus that followed.

Acheulean tools become a bit finer and more symmetrical. Teardrop shape repeated. Huge hand-axes found.

Last australopithecine/paranthropus fossils found. Apparent extinction after 3m years.

Homo antecessor fossils found in Spain. Many consider this to be the oldest direct hominid ancestor in Europe. The find is somewhat controversial. Also, some give a more recent date of 780,000 years ago.

Fossil record becomes very poor for the next 400,000 years, especially in Africa, Europe.

Acheulean tools spread from Africa to Europe, Near East, India. In Europe apparently used by Homo heidelbergensis. (Homo erectus in Asia continues using Oldowan tools.) Acheulean tools show consistent design and manufacture for over 1,000,000 years, with relatively small change. Suggests cultural transmission.

Oldest Neanderthal fossils. Found in Near East, Europe, western Asia. Some date the finds as much older, as much as 400,000 years ago.

Megasthenes tool industry appears in Africa, Near East, Europe. Standardization of a few simple shapes for creating each tool is a wide range of tool shapes. Blade, more elongated, points parallel. Also Acheulean. Tools take longer to make (to get the blade wide and thin), but this makes it possible to make them, using work in the longer term. Evidence of flaking, shaping. Some appear to be designed for preparing hides. Hides are long strips and the bone apparently for tying into a stick. The first spurs. Adding a shaft to a sharp pointed stone creates a spear. Making it possible to hit prey by throwing. Arrow, knife, or spear.

A new date given in 2005 for the oldest Homo sapiens fossils. These were found at the Omo site in Ethiopia in 1967. They were first dated to 130,000 years ago. This new dating depends on new geochronological dating techniques applied to the volcanic river sediments above and below the finds. The new dating is not yet universally accepted however.

A different find of archaic sapiens, also from Africa.

The original date of the Homo sapiens fossils from Omo site in Ethiopia, found in 1967 by Richard Leakey, called Omo I. Some paleoanthropologists prefer to stick to this date.

Whatever dating will prevail for Omo I, it had distinct morphology from Neanderthals. Lighter build, high-cranial skull, vertical forehead, little or no brow ridge. There was another specimen similar to Omo I but that looked more primitive, called Omo II. First thought to be older, later found to have lived within a couple hundred years of Omo I. Shows range of variation of hominids in same time period. Both Omo I and II are very similar to but not quite the same as modern Homo sapiens sapiens. Sometimes suggest that Omo I was ancestral to European sapiens. The older ancestor is often called "archaic sapiens".

Fossil record poor. Despite fossil bone remains of archaic sapiens/Omo I, there are no cultural remains besides stone tools. Question: Did they not have other kinds of artifacts (not just survive such a long period? Did they have the same sort of bone as the sapiens of the upper paleolithic, but just not learn to use it to its potential? Or did some evolutionary change in the brain and therefore and happen, which resulted in a full-throttle for the upper paleolithic?

Earliest preserved artifacts with incised patterns (archaic blocks in Blombos caves); earliest representational figures: "Venus" figurine

One band of H. sapiens sapiens leaves Africa and fans out around much of the globe, becoming ancestors of all of human populations outside of Africa.

Homo sapiens sapiens fossils found in Europe.

Upper Paleolithic tool industry: Africa, Asia, Europe. (Some claim a much earlier African origin. Others in general agreement with following but put earliest date at 50,000 years ago.) Introduction of tool types, materials, processes and techniques. Diversification into regional styles, overlapping in time, signifying something like modern cultural variation. Sharp points of stone and bone, very sharp cutting blades and scrapers, barbed harpoon tips, sewing needles, flintknives.

Earliest Neanderthal fossils found in Europe. Any of these dates are amazingly late for this creature. H. sapiens sapiens occupied the same area in Europe from 50,000 years ago.

Statue representations of animals on cave walls. Some made with mineral pigments (cave paintings) others are incised into rock, others with use of impalpable in surface of rock to help suggest three dimensions, and some use both techniques. The most sophisticated and realistic animal representations are found in Europe, for reasons unknown, as the Upper Paleolithic cultural explosion is in full swing everywhere there are humans. Simple, schematic cave art found in all populated areas of the western half of the period. Also cave figurines become more prevalent.

Upper Paleolithic tool industry gives way to *early Neolithic* — the *new stone age*. Sudden large increase in tool materials and types, and in sophistication of manufacture. Beginning of specialization of food industry: manufacture of some tools left to specialized craftspeople. As surviving hunter-gatherer societies (and, although some scholars think that parts of the Australian aboriginal tool kit (some of the stone implements) look essentially pre-Neolithic until modern times. The historical ethnography of Australia is not that different from early Neolithic stone tool manufacturing, which might have been brought in with early migrations from the northern ethnography of New Guinea, actually, but, and the primitive, new, old-Neolithic techniques, increased? In any case, they are different from the Neolithic cultures of the rest of the world.

Beginnings of agriculture. In some parts of the world, it develops and supports large societies; spreads from these into other regions. In other places, little or no agriculture ever develops, and it appears in these areas only in the modern colonial era, brought by others who have it.

