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## A Theory of Matriarchism: The Universal Origin of Humanity

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### Abstract

Evidence of the evolutionary mechanisms in biodiversity, physiology and physical adaptations, and reproduction exists in the fossil record and across extant species; and in the development of psychology, civilization and theology in the human species. How is our knowledge of the origins of our humanity clarified by these examples? What were the circumstances of our beginnings as a uniquely human species in this world? While the question is straightforward, the answer appears to be elusive. In fact, the answer is actually easy to identify; the beginnings of the human species are obvious, and are exemplified in every human individual. Every human bears upon their body physical evidence which connects us to the moment of our own birth; the navel is the remaining proof of our arrival on earth, and of our separation from the mother who birthed us. Despite the many differences among the peoples of the world, this is one aspect of our existence shared universally by everyone. This paper argues, given the evidence of the human navel, that our shared humanity is the result of being born and then separated from a mother; human women are the vessels of human existence and humanity itself. Every human individual receives this humanity through countless generations of ever more related ancestral women, ultimately from the very first human mother. Although we presently lack the scientific method to show these genealogies of connection between individuals, this paper explores how understanding these connections help to answer the question of human origins.

**Keywords:** human, origin, evolution, fossil, civilization, physiology, reproduction, life-cycle, biodiversity, structural-diversity, psychology, theology

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## 1.1 Introduction

There are different ideas and beliefs about the creation of the universe or the human being also have influenced different communities, societies and cultures in different ways for a long period. Species are mutable, that is, they evolve. Although Darwin came to this conclusion after ten years of research, he had to conceal that information for twenty years. Because Darwin realized that the best creature on earth was man, his ancestor the chimpanzee or the gorilla, that society at that time could not accept. Did Darwin's analysis of that interpretation take into account physiology reproduction, life cycle, biodiversity, structural diversity, psychology, and so on? From the biographies of Bruno, Copernicus or Galileo, much can be deduced today about this opposition to conservative society. Two hundred years have passed since Darwin was born. Much more information has been added to the human knowledge base. Various fossils of the original human beings have been discovered. Can fossils of this kind be discovered in the true sense of the word?

Humans are the most influential creatures in the world today. As terrestrial animals, humans are characterized by stable upright position and binary mobility; ability to use high-efficiency and heavy equipment compared to other animals; the use of more complex language in communication than other animals, the larger and more complex brain in size and the more advanced and organized animals. Some say that early hominins especially australopithecines whose brains and physiology are much like those of the earlier non-human monkeys, are called "humans" rather than hominins of the Homo species (Tattersall & Schwartz 2009). Some studies have shown that some of these hominins used fire, they occupied most of Eurasia, and modern Homo sapiens emerged in Africa about 200,000 years ago (Antón & Swisher 2004; Trinkaus, 2005). As mentioned by some, modern humans came out of Africa through several waves of migration and began to live in several parts of the world (McHenry, 2009). Do all these anthropological concepts really a true picture of human origins?

The spread of humans and the size of their larger and growing populations have had a profound effect on the environment and on millions of endemic species worldwide. This evolutionary success explains why their relatively large brains, including their well-established neocortex, prefrontal cortex and temporal lobe, enable them to build a higher level of reasoning, language use, problem solving, socialization, and culture through social learning. Humans are the only existing species that are skilled at using fire and they cook and eat food and they are the only existing species who wear clothes to ward off shame and they are also adept at inventing and using a variety of technologies and arts. The idea of

the origin and evolution of this human race is still almost unclear. This article is just an attempt to solve the problem from a very simple sample by reviewing and analyzing the conventional ideas.

## **2.1 Physical adaptation**

Human evolution has been characterized by a number of cerebral, developmental, physiological, and behavioral changes that many believe were organized between humans and the last common ancestor of chimpanzees. The most notable aspects of these adaptations they highlight are walking on two legs, enlarged brain size, long ontogeny (pregnancy and infancy), sexual two-dimensionality (Newtonian). The relationship between these changes has been the subject of ongoing debate (Boyd & Silk 2003). Other notable morphological changes included the evolution of power and precise grip, a change that occurred in *H. erectus* (Brues & Snow 1965).

Bipedalism is the basic adaptation of the hominin line and is considered to be one of the main reasons behind the skeletal transformation of all bipedal hominins. The oldest binomial hominin is called *Sahelanthropus* or *Arorin* (Brunet et al. 2002), *Ardipithecus* is a full bipedal (White et al. 2015) which occurred sometime later. Gorillas and chimpanzees are also thought to have evolved over the same period, and *Sahelanthropus* or *Arorin* may have been the ancestors of humans who were similar to those animals. Initially the binomials were *Australopithecines* which were later transformed into the genus *Homo*. There are several theories of the adaptive value of bipedalism. It is possible that bipedalism was favorable because it freed the hand to reach and carry food. This is because it stored energy in the moving state that enabled them to walk and hunt long distances or was considered a strategy to avoid hyperthermia by lowering the exposed surface of the sun directly.

The brains of the human species are much larger than those of other primates - typically 1,330 centimeters in modern humans, which is twice the size of a chimpanzee or gorilla's brain (P. Thomas 2006). The growth pattern of the human brain at birth differs from other apps (heterochrony) in that it provides an extended period of time for social learning and language learning among young people. Differences in the structure of the human brain and other apes are more important than size differences (Park et al. 2007; Bruner 2007; Potts, 2012; Leonard et al. 2007). Increased time-based volumes have unevenly affected different areas of the brain - the temporal lobes within the centers for linguistic processes have increased exponentially, such as the prefrontal cortex which is involved in complex

decision-making and social behavior control (P. Thomas 2006). Encephalization was an increased emphasis on meat as food or the development of cooking and the idea that human society became more complex as intelligence for solving social problems increased (Dunbar 1998).

## **2.2 The rise of Homo sapiens**

Beginning in the high paleolithic period (50,000 bp), behavioral modernity with the origin of language, the origin of music, and other cultural worlds flourished (Nowell 2010; Francesco & Chris 2011). ). Modern humans spread from Africa, such as Homo Neanderthalensis and they encountered other hominids such as the so-called Denisovans. The interaction between early humans and this sister species has been a long controversial source. The question here is whether humans were transplanted to this previous species or whether they were similar to interbreeds (Wood 2009). Even in this case these earlier populations may have contributed to the genetic material of modern man. Recent studies of the human and neonatal genomes suggest that gene flow is characteristic of Archaea Homo sapiens, Neanderthals, and Denisovans (Brown 2010; Reich et al. 2011; Hebsgaard et al. 2007). Recent studies have shown that modern humans were involved in reproductive processes with hominins and Denisovans and Neanderthals, evidence of which is thought to be found in many places (Zimmer 2016).

