

african presence in early america ivan van sertima

African Presence in Early America: Unveiling Ivan Van Sertima's Groundbreaking Insights

african presence in early america ivan van sertima is a subject that has sparked curiosity, debate, and a reevaluation of history for decades. Ivan Van Sertima, a Guyanese-born historian and anthropologist, challenged mainstream narratives by presenting compelling evidence that Africans visited and influenced the Americas long before Columbus's arrival in 1492. His work invites us to reconsider the origins of early American civilizations and the rich tapestry of cultural exchanges that shaped the New World.

Who Was Ivan Van Sertima?

Ivan Van Sertima was not just an academic; he was a trailblazer who dared to question established historical accounts. Born in 1935, he became a professor of Africana Studies at Rutgers University and dedicated much of his career to exploring the African diaspora's role in world history. His most influential work, **They Came Before Columbus**, published in 1976, argued that Africans had made transatlantic voyages and left tangible marks on pre-Columbian America.

Van Sertima combined linguistics, archaeology, anthropology, and historical records to build his case. His interdisciplinary approach gave him a unique perspective, enabling him to piece together clues overlooked or dismissed by traditional Eurocentric historical research.

The African Presence in Early America According to Van Sertima

The core of Van Sertima's thesis revolves around the idea that African explorers, traders, and settlers reached the Americas thousands of years before European colonization. This controversial assertion challenges the commonly held belief that the indigenous peoples of the Americas developed in isolation until European contact.

Evidence from Archaeology and Artifacts

Van Sertima pointed to numerous archaeological finds that hint at African influence in early American societies:

- ****The Olmec Heads:**** These colossal stone heads found in Mexico have distinct facial features that some

scholars argue resemble those of West African populations. Van Sertima suggested that these sculptures could be evidence of direct African contact or influence.

- **Ancient Ships and Navigation:** He examined historical records and oral traditions that mention seafaring capabilities of African civilizations, especially the Mali Empire, which was known to have sophisticated maritime knowledge. This made transatlantic voyages plausible.

- **Cultural Similarities:** Van Sertima identified parallels between African and native American art, religious symbols, and linguistic elements, suggesting cultural diffusion rather than coincidental development.

Historical Documents and Oral Traditions

Van Sertima's research also relied heavily on historical documents from early European explorers and indigenous oral histories. Some chronicles described encounters with dark-skinned people, which could indicate African presence. Additionally, stories from Native American tribes sometimes contained elements that aligned with African myths and practices.

Why Does This Matter? The Impact of Van Sertima's Work on History and Identity

Understanding the African presence in early America, as highlighted by Van Sertima, is more than an academic exercise; it reshapes how we view history and cultural identity across continents.

Challenging Eurocentric Narratives

For centuries, the narrative of American history has been dominated by European perspectives. Van Sertima's work calls for a broader, more inclusive view that acknowledges the contributions and movements of African peoples. This challenges the notion that the Americas were a "New World" waiting to be discovered and civilized solely by Europeans.

Empowering African Diaspora Communities

For many African-descended people in the Americas, Van Sertima's research provides a source of pride and connection to a rich heritage. It validates the idea that African cultures influenced early American societies and contributed to the development of civilizations long before colonization.

Encouraging Multidisciplinary Research

Van Sertima's approach—blending archaeology, linguistics, anthropology, and history—has inspired scholars to adopt multidisciplinary methods. This approach can uncover hidden connections and deepen our understanding of global history.

Criticism and Controversy Surrounding Van Sertima's Theories

While Ivan Van Sertima's contributions have been celebrated, his theories have also faced criticism from some scholars who argue that his evidence is circumstantial or speculative.

Debates Over the Olmec Heads

Skeptics point out that the Olmec heads' features could be interpreted in various ways and that the indigenous peoples of the Americas had diverse physical characteristics. They caution against attributing African origins without more definitive proof.

The Challenge of Archaeological Proof

One of the biggest challenges in accepting Van Sertima's thesis is the scarcity of definitive archaeological evidence showing direct African settlements or sustained contact in pre-Columbian America. Mainstream archaeology often requires more concrete data to rewrite historical timelines.

