

### 3. 1,000,000-50,000, Early (Lower) Paleolithic Age

*ReGenesis* is the first open-access encyclopedia to  
liberate pre-colonial research  
to its rightful 3,000,000 BCE origins  
- and -  
liberate female spirituality.  
(RGS.)

\* \* \*

#### *Symbols, Signs, and Sacred Scripts.*

Humans have been communicating  
by means of symbols for a very long time.  
Abstract signs emerge in the Lower Paleolithic Acheulian  
and Mousterian periods (from circa 300,000 to 100,000 B.C.),  
long before the appearance of the extraordinary  
Upper Paleolithic art (from circa 35,000 to 10,000 B.C.)

#### *First Hominins to Leave Africa.*

Acheulean traces are found throughout Africa  
and are widely distributed in Eurasia,  
though classic handaxes are absent from eastern Asia.  
For this reason, the Acheulean is regarded as the  
technological adaptation of the first hominins to leave  
the African tropics and become *widely* and *permanently*  
established in temperate climatic zones.  
(MAU: 102.)

#### *Foundation for Language.*

Modern humans symbol in complex ways  
and express this behavior as art and body decoration.  
Perhaps more importantly, this ability to symbol  
is the foundation for language, which is a very complex  
form of symbol and analogy that is hardwired into our brains.  
(MAU: 97.)

The Early or Lower Paleolithic is from 1,000,000-50,000 BCE. Evidence of the initiating aspects of human culture evolution includes ancient stone tools \* and cave dwellings. To date, fire is believed to have been invented c. 1,000,000 – 500,000 BCE; use of ocher c. 285,000-200,000 BCE; cooking fires came into use c. 300,000 – 250,000 BCE; and human burial is indicated c. 80,000 BCE. In Upper Galilee, horse bones have been found as well as evidence of human made drainage and cave remains including the rhinoceros, cave-bear, hyena, reindeer, and elephant bones. Numerous human cave dwellings have also been discovered in Syria, Lebanon, Anatolia, North Arabian Desert, and South Kurdistan. Cave remains have also been excavated in England, France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Denmark. Rich cave discoveries include exquisite animals and an “astonishing number of symbol and sign groupings.” (TLG: 44.) Tools and implements include various flint core items, lances, bodkins (bobbins), and bone needles.

\* Update 2015.

Ancient stone tools have been discovered at Lomekwi 3 in West Turkana, Kenya. They were made 3.3 million years ago, predating the earliest sils of the first member of the human genus – Homo habilis – by about 500,000 years. ‘The cores and flakes are clearly knapped,’ says team member Sonia Harmand of Stony Brook University, but they are also very different from the Oldowan examples that were previously the earliest stone tools’ (TFT: 12).

Humans have been communicating by means of symbols for a very long time. Abstract signs emerge in the Lower Paleolithic Acheulian and Mousterian periods (from circa 300,000 to 100,000 B.C.), long before the appearance of the extraordinary Upper Paleolithic art (from circa 35,000 to 10,000 B.C.) The familiar Upper Paleolithic images depict exquisite animals painted or etched on cave walls. They were also carved on bone or stone tools and made into figurines [figures] (TLG: 43).

Further 2015 stone tools update.

In addition to the Lomekwi discoveries including primal stone tools, also see the 2015 scientific reports on the Rising Star Cave near South Johannesburg. “More than 1,500 fossil elements documenting the discovery constituted the largest sample for any hominin species in a single African site and one of the largest anywhere in the world.” \* The Rising Star Cave is around 3 million years and landmark discoveries include a new hominin species called H. Naledi (star) between 2.5 to 2.8 million years old. Cave findings support a vast burial chamber of the H. Naledi (Homo habilis), “who were apparently among the first toolmakers.” (CYA: A1, A3.) (Also, RGS: 538 BCE-70 CE, Second Temple Period.)