It is estimated that human originated about 60,000bp years ago in Northeast Africa, which spread beyond Africa. Current evidence suggests that this was the only type of spread that involved only a few hundred people (Vigilant et al. 1999). Most of the people lived in Africa and they adapted to different types of environments. Modern humans later spread worldwide instead of hominins (either through competition or through hybridization). They lived in Eurasia and Oceania for 40,000 years and in America for at least 14,500 years (Wood 1996).

## **2.3 Physiology**

Most aspects of human physiology are closely or equally familiar with animal-related catalysts. The human body usually consists of legs, torso, arms, neck and head. The body of an adult human is made up of about 100 trillion ( $1 \times 10^{14}$ ) cells; the most defined systems in the human body are the nervous system, cardiovascular, circulatory, digestive, endocrine, immune, integumentary, lymphatic, musculoskeletal, reproductive, respiratory and urinary tract (Greg 2007).

As a result of bipedalism, human women have narrowed birth canals. The structure of the human pelvis, like the toes, is different from that of other primates. Because of this advantage of the modern human pelvis, reproduction is much more difficult and dangerous than most mammals, especially since the human baby's head is larger than other animals. This means that the children of mankind must change their direction at birth, which other primates do not. And it makes humans the only species where it usually helps reduce the risk of giving birth to girls (other members of their own species). As a partial evolutionary solution, human embryos grow less developed and weaker.

## 2.4 Reproductive science

Humans, like all mammals, are a diploid eukaryotic species, with two sets of 23 chromosomes in each cell of the body; each set is derived from a parent; gametes are only one set of chromosomes, which is a mixture of two parent sets; of the 23 pairs of chromosomes, 22 pairs are autosomes and one pair is the sex chromosome; like other mammals, humans have XY sex-determination systems, with females having XX on their sex chromosomes and males having XY (Therman 1980).

It is currently estimated that humans have about 22,000 genes (Perteau & Salzberg 2010). Compared to other species, human DNA variation is very small, probably referring to the population flow of the late pleistocene (about 100,000 years ago), in which a small number of reproductive pairs of the human population declined (Harpending et al 1998; Jorde et al 1997). Nucleotide variation occurs based on a single mutation known as a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNPS); This nucleotide variation in humans is about 0.1%, with 1 difference per 1000 base pairs; A difference of one in a thousand nucleotides causes a difference of about 3 million nucleotides in two human genomes; Although the human genome contains about 3 billion nucleotides; This single nucleotide polymorphism (mostly SNPS) is neutral but some (about 3 to 5%) are functional and affect phenotypic differences between humans through Ales (Jorde & Wooding 2004; Tishkoff & Kidd 2004).

Comparisons with parts of the genome that are not subject to natural selection that cause mutations at a fairly stable rate to reconstruct a genetic plant of the entire human species. Each time a specific mutation appears in a person and is passed on to his or her ancestors through which a haplogroup is formed including all the descendants of the person who will carry this change. By comparing mitochondrial DNA inherited only from the mother, geneticists have come to the conclusion that the genetic marker found in all modern humans came from the ancestor of the last common female ancestor, the so-called mitochondrial

eve, of course previously lived, about 90,000 to 200,000 years ago (Cann et al 1987; Soares et al 2009; Poznik et al 2013).

Pollard et al (2006) first described in a study published by Nature, the human accelerated region is divided into 49 parts of the human genome that were preserved through tropical evolution but are strangely different in humans. In the same year, Pollard et al (2006) also showed by PLoS Genetics publication that the degree of difference between humans and their closest animal relatives, the HAR1 human-chimpanzee, and named them according to their differences; What is found by scanning the genomic databases of multiple species suggests that these mutated areas may contribute to specific human characteristics.

## **2.5 The life cycle**

Like other mammals, human reproduction is done through internal fertilization by sexual intercourse. During this process the male inserts his permanent penis into the woman's vagina and releases the semen to contain the sperm. Sperm travels through the vagina and uterus to the uterus or fallopian tubes for fertilization. The fertilization process is completed in the uterus of women after fertilization and implantation. The embryo divides in the female uterus to become an embryo, which transforms into an embryo at 36 weeks (9 months) of gestation. Over time the fetus is completely detached from the woman's body and breathes independently as a baby for the first time. Most modern cultures at this time consider the child to be entitled to full protection of the law, although some jurisdictions judge the different levels of the human fetus differently when they are in the womb.

The reproductive process of mankind is much more dangerous than that of other species. Traumatic moments lasting 24 hours or more can sometimes lead to death for both the mother and the baby. This is mainly due to the relatively large head and the relatively narrow pelvis of the mother. This is because of both the relatively large fetal head circumference and the mother's relatively narrow pelvis (LaVelle 1995; Correia et al 2005). The emergence of new technologies in rich countries in the twentieth century has significantly increased the chances of successful and easy birth. In contrast, dangerous irregularities in pregnancy and natural childbirth have been observed in developing regions of the world, resulting in higher maternal mortality rates in underdeveloped countries than in developed ones.

In developed countries, babies usually weigh 3-4 kg and stand 50-60 cm tall at birth; however, low birth weight is common in developing countries, leading to high infant

mortality rates in the region (Khor 2003). Despite the helplessness of birth, people usually reach sexual maturity between the ages of 12 and 15. Women's physical development continues until the age of 18, but in the case of men, this process continues until the age of 21. Human life can be divided into several stages: pre-infancy, childhood, adolescence, youth, matured and old age. However, the length of these stages varies across cultures and periods. Humans are one of the few species where females have to go through menopause. Menopause increases a woman's overall reproductive success, encourages her to invest more time and resources in her current offspring, and focuses on raising their children (The Grandmother's Hypothesis) rather than continuing to have children (Diamond 1997; Peccei 2001).

Women live about four years longer than men for a variety of reasons, including biological or genetic factors (Kalben 2013). As of 2013, the average life expectancy of a girl is estimated to be 70.2 years, while the average life expectancy of a man is 66.1 years (CIA World Factbook 2013). The average life expectancy in Hong Kong of girls is 84.4 years and the average life expectancy of men is 78.9 years, and in Swaziland the average life expectancy of men and women is 31.3 years primarily due to AIDS (UNO 2006). In the developing world, middle age begins between the ages of 15 and 20, whereas in Europe one in five people is 60 years of age or older, only one in 20 Africans is 60 years of age or older (CIA World Factbook 2013). In 2002, the United Nations estimated the total number of people in the world 122 years of age or older at 210,000 (UNO 2006).

## **2.6 Biodiversity**

No two humans' even monozygotic pairs are genetically identical; genes and the environment greatly affect human biodiversity from visible features to physiological diseases and mental abilities; the exact effects of genes and the environment on specific traits are not well understood (Edwards et al. 1966; Machin 1966). Liu et al 2006). The sequences of human genes are-significantly homogeneous even in the African population compared to the great apes (Berg et al. 2005). The average person has a genetic similarity of 99.9% (Aaron 2006).