Balancing Open-mindedness with Rigor

Despite criticism, Van Sertima's work encourages historians and archaeologists to remain open to alternative interpretations and to constantly reexamine evidence with fresh perspectives. It underscores the importance of rigorous but imaginative inquiry into the past.

Legacy of Ivan Van Sertima and the Continuing Exploration of African Presence in Early America

Van Sertima's work has opened doors for further research and dialogue about the African presence in early

america ivan van sertima focused on. His books, lectures, and documentary appearances continue to inspire new generations of scholars and enthusiasts curious about the interconnectedness of human history.

Modern Research and Discoveries

Recent advances in DNA analysis, underwater archaeology, and cultural studies are providing new tools to investigate claims of African contact with early America. These technological developments might one day confirm or refute aspects of Van Sertima's thesis with greater certainty.

Educational Outreach and Cultural Recognition

Institutions and cultural organizations have increasingly recognized the importance of including diverse narratives in history curricula. Van Sertima's work contributes significantly to this movement by broadening the scope of African diasporic history.

Encouraging Critical Thinking in History

Perhaps one of the most valuable legacies of Van Sertima's research is its encouragement of critical thinking and questioning of accepted historical narratives. It reminds us that history is not static but a dynamic field shaped by ongoing discoveries and interpretations.

Exploring the african presence in early america ivan van sertima brought to light is a fascinating journey into the complexities of human migration, cultural exchange, and the rewriting of history. Whether one fully accepts his conclusions or approaches them with skepticism, Van Sertima's work undeniably enriches the dialogue about who we are and where we come from, urging us all to look beyond conventional histories and embrace a more interconnected view of our past.

Frequently Asked Questions

Who is Ivan Van Sertima and what is his significance regarding African presence in early America?

Ivan Van Sertima was a Guyanese-born historian and anthropologist known for his work on African presence in early America. He argued that Africans reached the Americas long before Columbus, challenging traditional historical narratives.

What is the main argument of Ivan Van Sertima's book 'They Came Before Columbus'?

In 'They Came Before Columbus,' Ivan Van Sertima argues that African explorers and travelers reached the Americas prior to European explorers, providing evidence from artifacts, linguistic similarities, and cultural parallels.

What types of evidence did Ivan Van Sertima use to support the claim of African presence in early America?

Van Sertima used archaeological findings, linguistic studies, cultural parallels, and ancient texts to support his claim that Africans were present in the Americas before Columbus.

How has Ivan Van Sertima's work influenced the study of pre-Columbian history?

Van Sertima's work has sparked debates and encouraged scholars to reconsider the Eurocentric view of history, promoting more inclusive research into the contributions and presence of Africans in early American history.

What criticisms have been made about Ivan Van Sertima's claims on African presence in early America?

Critics argue that Van Sertima's interpretations of evidence are speculative and lack sufficient archaeological proof. Some scholars consider his conclusions to be controversial and not widely accepted in mainstream academia.

Additional Resources

African Presence in Early America: Ivan Van Sertima's Pioneering Perspective

african presence in early america ivan van sertima is a subject that has generated extensive debate and scholarly interest over the past several decades. Ivan Van Sertima, a Guyanese-born historian and anthropologist, played a pivotal role in bringing this topic to mainstream academic and public attention through his groundbreaking research and publications. His work challenges conventional views about the peopling of the Americas by suggesting that Africans visited and influenced the New World long before Columbus's voyage in 1492. This article delves into Van Sertima's contributions, examining the evidence he presented, the scholarly reception of his theories, and the broader implications for understanding early American history.

Ivan Van Sertima and the African Presence Debate

Ivan Van Sertima's 1976 book, **They Came Before Columbus**, is widely regarded as a seminal work in the exploration of African transatlantic voyages prior to European contact. Van Sertima argued that African sailors and traders crossed the Atlantic Ocean and made contact with indigenous peoples in the Americas. His thesis was supported by a multidisciplinary approach combining historical texts, linguistic analysis, archaeological data, and anthropological insights.

