Cosmic Clock Hypothesis: Humanity’s Deep Past and Resets

This document presents a professional summary of the Cosmic Clock hypothesis, which argues that humanity’s existence may extend far deeper into the past than conventionally recognized. According to this framework, catastrophic events—impacts, climate shifts, pandemics, and geological recycling—acted as periodic resets of human civilization. While much of the fossil and cultural evidence has been erased by Earth’s constant renewal, mathematical population modeling and analogies with modern bottlenecks suggest that humanity could have survived multiple global resets.

# Human Existence Across Deep Time

The Cosmic Clock approach treats humanity as a recurring presence. Just as the Earth recycles its crust through tectonic processes, populations of humans may have existed, been nearly extinguished, and then repopulated the planet many times over billions of years. The fossil record is incomplete not because humans did not exist, but because catastrophic resets and geological recycling erased much of the evidence.

# Population Bottlenecks and Survival

Modern population genetics shows that a minimum viable population (MVP) of around 5,000–10,000 breeding adults (20,000–50,000 total people) is sufficient to ensure long-term survival of a species. If humanity once numbered in the billions, major catastrophes such as asteroid impacts, supervolcanoes, or global pandemics could have reduced populations to small, isolated refuges. From these refuges, human populations would slowly recover, spreading across the Earth again.

This model mirrors the Adam-and-Eve analogy: a small group of survivors could repopulate the Earth repeatedly after each reset. Over time, new genetic branches, cultural differences, and racial diversity would emerge in response to geography, climate, and isolation.

# Fossil Record and Missing Evidence

One of the strongest critiques of deep-time humanity is the absence of fossils. However, the fossilization process is rare, and most evidence is destroyed by erosion, plate tectonics, and subduction. Oceanic crust, for example, rarely preserves material older than 200 million years. Thus, if humans or human-like ancestors lived billions of years ago, their traces may have been completely erased.

# The Cosmic Clock Cycles

The Cosmic Clock links astronomical cycles—day length, lunar months, orbital periods, and resets such as 27-year, 996-year, and 3112-year cycles—to catastrophic events. These cycles act as markers for when humanity may have faced global resets. For example:  
- ~620 million years ago: Earth had ~400 days/year (21.9 hour days).  
- ~66 million years ago: 372–374 days/year (~23.5 hour days), coinciding with the Chicxulub impact.  
- Today: 365.24 days/year (~24 hour days).  
By connecting astronomical cycles to Earth events, the Cosmic Clock provides a framework for locating past resets and anticipating future ones.

# Hypothesis Summary

Humanity may not be a recent phenomenon limited to the past few hundred thousand years. Instead, humans—or human-like beings—may have existed billions of years ago, repeatedly reset by cosmic and terrestrial catastrophes. Each reset left a bottleneck of survivors, sufficient to repopulate the world, adapt, and thrive again. Just as Homo sapiens today number over 8 billion, past cycles may also have seen populations rise into the billions before being cut down. The Cosmic Clock suggests that humanity’s tree is far larger than the preserved fossil record shows.