Wilford, John Noble. “Cave Yields Addition to the Human Family Tree.” *New York Times*, Sept. 11, 2015: A1, A3. (CYA.)

\* Given two thirds of the fossils have yet to be microscopically analyzed, further dating determinations remain in process.

Further research on the origin and subsequent uses of fire:

Goren-Inbar, Naama et al. "Evidence of Hominin Control of Fire at Gesher Benot Ya'aqov, Israel." *Science* 304. 30 (Apr. 30, 2007): 725-727. (EHC.)

For further burial sites see keyword searches including: Shanidar in Iraq, Kebara Cave in Israel, Krapina in Croatia, Rising Star Cave in South Johannesburg.

For earlier burial dating considerations somewhere between 600,000-400,000 BCE, see the new findings on the UNESCO archaeological site of the Atapuerca Caves in the ancient Karstic region of Spain.

Further research on burial sites:

Harder, Ben. "Evolving in Their Graves: Early Burials Hold Clues to Human Origins." *Science News* 160. 24 (2001, Dec.): 380-381. (EIG.)

Research on single origin, DNA, and dating considerations:

*Journey of Man*. Dir. Jennifer Beamish. Eds. Clive Maltby, Gregers Sall, and Spencer Wells. Tigress Productions, Public Broadcasting Service (U.S.), et al. 1 videodisc (120 min.) PBS Home Video, 2004. (JOM.)

Tattersall, Ian. *The Fossil Trail: How We Know What We Think We Know about Human Evolution*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 2009. 209- 215. (FT.)

Further 2016 DNA genetic analysis of a single origin - and - dating considerations now concludes that people everywhere descended from the KhoiSan tribe in Namibia, South Africa. Also, according to Joshua M. Akey, we "know there were multiple dispersals out of Africa, but we can trace our ancestry back to a single one." (HWG: A6.)

Zimmer, Carl. "How We Got Here: DNA Points to a Single Migration From Africa." *New York Times*, 22 Sep. 2016: A1, A6. (HWG.)

Further considerations on sculptures plus caves and wall murals:

Anati, Emmanuel. *World Rock Art: The Primordial Language*. Capo di Ponte, Italy: Edizioni del Centro, 1993. (WRAP.)

Bataille, Georges. *Lascaux; Or, The Birth of Art: Prehistoric Painting. The Great Centuries of Painting*. Lausanne, Switzerland: 1955. (LBA.)

Bisson, Michael S. and Pierre Bolduc. "Previously Undescribed Figurines from the Grimaldi Caves." *Current Anthropology* 35.4 (Aug.-Oct. 1994): 458-468. (PU.)

Caldwell, Duncan. "Supernatural Pregnancies: Common Features and New Ideas Concerning Upper Paleolithic Feminine Imagery." *Arts & Cultures*. Geneva, Switzerland: Barbier-Mueller Museums, 2010. 52-75. (SPC.)

Clottes, Jean. "Paleolithic Cave Art of France." *Bradshaw Foundation* (1995)

Jun. 29, 2008 <<http://www.bradshawfoundation.com/clottes/page4.php>>. (PAF.)

- Collins, Christopher. *Paleopoetics: The Evolution of the Preliterate Imagination*. New York, NY: Columbia University Press, 2013. (PE.)
- Conroy, L. P. "Female Figurines of the Upper Paleolithic and the Emergence of Gender." *Women in Archaeology: A Feminist Critique*. Eds. Hilary du Cros and Laurajane Smith. Canberra, Australia: Dept. of Prehistory, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, 1993. 153-160. (FF.)
- Mithen, Steven. "The Evolution of Imagination: An Archaeological Perspective." *Sub-Stance* 30.1/2 (2001): 28-54. (EI.)
- Pfeiffer, John E. *The Creative Explosion: An Inquiry into the Origins of Art and Religion*. New York, NY: Harper & Row, 1982. (TCE.)
- Wildgen, Wolfgang. "The Paleolithic Origins of Art, Its Dynamic and Topological Aspects, and the Transition to Writing." *Semiotic Evolution and the Dynamics of Culture*. Eds. Bax, Marcel, Barend van Heusden, and Wolfgang Wildgen. Bern, Switzerland: Peter Lang, 2004. 128-132. (PO.)