The ability of the human body to adapt to different environmental pressures is remarkable, allowing humans to adapt to a variety of temperatures, humidity and altitudes. As a result, humans are found as cosmic species in almost all regions of the world, including tropical rainforests, arid deserts, extremely cold Arctic regions, and heavily polluted cities, but most other species are confined to a few geographic areas by their limited adaptation (O'Neil



2013). Human species have biodiversity-such as blood type, clinical features, eye color, hair color and type, height and build, and changes in skin color around the world. Human body types vary in many ways. The normal height of an adult human is between 1.4 and 1.9 m, although it depends significantly on gender and ethnic origin among other factors (de Beer 2004). Body size is partly determined by genes and is influenced by the type of diet, exercise, sleep, and especially as an influence in childhood. A particular ethnic group follows a general distribution system of approximate adult heights for each sex.

Human skin and hair color is determined by the presence of pigments called melanins and human skin color can range from dark brown to light black, or even almost white or colorless in the case of albinism (Roberts 2011). White hair color can range from white to red to dark brown to black, which is the densest. Hair color depends on the amount of melanin in the skin and hair. As the age increases, the concentration of melanin in the hair may change and even turn white (Rogers et al. 2004). ). Most researchers believe that dark skin is an adaptation that is introduced as protection against ultraviolet sun radiation, which helps maintain the balance of folate, which is destroyed by ultraviolet radiation; Light skin pigmentation protects against vitamin D deficiency, which requires sunlight to create (Jablonski & Chaplin 2000). Contemporary people whose skin pigments are different around the world have to experience clinical annoyance and usually a certain geographical area is associated with the level of ultraviolet radiation; Human skin also has the ability to darken in response to ultraviolet light (Harding et al 2000; Robin 1991; Muehlenbein 2010).

## **2.7 Structural diversity**

The greatest degree of genetic diversity within the human species exists between men and women; Although nucleotide genetic variation does not exceed 0.1% of individuals of the same sex across the global population, the genetic difference between males and females is between 1% and 2%; genetic differences occur primarily physiological, hormonal, nervous system, and physical differences exist between men and women, although the nature and environmental impact of society on gender is not fully understood; women have lighter skin than men; this has been explained by a high need for vitamin D (which is synthesized by sunlight) in women during pregnancy and lactation; some X and Y chromosome-related conditions and diseases only affect men or women due to differences in chromosomes between women and men; other conditional differences between men and women are not related to sex chromosomes; even for body weight and volume, the male

voice is usually a little deeper than the female voice (Birke 2001; Gustafsson & Lindenfors 2004; Cynthia et al 2004; Miller et al 1993).

Men usually have large trachea and branch bronchi, with about 30% more lung volume per unit body mass, larger heart, 10% hypertension, higher hemoglobin, more oxygen carrying capacity, higher circulatory components (vitamin K, prothrombin and platelets) and this difference leads to faster wound healing and higher peripheral pain tolerance (Alfred 1981). Women have more white blood cells (preserved and circulating), more granulocytes, B and T lymphocytes. Furthermore, they produce antibodies faster than men so they are less susceptible to infectious diseases and these persist for a short time (Alfred 1981). Theologians say that women and other social groups enjoy these features as a challenging advantage in interacting with multiple offspring. (Durden-Smith & deSimone 1983; Gersh & Gersh 1981; Jay & Stein 1987; McLaughlin & Shryer 1988; McEwen 1981).

The distribution of human geographical diversity is complex and constantly changes over time which reflects the perplexing human evolutionary history (Roberts 2011). Most human biodiversity is clinically distributed that gradually merges from one region to another (O'Neil 2013). Human groups around the world have multiple polymorphic gene frequencies. In addition, different features are unrelated and each has its own individual clinical variations. Utilization varies from person to person and from population to population (O'Neil 2013). The most effective adaptive responses are found in geographic populations where environmental stimuli are strongest as for Tibetans adapt to higher altitudes (O'Neil 2013).

## **2.8 Psychology**

Humans are spontaneously self-aware species that can see themselves in a mirror, and by the age of 18 months, most human offspring will realize that the image in the mirror does not belong to another person (Gibson 1995). The human brain perceives the external world through the senses, and each human being is greatly influenced by his or her experience, resulting in a thematic view of existence and the passage of time. People have consciousness, self-awareness, and the mind, which is called the mental process of thinking. These are said to possess qualities such as self-awareness, intelligence, skills, and understanding the relationship between oneself and one's environment. The extent to which the human mind creates or feels the outside world is a matter of debate.

The physical aspects of the mind and brain are studied in neuroscience by enlarging the nervous system, and behavioral issues are studied in psychology. And sometimes the treatment of mental illness and behavioral disorders is done in that part of psychology. Increasingly, it is being incorporated into psychological theory and practice to understand the functioning of the brain, especially its application to artificial intelligence, neuroscience, and cognitive neuroscience (Ned 1995). By focusing on the development of the human mind, developmental psychology helps people understand how people perceive, understand, and act accordingly, and how their age changes in the process. It can look at intellectual, cognitive, neurological, social or moral development.

Motivation acts as the driving force behind all the actions of human beings. Motivation is based on emotion in particular, the search for satisfaction and avoiding conflict. Positive and negative aspects are defined by individual levels of the brain, which may be influenced by social norms: a person may cause himself injury or violence because their brain is conditioned to produce a positive response to these actions. Motivation is important because it involves the performance of all known responses. Avoiding conflicts in psychology and libido consciousness are considered to be the main programs. In economics, motivation is often seen as a stimulus; it can be financial, moral or binding. Religion usually deals with divine or satanic influences.

Emotions can be said to have a significant effect on human behavior, although historically many cultures and philosophers have discouraged these influences from being allowed to be unelected. Emotional experiences are considered joy, just as love, respect, or excitement can be compared to unpleasant feelings, such as hatred, jealousy, or sorrow. There is often a difference between socially based learning and survival-based emotions that are considered normal. In some cultural medical theories, emotion is considered to be equivalent to certain forms of physical health in which no distinction is considered to exist. In modern scientific thought, some organized emotions are thought to be a complex nervous system that can be of different types between domesticated and non-domesticated mammals. These typically result in higher survival processes and environmental interactions with each other; as such, pure sensation is presumed in all cases and does not differ from natural nerve function as previously thought.

Sex has important social functions for humans: it ensures biological reproduction as well as creates physical intimacy, bond and hierarchy between individuals. Sexual desire or libido is perceived as a physical emotion, just as love, wonder and jealousy are felt with strong emotions. The significance of sex in the human species is reflected in some of the

hidden physical characteristics including the hidden egg, the evolution of the external scrotum and sperm competition, the absence of an OS sex, permanent secondary sexual characteristics and pair formation as a general social structure. In contrast, the seasons of other primates often manifest through visible symptoms, human mothers do not have such distinct or visible symptoms, as well as they enjoy sexual desire outside of their fertile time. People's choices in sexual control are usually influenced by cultural norms that vary widely. Prohibitions are often determined by religious beliefs or social customs. Recent studies in neurology and genetics have shown that people with different sexual orientations can be born (Buss 2003).

