ANTHROPOLOGY

Section 6. The Races of Urantia After the Second Garden

Point I. Racial and Cultural Distribution

(78:0.1) For nearly 30,000 years the second Eden was the cradle of civilization. Mesopotamia became the stronghold of the Adamic peoples, from where their descendants went to the farthest corners of the world and later, merging with the Nodite and Sangik tribes, became known as the Andites. The men and women who came forth from this region ushered in the events of the historical epoch and accelerated the cultural progress of Urantia tremendously.

Point A. Racial and Cultural Diffusion 35,000 Years Ago

(78:1.2) Moreover, Adam and Eve contributed many valuable things to the social, moral, and intellectual progress of mankind-the development of civilization was unusually accelerated by the presence of his offspring. But in general, 35,000 years ago, the level of culture in the world remained low. Except for a few centers of civilization, the planet languished under the burden of barbarism. The distribution of races and cultures looked like this:

(78:1.3) **1.** The Violet Race-Adamites and Adamsonites. The main center of Adamite culture was the second Garden, located in the triangle of the Tigris and Euphrates; here indeed was the cradle of Western and Indian civilization. The secondary or northern center of the violet race was the stronghold of the Adamsonites, situated east of the southern coast of the Caspian Sea, near the Kopet Dag ridge. From these two centers culture and life plasma began to spread to the neighboring lands, resulting in an immediate acceleration in the development of all races.

(78:1.4) **2.** Pre-Sumerian and other Nodites. In Mesopotamia, not far from the mouths of the rivers, there were also the remains of the ancient culture of Dalmatia. Over the millennia, this group completely blended with the northern Adamites, but it never lost all of its Nodite traditions. The various other Nodite groups settled in the Levant were generally absorbed into the later spread violet race.

(78:1.5) **3.** The Andonites dwelt in five or six fairly typical settlements north and east of Adamson's center. In addition, they were scattered throughout Turkestan, and individual colonies were found throughout the territory of Eurasia, especially in mountainous areas. These aborigines continued to hold the northern territories of the Eurasian continent, and also Iceland and Greenland, but by this time the blue race had long since driven them from the plains of Europe, and the spreading yellow race from the river valleys of the distant Asiatic regions.

(78:1.6) **4.** The red man occupied North and South America, driven from Asia more than fifty thousand years before the arrival of Adam.

(78:1.7) **5.** The Yellow Race. The Chinese peoples occupied a solid position of ruling East Asia. Their most developed settlements were located in the northwest of modern China, in the region bordering Tibet.

(78:1.8) **6.** The Blue Race. The Blue People were scattered throughout Europe, but the more developed centers of their culture were located in the then fertile valleys of the Mediterranean basin and in northwestern Europe. Admixture with Neanderthals greatly retarded the development of blue man culture, but otherwise it was the most energetic, enterprising and inquisitive of all the evolutionary races of Eurasia.

(78:1.9) **7.** To Dravidian India. In India, where a complex mixture of all the earth's races, but first of all the green, orange, and black, was formed, a culture somewhat superior to that of the neighboring tribes was preserved.

(78:1.10) **8.** The civilization of the Sahara. The most progressive settlements of the best elements of the indigo race were located in the region now representing the vast Sahara desert. This indigo-black group possessed the marked signs of the extinct orange and green race.

(78:1.11) **9.** The Mediterranean Basin. The most mixed race beyond the limits of India occupied the region of the modern Mediterranean basin. Here the northern blue man and the immigrants from the southern Sahara met and mingled with the Nodites and Adamites who came from the east.

Point II. Adamites

Item A. Origin and Culture

Item 1. The Heroism of Adam's Descendants - Striking and Exhilarating Periods in Urantia History.

(78:1.13) Adam and Eve left behind a small but mighty offspring, and the celestial watchers of Urantia anxiously awaited to know how these offspring of the erring Material Son and Material Daughter would fare.

(78:2.2) The heroism displayed in the leadership of the second Garden constitutes one of the most striking and exhilarating periods in Urantia history. These exalted souls never failed to consider the purpose of the Adamic mission, and therefore valiantly resisted the influence of the surrounding and backward tribes, and along with this willingly sent forth their best sons and daughters as a continuous stream of ambassadors to the earthly races. Sometimes such a spread led to a lowering of their own culture, but these highly developed peoples invariably recovered their level.

Point 2. The civilization of the Adamites was relatively high, but not evolutionary, therefore it was doomed to degradation.
(78:2.3) The civilization, society, and cultural status of the Adamites greatly exceeded the average of the evolutionary races of Urantia. Only in the ancient settlements of Van, Amadon, and the Adamsonites did civilization survive that could at least somewhat compare to the level of the Adamites. But the civilization of the second Eden was an artificial structure - it was not evolutionary and therefore doomed to degradation until the natural evolutionary level was reached.
(78:2.5) But about the 19th millennium BC the Adamites were a true nation numbering four and a half million souls, and by this time millions of their descendants had already merged with the neighboring nations.

Point B. Early expansion
Point 1. The Violet Race did not conquer territories, but sent teachers.
(78:3.1) In the course of many millennia the violet race preserved the Edenic traditions of peace, which is why it so long did not make territorial conquests. When the population density became too high, the Adamites directed the surplus people to neighboring nations as teachers. The cultural effect of such early migrations was not permanent, but biologically the assimilation of Adamite teachers, traders, and explorers strengthened the surrounding peoples.

Point 2. The Adamites moved mainly north and west.
(78:3.2) At an early stage of their existence some of the Adamites went westward to the Nile valley; others penetrated eastward into Asia, but such were a minority. The main migrations in subsequent periods took place to the north and from there to the west. In general, it was a slow but persistent movement in a northerly direction: a large part of the Adamites moved north and, bypassing the Caspian Sea, headed west into Europe.
(78:3.3) About 25,000 years ago many of the pure-blooded Adamites had already traveled a considerable part of their way westward. As they penetrated in a northerly direction, less and less of the blood of Adam remained in them, until, at the period of the settlement of Turkestan, they became completely mixed with the other races, especially the Nodites. Only a few pure-blooded representatives of the violet race reached the depths of the regions of Europe and Asia.

Point III. Anditi
(78:4.1) The Andite peoples arose from the primordial admixtures of the pure-blooded violet races with the Nodite and evolutionary races. On the whole the Andites should be represented as having inherited a much greater proportion of Adamic blood than the modern races. The term "Andites" is used chiefly to denote those peoples who possessed from one-eighth to one-sixth heredity of the violet race. Modern Urantians, even the northern white races, contain a much smaller percentage of Adam's blood.

Point A. Origin and Culture
Point 1. The Andean peoples originated in Mesopotamia.
(78:4.2) The earliest Andite peoples appeared about 25,000 years ago in the regions adjoining Mesopotamia, and consisted of a mixture of Adamites and Nodites. The Second Garden was surrounded by concentric circles of diminishing violet blood, and it was on the periphery of this region of racial mixing that the Andite race appeared. Later, when the migrating Adamites and Nodites entered the then fertile regions of Turkestan, they quickly mixed with the most developed part of the local population, and the resulting race led to the spread of the Anditic type in a northerly direction.

