

# A characteristic that shows the level of intelligence of Neanderthals: Marine Culture

- **What are the characteristics of Neanderthals that prove them to be a human race of advanced intelligence and culture?**
- **How do their physical appearances prove that Neanderthals are a human race?**

Neanderthals (*Homo neanderthalensis*) were people who suddenly appeared in Europe 100 thousand years ago and disappeared some 35 thousand years ago just as quickly and silently –likely assimilated into other races. Their only difference from today's man is that their skeletons were stronger and their cranial capacity was a little higher.

Images of Neanderthals that evolutionists claim to be so-called monkey-men or their ever-elusive so called "missing link" are used for evolutionist propaganda and to create imaginary pictures about their daily lives; various computer animated films and the explanations of evolutionist scientists that invite rather silly speculation are in truth a complete hoax because the latest research has found that Neanderthals were actually human beings. The idea that Neanderthals were a primitive species did not go one step further than being a deceit of evolution with the purpose of propaganda.

Today the fact that Neanderthal is a human species is accepted by scientists. Some evolutionist paleoanthropologists have accepted these people as a "primitive species" for a long time, but findings showed that the Neanderthal man is no different than any other "structured" human being.

## **Neanderthals' Voyage Proves They are Human with Advanced Level of Intelligence and Culture**

It has been found that Neanderthals have maritime knowledge advanced enough to defeat today's humans at sea. Studies have shown that this extinct human race was a good swimmer and also navigated over the Mediterranean with boats 100 thousand years ago.

**Tools Used by Neanderthals Were Found in the Aegean Islands:** Neanderthals lived around the Mediterranean Basin some 300,000 years ago because stone tools called "Moustérien" (Mousterian technology is to remove parts called splinters from a previously processed stone and to use these as tools after reshaping them.) were found in Greece and also in Lefkada, Kefalaonya and Zakinos, which are among the Aegean islands.

The tools used by Neanderthals being found on both the mainland and on the islands can be explained in two ways; either in this period these islands were not yet islands, or these people crossed the sea in some way. However, the Aegean islands were separated from the mainland long before the tools were on the island. This situation makes the first possibility invalid and thus shows that these people arrived on the islands through a boat voyage.

**The Sea was very Deep at the Time of Neanderthals:** According to research, the sea level was 120 meters less 100 thousand years ago. The reason for this is that part of the water was hidden inside icebergs. But the seabed of Greece is today almost 300 meters down. This shows that the sea was at least 180 meters deep when Neanderthals were in the region.

These findings have shown that Neanderthals have tens of thousands of years of maritime culture. However, it was thought that today's people voyaged to Australia on the open sea only 50 thousand years ago. The marine history of Neanderthals completely removed this presumption.

**Neanderthals Have Navigated Very Far Distances:** The voyage between Greece and islands is only 5 to 12 km. However, scientists think that Neanderthals were not limited to this. The discovery of 130 thousand year old stone tools on the island of Crete in 2008 has made this view stronger. Crete is a 5 million year old island and it is 40 kilometers far from its nearest neighbor. The findings indicate that Neanderthals must have made more challenging voyages.

A handmade wooden boat, which rotted probably a very long time ago, was used. The oldest known Mediterranean boat is a 7,000 years old canoe found in Lake Bracciano in Italy. Scientists think that Neanderthals built a similar vehicle.

### **It is an Example of Darwinist Deceits that Neanderthals are Proof for Evolution**

For as long as scientists continue to keep the theory of evolution alive, it is inevitable for them to invent new frauds of evolution. However, evidence collected from paleontology, microbiology, molecular biology, biochemistry and genetics for decades have rebutted the theory of evolution and proven that the theory is no more than a legend.

Modern science has proved that the design in nature was created by our Almighty Lord Who has infinite knowledge, power and intelligence. Evolutionists live in utter despair due to this situation. However, one of the main factors that clearly reveal evolutionary frauds is that scientific findings refute the theory of evolution. Since the fields of science do not provide any evidence to evolutionists for their theories, desperate evolutionists try to "produce" this evidence with unscientific methods. Therefore they are trying to keep the theory of evolution, which is quite simply the greatest scientific fraud in history, alive with other frauds. Neanderthals are just one of these examples. However, it is explicit that struggling against the truth, and using deceit and other unscientific methods during this struggle will yield no results. This truth is revealed in the Qur'an as such:

**Say: 'Truth has come and falsehood has vanished. Falsehood is always bound to vanish.'**  
**(Surat al-Isra', 81)**

Neanderthals set sail long before the beginnings of recorded maritime. Scientists who carried out the studies think that people who lived at that time did not see the sea as an obstacle, but used it as a highway more than scientists previously assumed. However the details of these journeys are lost to history...

