



Scientists have recently discovered that humans used fire 350,000 years earlier than previously thought, as the BBC article reports. The Bible, however, reported 3,500 years ago that the earliest humans used fire. If scientists had believed the Bible, they would have already known this, which gives Bible believers quite an advantage over non-believers.

“The law of Yahweh is perfect, restoring the soul, The testimony of Yahweh is sure, making wise the simple” (Psalm 19:7 LSB). ” . . . making the inexperienced wise” (Psalm 19:7 CSB) Secular history of events prior to the global flood of Genesis 6-8, 4,500-5,500 years ago, is non-existent, so the only reliable history of that time is recorded in the Bible, which is one way that ‘Yahweh God makes the inexperienced wise’. The BBC reports on the recent discovery that the earliest humans used fire 350,000 years earlier than previously thought:

The moment the earliest known man-made fire was uncovered

BBC News visits the prehistoric site in Suffolk

By Pallab Ghosh, Paul Sargeant and the Visual Journalism team 10 December 2025

A stunning discovery at an archaeological dig in the UK is rewriting the timeline of when humans first made fire.

Researchers have discovered the earliest known instance of human-created fire, which took place in the east of England 400,000 years ago.

The new discovery, in the village of Barnham, pushes the origin of human fire-making back by more than 350,000 years, far earlier than previously thought.

The ability to create fire was the moment that changed everything for humans. It provided warmth at will and enabled our ancestors to cook and eat meat, which made our brains grow. It meant we were no longer a group of animals struggling to survive – it gave us time to think and invent and become the advanced species we are today.

The team say they found baked earth together with the earliest Stone Age lighter – consisting of a flint that was bashed against a rock called pyrite, also known as fool's gold, to create a spark.

Under the treetops of Barnham Forest lies an archaeological treasure, buried a few metres beneath the Earth, that dates back to the furthest depths of human pre-history.

Around the edges of a clearing, tangled green branches frame the scene like a curtain, as if the forest itself were slowly revealing a long-buried chapter of its past. Prof Nick Ashton of the British Museum leads me through the trees and we both step into his astonishing story.

"This is where it happened," he tells me in a reverent tone.

We walk down onto a dirt floor carved into deep, stepped hollows of raw earth and pale sand.

This was an ancient fireplace at the heart of a prehistoric "town hall", around which early Stone Age people came together hundreds of thousands of years ago.

"You can imagine early humans gathering around the central hearth and beginning the development of early language," he tells me.

Overwhelmed by the enormity of what could have been a key moment in human evolution at this very spot, I whispered to myself as much as to Prof Ashton, "This is an incredible place... incredible".

"Yeah," Prof Ashton mutters. I look toward him and see that it's his turn now to become glassy eyed and lose himself in his thoughts, reliving his first realisation of the magnitude of the archaeological importance of the find, "Quite remarkable... very special".

The Palaeolithic site of East Farm Barnham lies within a disused clay pit tucked away in a wooded area of Suffolk. Earlier excavations revealed that early humans visited the site, leaving behind numerous stone artefacts.

Prof Ashton shows me one of them: “You can also see where bits, small bits of flint, have popped off due to the heat”. His time team has been excavating deposits from a warm period at the end of Britain’s most severe last ice age buried in a patch of clay, which sits in a channel cut into the chalk bedrock by a glacier hundreds of thousands of years ago.

Prof Ashton’s fellow archaeologist, Dr Rob Davis, also from the British Museum, joins us at the site and shows me the discovery that sealed the deal: fragments of a mineral here that changed the world forever: iron pyrite, also known as fool’s gold. But it literally and figuratively sparked a new golden age of human enlightenment.

BIBLICAL ANALYSIS

This BBC article reports on their discovery through the lens of evolutionary thinking, that is, that very early humans had small brains, but they surprisingly used fire.

If scientists believed that the Bible accurately reports on matters from the distant past, they would have already known this.

“Zillah also had a son, Tubal-Cain, who forged all kinds of tools out of bronze and iron”—Genesis 4:22 NIV

Forged tools require the skilled use of fire. This first forger of tools, Tubal-Cain, was in the 9th generation of humans. Based on chronological Biblical facts, we can estimate this time period back to about 4,500-5,500 years ago, rather than 2.75 million years ago, or earlier.

Nevertheless, the fact is that science has discovered what the Bible accurately 3,500 years ago — that the earliest humans used fire. Thus, the truth of God's word is proven yet again:

CONCLUSION

“God must be true, though every human being is a liar, as it is written: ‘That you may be justified in your words, and conquer when you are judged’”—Romans 3:4 NAB

The more evolutionary scientists discover, the more they find the need to revise their evolutionary theory, and the more the Bible is verified as being historically and scientifically accurate.

“Oh, the depth of the riches and wisdom and knowledge of God! How . . . unfathomable His ways!”—Romans 11:33 LSB