## 2.9 Evolution

There are various ethnographic theories about human evolution. According to the theory of evolution, humans and other beings on earth evolved from the same ancestor long ago and evolved from other branches of different origins in the past to form a separate lineage or genealogy from the existing chimpanzees and gorillas. As such, humans are related to modern Norwegians but are not direct successors. Humans actually came from the so-called primate, a kind of common ancestor that became extinct long ago. The modern human or *Homo sapiens* species or *Homo sapiens* subspecies inhabits all continents and large islands; they reached Eurasia 125,000-60,000 years ago, Australia 40,000 years ago, the United States 15,000 years ago, and remote islands, including Hawaii, Easter Island, Madagascar, and New Zealand, between 300 and 1280 (Lowe 2008). All of these ethnographic theories are based on conjecture, meaning that they have never been able to prove the facts by combining other important chapters related to birth, such as biology, psychology, etc. Even from the onset of birth is completely detached from the analysis of pregnancy and birth processes.

Evolutionary biologists have at various times proved that evolution occurs. Through various experiments, they have examined the theories that explain evolution, developed them, and are still doing so. The study of evolutionary biology began in the mid-nineteenth century, when most scientists based on fossil records and biodiversity came to the conclusion that species have evolved over time (Ian 1999; Peter 2003). The process of evolution, however, remains obscure or unknown until Charles Darwin and Alfred Russell Wallace presented their natural selection theories separately. When Darwin introduced the theory of natural selection through his sensational book, *The Origin of Species*, published in 1859, it became widely accepted and appreciated by the scientific community (Darwin 1859). Much later, in the 1930s, Mendelian genetics merged with Darwinian natural

selection theory to establish the modern synthetic theory of evolution, or modern evolutionary synthesis, which combines evolution with natural selection and Mendelian genetics. One of the most important evidences presented by evolutionary biologists is that the human being is transformed from an embryo into a full-fledged human child after a long association with the mother during pregnancy. And the biggest limitation seems to be assumed here that all human beings have changed through evolution at a certain time, in fact the history of the human race is much deeper and broader.

## **2.10 Evidence from fossil records**

There is little evidence of fossil differences between gorillas, chimpanzees, and hominins (Begun 2010). The hominins of each of these species have been associated with bipedal ancestors, but all such claims have met with much opposition (Begun et al., 2012). It is also possible that any one of these three branches shared the ancestor of another branch of the African, or an ancestor with the hominin and other African homonoids. The question of the relationship between this early fossil species and the hominin family has not yet been resolved. Australopithecines originated from these early species about 4 million years ago and later split into different branches (McHenry & Coffing 2000). Probably a branch of them is the Australopithecus gland 25 million years ago, thought to be the direct ancestor of the genus Homo (Villmoare et al 2015).

Homo habilis, the earliest member of the Homo species, evolved 2.4 million years ago (BBC 2015). Homo habilis is considered the first species because there is clear evidence that they used stone tools. As recently as 2015, the stone tools found in northeastern Kenya probably predicted Homo habilis to be about 3.3 million years old (Harmand et al 2015). The earliest fossils of modern man are the paleolithic remains of Omo Ethiopia about 200,000 years ago, and the fossils of Harto are sometimes classified as Homo sapiens idaltu. The later fossils of skulls or archaic Homo sapiens found in Israel and southern Europe date back to about 90,000 years ago (Trinkaus 1993). This information and data is certainly valuable in the history of the human race but is not able to provide any idea about the origin of man or the process of their birth.

## 2.11 Islam is the history of the creation of human in the world

The history of the birth of mankind and the history of the early catastrophe as presented in the Holy Qur'an is as follows:

Behold, thy Lord said to the angels: "I will create a vicegerent on earth." They said: "Wilt Thou place therein one who will make mischief therein and shed blood?- whilst we do celebrate Thy praises and glorify Thy holy (name)?" He said: "I know what ye know not." And He taught Adam the names of all things; then He placed them before the angels, and said: "Tell me the names of these if ye are right." They said: "Glory to Thee, of knowledge We have none, save what Thou Hast taught us: In truth it is Thou Who art perfect in knowledge and wisdom." He said: "O Adam! Tell them their names." When he had told them, Allah said: "Did I not tell you that I know the secrets of heaven and earth, and I know what ye reveal and what ye conceal?" And behold, We said to the angels: "Bow down to Adam" and they bowed down. Not so Iblis: he refused and was haughty: He was of those who reject Faith. (Al-Baqarah 2:30-34).

Behold! thy Lord said to the angels: "I am about to create man, from sounding clay from mud moulded into shape; "When I have fashioned him (in due proportion) and breathed into him of My spirit, fall ye down in obeisance unto him." So the angels prostrated themselves, all of them together: Not so Iblis: he refused to be among those who prostrated themselves. (Allah) said: "O Iblis! what is your reason for not being among those who prostrated themselves?" (Iblis) said: "I am not one to prostrate myself to man, whom Thou didst create from sounding clay, from mud moulded into shape." (Allah) said: "Then get thee out from here; for thou art rejected, accursed. (Al-Hijr 15:28-34)

"O Adam! dwell thou and thy wife in the Garden, and enjoy (its good things) as ye wish: but approach not this tree, or ye run into harm and transgression." Then began Satan to whisper suggestions to them, bringing openly before their minds all their shame that was hidden from them (before): he said: "Your Lord only forbade you this tree, lest ye should become angels or such beings as live for ever." And he swore to them both, that he was their sincere adviser. So by deceit he brought about their fall: when they tasted of the tree, their shame became manifest to them, and they began to sew together the leaves of the garden over their bodies. And their Lord called unto them: "Did I not forbid you that tree, and tell you that Satan was an avowed enemy unto you?" They said: "Our Lord! We have wronged our own souls: If thou forgive us not and bestow not upon us Thy Mercy, we shall certainly be lost." (Allah) said: "Get ye down. With enmity between yourselves. On earth

will be your dwelling-place and your means of livelihood,- for a time." He said: "Therein shall ye live, and therein shall ye die; but from it shall ye be taken out (at last)." (Al-A'raf 7:19-25)

It is He Who created you from a single person, and made his mate of like nature, in order that he might dwell with her (in love). When they are united, she bears a light burden and carries it about (unnoticed). When she grows heavy, they both pray to Allah their Lord, (saying): "If Thou givest us a goodly child, we vow we shall (ever) be grateful." (Al-A'raf 7:189) O mankind! reverence your Guardian-Lord, who created you from a single person, created, of like nature, His mate, and from them twain scattered (like seeds) countless men and women;- reverence Allah, through whom ye demand your mutual (rights), and (reverence) the wombs (That bore you): for Allah ever watches over you. (An-Nisa' 4:1)