Van Sertima's research brought to light various pieces of evidence, such as ancient maps that some interpret as depicting African knowledge of the Americas, linguistic parallels between African languages and Native American languages, and cultural similarities in art and technology. He also cited classical accounts from Greco-Roman and medieval Arab sources describing voyages across the Atlantic.

Despite the provocative nature of his claims, Van Sertima maintained a scholarly tone, urging for an open-minded reassessment of accepted historical narratives. His work has been influential in African-American studies, Afrocentric scholarship, and discussions about the multicultural origins of the Americas.

Key Evidence Presented by Van Sertima

Van Sertima's approach involved compiling a range of data points that, when viewed collectively, suggested a plausible African presence in early America:

- **Ancient Artifacts:** Van Sertima highlighted artifacts such as the Olmec colossal heads found in Mexico, which some have interpreted as having African facial features. While controversial, these statues sparked discussions about cross-cultural interactions in the pre-Columbian Americas.
- **Linguistic Connections:** He explored similarities between African languages and indigenous languages of the Americas, suggesting potential contact or shared origins.
- **Botanical Evidence:** Certain crops, like the bottle gourd, native to Africa and Asia, were found in the Americas, indicating possible transoceanic transfer.
- **Historical Records and Maps:** Van Sertima examined medieval maps and ancient writings that might allude to African knowledge of lands across the Atlantic, predating European exploration.

While none of these pieces of evidence alone conclusively prove early African presence, Van Sertima argued that the cumulative weight of the data warranted serious reconsideration of the traditional Eurocentric narrative.

Scholarly Reception and Criticism

The hypothesis of African presence in early America as advanced by Ivan Van Sertima has been met with mixed reactions within the academic community. Many scholars have praised his efforts to expand the scope of historical inquiry and to challenge entrenched paradigms. His work has been especially influential in Afrocentric circles, where it has empowered a reexamination of African contributions to global history.

However, there has also been significant criticism. Detractors argue that the evidence Van Sertima presented is often circumstantial and sometimes based on subjective interpretations. For example, the claim that Olmec heads represent African features is contested by many archaeologists who emphasize indigenous Mesoamerican origins. Linguistic parallels have been criticized as coincidental or the result of later contact rather than early transatlantic voyages.

Moreover, mainstream historians often point out the lack of direct archaeological evidence, such as unequivocal African artifacts found in early American contexts conclusively dated to pre-Columbian times. Critics also caution against projecting modern racial identities onto ancient peoples or relying heavily on outdated or speculative sources.

Despite these criticisms, Van Sertima's work has had a lasting impact on how history is discussed, particularly in highlighting the importance of considering alternative viewpoints and the interconnectedness of ancient civilizations.

Comparisons with Other Theories of Pre-Columbian Contact

Van Sertima's African presence theory fits within a broader framework of hypotheses about pre-Columbian transoceanic contact, which includes proposed visits by Polynesians, Chinese, Vikings, and others. Among these, Viking voyages to Newfoundland are well-documented archaeologically, providing a precedent for challenging the idea that Columbus was the first outsider to reach the Americas.

Unlike the Viking evidence, African transatlantic contact remains less substantiated, primarily due to the scarcity of direct physical evidence. However, Van Sertima's work encourages comparisons across these theories to better understand the complex history of early exploration and cultural exchanges.

Implications for Understanding Early American History

The idea of an African presence in early America as posited by Ivan Van Sertima has broader cultural and historical implications. It challenges the dominant Eurocentric narrative that often marginalizes the role of African civilizations in global history. Acknowledging potential African contributions highlights the multicultural and interconnected nature of ancient societies.

Moreover, this perspective enriches discussions about identity, heritage, and the origins of the diverse populations inhabiting the Americas. For African-American communities and scholars, Van Sertima's work provides a source of pride and a framework for reclaiming historical agency.

From an academic standpoint, his research underscores the importance of interdisciplinary study, combining archaeology, linguistics, anthropology, and history to explore complex questions.

