How long has man been upon the earth? Does the Bible give any indication? Is there conflict between the assertions of “science” and the Biblical record? These are questions which challenge the attention of many today.

Informed people are certainly aware of the fact that numerous scientists theorize that humanity has a strictly naturalistic origin. More than a billion years ago, it is alleged, life was spontaneously generated in some primeval slime. That initial life force supposedly evolved into man. Since such a gradual and natural process would necessitate vast periods of time, the “scientists” have erected a chronological scheme which suggests that the earth is approximately 4.5 billion years old. The contention is made that man, compared to earth history, is but a Johnny-come-lately.

In 1957 when George G. Simpson (one of this generation’s most prominent evolutionary scholars) and his colleagues penned their popular book, *LIFE: An Introduction to Biology*, they asserted that all of man’s fossil ancestors could be confined to the Pleistocene era (of the evolutionary geological time table) and that “none of them is at all likely to be more than a million years old, and most of them must be under 500,000" (pp. 796, 797). Well, that estimation was not to survive long. In 1973, Richard Leakey, an anthropologist working in Africa, discovered bones of a creature which he classified as “modern man.” Amazingly, he dated them at more than 2.5 million years old! In less than twenty years; and now, in the early months of 1978, Dr. Mary Leakey, working with the National Geographic Society in Tanzania, has announced that homonid fossilized footprints and jawbones have been unearthed that likely thrust man’s history back at least 3.6 million years!

How does all of this relate to the Biblical picture of the history of humankind? Does the Bible extend human history into the millions of years? Or has man been on earth but a few thousand years? Or is Scripture silent on this matter? Those who approach the Bible from a strictly conservative viewpoint, trusting in the integrity of Scripture’s historicity, know that man’s antiquity can only be measured in terms of several thousand years. This is revealed by the fact that the genealogy of Christ, who lived less than 2000 years ago, is traced all the way back to Adam in Luke, chapter 3. While it is conceded that occasionally gaps occur in genealogical lineages, they must of necessity be relatively minor or such genealogical records become functionally worthless!

That brings us to this important point. It is a sad fact that some religionists (professed friends of the Bible) are almost totally intimidated by the wild assertions of the scientific community. Hence, they are constantly adjusting their “interpretation” of the Bible to square with the latest notions of academic
pronouncement. For instance, when it was announced several years back that man was 1 million years old, some teachers of the Bible concluded that they must either: (a) repudiate Paul’s statement that Adam was the first man (1 Cor. 15:45); or, (b) accommodate the genealogy of Christ with huge gaps to fit the million-year theory; they chose the latter, never dreaming to question the assumptions of the evolutionists. Now these religionists are forced, if they continue to do obeisance to the god of science, to stretch the genealogy of the Lord to a span of more than three-and-one-half million years! Let us briefly consider their problem.

It can be archaeologically demonstrated that the genealogy of Jesus from Mary back to Abraham spans, at the most, 2000 years (see K.A. Kitchen and T.C. Mitchell, The New Bible Dictionary, J.D. Douglas, ed., 1974, p. 213). Hence, from the present to the era of Abraham less than 4000 years are involved. Now from Abraham backward to Adam, Luke’s record lists only twenty persons in the lineage of Christ (and this includes Cainan, who is not mentioned in the Hebrew catalogs of the OT). So, if we are to placate science, 3.5 million years must be squeezed into these twenty generations. It appears however, that there are no gaps within the first seven generations for the inspired Jude declares that Enoch is the seventh form Adam (Jude 14); now we are left with only thirteen generations to manipulate!

Let us assume (for the sake of simple mathematics) that each of those generations was 500 years; that would consume only 6,500 years of history. Accordingly, of the initial 3.5 million years, we still have 3,493,500 years to serve as gaps between the thirteen names. This is an average of 291,125 years. Each gap, therefore, would be about 582 times a length of each generation mentioned. To see the force of this, imagine a sheet of paper nearly the length of two football fields. Beginning at one end, draw a horizontal line one inch long and followed by a gap of forty-eight and one half feet, then another one-inch line, another forty-eight and one half feet gap, and so on.

If that is a sensible approach to Bible interpretation, this writer doesn’t know the abc’s of exegesis! It would further appear that the “genealogies” ought henceforth to be called “gap-e-alogies”. Too, since this seems to be the era of a multiplicity of Bible versions, perhaps someone could come out with a rubberized version of the Scriptures which would contain sufficient elasticity to allow further “scientific” discoveries.

Seriously, God’s people need to learn that it is the epitome of folly to be seduced by the silly assertions of infidel pseudo-scholars. The Bible is factual in its clear statements, and its implied deductions, regarding the history of man. Let us trust it and study it thoroughly.
Human history, also known as world history, is the description of humanity's past. It is informed by archaeology, anthropology, genetics, linguistics, and other disciplines; and, for periods since the invention of writing, by recorded history and by secondary sources and studies. Humanity's written history was preceded by its prehistory, beginning with the Palaeolithic Era ("Old Stone Age"), followed by the Neolithic Era ("New Stone Age"). This scheme of historical periodization (dividing history into Antiquity, Post-Classical, Early Modern, and Late Modern periods) was developed for, and applies best to, the history of the Old World, particularly Europe and the Mediterranean. Outside this region, including ancient China and ancient India, historical timelines unfolded differently. Does the Bible extend human history into the millions of years? Or has man been on Earth but a few thousand years? Or is Scripture silent on this matter? Those who approach the Bible from a strictly conservative viewpoint, trusting in the integrity of Scripture's historicity, know that mankind's antiquity can be measured in only terms of several thousand years. This is revealed by the fact that the genealogy of Christ, who lived less than 2,000 years ago, is traced all the way to Adam in Luke 3. While it is conceded that occasionally small gaps occur in genealogical lineages, they must of necessity... Documents Similar To [eBook-Text] the Antiquity of Human History -Jackson. These stories involved giving a sort of human intellect to inanimate objects and, through this, creating a machine that questions what humanistic values might differ from those of nature. Writers portrayed automaton such as the defender Talos, working through blood vessels behind a bronze robotic armor, with human qualities such as emotions and judgements. These primitive forms of artificial intelligence challenged what it meant to be human by stretching the limits of what man can create. The same questions would persist through historical debates of artificial intelligence. Scholars debate how much of Greek history of automata is true and how much is due to mythology. Hero of Alexandria made many inventions of automata that included one that could speak. History knows nothing of her infancy. The beginning of the development of the human race lies beyond the sphere of memory, and so also do the first steps in that development. The history of antiquity is the description of the forms of culture first attained by the human race. If it is impossible to discover the origin of these forms historically, and the attempt is made to indicate their preliminary stages, so far as the recorded elements allow connected conclusions, it becomes the chief object of such a history to recover from the fragments of monuments and tradition the culture of the ancient East, and of the Hellenes so closely connected with.