Further research indicates that ancient cave artists who made the hand stencils 'were predominately female':

Snow, Dean. "Sexual Dimorphism in European Upper Paleolithic Cave Art." *American Antiquity* 78.4 (Oct. 2013): 746-761. (SDE.)

Further research on ancient ochre: 500,000-300,000 Dark Mother Tan-Tan of Morocco; 285,000, Ochre at Kapthurin Formation Plus Other Sites; 92,000, Qafzeh Cave and Ochre Symbolism; 70,000, Blombos Cave and V Shaped Engraving; 50,000, African Homo Sapiens Migrations and Matrilineal Motherline; 10,000, Grotta dell'Addaura; 2600-2000, Early Bronze Age, Crete, Chthonian \* Prepalatial/Early Minoan (EM I-III); and 1500, Lachish Ewer, Triangle, and Menorah. (RGS.)

\* (Earth mother, Chthonia.)

Further Paleolithic research: 1,000,000-10,000, Paleolithic Overview; 50,000-10,000, Late (Upper) Paleolithic Age; 50,000-30,000, Mousterian Age; 34,000-28,000, Les Eyzies Vulva Engravings, Dordogne Caves; 30,000-25,000, Aurignacian Age; 30,000-25,000, Goddess of Willendorf, Austria; 25,000-20,000, Gravettian Age; 25,000-20,000, Goddess of Laussel; 24,000, Dolni Vestonice; 23,000, Goddess of Lespugue; 22,000, Maiden with Hood from Brassempouy; 20,000-15,000, Solutrean Age; 15,000-10,000, Magdalenian Age; 15,000-12,000, Lascaux Cave; 13,000-11,000, Altamira Cave; and 12,000, Pamukkale/Hierapolis, Anatolia (Central Turkey). (RGS.)

In addition to archaeologist, Emmanuel Anati; geneticist, L. Luca Cavalli-Sforza; linguist, Harald Haarmann; archaeomythologist, Marija Gimbutas; and cultural historian, Lucia Birnbaum, selected other works are recommended:

Anati, Emmanuel. *Palestine before the Hebrews: A History, from the Earliest*

- Arrival of Man to the Conquest of Canaan*. New York, NY: Knopf, 1963. (PB.)
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Rock-Art in Central Arabia*. Vol. I. Louvain, France: Institute Orientaliste. 1968. (RACA.)
- \_\_\_\_\_. *World Rock Art: The Primordial Language*. Capo di Ponte, Italy: Edizioni del Centro, 1993. (WRAP.)
- \_\_\_\_\_. "International Symposium on Prehistoric and Tribal Art." *The Biblical Archaeologist* 59.2 (Jun. 1996): 131. (ISP.)
- \_\_\_\_\_. "The Rock Art of the Negev Desert." *Near Eastern Archaeology* 62.1 (Mar. 1999): 22-34. (RA.)
- \_\_\_\_\_. "Introducing the World Archives of Rock Art (WARA): 50,000 Years of Visual Arts." Valcamonica Symposium, Capo di Ponte, Edizioni del Centro. *New Discoveries, New Interpretations, New Research Methods* XXI (2004). 51-69. (ITWA.)
- Birnbaum, Lucia Chiavola. *Dark Mother: African Origins and Godmothers*. San Jose, CA: 2001. (DM.)
- Cavalli-Sforza, Luigi Luca, Paolo Menozzi, and Alberto Piazza. "Demic Expansions and Human Evolution." *Science* 259 (Jan. 29, 1993): 639-646. (DEHE.)
- \_\_\_\_\_. *The History and Geography of Human Genes*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1994. (HGHE.)
- Cavalli-Sforza, Luigi Luca. "Genetic Evidence Supporting Marija Gimbutas' Work on the Origin of Indo-European People." *From the Realm of the Ancestors: An Anthology in Honor of Marija Gimbutas*. Ed. Joan Marler. Manchester, CT: Knowledge, Ideas and Trends, Inc., 1997. 93-101. (GE.)
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Genes, Peoples, and Languages*. New York, NY: North Point Press, 2000. (GPL.)
- Collins, Christopher. *Paleopoetics: The Evolution of the Preliterate Imagination*. New York, NY: Columbia University Press, 2013. (PE.)
- Dunbar, Robin Ian MacDonald, Chris Knight, and Camilla Power, Eds. *The Evolution of Culture: A Historical and Scientific Overview*. Edinburgh, Scotland: Edinburgh University Press, 1999. (EC.)
- Gimbutas, Marija Alseikaite. *Goddesses and Gods of Old Europe, 6500-3500 BC: Myths and Cult Images*. 2nd ed. London, England: Thames and Hudson, Ltd., 1984. [*The Gods and Goddesses of Old Europe, 7000-3500 BC: Myths, Legends, and Cult Images*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1974.] (GGE.)
- \_\_\_\_\_. *The Language of the Goddess*. San Francisco, CA: Harper San Francisco, 1989. (LOG.)
- \_\_\_\_\_. *The Civilization of the Goddess: The World of Europe*. San Francisco, CA: Harper, 1991. (COG.)
- \_\_\_\_\_. "Tombs as Wombs of the Goddesses." Ed. Miriam Robbins Dexter. *Shaman's Drum* No. 51 (Spring 1999): 41-49. (TAW.)
- \_\_\_\_\_. *The Living Goddesses*. Supplemented and Ed. by Miriam Robbins Dexter. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1999. Proof copy. (TLG.)

- Greenspan, Stanley and Stuart Shanker. *The First Idea: How Symbols, Language, and Intelligence Evolved from Our Early Primate Ancestors to Modern Humans*. Cambridge, MA: Da Capo Press, 2004. (FI.)
- Haarmann, Harald. *Early Civilization and Literacy in Europe: An Inquiry into Cultural Continuity in the Mediterranean World*. New York, NY: Mouton de Gruyter, 1996. (ECL.)
- \_\_\_\_\_. "Writing in the Ancient Mediterranean: The Old European Legacy." *From the Realm of the Ancestors: An Anthology in Honor of Marija Gimbutas*. Ed. Joan Marler. Manchester, CT: Knowledge, Ideas and Trends, Inc., 1997. 108-121. (WAM.)
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Ancient Knowledge, Ancient Know-How, Ancient Reasoning: Cultural Memory in Transition, from Prehistory to Classical Antiquity and Beyond*. Amherst, NY: Cambria Press, 2013. (AN.)
- Journey of Man*. Dir. Jennifer Beamish. Eds. Clive Maltby, Gregers Sall, and Spencer Wells. Tigress Productions, Public Broadcasting Service (U.S.), et al. 1 videodisc (120 min.) PBS Home Video, 2004. (JOM.)
- Marean, Curtis W. and Zelalem Assefa. "The Middle and Upper Pleistocene African Record for the Biological and Behavioral Origins of Modern Humans." Ann Brower Stahl, Ed. *African Archaeology: A Critical Introduction*. Malden, MA: Blackwell Pub., 2005. 93-129. (MAU.)
- Mitchell, Peter. *African Connections: Archaeological Perspectives on Africa and the Wider World*. Walnut Creek, CA: AltaMira, 2005. (ACA: 205-226.)
- Robb, J. E. "The Archaeology of Symbols." *Annual Review of Anthropology* 27.327 (1988): 46. (AS.)
- Stahl, Ann Brower, Ed. *African Archaeology: A Critical Introduction*. Malden, MA: Blackwell Pub., 2005. (AAC.)