Continued Research and Future Directions

Since Van Sertima's initial publications, the debate over African presence in early America has motivated further research and exploration. Advances in archaeological methods, such as DNA analysis and more precise dating techniques, offer new tools to investigate ancient contacts.

Additionally, increased attention to indigenous oral histories and cultural practices provides alternative sources of knowledge that may complement or challenge written records. Scholars continue to critically evaluate Van Sertima's claims, seeking either to corroborate or refute them with empirical evidence.

As interest in global histories and cross-cultural interactions grows, the dialogue sparked by Van Sertima's work remains relevant, fostering a more nuanced understanding of the Americas before European colonization.

Ivan Van Sertima's exploration of the African presence in early America. Ivan Van Sertima represents a provocative and transformative moment in historical scholarship. While his theories remain controversial, they have undeniably expanded the scope of inquiry into the complex pre-Columbian past and challenged historians to reconsider long-held assumptions about cultural contact and migration. The ongoing investigation into this topic continues to inspire debate, research, and a more inclusive appreciation of history's multifaceted narratives.

African Presence In Early America Ivan Van Sertima

african presence in early america ivan van sertima: Early America Revisited Ivan Van Sertima, 1998 *Early America Revisited* is a vigorous defense and amplification of Ivan Van Sertima's classic work, *They Came Before Columbus*. The book makes a carefully balanced case for an African presence in America before Columbus' voyages. At the same time, the work in no way denies the importance of the Columbus voyages for opening up the New World to Europe, and hence changing the economic and political map of the world for all time. Van Sertima's critical cutting edge is that there is an anthropological and ethnographic dimension to the process of discovery, one in which black Africans of non-European origins played a central role. He marshals literary and pictorial evidence and shows its authenticity to be beyond question. The impact of these early discoveries is

of far more than historical interest. They serve as a basis to examine anew the study of culture contacts between civilizations, and in so doing, offer a serious base to a multifaceted re-examination of earlier hypotheses of influences in both directions. *Early America Revisited* provides anthropological evidence about the physical presence of Africans in pre-Columbian America. It is also the study of how two peoples and cultures can lead to cross-fertilization. The borrowing of artifacts and ideas does not mean that the outsider is superior to the native, or that indigenous cultures are insignificant. Van Sertima contends that such relationships can be unpleasant as well as pleasant, conflictual as well as consensual. But, whatever the character of the interaction, its very existence merits awareness. This book is likely to engender disputes and disagreements. But there is no question that it will enrich the study of a wide range of subjects, from archaeology to anthropology, and result in profound changes in the reordering of historical priorities and pedagogy. It should be of wide interest to social scientists, historians, and all those for whom the question of race and culture is a central facet of their own work and lives. Jacqueline L. Patten Van Sertima, who is responsible for the photographic materials in this volume, has had her work exhibited at the Museum of the City of New York, the National Urban League, Columbia University, and many galleries across the country. Her publications include *The Black Photographers Annual* and *Black Photographers*.

african presence in early america ivan van sertima: *They Came Before Columbus* Ivan Van Sertima, 1976 With the skill of a novelist, Ivan Van Sertima reveals to readers compelling, dramatic, and superbly detailed documentation of the presence and legacy of Black Africans in ancient America. It is the marriage of twin crafts--the artist's and the scholar's--in a book that makes it possible to see clearly the unmistakable face and handprint of Black Africans in Pre-Columbian America, and their overwhelming impact on the civilization they found here.

african presence in early america ivan van sertima: *They Came Before Columbus: The African Presence in Ancient America* Ivan Van Sertima, *They Came Before Columbus* reveals a compelling, dramatic, and superbly detailed documentation of the presence and legacy of Africans in ancient America. Examining navigation and shipbuilding; cultural analogies between Native Americans and Africans; the transportation of plants, animals, and textiles between the continents; and the diaries, journals, and oral accounts of the explorers themselves, Ivan Van Sertima builds a pyramid of evidence to support his claim of an African presence in the New World centuries before Columbus. Combining impressive scholarship with a novelist's gift for storytelling, Van Sertima re-creates some of the most powerful scenes of human history: the launching of the great ships of Mali in 1310 (two hundred master boats and two hundred supply boats), the sea expedition of the Mandingo king in 1311, and many others. In *They Came Before Columbus*, we see clearly the unmistakable face and handprint of black Africans in pre-Columbian America, and their overwhelming impact on the civilizations they encountered.