Point 2. The Andites were the best of the mixed human tribes that appeared on Urantia after the pure-blooded violet race. They were neither Western nor Eastern.
(78:4.3) The Andites were the best of the mixed human tribes that appeared on Urantia after the pure-blooded violet race. They included much of the higher types and later some of the best genotypes of the yellow, blue and green man.
(78:4.4) These early Andites were not Aryans: they were pre-Aryan tribes. They were not white; they were the forerunners of the white man. This people was neither Western nor Eastern. But it is the Andean heredity that gives to the multi-lingual mixture of the so-called white races that community which has received the name "European".

Point 3. The Andites were brilliant conquerors, they loved adventure and wandering.
(78:4.5) The purest representatives of the violet race preserved the Adamic traditions of peace. That is why their early migrations were mostly peaceful. But with the union of the Adamites with the Nodites, distinguished at that time for their warlikeness, their Andite descendants became for their time the most brilliant and visionary

conquerors that ever lived on Urantia. From then on, the movements of the Mesopotamians became more and more imbued with a military spirit and began to resemble real territorial conquests.
(78:4.6) These Anditas loved adventure and wandering; an increase in the proportion of Sangic or Andonite blood gave them a tendency to a sedentary life. But regardless of this, their subsequent descendants calmed down only after they had traveled the entire world and discovered the last distant continent.

Point 4. Bringing Adamic heredity into the human race - increased people's propensity for adventure and exploration.
(81:3.8) The introduction into the human race of the Adamic heredity not only quickened the pace of civilization, but also greatly increased men's propensity for adventure and exploration, so that soon the greater part of Eurasia and North Africa found themselves occupied with rapid a growing population consisting of mixed descendants of the Andites.

Point B. Early Andean Migrations
Point 1. The culture of the second Garden experienced a decline.
(78:5.1) The culture of the second Garden persisted for 20,000 years, but it was in decline until, approximately 15,000 B.C. - the revival of the Sifite priesthood and the reign of Amosad did not usher in a glorious era. The civilization that later swept across Eurasia in powerful waves appeared immediately after the great revival of the Garden, which took place as a result of the formations of the Andites - a broad union of the Adamites with the surrounding mixed Nodite tribes.

Point 2. Andites improved the civilizations of Turkestan, Europe, China and India. Some reached Japan, Taiwan and Malaysia.
(78:5.3) The civilization of Turkestan was constantly revived and renewed by newcomers from Mesopotamia, especially by the Andean horse tribes of the later period. In the mountains of Turkestan, the so-called Indo-European proto-language was formed: it was a mixture of the local Andonite dialect with the language of the Adamsonites and the late Andites. Many modern languages arose from this early language of the Central Asian tribes who conquered Europe, India and the northern spaces along the valleys of Mesopotamia. This ancient language gave to the Western languages this whole community which is called Indo-European.
(78:5.4) By the 12th millennium B.C., three-fourths of all Andites in the world lived in northern and eastern Europe; as a result of the subsequent, final exodus of the Andites from Mesopotamia, sixty-five percent of those entering these last waves of emigration reached Europe.
(78:5.5) The Andites migrated not only to Europe but also to northern China and India, while many groups reached the farthest corners of the world as missionaries, preachers, and traders. They greatly benefited the northern groups of Sangik peoples in the Sahara. But only a small number of preachers and traders moved along the eastern mouth of the Nile. Later, the mixed Andites and Egyptians passed along the east and west coasts of Africa, descending considerably below the equator, but did not reach Madagascar.
(78:5.6) These Andites referred to the so-called Dravidian and later Aryan conquerors of India, and their presence in Central Asia greatly enhanced the Ural-Altaic antecedents. Many representatives of this race came to China through Xinjiang and Tibet and introduced useful qualities into the Chinese tribes of the later period. Occasionally, small groups reached Japan, Taiwan, Malaysia, and southern China, although only a few reached southern China via the coastal route.

Point 3. Some reached the Polynesian islands and South America, which gave birth to the Incas.
(78:5.7) 132 representatives of this race of those who set sail from Japan in small vessels accordingly reached South America, and as a result of intermarriage with the aborigines of the Andes, began the ancient line of future rulers of the Incas. They successfully crossed the Pacific Ocean, settling on many islands lying in their path. The islands of Polynesia were more numerous and large than at present, and according to their movements these Andean navigators, and also some others following behind them, biologically modified the natives. As a result of the intrusion of the Andites on these now defunct islands, many flourishing centers of culture arose. Easter Island was for a long time the religious and administrative center of one of these extinct groups. But of the Andites who in the distant past crossed the Pacific Ocean, only 132 people reached the American continent.

Point 4. The Andites brought, humor, art, adventure, music, crafts.
(78:5.8) The migratory conquests of the Andites continued until their final dispersion between the 8th and 6th millennia BC. Leaving Mesopotamia, they constantly reduced the biological reserve of their homeland and at the same time significantly strengthened the peoples surrounding them. And to every nation they joined, they brought their sense of humor, art, adventure, music and crafts. They successfully domesticated domestic animals and were excellent farmers. Their presence, at least for a time, generally improved the religious beliefs and morals of the

ancient races. This is how the peaceful spread of Mesopotamian culture was carried out in Europe, India, China, North Africa and the islands of the Pacific Ocean.

Point C. Recent Andean Migrations
Point 1. Three Andite waves invaded from Mesopotamia between the 8th and 6th millennia.
(78:6.1) The three last Andite waves invaded from Mesopotamia between the 8th and 6th millennia. The outflow from Mesopotamia of the three great waves of culture took place under the pressure of the eastern mountain tribes and the aggressiveness of the inhabitants of the western plains. The inhabitants of the Euphrates valley and the surrounding territory began their final exodus in several directions:
(78:6.2) 65%a Andites entered Europe through the Caspian region, subduing and intermingling with the recently formed white race, the mixture of the blue man and the earlier Andites.
(78:6.3) The 10%, including a large group of Sifite priests, went east across the Elamite plateau to the Iranian plateau and Turkestan. Many of their descendants were later pushed into India along with their Aryan brethren from the northern regions.
(78:6.4) The 10% of Mesopotamia moving northward turned eastward and reached Xinjiang, where they mingled with the Andito-Yellow tribes. A large number of the talented descendants of this racial union subsequently came to China, with the result that they contributed to the rapid and substantial improvement of the northern branch of the yellow race.
(78:6.5) 10% of the Andites who left their homeland crossed Arabia and entered Egypt.
(78:6.6) 5%a Andites refused to leave their homes - this group, inhabiting the coast around the mouths of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers and not admitting of mixing with the surrounding backward tribes, possessed a highly developed culture and included the surviving descendants of the superior Nodite and Adamic races.

