

The Neanderthal Man explained

by

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The Neanderthal as a precursor to Homo Sapiens

A human skeleton was found in a cave not far from Düssel River, which flows from the east to Düsseldorf and crosses a gorge made of limestone that has now been quarried.

Leading scientists recognized him as a descendant of **Homo Erectus** (upright man). The Heidelberg man (**Homo Heidelbergensis**) evolved from Homo Erectus 800,000 years ago and around 500,000 years later this **Neanderthal** arose. At the same time, leading scientists found out that this type of person no longer existed today, that is, it had been extinct.

Thus, the Neanderthal no longer mutated (took on a different form) to **Homo sapiens**; instead, Homo Sapiens, today's man worldwide, migrated from Africa via Egypt to southeastern Europe and moved from there to Germany, including the Ruhr area, where the former Neanderthal was found in a cave where he had also died .

Conclusion 1: The Germans are descended from the African Homo sapiens.

Conclusion 2: The Neanderthal represents the second last "Missing Link" (missing chain link) on the



Neandertaler

Der Neandertaler ist ein ausgestorbener Verwandter des anatomisch modernen Menschen. Er entwickelte sich in Europa, parallel zum Homo sapiens in Afrika, aus einem gemeinsamen afrikanischen Vorfahren der Gattung Homo – dem Homo erectus – und besiedelte zeitweise große Teile Süd-, Mittel- und Osteuropas. [Wikipedia \(DE\)](#)

evolution between apes and modern German humans. This left only one such chain link, which was henceforth sought after worldwide, namely the one with the round head, also called thick skull because of its width.

Conclusion 3: Thanks to this Neanderthal, the theory of evolution was henceforth considered "scientifically proven", and thus also...

Conclusion 4: The Germans are now scientifically proven to be descended from the monkey.

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By this subdivision of evolution (gradual self-volitional and automatic development and subsequent gradual further development), leading scientists came to the conclusion that the former Homo Erectus, as a further development of the chimpanzee, could not only go up as the first intermediate type. Note: The chimpanzees walk partly on two, partly on all four hands and feet.

Homo Erectus therefore no longer fed on bananas, but on berries. He could even, most amazingly, make fire.

However, what the Neanderthal could not do, and this now became a decisive scientific criterion (characteristic), what was the so-called "ability to make art". For this reason, he was not able to "understand art nor create art". Art is understood to mean any creative cognitive ability (recognizable from patterns of natural surrounding) such as writing and reading as well as drawing as a representation of reality or as computational lines.

The only remaining problem that these scientists still had in the Neanderthal cave in the valley of the Düssel in the Ruhr area was the wall of this cave, which was littered with scribbles from ancient times.

According to an oral report that has not been confirmed in writing, the Neanderthal's residence contained a whole wall full of scribbled signs and drawings. Thus the Neanderthal already corresponded to Homo Sapiens. In order to iron out this lapse, according to the same oral source, an undescribed wall made of the same material was milled out of an uninhabited cave in France and transported to Düssel Valley, where it was carefully and seamlessly assembled.

With this new wall, it was now possible to prove clearly and according to the latest rules of science that the Neanderthal was still an extinct non-art-capable precursor to Homo sapiens.

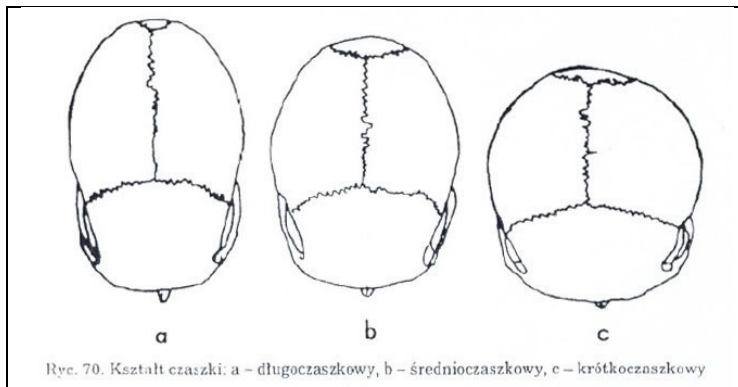
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A researcher who spent his vacation in Graubünden, Switzerland, discovered men living there who had the almost identical round skull – also called thick head at the time, because of its lateral curves – same as the Neanderthal. When his report appeared, in which he described descendants of the Neanderthal as a sensation, he was violently attacked by these Bündners; they resisted being considered a much-sought-after "missing link" (last missing link) between monkey and man.

He also received severe criticism from scientists who doubted his ability to be scientific, because he had violated the applicable rules.

The same round skulls in living men as in Neanderthals were subsequently also discovered in the canton of Bern and in North Caucasus. In all three cases, they were the surviving descendants of immigrants from the Middle East; those in Graubünden had arrived via Venice.

The second characteristic element of the now extinct Neanderthal was his "fleeing forehead". One day, this "fleeing forehead" was also discovered among living people, namely among Chechen immigrants. I had such a teacher at the gymnasium.



The three Caucasian human types living today, seen from above. On the left, the narrow high skull, viewed from the front, height-width ratio of 1.6 to 1.0, with a high standing forehead. On the right, the round skull, also called thick skull, seen from the front in the ratio of about 1.0 to 1.0, with a fore-

head flowing from the eyelashes to the back. - The middle picture shows a skull formed by mixing.

It is clear that there are still living people who have a round head and a fleeing forehead, and who are also allowed to work as a teacher at gymnasium. These people are not only capable of art, but also highly intelligent.

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Gleiche kognitive Fähigkeit

Der Neandertaler konnte offenbar viel mehr als nur gut jagen.
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Recently, there are more and more scientists who attribute to the Neanderthal the same cognitive abilities as the other living people today.

<https://www.mdr.de> > wissen > mensch-alltag > neandertaler-aelteste-hoehlen-kunst-100...

Neandertaler waren erste Künstler der Welt | MDR.DE

Nicht der **Neandertaler**, allein der Homo sapiens galt bislang als kunstsinnig. Doch neuste Forschungen belegen: **Neandertaler** waren dem modernen Menschen geistig ebenbürtig. Und sie waren die ...

Sincerely

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