O mankind! We created you from a single (pair) of a male and a female, and made you into nations and tribes, that ye may know each other (not that ye may despise (each other). Verily the most honoured of you in the sight of Allah is (he who is) the most righteous of you. And Allah has full knowledge and is well acquainted (with all things). (Al-Hujuraat 49:13) It is He Who hath produced you from a single person: here is a place of sojourn and a place of departure: We detail Our signs for people who understand. (Al-An'am 6:98) We created man from sounding clay, from mud moulded into shape; And the Jinn race, We had created before, from the fire of a scorching wind. (Al-Hijr 15:26-27)

He created man from sounding clay like unto pottery, And He created Jinns from fire free of smoke: (Ar-Rahman 55:14-15) He Who has made everything which He has created most good: He began the creation of man with (nothing more than) clay, (As-Sajdah 32:7) He it is created you from clay, and then decreed a stated term (for you). And there is in His presence another determined term; yet ye doubt within yourselves! (Al-An'am 6:2) And Allah has created every animal from water: of them there are some that creep on their bellies; some that walk on two legs; and some that walk on four. Allah creates what He wills for verily Allah has power over all things. (An-Nur 24:45)

It is He Who has created man from water: then has He established relationships of lineage and marriage: for thy Lord has power (over all things). (Al-Furqan 25:54) Have We not created you from a fluid (held) despicable?-(Al-Mursalaat 77:20) Now let man but think from what he is created! He is created from a drop emitted- (At-Tariq 86:6) He has created man from a sperm-drop; and behold this same (man) becomes an open disputer! (An-Nahl 16:4) Doth not man see that it is We Who created him from sperm? yet behold! he (stands



forth) as an open adversary! (Ya-Sin 36:77) Verily We created Man from a drop of mingled sperm, in order to try him: So We gave him (the gifts), of Hearing and Sight. (Al-Insan 76:2)

O mankind! if ye have a doubt about the Resurrection, (consider) that We created you out of dust, then out of sperm, then out of a leech-like clot, then out of a morsel of flesh, partly formed and partly unformed, in order that We may manifest (our power) to you; and We cause whom We will to rest in the wombs for an appointed term, then do We bring you out as babes, then (foster you) that ye may reach your age of full strength; and some of you are called to die, and some are sent back to the feeblest old age, so that they know nothing after having known (much), and (further), thou seest the earth barren and lifeless, but when We pour down rain on it, it is stirred (to life), it swells, and it puts forth every kind of beautiful growth (in pairs). (Al-Hajj 22:5)

To Allah belongs the dominion of the heavens and the earth. He creates what He wills (and plans). He bestows (children) male or female according to His Will (and Plan), (Ash-Shura 42:49) We have indeed created man in the best of moulds, (At-Tin 95:4)

The first well-planned history of human creation, its obstacles and passages, including the beginning of human birth on earth, is highlighted in the Holy Quran. Birth-death, happiness-sorrow, joy-pain, thought-research, attention, inattention etc. are our eternal companions. It is our best responsibility and duty to be established by thought and conscience. In the moments of life flow, innumerable crowds arise due to various thoughts without any reason. Only the various revealed revelations of the mystery of birth are mentioned here. The general rule is that a person should search for his birth record in the midst of his knowledge, education, initiation, erudition, wealth, influence, prestige, conscience, etc., and then decide on what to do. In the above verses discussed so far, it is clear that soil is one of the main sources of human creation. In fact, it is necessary to know what is the main element of human creation, how valuable, how significant or interesting. The above process of human birth has been analyzed more thoroughly and presented in different contexts in the same sense. Water is the key element in the creation of fauna as a whole. That is, the main element of human creation is soil, then water. The substance (semen) which is an integral part of water is also mentioned in many verses. With the exception of the awful vastness and rigidity of the creation of the heavens and the earth, in the case of any other creation, there has never been such a poignant or subtle creation theory as the creation of man. There is a definite cycle mentioned here, such as from soil, water,



semen, mixed sperm droplets, then from clotted blood, then from full-bodied and imperfect fleshy bodies of daughters or sons who have the most beautiful form of hearing and sight.

## **2.12 The transformation of civilization**

Until about 10,000 years ago, people lived as predators. They gradually began to dominate the natural environment. Usually they lived in caves, often in small traveling groups known as band societies. Agricultural innovation revolutionized the neolithic age, increasing food surpluses, necessitating permanent human settlement, and for the first time in history, the use of metal tools in animal husbandry and history. Agriculture encouraged trade and cooperation which led to complex societies.

Early civilizations, such as Mesopotamia, Egypt, India, China, the Maya, Greece, and Roman civilizations, through which human civilization began its journey (Thomas et al 2007; Thornton 2002). Over the next 500 years, exploration and European colonialism brought most of the world under European control, which later forced the people to fight for independence. The idea that rapid change took place in a short period of time between the modern world and the ancient world is largely based on progress in different regions. Progress in all areas of human activity has led to the emergence of new theories such as evolution and psychoanalysis, known as the changed view of humanity. Until the nineteenth century, the scientific revolution, the technological revolution, the industrial revolution, and the invention of new technologies led to the invention of independent inventions, such as aircraft and automobiles. Moreover energy development, such as the use of coal and electricity has increased. It is related to population growth and higher life expectancy, the world population grew rapidly in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

With the advent of the information age towards the end of the twentieth century, modern people live in a world that is increasingly global and interconnected. Nowadays people are able to communicate with each other through internet and mobile phones. While interconnectedness between people has encouraged the increase in the use of science, industry, and technology, it has also led to cultural conflict and the production and use of weapons of mass destruction (Mannan, KA 2015). Environmental destruction and pollution of human civilization are significantly accelerating the ongoing extinction of other species (Pimm et al 2006), which will accelerate global warming in the future (Lewis 2006).

### 3.1 Research method

The navel is a special place on the outside of the human body. The veins that carry food from the mother's body to the human fetus while in the womb are cut off at birth and the cut mouth is closed with a punch. This obvious part is always visible just above the lower abdomen of the human body and is called the navel. In medicine it is called Umbilicus. All mammals that are born have a navel in their mother's womb. This navel has been taken as a sample in this study. Here the researcher of this study is involved in this process and the reader is in the same situation, so if this sample is identified as a universal sample, probably, there does not seem to be any methodological error.

