

THE SITCHIN ADVOCACY ARCHIVE

SECTION: CONFIRMS ANALYZED

ENTRY #5 :

MIDDLE EASTERN ORIGIN OF EUROPEANS

or:

Finding the origin of European civilization
by analyzing pigs origin

In September 2007, an article titled "*Ancient Pig DNA Study Sheds New Light on Colonization Of Europe By Early Farmers*" was published on ScienceDaily; it disclosed the results of some DNA analyzes conducted on European pigs. It was believed until that moment that the domestic pig that spreaded across Europe was the descendant of the first boars, the breeding pigs. But the analyses shows that it was not the case and instead the oldest pigs in Europe were introduced from the Middle East during the Bronze Age by some groups of breeders transferred, as the team of genetics at Durham University has claimed and analyzed the mtDNA of many modern pigs and that of the remains of ancient pigs.

The geneticist Keith Dobney said:

"Many archaeologists believe that farming spread through the diffusion of ideas and cultural exchange, not with the direct migration of people. However, the discovery and analysis of ancient Middle Eastern pig remains across Europe reveals that although cultural exchange did happen, Europe was definitely colonized by Middle Eastern farmers."

We explore this discovery in the light of what Sitchin claims: civilization, not just the Middle Eastern or Arabic ones, was born in Sumer, in the so-called "fertile crescent" over 7,000 years ago. Agriculture comes from there, and this new discovery confirms that the domestication of pigs was also born in those lands.

But, as said, the pigs came through 'colonizers' who practiced breeding.

Well, another genetic study confirms this colonization.

Again, ScienceDaily published in September 2009 an article based on Barbara Bramanti's studies at Mainz University; her research reveals that from the analyses of some breeders' skeletons dating back thousands of years ago, it was discovered that these were not descendants of men who had settled in Europe after the ice sheets of the last glaciations retired, but descended directly from farmers and breeders who moved to Eastern Europe from the Middle East around 7500 years ago.

Archaeologists, linguists and geneticists have been wondering for more than a century about the descendants of the present-day Europeans; it has always been known that there were settlements in Europe before, during and after the last glaciation, but climatic studies and archaeological finds had shown that at the time of the withdrawal of ice in Europe the population had been practically decimated, as in many other globe areas. It was therefore a mystery that there could have been in a very short time (about 3 millennia) such an exponential increase in population and the sudden birth (and dissemination) of agriculture and farming in the European areas.

This doubt is well expressed by another team of geneticists and anthropologists who write on Dienekes Anthropology Blog:

"In Europe, the Neolithic transition (8,000–4,000 B.C.) from hunting and gathering to agricultural communities was one of the most important demographic events since the initial peopling of Europe by anatomically modern humans in the Upper Paleolithic (40,000 B.C.). However, the nature and speed of this transition is a matter of continuing scientific debate in archeology, anthropology, and human population genetics."

This genetic studies now show that Europe was repopulated by Middle Eastern people who, according to the scholars Joachim Burger and Barbara Bramanti, crossed the Carpathian area and - through Hungary - first populated the European

East and then spreaded to the rest of the continent.

At the same conclusion came Dr. Wolfgang Haak's team:

"The results reveal that the LBK (Linear Pottery Culture) population shared an affinity with the modern-day Near East and Anatolia, supporting a major genetic input from this area during the advent of farming in Europe"

Alessandro Demontis – Nov. 11, 2017

Correspondence address:

Alessandro Demontis
ademontis@hotmail.com