Point 2. Floods in Mesopotamia during Noah's lifetime that completed the destruction of the Andite civilization and destroyed the second garden.
(78:7.1) Those who settled along the rivers were accustomed to the fact that at certain periods of time the rivers burst their banks; these periodic spills were a common occurrence in their lives. But due to the gradual geological changes in the north, the valley of Mesopotamia faced new dangers.
(78:7.2) In the course of millennia after the submergence of the first Eden, the mountains continued to rise along the eastern coast of Mesopotamia, and also to the northwest and northeast of it. The uplift of the mountainous regions accelerated substantially around 5,000, which, together with greatly increased snowfall in the northern mountains each spring, led to unprecedented flooding in the Euphrates valley. The autumn floodwaters became more and more extensive, as a result of which the inhabitants of the river areas were pushed into the eastern mountains. These extensive floods resulted in dozens of cities being left virtually dead for almost a year.
(78:7.3) Almost five thousand years later, when the Jewish priests in the Babylonian captivity tried to trace the history of the Jewish people from the time of Adam, they were at a loss to connect the two ends; then it occurred to one of them to abandon this design and let the whole world, sunk in vice, be hidden by the flood of Noah's time, that he might more easily trace the genealogy of Abraham directly from one of the three saved sons of Noah.
(78:7.4) Traditions of those times when water covered the entire surface of the Earth are found everywhere. Many peoples preserved legends about the global flood that occurred in one of the past eras. The biblical story of Noah, the ark and the flood is a fabrication of the Jewish priesthood from the time of the Babylonian captivity. Since the establishment of life on Urantia, there had never been a global flood here. The entire surface of the Earth was covered by water only once, which happened in the Archaic Era, before the emergence of land.
(78:7.6) These floods brought about the final collapse of Andite civilization. With the end of the flood season, the second Garden ceased to exist. Only in the south and among the Sumerians did traces of former glory remain.
(78:7.7) In these regions of Mesopotamia, as well as to the northeast and northwest of them, can be found traces of one of the most ancient civilizations on Earth. But beneath the waters of the Persian Gulf are the remains of an even more ancient Dalmatia, and at the bottom of the eastern end of the Mediterranean lies the first Eden.

Point G. Sumerians - the last of the Andites
Point 1. Sumerians - remains of the Andites in Mesopotamia.
(78:8.1) When the last dispersion of the Andites undermined the biological basis of civilization in Mesopotamia, no great part of this highly developed race remained in their homeland not far from the mouths of the rivers. These were Sumerians, and by the 6th millennium BC they had become primarily Andite in origin, although the character of their culture had pronounced Nodite features and they adhered to the ancient traditions of Dalmatia. Yet these coastal Sumerians were the last of the Andites of Mesopotamia. But by this time there had already been a complete intermingling of the peoples of Mesopotamia, as evidenced by the shapes of the skulls found in the tombs of this era.

Point 2. Barbarians from Turkestan and the Iranian Plateau occupied all of Mesopotamia.

(78:8.3) The incursions of the barbarians from Turkestan and the Iranian plateau had long disturbed the agriculturists living in the Tigris and Euphrates valleys. This time, the reason for a coordinated invasion of the Euphrates valley was the intensified droughts of the highland pastures. This invasion was particularly bad because the surrounding pastoralists and hunters possessed a large number of domesticated horses. It was the presence of horses that gave them a colossal military advantage over their rich southern neighbors. They quickly occupied all of Mesopotamia, pushing out the remnants of the culture from there, like a wave that swept across Europe, Western Asia and North Africa.
(78:8.4) Among the conquerors of Mesopotamia were many representatives of the best Anditd stock of the mixed northern peoples of Turkestan, including some descendants of Adamson. These less developed but more resolute northern tribes quickly and readily assimilated the remnants of Mesopotamian civilization, and soon became those mixed peoples who inhabited the Euphrates valley at the time of the first historical evidence. They quickly revived many aspects of the dying civilization of Mesopotamia, borrowing the crafts of the valley tribes and a significant part of the culture of the Sumerians. They even tried to build a third tower of Babel and subsequently called their nation by that name.

Point 3. In the middle of the 3rd millennium BC, the Sumerians suffered severe defeats from the Northern Suites.
(78:8.10) In the middle of the 3rd millennium the Sumerians suffered severe defeats from the northern Suites and Guites. Lagash - the Sumerian capital, built on land washed away by the floods, fell. Erech lingered for another 30 years after the fall of Akkad-By the time Hammurabi's rule was established, the Sumerians had merged with the northern Semites and the Andites of Mesopotamia had faded from the pages of history.
(78:8.12) Such is the account of the violet race in the post-Adamic age, and of the fate of its homeland, the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates. Eventually this ancient civilization perished because the better peoples left these places and their backward neighbors came in their place. But long before the cavalry of the barbarians filled the valley, a considerable part of the culture of the Garden had already spread over Asia, Africa, and Europe, where it created the leaven that gave rise to the civilization of the twentieth century on Urantia.

Point IV. Eastward expansion of the Andites
(79:0.1) Asia is the homeland of mankind. On one of the southern peninsulas of this continent Andon and Fonta were born; in the mountains of that land that is now called Afghanistan, their descendant Badonan founded a primitive center of culture that existed on earth for half a million years. Here, in this eastern center of humanity, the Sangik peoples separated from the Andonite race, and Asia became their first homeland, their first hunting ground, their first battlefield. Southwest Asia witnessed the rise of the Dalamatian, Nodite, Adamite and Andite civilizations one after the other, and it was from here that the rudiments of modern civilization spread throughout the world.

Point A. The Andites of Turkestan
Point 1. Penetration of the Andites in Turkestan by way of eastern Asia, Europe and India.
(79:1.1) For more than twenty-five thousand years, until about the 2nd millennium, central Eurasia remained predominantly, though to a lesser extent, Andean. In the valleys of Turkestan, the Andites turned westward and, bypassing the inland lakes, reached Europe, and from the mountainous regions of this region they penetrated eastward. Eastern Turkestan [or now Xinjiang], and to a lesser extent Tibet, became ancient gateways through which these peoples of Mesopotamia crossed the mountains and emerged into the northern lands of the yellow man. The penetration of the Andites into India was from the mountains of Turkestan in the Punjab and from the Iranian pastures through Baluchistan. These earlier migrations had nothing to do with conquests. Rather, they represented a continuous movement of Andean tribes into western India and China.

Point 2. Droughts pushed the Andites south.
(79:1.3) By the 8th millennium BC, due to the great aridity in the mountainous regions of Asia, the Andonites began to move to the river and coastal lowlands. The intensified droughts not only pushed them into the valleys of the Nile, Euphrates, Indus and Yellow Rivers, but also led to the emergence of new features of the Andean civilization: a new class appeared and began to grow rapidly - the merchant class.
(79:1.4) When climatic conditions made it unprofitable for the migrating Andites to engage in hunting, they did not follow the evolutionary path of the ancient peoples who became pastoralists. Crafts and urban life appeared. From Egypt to Mesopotamia, Turkestan, the rivers of China and India, the more civilized tribes began to gather in cities where they engaged in crafts and trade. The commercial capital of Central Asia became Adonia, located not far from where Ashgabat is today. Trade in precious stones, metals, wood, and ceramics flourished both on land and at sea.

Point 3. But even in the twentieth century, traces of Andite blood remained among the Ural-Altaic and Tibetan peoples.
(79:1.8) But even in the twentieth century after Christ, traces of Andite blood remained among the Ural-Altaic and Tibetan peoples, as can be seen, for example, in the white-skinned human types sometimes found in these regions. Ancient Chinese chronicles record the presence of red-haired carpetbaggers north of the peaceful settlements of the Yellow River, and paintings have survived to date reliably testifying that in the distant past both fair-haired Andites and dark-haired Mongolian types inhabited the Tarim Basin.
(79:1.9) The last great manifestation of the extinct military genius of the Central Asian Andites occurred in the year 1200 of the new era, when under Genghis Khan the Mongols proceeded to conquer large parts of the Asian continent. Like the ancient Andites, these wars proclaimed the existence of "one God in heaven." The premature collapse of their empire slowed the cultural exchange between the west and the east and became a huge obstacle to the growth of monotheism in Asia.