#### 4.1 Data analysis and discussions

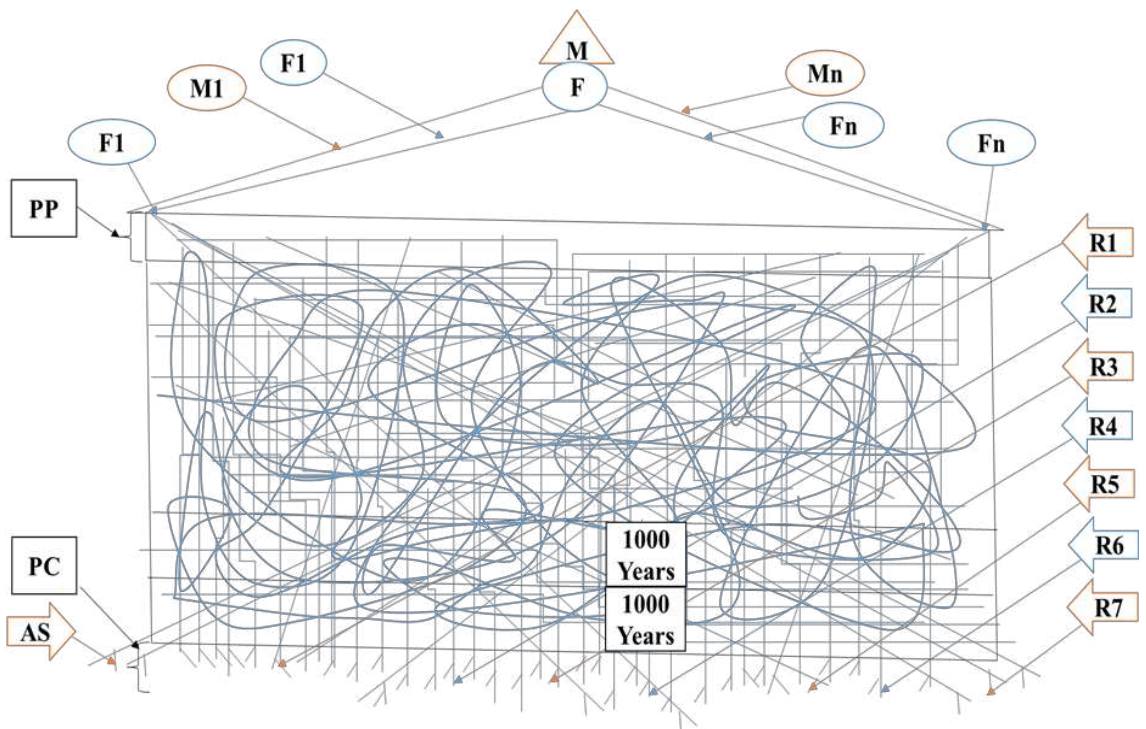
The figure shown in 1.1 below is a familiar image to all of us, of which we are no exception. What is meant by F here is that I came to this world to be a mother cut off. B is a sign that each child is isolated in this way. Whether we are born as a man or a woman, this process is only for a woman, we have come from our mother, and there is no such visible connection with our father. So the next discussion and analysis will be able to prove that no matter where we are in any caste, religion, society, state, etc., all the people of the world are forced to hang out with that one woman like the fruit of a single creeping tree. Whether it grows on a branch or a sub-branch, it is directly attached to the roots of the root tree.

**Figure 1.1: Navel connection with mother**



Figure 1.2 below can be said to be a universal picture because it shows the web of creation that exists for the entire human race. The image can be analyzed in both ascending and descending ways. I was born as a human being, sperm, eggs, chromosomes, genes etc. Whatever is discussed or analyzed the biggest external feature is that I came into the world detached from a woman. I had a direct physical attachment to my mother. No human being in the world is an exception to this process. The person born may be disabled but the process of his birth is still going on and will continue till the future. There is a history of people being born without a father on earth, such as Jesus in Christianity who is called Moses in Islam and we are now counting the year 2020 according to his birth. But here it is mentioned that he too was separated from his mother's navel. So we have completely stopped arguing in this study about the mystery of the creation of Adam and Eve in Islam. However, if the research can be conducted using the ascending method, then of course my line of communication with you can be found.

**Figure 1.2: The world population**



In Figure 1.2 above, M is the first male and F is the first female. Here all the discussions of biology have been stopped and only the line shown with the addition and detachment of the navel has been shown, so an attempt has been made to give details. So it is not going to show how the first man was created and when the woman was created. Here it is assumed that the first woman in her womb gave birth to M1, M2 .... Mn thus male and F1, F2 ... Fn female, all of whom were detached from her navel. It does not matter how many people are born in her womb and whether they are born more than once or one by one, so, no such line is shown here. The two lines shown here are F1 and Fn from the first woman when the Fn woman is moving towards the next birth. It is mentioned here that since we do not know the details about Fn, it is not mentioned, but no matter who they are, they are all separated from that woman in the same way. This issue is being shown so much because if one is interested in further research on the descending method, he/she will have to gather more information and data on the issue.

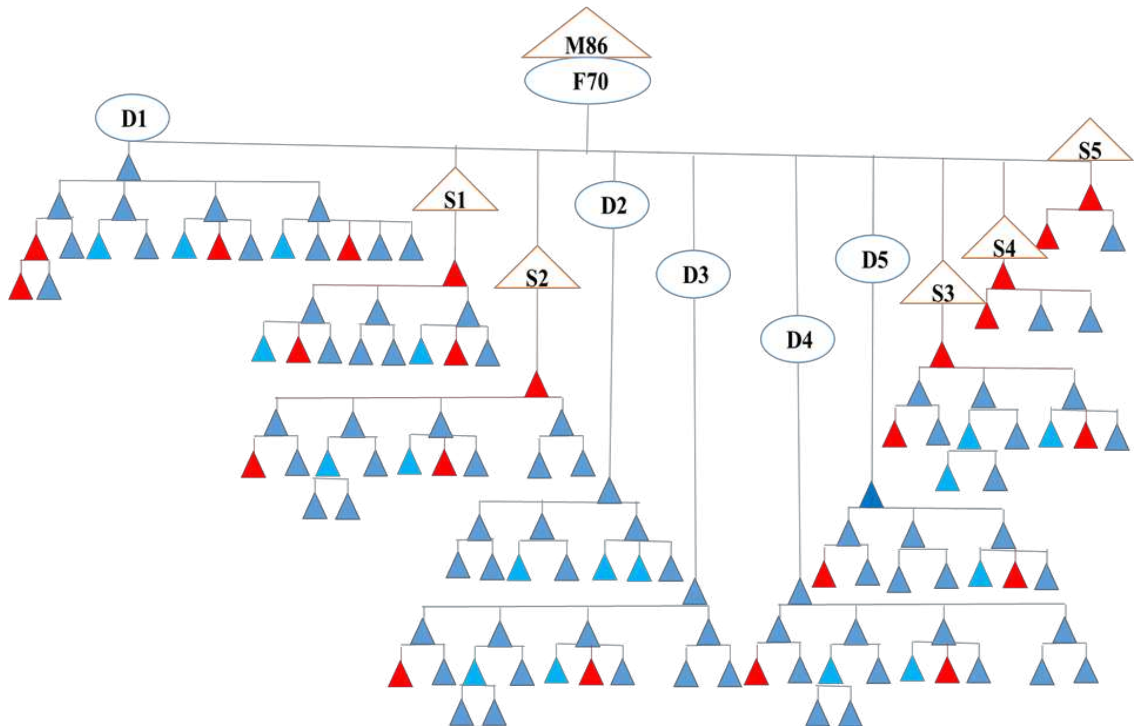
In Figure 1.2, PP means all the people who are directly connected with the second woman, whether male or female. One of the things, this analysis have to mention about the combination of men and women before this time is that the man of that pair died at one time, that is, no line of connection was formed from him, because the umbilical cord connection of the new born baby is only with his mother. Here is the current time to say PC which will be made clearer through further analysis.