african presence in early america ivan van sertima: *African Presence in Early America* Ivan Van Sertima, 1987

african presence in early america ivan van sertima: *Encyclopedia of the African Diaspora* Carole Boyce Davies, 2008-07-29 The authoritative source for information on the people, places, and events of the African Diaspora, spanning five continents and five centuries. The field of African Diaspora studies is rapidly growing. Until now there was no single, authoritative source for information on this broad, complex discipline. Drawing on the work of over 300 scholars, this encyclopedia fills that void. Now the researcher, from high school level up, can go to a single reference for information on the historical, political, economic, and cultural relations between people of African descent and the rest of the world community. Five hundred years of relocation and dislocation, of assimilation and separation have produced a rich tapestry of history and culture into which are woven people, places, and events. This authoritative, accessible work picks out the strands of the tapestry, telling the story of diverse peoples, separated by time and distance, but retaining a commonality of origin and experience. Organized in A-Z sections covering global topics, country of origin, and destination country, the work is designed for easy use by all.

african presence in early america ivan van sertima: The Nigrescent Beyond Ricardo A. Wilson, 2020-07-15 Despite New Spain's significant participation in the early transatlantic slave trade, the collective imagination of the Mexican nation evolved in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries to understand itself as devoid of a black presence. In *The Nigrescent Beyond*, Ricardo Wilson proposes a framework for understanding this psychic vanishing of blackness and thinks through how it can be used both to productively unsettle contemporary multicultural and postracial discourses within the United States and to further the interrogations of being and blackness within the larger field of black studies. Wilson models a practice of reading that honors the disruptive possibilities offered by an ever-present awareness of that which lies, irretrievable, beyond the horizon of vanishing itself. In doing so, he engages with historical accounts detailing maroon activities in early New Spain, contemporary coverage of the push to make legible Afro-Mexican identities, the electronic archives of the Obama presidency, and the work of Carlos de Sigüenza y Góngora, Octavio Paz, Ivan Van Sertima, Miguel Covarrubias, Steven Spielberg, and Colson Whitehead, among others.

african presence in early america ivan van sertima: Afro and Indigenous Intersectionality in America as Nomen Larry L. W. Miles, 2023-03-06 Afro and Indigenous Intersectionality in America as Nomen broadens the historical narrative of Indigenous, Autochthonous, and First World people who have been classified historically as Negro, Black, Colored, Afro, and African American. By addressing the ways in which the singular narrative of slavery codifies identity, this work moves beyond binary racial classifications and proposes the possibility of utilizing holistic historical narratives to foster group and personal identity.

african presence in early america ivan van sertima: Africans who Shaped Our Faith Jeremiah A. Wright (Jr.), Colleen Birchett, 1995 Take your study group on a voyage of self-discovery. Based on the sermons of Jeremiah A. Wright, Jr., this thought-provoking program explores the important role played by Africans in the Bible. The Leader's Guide is easy to use and flexible in format, ideal for private or group study, church retreats or family devotions.

african presence in early america ivan van sertima: Blacks in America Before Columbus Aylmer von Fleischer, Christopher Columbus was not the first person to 'discover' the Americas. Several other peoples had already been there, including the Chinese, Norwegians, Japanese, the Vikings and Romans. This work, however, proves that Blacks were the first peoples in the Americas. Those who have a copy of 'Retake Your Fame' need not buy this book.