Point B. The Andites in India
Point 1. India - the only place where all the Urantia races mingled.
(79:2.1) India is the only place where all the Urantia races mingled, the last of them becoming the Andites who invaded here. The Sangik races originated in the mountains to the north-west of India, and at an early stage of their existence representatives of each without exception penetrated the Indian sub-continent, leaving behind them the most motley racial mixture that has ever existed on Urantia. Ancient India acted as a settling ground for the migrating races. Once the base of the peninsula was slightly worse than it is today, as a significant part of the Indus-Ganges delta has emerged in the last fifty thousand years.

Point 2. About 15,000 years before the new era, population growth in Turkestan and Iran led to the first really mass migration of the Andites in the direction of India.
(79:2.4) About 15,000 years before the new era, population growth in Turkestan and Iran led to the first truly mass migration of the Andites in the direction of India. In the course of more than fifteen centuries these highly developed tribes came through the mountainous regions of Baluchistan, spread into the valleys of the Indus and Ganges and slowly moved towards the Deccan Plateau. The thrust of the Andites to the north-west drove many backward tribes into Burma and southern China, but not to such an extent as could have saved the invaders from extinction as a race.
(79:2.5) That India did not achieve hegemony in Eurasia is explained mainly by topography; pressure from the north forced people to move south, where on the limited territory of the Deccan Plateau, surrounded on all sides by the sea, the population density continued to increase. If there were free lands in the neighborhood, the backward tribes would be pushed in all directions, and the more perfect race would be able to achieve a highly developed civilization.

Point 3. The Andites mixed with the peoples of India forming the Dravidians.
(79:3.1) The amalgamation of the Anditas who conquered India and the indigenous population gave rise to this mixed people, who were called the Dravidians. The early and more pure-blooded Dravidians possessed enormous cultural potential, which greatly diminished with the gradual exhaustion of their Anditic heredity. It was this circumstance that predestined the demise of India's flourishing civilization almost twelve thousand years ago. But the influx of even this small amount of Adam's blood resulted in a marked acceleration of social development. This mixed race immediately created the most diverse civilization then existing on earth.
(79:3.3) The highly developed culture and religious tendencies of the peoples of India date from the times of Dravidian rule, and are partly explained by the fact that the Sifite priesthood entered India first with the invasion of the Andites, and later with the invasion of the Aryans. The monotheism which pervades the religious history of India traces its origin to the teachings of the Adamites of the second Garden.
(79:3.5) But for more than seven millennia, until the end of the Andita migration, the religious status of the inhabitants of India was much higher than the general world level. In this period, India possessed all the prerequisites to become a leading civilization in cultural, religious, philosophical and commercial aspects in the world. And if it were not for the complete dissolution of the Andites among the peoples of the south, perhaps it would have happened.
(79:3.7) The Dravidians were one of the earliest peoples who began to build cities and carry on extensive export-import trade, both by sea and land. By seven thousand BCE, camel caravans regularly visited distant Mesopotamia; Dravidian seafarers crossed the Arabian Sea by cabotage, reaching Sumerian cities in the Persian Gulf, and merchants trading in the Bay of Bengal even reached Malaysia. From Sumer these seafarers and traders borrowed the alphabet and the art of writing.

Point 4. The second penetration of the Andites into India was the Aryan invasion, which lasted for nearly five hundred years.

(79:4.1) The second penetration of the Andites into India was the Aryan invasion of nearly five hundred years in the middle of the third millennium B.C. This migration became culminating in the exodus of the Andites from their homeland in Turkestan.
(79:4.2) The early Aryan centers were scattered over the territory of northern India, especially in its north-west. The Aryans never conquered the whole country, and this omission became fatal: owing to their small numbers, they found themselves in a vulnerable position and were absorbed by the southern Dravidians, who subsequently spread over the entire peninsula, except for the Himalayan provinces.
(79:4.4) On the Gangetic plain the Aryans and Dravidians eventually mingled to form a highly developed culture, and this center was subsequently strengthened by the north-eastern immigrants coming from China.
(79:4.7) When the Aryans invaded India, they brought with them their conceptions of the Deity, such as were preserved in the centuries-old traditions of the second Garden religions. But the Brahmin priests were never able to resist the onslaught of paganism which arose in sudden contact with the backward religious views of the Deccan Plateau after the extinction of the Aryans as a race. Thus the vast majority of the population found themselves in the bonds of the enslaving superstitions peculiar to primitive religions; therefore India could never produce the highly developed civilization that was marked here in earlier times.

Point C. The Andites and the Yellow Race of China
Point 1. Many Andites migrated to the northern centers of culture in China and stimulated their civilization.
(79:7.1) About 15,000 years ago, scores of Andites passed through Ti Tao Pass, occupying the upper reaches of the Huanghe between the Chinese settlements of Kansu Province. They soon moved eastward to Henan, where the most progressive settlements were located. About half of those coming in from the west were Andonites, the other half Andites.
(79:7.2) The northern centers of culture along the Yellow River were always more progressive than the southern settlements along the Yangtze River. Even the minor influx of highly developed mortals meant that for a few decades the settlements along the Yellow River were always more progressive than the settlements along the Yangtze River and achieved an advantage over their southern brethren that continues to this day.
(79:7.3) The matter was not the large number of Anditas and the superiority of their culture, but that the racial intermingling with them resulted in the appearance of a more diverse race. The Northern Chinese acquired just enough of the Andean heredity to stimulate their naturally capable minds, but not enough to kindle that restless, inquiring curiosity which is so characteristic of the northern white races. The more limited introduction of Andite heredity was less likely to disturb the internal equilibrium of this Sangik type.

Point 2. The absence of stimulating dangers and the tendency of the Chinese towards agriculture led to ancestor worship and relative stagnation.
(79:8.1) While the red man suffered from excessive warfare, it may be safely asserted that the retarded development of the Chinese state was due to the completeness of their subjugation of Asia. The Chinese possessed an enormous potential for racial solidarity, but it could not be properly manifested because of the absence of that constant inciting stimulus which is the constant danger of aggression from without.
(79:8.2) After the subjugation of eastern Asia, the more ancient military dominance gradually disintegrated-past wars were forgotten. Of the heroic struggle with the red race only vague legends remained of the ancient contest with the archer tribes. The Chinese quickly turned to agriculture, which helped to promote peacefulness, and the fact that the population was provided with arable land further strengthened the country's peaceful character.
(79:8.3) The consciousness of past achievements [now somewhat effaced], the conservatism of a predominantly agricultural nation, and also a well-developed family life-all these poured into the veneration of the ancestors, becoming such a veneration of the people of the past , which bordered on religious worship. A most similar attitude prevailed among the white races of Europe for about five hundred years after the collapse of Greco-Roman civilization.
(79:8.4) Belief in and worship of the "One Truth," in the spirit of Salvington's teachings, never completely died; but in course of time the growing tendency to honor that which had already been created completely eclipsed the search for a new and higher truth. Gradually, instead of striving for the unknown, the genius of the yellow race began to be directed towards the preservation of the known. This is precisely the reason for the stagnation of what was once the fastest-growing civilization in the world.