Further research on ancient Dark Mothers (Creatrix?) and related trade routes: 500,000-300,000, Dark Mother Tan-Tan of Morocco; 280,000-250,000, The Berekhat Ram Figure; 70,000, Blombos Cave and V Shaped Engraving; 50,000, African Homo Sapiens Migrations and Matrilineal Motherline; 40,000, Har Karkom; 30,000-25,000, Aurignacian Age; 30,000-25,000, Goddess of Willendorf, Austria; 26,000, Grimaldi Caves; 25,000-20,000, Gravettian Age; 25,000, Caravanserai, Trade Routes, and Dark Mothers; 25,000-20,000, Goddess of Laussel; 24,000, Dolni Vestonice; 23,000, Austrian Goddess of Lespugue; 10,000, Grotta dell'Addaura; 7000, Jericho, Canaan/Palestine: Mesolithic to Neolithic; 7000, Hieros Gamos; 6000, Sicilians to Malta; 5200, Malta and Gozo; 4700, Dolmens; 2200, Nahariyah and Ashrath-Yam; 1900-1800, Dawning of the African Alphabet and the Aniconic Goddess Triangle; 1000, Ephesus, Anatolia; 800, Tanit; 800, Carthage, Africa, the Goddess Tanit and Sacrifice; 750-650, Cybele and King Midas, Anatolia; 664-525, Neith and the Black Virgin Mary Temple at Sais, Egypt; 600, Goddess Kaabou at Petra, Jordan plus Mecca, Saudi Arabia; 400, Cathedra Goddess Isis; and 370, Isis and Philae, Egypt. (RGS.)

Additional Goddess considerations from other ancient populations include: German Hoherfels (40,000 BCE); Russian Kostenki - Borshevo (25,000 BCE); \* and French Carbonnel (4,000 BCE).

\* Although Stone Age female (i.e. vulva) finds throughout Western Europe-Siberia are abundant, the archaeological male (phallus) discoveries are rare and timeline starts around 28,000-26,000 BCE. (Don Hitchcock. [Donsmaps.com/venustimeline.html](http://Donsmaps.com/venustimeline.html))

Further research on the earliest tool discoveries as released in 2015:  
Zimmer, Carl. "Bones to Pick on Evolution." *New York Times*, Jun. 2, 2015: D3. (BPE.)  
Zorich, Zach. "The First Toolkit." *Archaeology* 68.4 (Jul.-Aug. 2015): 12. (TFT.)

IMAGE: TAN-TAN: MOROCCO.

ILLUSTRATION: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: DARK MOTHER TAN-TAN, MOROCCO.  
SLIDE LOCATION OCHRE DISK, SHEET , ROW , SLEEVE , SLIDE # , 500,000-300,00 BCE.  
ON LOCATION: GLOBAL RESEARCH OF DARK MOTHER TAN-TAN, MOROCCO.  
PHOTO NOTE: ILLUSTRATION.  
NOTE 1: SELECTED EXAMPLES OF AFRICAN DARK MOTHERS DISCUSSED IN *REGENESIS* ARE: TAN-TAN; THE BEREKHAT RAM; BRASSEMPOUY; WILLENDORF; LAUSSEL; DOLNI VESTONICE AND LESPUGUE. (WKP: 11-26-05; EKP: 89-135.)  
(SOURCE: ENTRY ABOVE.)  
PHOTO NOTE ILLUSTRATOR, TAMARA THEBERT.

IMAGE: BEREKHAT RAM: GOLAN HEIGHTS, ISRAEL.