**Neanderthals were probably not the first sailors. One million year old stone tools were discovered on the island of Flores in Indonesia. This shows that Homo erectus, another human species, reached Flores Island long before Neanderthals by crossing the sea. This situation refutes the evolutionist deceit that the intelligence of the first people was not fully developed.**

### **Scientific Findings Show That Neanderthals Were a Human Race Not Different Than Us in Terms of Intelligence and Culture Level**

In a cave there were a lot of Neanderthal bodies. This situation has shown that these so-called "primitive" humans were buried there on purpose. There was even a load of pollen in the cave, indicating that the dead were buried with flowers. Holding such a ceremony was one of the most important evidences that Neanderthals were cultured and intelligent. By the year 1998 it was noted that 53% of 345 Neanderthal men found in 83 separate points were buried in a special way. (*Answersingenesis.com: "Recovery of Neandertal mtDNA: An Evaluation", Marvin Lubenow, [http://www.answersingenesis.org/docs/4218tj\\_v12n1.asp#r14](http://www.answersingenesis.org/docs/4218tj_v12n1.asp#r14)*)

Neanderthals also had the ability to speak. Erik Trinkhaus, who has examined Neanderthal anatomy for many years made this comment: "*Detailed comparisons made between **Neanderthal remains and modern human bones show that there is no difference between the anatomy or movement, tool usage, level of intelligence or ability to speak of Neanderthals and those of modern human beings.***" (Erik Trinkhaus, "Hard Times Among the Neanderthals", *Natural History*, vol 87, December 1978, p. 10)

One of the evidences that Neanderthals have an advanced level of culture is a fossilized flute made by the Neanderthal people. The flute, made from the thighbone of a bear, was found in a cave in Northern Yugoslavia by Ivan Turk in July 1995. Then Bob Fink, a musicologist analyzed

the flute. Fink discovered that this tool, which was estimated to be between 43,000 and 67,000 years old, could carry four notes and the flute was capable of half tones as well as full tones. This discovery shows that Neanderthals used the seven notes scale that is the basic form of Western music. Fink, who examined the flute, pointed out that "...the distance between the second and third holes on the old flute is double the distance between third and fourth holes." What this means is that the first distance represents the full note and the neighboring distance represents the half note. Fink said "These three notes make a noise in diatonic scale in an undeniable way" also states that Neanderthals were people with an ear and knowledge for music. (*The AAAS Science News Service, Neanderthals Lived Harmoniously, 3 April 1997*).

During fossil excavations a 25 thousand year old sewing needle, used by Neanderthal people, was also found. This needle is very well-made and has a hole for a thread passing through. (*D. Johanson, B. Edgar, From Lucy to Language, p. 99, 107.*) Of course people who have a culture of fashion that requires a sewing needle could not be "primitive."

The best research about Neanderthals' tool-making abilities belongs to Steven L. Kuhn and Mary C. Stiner, both of whom are professors of anthropology and archeology at the University of New Mexico. Even though they support the theory of evolution, the two scientists found that Neanderthals who lived in caves southwest of Italy for thousands of years, nonetheless performed activities that required complex thought patterns just like today's people as a result of their archeological research and analyses. (*S. L. Kuhn, "Subsistence, Technology and Adaptive Variation in Middle Paleolithic Italy", American Anthropologist, vol 94, no. 2, 1992, pp. 309-310*). Kuhn and Stiner have found a variety of tools in these caves. The findings, including spearheads, are spiky and sharp and they were made by sculpting the layers at the sides of a tinderbox in a careful way. Sculpting layers like this to make sharp edges is a process that requires intelligence, diligence and talent. One of the most important problems in the process is the splits that form after pressure is applied to the tips of the rocks. Therefore, the person who carries out the process has to make a decision as to "How much should I strike?" to keep the tips rights for the next time or, if he is making a curved tool, "How much should I bend it?" and to make a detailed calculation by himself.

### **Physical Attributes of the Neanderthal Man Prove That It is a Human Race**

The Neanderthal Man entered the literature of science and the public imagination by means of fossils found in the Neander valley, close to the city of Dusseldorf, Germany in 1856. The twists found in the skull and bones caused fossils to be evaluated as a primitive species by evolutionists.

In 1908, this time in the region known as La Chapelle-aux-Saints, France, there was a nearly complete skeleton said to be of a Neanderthal man. The bones were assembled by the famous paleontologist and geologist of the time, Marcellin Boule. The Neanderthal Man specimen completed as a result of this unification has a bent over posture and a head sticking out to the front. In addition, its legs were locked at the joints and so did not have a straight posture.

This appearance placed Neanderthals as a primitive being in people's minds. They were shown as primitive ape-man with false drawings.

This false idea about Neanderthals has lasted for about 100 years. In the 1950s, analysis made on the skeleton called La Chapelle showed that this particular Neanderthal had some sort of a joint infection. In reality, healthy individuals were able to walk fully upright like normal men.

In 1985, the same skeleton was this time examined by an anthropologist named Erik Trinkhaus. This examination confirmed that Neanderthals were able to walk fully upright and also revealed another truth that remained a secret until that time: Marcellin Boule showed the Neanderthal as bent over on purpose. (*Trinkhaus, Erik (1985) Pathology and the posture of the La Chappelle-aux-Saints Neanderthal. American Journal of Physical Anthropology Vol. 67 pp. 19-411*) The joint infection found in the 1950s was not an obstacle to walk fully upright; Boule, who was an evolutionist, did not want to accept that the Neanderthal was able to walk just like a normal man.

On the other hand, the size of the Neanderthal skull has also forced evolutionists into a dilemma. The reason for this is that the skull volume (cranial capacity) of the Neanderthals is around 1700 cc, and this is 200 cc larger than today's man. Neanderthals, which had bigger skulls than Homo Sapiens, being a "primitive" species is a contradiction in the theory. This contradiction appears to be like this:

Having a large brain is seen as an evolutionary advantage by scientists who compare humans to chimpanzees. However, the Neanderthal, which has a larger volume than Homo Sapiens, was allegedly a "primitive" species according to evolutionists.

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