Point 3. Although some factors held back China's development, the high status of the family was reached, leading to the stability of Chinese culture.
(79:8.5) About 4,500 the political union of the yellow race was completed, but by this time there was already a cultural union of the Yangtze and Yellow river centers. The political incorporation of the later tribal groups was not without conflict, but public opinion was as before hostile to war; ancestor worship, the spread of dialects, and the absence of the need for military action over many millennia made this people an extremely peaceful nation.

(79:8.8) The great weakness of ancestor worship is that it fosters a backward-looking philosophy. For all the wisdom that can be gleaned from the past, it is a mistake to regard it as the only source of truth. Truth is relative and evolving; it lives on in the present, achieving a new expression in every generation of people - even in every human life.
(79:8.16) Thus the ancient civilization of the yellow race was preserved through the ages. More than forty thousand years have passed since the time of the first great successes of Chinese culture, and although the movement has more than once gone backward, compared with other civilizations, the civilization of the sons of Han is the closest example of continuous progress down to the times of the twentieth century. The white races achieved a high level of development in technology and religion, but they never surpassed the Chinese in loyalty to family, group ethics, and personal morality.
(79:8.17) This ancient culture contributed greatly to human happiness; millions of people lived and died blessed by her achievements. For centuries this great civilization has rested on the laurels of the past, but it is now that it is awakening to see once more the transcendental goals of mortal existence, once again to wage an unrelenting struggle for eternal progress.

Point V. Andean Expansion to the West
(80:0.1) Although the European blue man himself did not attain a high cultural civilization, he became that biological basis upon which, in the intermingling of the Adamite-fused races with the subsequent Andite conquerors, arose one of the most capable of creating active civilization species that once appeared on Urantia from the time of the violet race and its Andite successors.
(80:0.2) The modern white man combines the preserved features of the Adamic race mixed with the Sangik tribes: to some extent with red and yellow, but mainly with blue. In all the white races flows much of the blood of the original Andonites, and still more of the early Nodites.

Point A. The Andites in the Nile Valley
Point 1. Adamites and Andites founded the Nodite centers of civilization in Egypt.
(80:1.1) Before the last Andites were driven from the Euphrates valley, many of their tribesmen had come into Europe as travelers, preachers, traders, and warriors. In the early period of the existence of the violet race, the Mediterranean basin was protected from land by the Straits of Gibraltar and the Bridge of Sicily. One of the most ancient sea trade routes emerged on these inland lakes where the Blue Man from the north and the Saharans from the south met the Nodites and Adamites from the east.
(80:1.2) In the eastern part of the Mediterranean basin the Nodites established one of the most developed centers of their culture; from these centers some of them penetrated into Southern Europe, but first of all into North Africa. Already in ancient times, the broad-faced Syrians, who emerged from the mixing of the Nodites with the Andonites, took up the making of pottery and agriculture, settling in the gradually rising Nile Delta. They also brought here sheep, goats, cattle and other domestic animals, and introduced greatly improved methods of metal-working, the center of which in those days was Syria.
(80:1.3) For more than thirty thousand years the inhabitants of Mesopotamia came to Egypt in a never-ending stream, bringing with them their art and culture and enriching the cultural traditions of the Nile Valley. But the penetration of numerous peoples into the Sahara greatly weakened the ancient civilization of the Nile, and about fifteen thousand years ago the cultural level of Egypt sank to its lowest level.
(80:1.4) But in former times there was almost nothing to hinder the westward migration of the Adamites. The Sahara was an open grassland inhabited by pastoralists and farmers. The inhabitants of the Sahara never engaged in manufacturing, never built cities. This indigo-black group possessed a large proportion of heredity from the extinct green and orange races. Still, she managed to get some violet blood before the rising land and shifting direction of the humid winds scattered the remnants of this thriving and peaceful civilization.

Point 2. After the Andite migration from Mesopotamia was completed, Egypt became the center of the most progressive land.
(80:6.1) From the time of the closing migration of the Andites a decline of culture took place in the valley of the Euphrates, and the main center of civilization moved to the valley of the Nile. Egypt became the successor of Mesopotamia as the center of the most progressive group on Earth.
(80:6.2) The valley of the Nile began to suffer from floods shortly before the valleys of Mesopotamia encountered them, but with considerably less loss. These initial difficulties with interest were offset by a continuous influx of Andean settlers, so the culture of Egypt-actually borrowed from the Euphrates region-seemed to have broken away. But in the 5th millennium BC, during the flood period in Mesopotamia, Egypt was inhabited by seven different groups. All but one of them had come out of Mesopotamia.
(80:6.3) The last mass migration of Andites from the Euphrates valley was a great success for Egypt, where many talented artists and craftsmen appeared. These Andite artisans found themselves in familiar conditions, for they

were well acquainted with river life with its floods, irrigation works, and dry spells. Thanks to the protected location of the Nile valley, they were much less likely to be raided and attacked by enemies than on the banks of the Euphrates. They significantly enriched the metalworking art of the Egyptians. Here, instead of Black Sea ore, they used the iron ore of Mount Sinai.

Point 3. The Andites built Egypt's first stone structures.
(80:6.4) In ancient times the Egyptians reduced their city deities to a complex national pantheon. With them came an extensive theology and an equally extensive but burdensome priesthood. Several different chieftains attempted to revive the ancient religious teachings of the Sifites, but these efforts quickly failed. The Andites built the first stone structures in Egypt. The first and most perfect of the stone pyramids was erected by Imhotep, the ingenious Andean architect, during his tenure as prime minister. Until then, buildings were built of bricks, and although stone structures had already appeared in various parts of the world, this pyramid became the first such structure in Egypt. But from the time of this great architect the art of building steadily declined.

Point B. The Adamites and the Blue Race
Point 1. Geographical conditions and the sexual attractiveness of the violet and blue races caused the Adamites to migrate to Europe.
(80:1.5) The majority of human races received some proportion of blood from Adam, but some received more, others less. The mixed races of India and the dark-skinned peoples of Africa did not attract the Adamites. They might mingle widely with the red man, if he did not live in distant America; they treated the yellow man well, but he also lived in the inaccessible regions of Asia. Therefore, prompted by the passion for adventure, altruism, or driven from the valley of the Euphrates, they quite naturally chose an alliance with the blue races of Europe.
(80:1.6) The blue man then prevailing in Europe had no religious customs to repel early Adamite settlers, and sexually the violet and blue races were strongly attracted to each other. The best of the Blue Men considered it an honor to establish matrimonial relations with the Adamites. Every blue man strove to become so skilled and artistic as to win the love of an Adamite woman, and the highest desire of the blue women was to acquire the disposition of an Adamite man.
(80:1.7) Gradually these migrating sons of Eden united with the higher types of the blue race, strengthening their culture and at the same time mercilessly exterminating the remnants of the Neanderthal tribes. This method of racial mixing, combined with the destruction of the inferior geno-types, resulted in the emergence of over ten strong and progressive groups of highly developed blue people, one of which you called the Cro-Magnons.
(80:1.8) By virtue of these and other reasons, not the least of which are the favorable directions of migration, the first waves of Mesopotamian culture, with rare exceptions, made their way only to Europe. It was these circumstances that created the prerequisites for the emergence of modern European civilization.