ILLUSTRATION © GSA DESCRIPTION: BEREKHAT RAM FIGURE FROM GOLAN HEIGHTS. SECOND OLDEST REPRESENTATIONAL ART FIGURE THAT HAS BEEN DISCOVERED.  
SLIDE LOCATION OCHER (OCHRE) DISK, SHEET , ROW , SLEEVE , SLIDE # , 280,000-250,000 BCE.  
ON LOCATION: GLOBAL RESEARCH OF GOLAN HEIGHTS, ISRAEL (ORIGINALLY THE LEVANT).  
PHOTO NOTE: ILLUSTRATION TAMARA THEBERT.  
NOTE 1: "SINCE THE BEREKHAT RAM INCLUDES OCHER (OCHRE) PLUS OTHER AFRICAN DARK MOTHER FIGURE ATTRIBUTES, THE EVIDENCE IS HARD TO IGNORE" (RGS). (NLBR: 123-67; BRF: 327-337; FAA: 411.)  
NOTE 2: SELECTED EXAMPLES OF AFRICAN DARK MOTHERS DISCUSSED IN *REGENESIS* ARE: TAN-TAN; THE BEREKHAT RAM; BRASSEMPOUY; WILLENDORF; LAUSSEL; DOLNI VESTONICE AND LESPUGUE. (WKP: 11-26-05; EKP: 89-135.)  
(SOURCE: ENTRY ABOVE.)  
PHOTO NOTE: FOR FURTHER BEREKHAT RAM RESEARCH AND IMAGES:  
RESOURCE: (ARCHAEOLOGY, ARCHITECTURE & ART.)  
RESOURCE: (MUSEUM ART RESOURCE.)

IMAGE: STONE CIRCLES: GOLAN HEIGHT, ISRAEL.

ILLUSTRATION: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: IN 1981-1982, THE BEREKHAT RAM WAS DISCOVERED AT GOLAN HEIGHTS, ORIGINALLY IN THE LEVANT.  
SLIDE LOCATION BIB ARCH, SHEET 1, ROW 4, SLEEVE 2, SLIDE #17, 280,000-250,000 BCE.  
CU\_BAR\_S1\_R4\_SL2\_S17.jpg  
CO\_BAR\_S1\_R4\_SL2\_S17\_ILL.

LOCATION: GOLAN HEIGHT, ISRAEL.  
NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT.

IMAGE: PALAEOLITHIC BULL HORNS: TEL UBEIDIYA (TEL ÛBAYDIYYA), ISRAEL.  
LOCATION: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: EARLIEST LOWER PALAEOLITHIC BULL HORNS:  
TEL UBEIDIYA (TEL ÛBAYDIYYA) ISRAEL.

SLIDE LOCATION , SHEET , ROW , SLEEVE , SLIDE # .

SHOT ONLOCATION: ISRAEL MUSEUM. ARCHAEOLOGY WING, ISRAEL  
ANTIQUITIES AUTHORITY. IMAGE IN PROCESS.

NOTE 1: TEL UBEIDIYA (TEL ÛBAYDIYYA) BULL HORNS, ACCESSION NUMBER: IAA  
1982-87.

NOTE 2:

GERTRUDE LEVY SUGGESTS THAT THE BULL IS THE ACTUAL  
EMBODIMENT OF THE EARTH'S FERTILITY AND HELD IN HIGH REGARD  
ALONG WITH HORNED ALTARS DATING BACK TO SUB-NEOLITHIC LEVELS  
(GOH: 229, N. 5; POM). DOROTHY CAMERON'S RESEARCH PROPOSES A  
UNIQUE GYNECOLOGICAL THEORY IN WHICH 'NEOLITHIC BULL HEADS  
AND *HORNS OF CONSECRATION* DIRECTLY RELATE TO THE FALLOPIAN  
TUBES AND UTERUS (SBDN: 12-13, 4-5)' (POM; TEG: 46-47; LOG: 265-6) (RGS:  
15,000-12,000, LASCAUX CAVE).

PHOTO NOTE: ILLUSTRATOR, CHRISI KARVONIDES.

PHOTO NOTE: ILLUSTRATION Photo © The Israel Museum, Jerusalem.

PHOTO NOTE: NYT: 7-21-10. (CIA: C1.)