

Post-Flood man continues to become smarter

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In the evolutionary scheme, man evolved from an ape-like ancestor and slowly increased in intelligence and technical ability from the ‘Paleolithic’, through the ‘Mesolithic’, and into the ‘Neolithic’ over a few million years.¹ However, further discoveries in archeology are showing that ancient man of the Pleistocene and Holocene (the past 10,000 years), assuming the evolutionary/uniformitarian scheme of earth history, is becoming more intelligent.²

‘Early man’ could build and navigate boats on the seas

For instance, evolutionists have assumed Paleolithic people lacked cognitive and technological means to build boats. However, the recent discovery of stone tools, assuming these stone objects were really fashioned by humans and not caused by natural processes, from an archeological survey on the Greek island of Crete challenges this view—clear back to the early Paleolithic.^{3,4} Archeologists had previously thought that Crete had not been colonized by humans until the late Neolithic period.² This conclusion was mainly deduced from the belief that Crete has been separated from the mainland for 5–6 Ma, and so for Paleolithic man to reach Crete he needed boats.

Paleolithic remains on other Mediterranean Sea islands reinforce the conclusion that Paleolithic man could use boats.⁵ Paleolithic sites in Spain also suggest that early man crossed the Gibraltar Strait.⁵ All these discoveries or deductions mean that early people, including probably Neandertals and

Homo erectus, built boats and could navigate the seas and were much more intelligent than evolutionists have given them credit.

The ability of early man to build boats is also reinforced by the arrival of humans (thought to be *Homo erectus*) about a million years ago in the evolutionary scheme on Indonesia’s Flores Island, which must have been by boat.⁶ Also, pre-Neolithic people made it to Australia by at least 50,000 years ago.⁶

Man could make spear points 200,000 years earlier

Archeologists working in South Africa have recently unearthed spear tips that are claimed to be 500,000 years old.^{7,8} The deduction was based on the modification and damage on stone points consistent with having been attached to spear handles. This extends the ability to make stone-tipped spears by 200,000 years. The use of wooden spears, found among the remains of butchered horses in Germany, had already pushed back the use of spears to 400,000 years.

Earliest evidence of the use of poisoned arrows and beeswax

Another South African cave has produced organic human artifacts claimed to be 44,000 years old.^{9,10} These artifacts include evidence of the oldest use of poisoned arrows for hunting and the use of beeswax. It is also interesting that the artifacts are nearly identical to those still in use by the Bushmen of southern Africa.

The making of cheese pushed back 3,000 years

The processing of milk, especially the production of cheese, is considered a technically complex process and is considered a critical development in the ‘evolution’ of man that came very late in human evolution. The finding

in northwest Anatolia of abundant milk residues on pottery from the 6th millennium BC and potsherds pierced with small holes with abundant milk fat, very likely used for making cheese, has pushed back milk processing 3,000 years in the evolutionary scheme.¹¹

Conclusion

It is likely that all of these archeological sites represent post-Flood man. The pushing back in ‘evolutionary time’ of man’s abilities means that post-Flood man was more intelligent than evolutionists believe, more and more supporting the belief that man was always intelligent and never evolved from some ape-like creature.

References

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