

If this is so, then in this picture the differences in morphology, between say Neanderthals and Cro-Magnon, are in any case genetic — whether primarily or secondarily linked to variations in longevity. With the existence of intense selection pressure operating on such small groups, especially during the post-Babel dispersion/migration, the rapid splitting off of racial variation is no surprise, in this case expressed via bony features. (It appears that Neanderthal, *erectus*, and *sapiens* [for example, Cro-Magnon] were genetically distinct but contemporaneous populations of undoubted people.)

The extinction of human lines with more robust morphology (Neanderthal, *erectus*) may correlate with extinction of longevity. The robusticity may be the result of genetic longevity/delayed maturation or the same populations may have had [possibly linked] genes for longevity and robusticity.

CONCLUSION

Further exploration of this area, particularly as knowledge of the relationship of genetics to human aging and lifespan increases, seems to be worthwhile. This is rel-

evant to the question of declining post-Flood lifespans, as well as to understanding the anatomical variation in early post-Flood humans.

REFERENCES

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See also:
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QUOTABLE QUOTES: Origin of the Universe

'Our highly organised Universe could not have emerged from the big bang which has no more order than a wet jellyfish.'

— Sir Fred Hoyle, as quoted by Marcus Chown, 1994. The space molecule man, **New Scientist**, **143**(1942), p. 27.

'I have to believe it's an intellectual structure I'm looking at, not mere chance.'

— Sir Fred Hoyle, as quoted by Marcus Chown, 1994. The space molecule man, **New Scientist**, **143**(1942), p. 27.