R1... .R7 is meant here, maybe you are reading this article by seven readers from seven subcontinents. If R1 is from Asia, then R7 can be from Antarctica. All of you have been separated from your mother through the navel in the current century. This process is no exception to the birth, even if the birth is initiated through a test tube. The period shown in Figure 1.2, before the period of 2000 years and in the middle of the early period, can coincide with any one of the females, or F1, F2 ... Fn must be connected through the series to meet the F feminine line. Research on the ascending method is considered to be more effective in finding that line.

Here is the birth outline of a family in a village in Bangladesh for this study called AS which is shown in detail in Figure 1.3. The sample family consists of a male approximately eighty-six years of age and his wife of sixty years of old who gave birth to five daughters (D1, D2, D3, D4 and D5) and six sons and one son died in infancy i.e. they now have five sons (S1, S2, S3, S4 and S5). There are many grandchildren. Here an eighty-six-year-old man was born in the womb of his mother, who died at the age of twenty with just one son. So that woman could not create any next birth line. Because she had no daughters. Just as

this line came to an end here, so too many lines end in a natural way. Similarly, a sixty-year-old woman is her mother's only child. A detailed birth line of how she is attached to her just because she is a woman is clear in Figure 1.3.

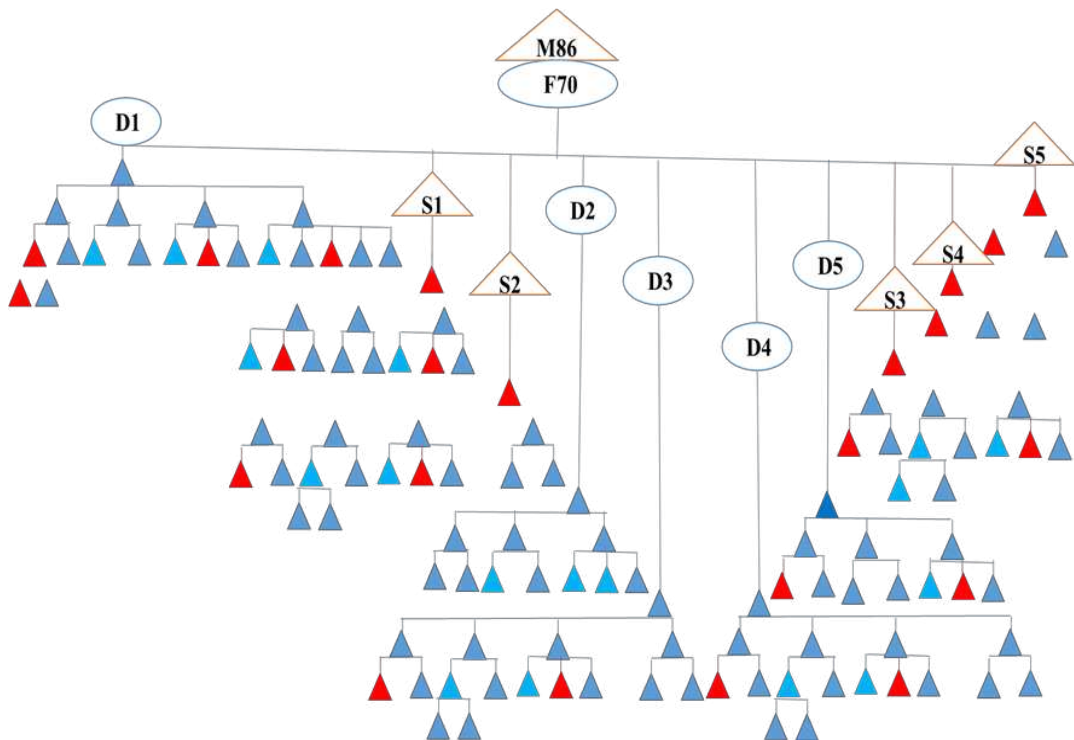
**Figure 1.3: Sample couple visual connection**



Ten people are directly connected to the F70 woman shown in Figure 1.3, and it is apparent that a total of 121 people are connected. But further analysis will present a real birth line by disproving this apparent notion of ours. For example, the lines that his five sons made will disappear from F70, because men are not able to draw any lines directly. Since the red lines here are marked as male, we naturally see that every son has a child. It can easily understand that these children were born in the womb of their wives, that is, separated from a woman, and that all those women are separated from their respective mothers, meaning that they are in no way connected or separated from F70 women. So we can easily understand that the five sons of the F70 woman, the 45 men shown in Figure 1.3 are in no way connected or disconnected with the F70 woman at the moment, whether they are women or men.

We can clearly see in Figure 1.4 that the eldest daughter of F70 woman i.e. D1 has given birth to four daughters again and the eldest daughter of those girls has given birth to a son and a daughter who is about D1 grandchildren. Those grandchildren again when a boy and a girl were born they were undoubtedly separated from the other woman because they were born in the womb of the wife of the D1 grandchild. Moreover, we see that all the children born to the five sons of F70 have been separated from the wives of S1, S2, S3, S4 and S5 and these wives have been separated from their respective mothers. So they are not connected or disconnected from F70 women in any way at this level. If we want to get this line of theirs, we have to find the back, that is, at any one point in the series F1, F2 ... Fn in Figure 1.2. So we can see how a total of 45 people became disconnected from the F70 women's connection line.