Point 2. The disappearance of the Isthmus of Gibraltar and the Sicilian land bridge was caused by earthquakes, the great warming that took place helped the migration of Adamites to Europe.
(80:2.4) About the time these climatic changes were taking place, England separated from the continent and Denmark rose from the water, while the Strait of Gibraltar, protecting the western basin of the Mediterranean, collapsed in consequence of earthquakes, causing a rapid rise in the water in this inland lake to the level of the Atlantic Ocean. Soon the Sicilian Land Bridge sank, turning the Mediterranean basin into one compact sea and connecting it to the Atlantic Ocean. This natural disaster caused the submergence of a large number of settlements and led to the largest number of human casualties in the entire world history of floods.
(80:2.5) As a result of the submergence of the Mediterranean Basin, the westward movement of the Adamites was immediately curtailed; together with this great influx of Saharans forced them to seek a route by which their growing population could depart north and east of Eden. As they moved north from the Tigris and Euphrates valleys, Adam's descendants encountered the upper barriers and the widening Caspian Sea. And for many generations the Adamites hunted, herded the cattle, and cultivated the land around their settlements scattered throughout Turkestan. Gradually, this majestic nation expanded its territory, penetrating into Europe. But this time the Adamites entered Europe from the east and found that the culture of the blue man was millennia behind the culture of Asia, since this region had practically no connections with Mesopotamia.

Point C. The Andean Invasions of Europe
Point 1. There were seven major invasions.
(80:4.1) Although the movement of the Andites into Europe was in a continuous stream, seven main inroads were made; the last Andites were arriving from above, in three great waves. Some of them reached Europe through the islands of the Aegean Sea and the Danube valley, but most of the earlier and pure-blooded races migrated to Northwestern Europe by the northern route - through the pasture lands of the Volga and Don.

(80:4.2) Between the third and fourth invasions an Andean horde, marching from Siberia and crossing the Russian rivers and the Baltic, invaded Europe from the north. She was immediately assimilated by the northern Andean tribes.

Point 2. The Adamites were peaceful, the Nodites were warlike.
(80:4.3) The first outbreaks of the purer violet race were far more peaceful than the incursions of their aggressive and conquest-seeking Andite descendants. The Adamites were peaceful and the Nodites were warlike. The union of these two races, which afterwards mingled with the Sangika tribes, gave rise to the skilful, assertive Anditas, who waged veritable wars of conquest.

Point 3. The horse was an important evolutionary factor in the conquests of the Andites.
(80:4.4) But it was the horse that was the evolutionary factor that led to the dominance of the Andites in the West. The horse gave the migrating Andites a new advantage-mobility, which allowed the last groups of Andite riders to quickly bypass the Caspian Sea and spread across Europe. All previous waves of Andites moved so slowly that they usually broke up a long way from Mesopotamia. The last waves moved with such speed that they reached Europe as whole groups, preserving a high culture.
(80:4.5) In the course of ten thousand years the inhabited world, except China and the region of the Euphrates River, made very limited cultural progress, but in the sixth and seventh millennia before Christ appeared the ruthless Andite riders. Along with their movement westward across the Russian plains, absorbing the best elements of the blue race and destroying the worse, they became a single nation. They were the ancestors of the so-called Nordic races-the forefathers of the Scandinavian, Germanic, and Anglo-Saxon peoples.
(80:4.6) A short time passed and the best blue races were completely swallowed up by the Andites throughout the territory of Northern Europe. Only in Lapland [and to some extent in Brittany] were the more ancient Andonites able to retain at least some of their individuality.

Point 4. The tribes of northern Europe were steadily improving with the Andites, but the blue man of the south resisted.
(80:5.1) The northern European tribes were steadily strengthened and improved by the constant influx of Mesopotamian settlers arriving from Turkestan and the regions of southern Russia, and when the last waves of Andite riders passed through Europe, there were already more people of Andonite heritage here, than in the rest of the world.
(80:5.2) For three millennia the military center of the northern Andites was in Denmark. From this center came successive waves of conquerors, in whom less and less Andite blood remained, and who became lighter and lighter-skinned, as over the centuries a final intermingling of the Mesopotamian conquerors with the conquered peoples took place.
(80:5.3) Although the blue man was assimilated in the north and eventually gave way to the infiltrating white horsemen in the south, the advancing tribes of the mixed white race met with persistent and prolonged resistance from the Cro-Magnons. But the superior intelligence and the constant replenishment of the biological reserve allowed them to wipe the more ancient race from the face of the Earth.

Point 5. The decisive battles between the white and blue men took place in the valley of the Somme.
(80:5.4) The decisive battles between the white and blue men took place in the valley of the Somme. Here the best of the blue race fought fiercely with the southward-moving Andites, and for more than 500 years the Cromanoids successfully defended their territories before yielding to the superior military strategy of the white conquerors. Thor - the victorious commander of the northern armies, in the decisive battle of the Soma became the hero of the white northern tribes and was later worshiped by some of them as a god.

Point 6. Trade, intermarriage, the destruction of the weaker completed the subjugation of the blue man by the white man.
(80:5.5) The other citadels of the blue man held out longest in southern France, but the last significant military resistance was put down on the Somme. Further conquests contributed to the spread of trade, the extraordinary density of population in the river valleys, and the continuous intermarriage of the best, together with the ruthless extermination of the weaker.
(80:5.6) When the council of elders of the Andite tribe decided that a captive of lower rank was unfit, they, performing an elaborate ceremony, handed him over to the shaman-priests, who took him to the river and performed the rite of initiation into a "happy afterlife' - deadly immersion in the water. Thus, the conquerors of Europe destroyed all the tribes they met on their way and which did not lend themselves to quick assimilation - thus came the swift end of the blue race.

Item 7. Inheritance of the Blue Cromanoid.

(80:5.7) The blue Cromanoid became the biological foundation of the modern European races, but it survived only as part of the later stronger conquerors who conquered his native lands. The blue man passed on to the white peoples of Europe the sense of humor and creative imagination acquired by the Andites. This union of the blue men with the Andites, resulting in the appearance of the northern white races, immediately led to a lowering of the level of Andite civilization, a hold which was of a temporary character. Eventually the latent superiority of these northern barbarians manifested itself and culminated in modern European civilization.

Point D. The Andites of the Mediterranean Islands

Point 1. The brilliant tribe of the Andites migrated to Crete, and descendants of Adamson migrated to Greece.

(80:7.2) About 12,000 years before the New Era, the brilliant Andite tribe migrated to Crete. It was the only island where so distinguished a group settled at so early a stage, and it was nearly two thousand years before the descendants of these seafarers spread over the neighboring islands. These were narrow-faced and short Andites, mixed with the Vanite branch of the Northern Nodites. They were all under six feet tall and their bigger and braver brethren literally pushed them off the continent. The Andonites who settled in Crete were skilled textiles, metallurgists, potters, stonemasons and aqueduct builders. They knew the letter and were engaged in animal husbandry and agriculture.

(80:7.3) Almost two thousand years after the colonization of Crete, a large group of Adamsonian descendants reached the northern islands of Greece, making an almost direct transition from their highland homeland to the north of Mesopotamia. These progenitors of the Greeks were brought west by Sato, a direct descendant of Adamson and Ratta.

(80:7.4) This group which finally settled in Greece consisted of three hundred and seventy-five refined and highly developed people, representatives of the closing period of the second Adamsonite civilization. These distant descendants of Adamson carried within themselves the most valuable genotypes of the emerging white races for their time. They were highly intelligent and physically the most beautiful people since the time of the first Eden.