Agriculture-based societies develop communities large enough to be called cities, with some civil infrastructure (drainage systems, public buildings).

Pre-writing. Pictographic representations that are apparently not language-based. Early representation systems for commerce (clay tokens for counting and recording/transmitting financial information).

Writing systems (way of recording/representing a language with marks on a surface). Writing systems are by definition tied to language. Representation of ideas as methods of exchange. Development of mathematics, astronomy, and celestial systems (all originally in service of agriculture and keeping track of seasonal weather and food patterns). Growth of large dominant civilizations based on agricultural wealth and consequent support of large populations. Use of writing for administration and wielding of power. Emergence of written codes of law. Development of very large trade empires, also administered through writing.

Phone. Money in parts of the world culturally tied to large empires.

Internet.

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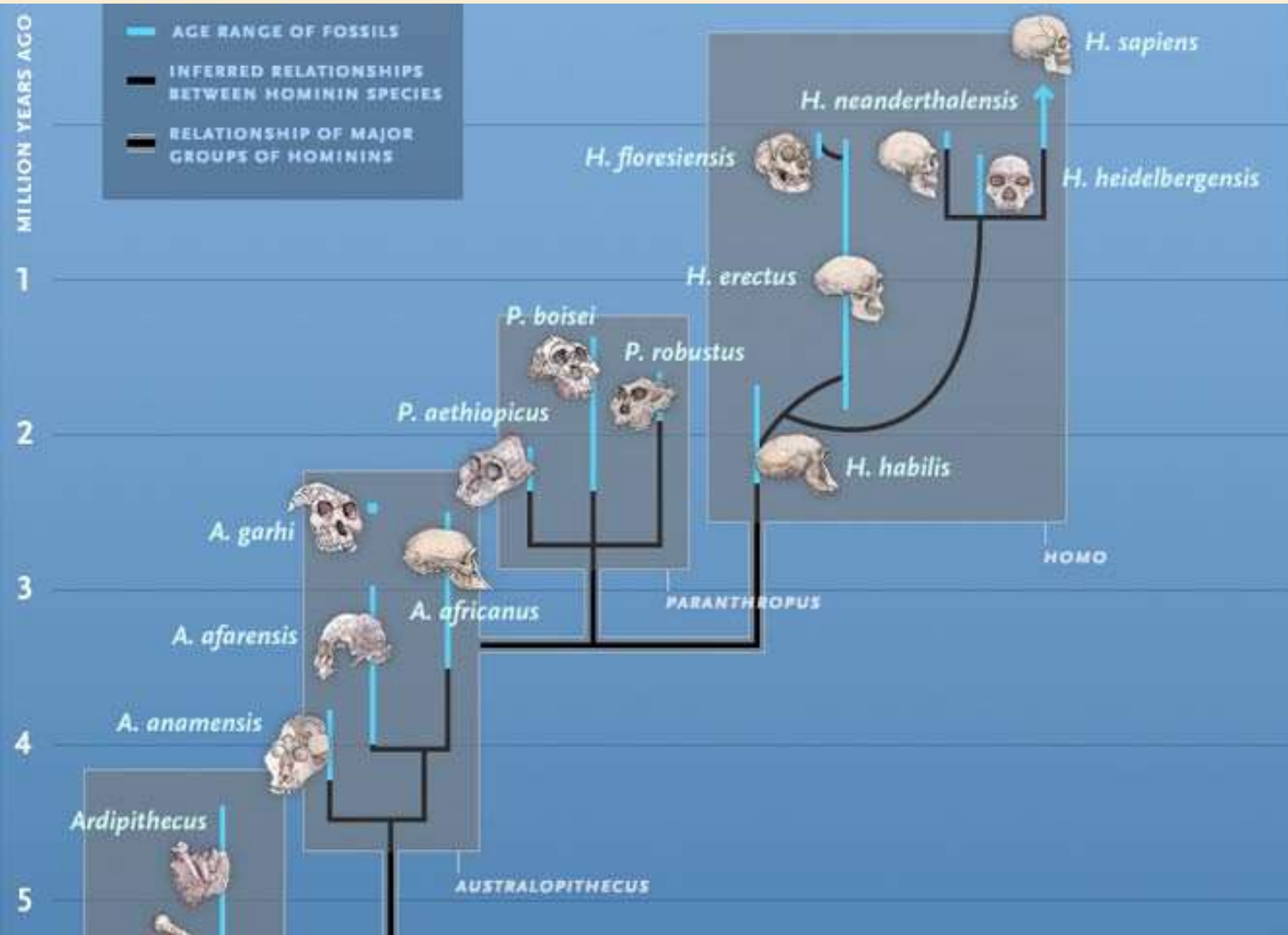
وهي ليست متخصصة لا بليانولوجي
ولا بيولوجي ولا اركيولوجي ولا جيولوجي
ولكن هي مساعد استاذ في اللغويات

فهم يعترضوا عندما نستشهد بالمراجع العلمية
المتخصصة ويدعوا ان كلامي من مواقع غير
علمية رغم انهم ياخذوا كلامهم من استاذ
مساعد لغات