**Figure 1.4: Sample woman connection and disconnection**

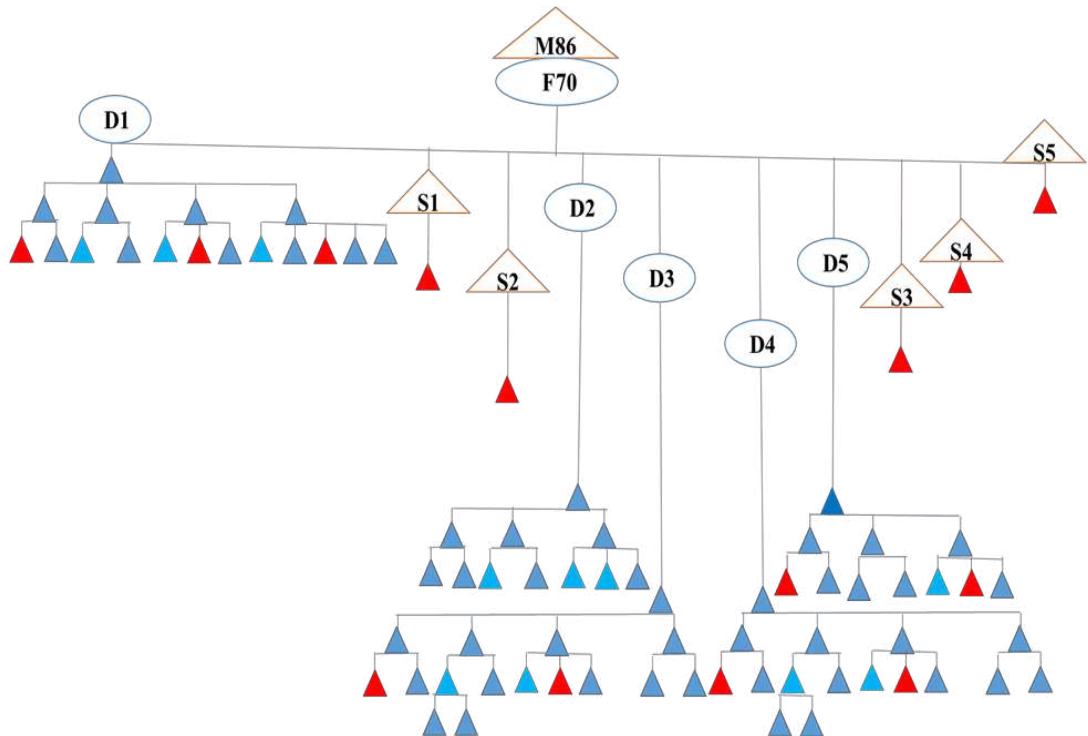


We see a total of 121 people connected to the F70 woman in Figure 1.3, but logically the 8 people shown in Figure 1.5 are logically connected to the F70 woman at the moment, as shown in Figure 1.4. In other words, if we can connect in the ascending method, then these



8 people will be like the fruit of the branches of that creeping tree. And the remaining 45 will go to their respective lines of connection by pulling their roots. It should be mentioned here that the ratio of women to men among these 76 is 62:14. Again, out of these 14 males, 7 are isolated, i.e. a new birth line is shown in Figure 1.4, and if the remaining 7 can give birth to a new human, they will be similarly separated from F70 females.

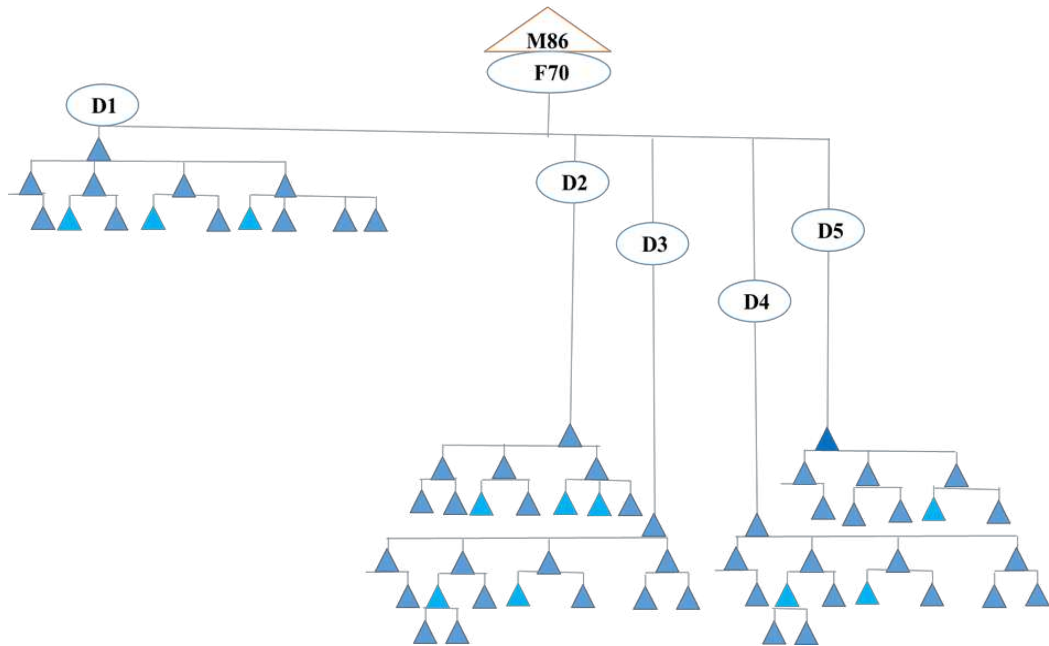
**Figure 1.5: Sample woman connection**



The sixty-two people we see in Figure 1.6 are all women, that is, F70 women who were first separated from their five daughters, namely D1, D2, D3, D4 and D5. Later, after being separated from all these daughters again, a total of eighteen new girls came into the world. Out of the eighteen, thirty-five new female were born. Out of these thirty-five, two of have given birth to four new daughters. The F70 woman at the top and the four people in the lowest line are all connected to the same root, the F70 woman, like that creeping tree. Whether or not we study the method of ascent or descent, the result will be remain same as the tube shown in Figure 1.1 is connected one by one. These sixty-two women will continue to give birth to as many women as they can in the next generation. In this way, as

many women as there are capable of reproduction in today's world will be brought to the next world by connecting new people in this way and each of these females is somehow connected to the original F at any one point in the F1, F2 ... Fn series.

**Figure 1.6: Sample woman connection linkages**



The outline shown from Figure 1.1 to Figure 1.6 above is the outline of the actual birth of the human race all over the world. The knowledge of the last 2000 years is very clear to us, which means that we have advanced a lot in the science of knowledge. It is in the knowledge of all of us that no human being has been born anywhere in the world outside of the above outline in these millennia. Now the question is, is the world beyond our knowledge, starting with that woman first and foremost, still based on a lot of speculative analysis and assuming our own erroneous belief as knowledge that is never desirable in this generation. Which has been made much clearer through the analysis of the current theories discussed above.



## 5.1 Conclusion

This navel is the beginning of our birth and as soon as we came to earth it was separated from own mother. Although there are many types of people in today's world, there is still no evidence that this process is an exception. This research review is that man was born on earth separated from his mother by his own navel and only a woman on earth can save human existence. It is worth mentioning here that the above observations and analyzes have led to the conclusion that anthropological and evolutionary doctrines have never been able to give any definite direction to the origin of human beings and the future is uncertain if this trend continues. Anthropological and evolutionary theories may give an approximate idea of the extinction of an animal. In the case of a human being, many factors are involved, such as pre-birth, birth process, biological and chemical processes of the body, language, culture, etc. The last thing that is there is the human soul, which is completely beyond the reach of anthropological and evolutionary doctrines. Therefore, all the doctrines mentioned in this analysis are completely denied. However, based on all the information and data mentioned above, the great Qur'an, which is considered to be the source of all our knowledge 1400 years ago, can only be seen by drawing a new line of attachment of each human being to the birth canal by disconnecting his mother's connection with a human child, we are the origin of all the people in the world from one mother. Reconnecting the navels may not be possible even in the current age of epistemology, but a closer look at the images, thus, this paper is unveiling the simple answer to our difficult question will emerge before our eyes.

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