(80:7.5) Greece and the Aegean islands soon succeeded Mesopotamia and Egypt as the western center of trade, art, and culture, but, as in Egypt, practically all the art and science of the Aegean world originated in Mesopotamia, except of the culture of the Greek ancestors - the Adamsonites. All the art and genius of the Greeks is a direct legacy of the descendants of Adamson, the first son of Adam and Eve and his extraordinary second wife - a direct descendant of the pure-blooded Nodites, members of Prince Caligastia's staff. It is therefore not surprising that, according to the morphological lore of the Greeks, they were directly descended from gods and superhuman beings.

Point 2. Origin of the cult of the mother.

(80:7.6) The Aegean region passed through five distinct cultural periods, each characterized by less spirituality than the last. And soon after the last glorious age of art perished under the burden of the rapidly multiplying and mediocre descendants of the Danubian slaves delivered by later generations of Greeks.

(80:7.7) It was during this age that the cult of the mother among the descendants of Cain reached its greatest prevalence in Crete. This cult glorified Eve, who was worshiped as the "great mother." Images of Eve were everywhere. Public shrines were erected throughout Crete and Asia Minor. The cult of the mother lasted until the coming of Christ and later entered early Christianity in the form of glorifying and worshiping Mary, the earthly mother of Jesus.

Point 3. Regardless of the influx of inferior peoples, the civilizations of Cyprus and North Africa improved the Adites who came from Mesopotamia.

(80:7.9) By the 5th millennium., the three most pure-blooded varieties of Adam's descendants dwelt in Sumer, Northern Europe, and Greece. All of Mesopotamia was slowly degenerating due to the influx of mixed and darker races that were pouring in from Arabia. And the arrival of these inferior tribes further helped to disperse the biological and cultural remnant of the Andites. From all over the territory of the Fertile Crescent, the most active groups headed west, towards the islands. These settlers grew both grain and vegetables, and they brought domestic animals with them.

(80:7.10) About 5,000 years before the new era, a host of progressive Mesopotamians left the Euphrates valley and settled on the island of Cyprus; after about two millennia this civilization was wiped off the face of the earth by the hordes of northern barbarians.

(80:7.11) Another great colony arose in the Mediterranean not far from where Carthage later arose. From Africa, many Andites moved to Spain. They later mixed in Switzerland with their brothers who had earlier moved to Italy from the Aegean islands.

Point 4. The Greeks were great teachers and artists, merchants, but also colonizers.

(80:7.13) The Greeks were not only great teachers and artists-they were also the world's greatest colonizers. Before being crushed by the influx of mediocrity which absorbed their art and commerce respectively, they succeeded in establishing west of Greece such a number of outposts of culture that many of these achievements of early Greek

civilization were preserved among the later peoples of Southern Europe and quite a few mixed descendants of the Adamsonites found themselves in the composition of the tribes adjacent to the continental regions.

Point E. The Danube Andonites

The northern and southern Andites were divided Andonites, displaced in central and southeastern Europe.

(80:8.1) From the valley of the Euphrates the Andite tribes migrated northward from Europe, where they mingled with the blue man, and westward into the Mediterranean region, where they merged with the remnants of the mixed race arising from the amalgamation of the inhabitants of the Sahara with the southern blue people. These two branches of the white race were, and remain, separated by a great space inhabited by broad-faced mountaineers - remnants of the Andonite tribes long inhabited in these central regions.

(80:8.2) These descendants of Andon were scattered over most of the mountainous regions of Central and Southeastern Europe. Often they were filled with immigrants from Asia Minor, where many Andonites lived. The ancient Hittites were directly descended from the given variety of the Andonites; pale skin and broad faces were typical features of this race. Such blood also ran in the veins of Abraham's forefathers, which largely explains the characteristic appearance of his later Jewish descendants, who, though possessing the culture and religion inherited from the Andonites, spoke an entirely different language. This language was definitely Andonite.

(80:8.3) The tribes who set up their homes on stilts or small wooden scaffolds on the shores of the Italian, Swiss, and southern European lakes belonged to the expanding frontiers of their migrations with Africans, Aegeans, and especially with Danubians.

(80:8.4) The Danubians were Andonites, farmers and herdsmen who entered Europe through the Balkan Peninsula and slowly moved north along the Danube valley. They made pottery and cultivated the land, preferring to live in the valleys. The northernmost settlement with Danubians was located on the site of the Belgian city of Liege. These tribes rapidly degraded as they moved away from the center and from the source of their culture. The best pottery was made in the ancient settlements.

(80:8.5) Under the influence of the Cretan missionaries a cult of the mother arose among the Danubians. Later these tribes mingled with the groups of Andonite seafarers who came by water in boats from the coast of Asia Minor and professed the same religion. Thus, at an early stage, a considerable area of Central Europe was settled with these mixed types of broad-faced white races, who adhered to the cult of the mother and performed the religious rite of cremation of the dead, for - according to their custom - the followers of this cult burned the bodies of the dead in stone structures.

Point F. Three White Races.

Point 1. Origin, Nature, and Distribution of Three White Races.

(80:9.1) Toward the completion of the Andean migrations, racial intermingling in Europe resulted in the formation of the three great white races:

(80:9.2) **1.** The Northern White Race. This so-called Nordic race was composed mainly of Blue Humans and Andites, but also contained a significant percentage of Audonite blood, along with smaller proportions of Red and Yellow Sangic blood. Thus the northern white race encompassed the four most desirable varieties of people. But the greatest percentage of heredity was obtained from the blue man. The typical early Norse type was distinguished by a narrow face, tall stature, and fair hair, but this race had long ago and completely mingled with all varieties of white people.

(80:9.3) The primitive culture of Europe encountered by the invading Nordic tribes was that of the regressing Danubians mixed with the blue man. The Dano-Nordic and Danubian-Andonite cultures met and merged on the Rhine, as evidenced by the presence of two racial groups in modern Germany.

(80:9.4) The Nordic peoples continued to carry on the amber trade from their settlements on the Baltic coast, establishing extensive commercial connections with the round-faced inhabitants of the Danube valley through the Brenner Pass. Expanding contact with the Danubians led these northerners to the cult of the mother, and within a few millennia cremation of the dead was practically universal throughout Scandinavia. That is why instead of the remains of the early white races in the burials that are found all over Europe, you find only ashes in stone and clay urns. Moreover, these white people built dwellings: they never settled in caves. This explains why so few traces of the early culture of the white man exist, although the evidence of the preceding Cro-Magnon culture is well preserved in these places, where they are found buried in caves and grottoes. As if in an hour, the primitive culture of the regressing Danubians and blue people existing in Northern Europe was replaced by the vastly superior white man.

(80:9.5) **2.** The Central White Race. Although the members of this group carry within them the traits of the blue and yellow races, and also of the Andites, they are primarily Andonites. These are broad-faced, dark-skinned and stocky people. Like a wedge, the broad base of which remained in Asia, and the blade penetrated into Eastern France, they entered between the Nordic and Mediterranean races.