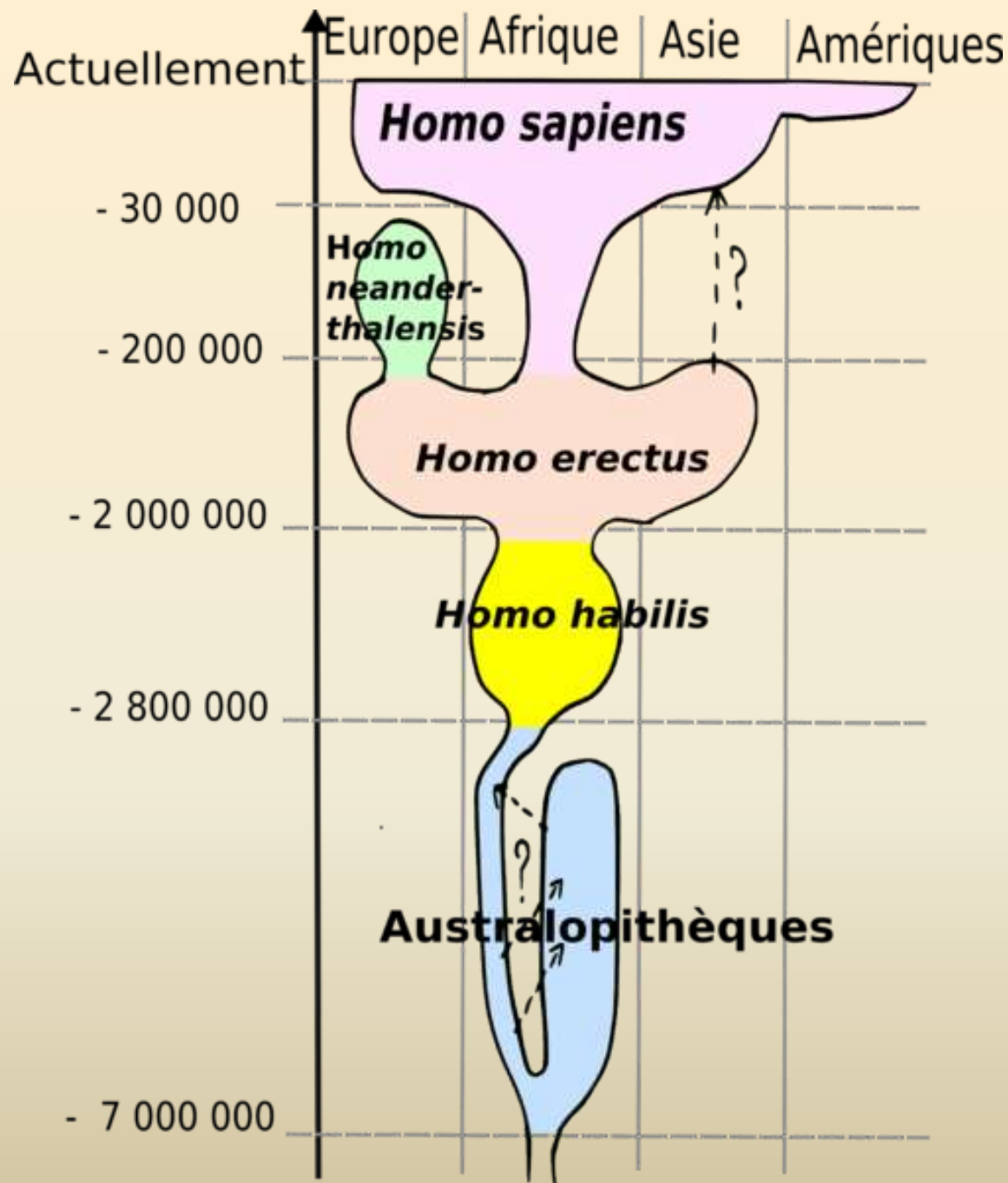
البعض اعترض على أنني قلت الانسان الحديث من نياندرثال. (هذا الاعتراض تكرر كثيرا من اكثر من فرد)

انا لم اقل هذا. أنا قلت إن مراحل تطور الانسان فيها شيء من التعقيد على شكل فروع شجرة ولكن للمشاهد البسيط أتكلم عن مراحل مهمة فقط في رحلة تطور الانسان يقدموا عنها حفريات وتكلمت عن الحفريات الهامة فقط بترتيب زمني من الاقدم للأحدث باختصار ولم أقل من تطور من من فأنا قلت ترتيب زمني مختصر

ولكن التفصيل وقت الحلقة لا يتسع له ولكن باختصار هناك خلاف في هذا فهناك رأي ان الانسان الحديث والنياندرثال الاقدم منه وهومو اريكتس الاقدم , الثلاثة خرجوا كفروع من هومو هابيلس



pbs



ولكن هناك رأي آخر يقول إن
الانسان الحديث والنياندرتال
الاثنتين من هومو اريكتس الذي
هو من هومو هابيلس

Human evolution
From Wikipedia

وايضا يوجد اراء اخرى ولن
اطيل في هذا الامر