(80:9.6) For nearly 20,000 years the Andites continued to push the Andonites farther and farther northward from Central Asia. By three thousand years before the new era, the aridity of the climate forced them to return to Turkestan. The movement of the Andonites to the south continued for more than a thousand years, during which they bypassed the Caspian and Black seas on both sides and penetrated into Europe through the Balkans and Ukraine. The remaining groups of Adamson's descendants participated in this invasion, and also during its second stage, a significant number of Iranian Andites and many descendants of Sifite priests.
(80:9.7) By 2500 the westward advancing Andonites had reached Europe. These barbarians, who arrived from the hilly regions of Turkestan, conquered all of Mesopotamia, Asia Minor, and the Danube basin, which led to the most serious and long-lasting decline of culture that had occurred up to that time. The aggressors acquired the characteristic Andonian features of the Central European races, which have since retained typically Alpine features.

(80:9.8) **3.** The Southern White Race. The dark-haired Mediterranean race was formed from the Andites and the Blue People, with a smaller admixture of Andonian blood than in the north. This group also absorbed a significant proportion of secondary Sangik blood brought in from the Saharans. In later times the southern branch of the white race received an influx of strong Andean elements from the eastern Mediterranean.
(80:9.9) However, the displacement of the Andites along the Mediterranean coast did not occur until the time of the great Rugerari invasions of 2,500 In those centuries following the rugger conquest of the eastern Mediterranean, land transport and trade almost completely ceased, resulting in a rapid development of maritime communications and trade; forty-five centuries ago maritime trade in the Mediterranean was flourishing. The development of seafaring led to a rapid spread of Andonite descendants throughout the coastal territory of the Mediterranean basin.
(80:9.10) These racial mixtures formed the basis of the southern European race, the most mixed of all. Since then, new traits have appeared in this race, introduced in the first place by the blue-yellow-Andean peoples of Arabia. In fact, this Mediterranean race is so widely mixed with the surrounding peoples as to be practically indistinguishable as a separate type, but its members are generally short in stature, narrow-faced, and dark-haired.

Point 2. In consequence of long intermixtures, it would be misleading to classify the white races as Nordic, Alpine, and Mediterranean.
(80:9.15) It is a fallacy to classify the white races as Nordic, Alpine, and Mediterranean. Since then, too much racial mixing has occurred for such a classification to be possible. There used to be a fairly definite division of the white races into such classes, but owing to the extensive intermixtures it is now impossible to define these distinctions with any clearness. As early as 3000 BCE, ancient social groups were no more of a single race than the present-day inhabitants of North America.

Point VI. Mixed races

Point A. Classification of Modern Races
Point 1. The human races of today are the result of repeated admixtures of the five main varieties of the human races of Urantia.
(81:4.1) As we approach the beginning of the historical period, we see that all of Eurasia, North Africa, and the islands of the Pacific Ocean are peopled with mixed races of men. These modern races have arisen as a result of repeated interminglings of the five main varieties of the human races of Urantia.

Item 2. Characteristics of the Principal Human Races of Urantia.
(81:4.2) Each Urantia race was distinguished by certain characteristic physical characteristics. The Adamites and Nodites were narrow-faced, the Andonites broad-faced. The Sangik races were round-faced and the yellow and blue man closer to the broad-faced types. When mixing with the Andonites, the representatives of the blue race became decidedly broad-faced. The secondary Sangika races were round-faced to narrow-faced.

Point 3. There are five basic human races.
(81:4.3) While these skull proportions are useful in determining racial origin, a far more reliable criterion is the skeleton as a whole. In the early stage of the evolution of the Urantia races there were five primitive types of skeletal structure:
(81:4.4) **1.** Andonic - the original inhabitants of Urantia.
(81:4.5) **2.** Primary Sangik - the red, yellow and blue races.
(81:4.6) **3.** Secondary Sangik - the orange, green and indigo races.
(81:4.7) **4.** Nodites - the descendants of the Dalmatians.
(81:4.8) **5.** Adamites - the violet race.

Point 4. The structure of the skeleton of the Laplanders and Eskimos is close to the indigenous Andite type.

(81:4.9) In view of the wide interpenetration of these five main groups, the constant intermingling was expressed in a tendency towards the predominance of the Sangic heredity, dominating the Andonite type. The Laplanders and the Eskimos appeared as a result of the mixing of the Andonites with the blue Sangik races. The structure of their skeleton is closest to the original Andite type. But the Adamites and Nodites mixed so much with the other races that they can only be described as a generalized European type.

Point 5. The study of skeletons shows that at the present time mankind is divided into three classes:
(81:4.10) In general, therefore, in digging up the human remains of the last twenty-five thousand years from the earth, it will be impossible to distinguish with certainty the five original types. Studies of the construction of the skeleton will show that mankind is now roughly divided into three classes:
(81:4.11) **1.** European: an Anditic variant of Nodite admixture with Adamites, modified by primary and some secondary Sangic admixtures and substantial introduction of Andonic blood. This group includes the Western white races along with some Indian and Uralo-Altaic peoples. A unifying factor for this group is the large or small proportion of Andean heredity.
(81:4.12) **2.** Mongoloid: primordial Sangik type, including the original red, yellow, and blue races. The Chinese and Amerindians belong to this group. In Europe the Mongoloid type was modified by admixture with the secondary Sangic races and the Andonites, and to a still greater extent by the introduction of the Andite blood. Into this classification come the Malays and other peoples of Indonesia, though they contain a high percentage of the secondary Sangik races.
(81:4.13) **3.** Negroid: a secondary Sangic type, originally comprising the orange, green, and indigo races. The Negro is the best example of this type, which is found all over Africa, India, and Indonesia, where the secondary Sangik races dwelt.

Point 6. There are no pure races in the world now.
(82:6.1) There are no pure races in the world now. Of the number of original evolutionary color races in the world, only two have survived - the yellow and the black, but it also includes in itself much of the blood of the disappeared colored peoples. Although the so-called white race is principally descended from the ancient blue man, it is to a greater or less extent mixed with all the races, which is to a considerable extent also true of the red man in America.

Point 7. Three were primary and three secondary human races.
(82:6.2) Of the six color sangic races, three were primary and three secondary. Although the primary races, blue, red, and yellow, were in many respects superior to the three secondary races, it should not be forgotten that there were many attractive traits in these secondary races which could have greatly improved the primary races if it had been possible for them to assimilate -the good genotypes of the secondary.

Point B. Factors that influenced the development of civilization
Point 1. Influence of climatic and geological changes on early migrations.
(81:1.2) It was the epochal climatic and geological changes in North Africa and Western Asia that put an end to the early migrations of the Adamites, blocking their way from Europe due to the widening of the Mediterranean Sea and changing the direction of the migrations northward and eastward into Turkestan. By the time of the completion of these land uplifts and associated climate changes, approximately 15,000 years before our era, civilization worldwide was at a dead end, except for the cultural leaven and biological reserves of the Andites, which as before bounded by the mountains of the Asian east and the overgrown forests of the European west.

Point 2. Climatic changes forced man to replace hunting with animal husbandry and agriculture.
(81:1.3) Climatic evolution was about to accomplish what all other factors had failed to do: to force Eurasian man to replace hunting with the more progressive pursuits of animal husbandry and agriculture. Evolution may be slow, but it is incredibly effective.

Point 3. The trader and the explorer did more for the development of civilization than the other factors.
(81:3.7) The traveling merchant and itinerant explorer did more to develop the civilization of this historical period than all other factors combined. Military conquests, colonization, and the missionary activity of subsequent religions were also among the driving forces for the spread of culture, but all these were of secondary importance compared to commercial relations, which were always accelerated by the rapid development of crafts and applied sciences.