african presence in early america ivan van sertima: The African Revolution Richard Reid, 2025-01-28 A panoramic global history of Africa in the age of imperialism Africa's long nineteenth century was a time of revolutionary ferment and cultural innovation for the continent's states, societies, and economies. Yet the period preceding what became known as "the Scramble for Africa" by European powers in the decades leading up to World War I has long been neglected in favor of a Western narrative of colonial rule. The African Revolution demonstrates that the Scramble" and the resulting imperial order were as much the culmination of African revolutionary dynamics as they were of European expansionism. In this monumental work of history, Richard Reid paints a multifaceted portrait of a continent on the global stage. He describes how Africa witnessed the emergence of new economic and political dynamics that were underpinned by forms of violence and volatility not unlike those emanating from Europe. Reid uses a stretch of road in what is now Tanzania—one of the nineteenth century's most vibrant commercial highways—as an entry point into this revolutionary epoch, weaving a broader story around characters and events on the road. He integrates the African experience with new insights into the deeper currents in European societies before and after conquest, and he shows how the Africans themselves created opportunities for European expansion. Challenging the portrayal of Africa's transformative nineteenth century as a mere prelude to European colonialism, *The African Revolution* reveals how this turbulent yet hugely creative era for Africans intersected with global intrusions to shape the modern age.

african presence in early america ivan van sertima: Branches of Asanteism Abdul Karim Bangura, 2019-10-03 *Branches of Asanteism* explores the epistemologies and research

methodologies that have sprung from Mwalimu Molefi Kete Asante's treatises on Afrocentricity. The book identifies and analyzes thirteen such epistemologies and methodologies while defining and explicating the various "branches" of Asante's idea of Afrocentricity.

african presence in early america ivan van sertima: Resistance Stories from Black History for Kids Rann Miller, 2023-03-07 Black history is a robust and multifaceted chapter in world history that is often watered down. History books tend to highlight whitewashed versions of African enslavement, the Civil Rights Movement, and other 'safe' topics that, while important, do not fully encapsulate the experiences of the Black and African diaspora. By telling the stories that are often omitted from history, *Resistance Stories from Black History for Kids* sets out to show that the Black experience is not only defined by marching and boycotting, but also through rebellion and resistance. Learn about little-known facets, events, and figureheads from Black history, including: Vicente Guerrero, the first Black North American president; One Marie Judge and her escape to freedom from George Washington; Dr. Carter G. Woodson and the real reason he created Black History Month; The history of the 'dap' and its roots in African tradition; Mansa Musa and his travels throughout the continent of Africa; And many more exciting stories! Written by an expert educator highly experienced in historical analysis and diversity, *Resistance Stores from Black History for Kids* is the ultimate lesson in Black history that will empower and inspire the youth through its retellings of the stories often left by the wayside.

african presence in early america ivan van sertima: Eerie Silence Ammar Saheli, 2018-10-31 *Eerie Silence* is a revelatory, jolting exploration into the ramifications of justice inaction in America and beyond and how silence has destructively contributed to issues related to race, racism, education, theology, and racial identity development. The compiled scholarship and research contained within the *Eerie Silence* project is provoking, risky, confrontational, validating, challenging, feisty, and emotionally and intellectually vulnerable. It is a must read for every person seeking a better grasp of the historically interlocked elements of race, racism, religion, theology, authentic Christianity, and racial identity development, especially as it relates to America and its influence. *Eerie Silence* is an amazing book! Dr. Saheli has carefully deconstructed not only biblical narratives but also global history like an artist. With every stroke of his brush, he has created a multi-layered and complete work that has direct applications in many fields and disciplines...

—Jennifer Tosch, Founder, Black Heritage Tours in NY State & Amsterdam, Netherlands Member, Mapping Slavery Project Netherlands Well-researched, superbly argued, and profoundly written, *Eerie Silence* is all at once a history lesson, critical social commentary, autobiographical sketch, sermon, and call to action to end the silence on race/racism. Saheli does a masterful job of intersecting several areas that share the stamp of racism and injustice in common. This is a powerful read for those who are in need for a deep, thoughtful, provocative, intellectual, and empowering learning experience about race in the United States. —Sharroky Hollie, PhD Executive Director, Center for Culturally Responsive Teaching and Learning This is a wine that will not last long in the wineskins of traditionalism, conservatism, anti-ism, self-righteousness, and isolated fellowship with link minded others, it is a call to ministry to break down the middle wall of racial partition in the church and society in order that generations of women, men, and young people might go unencumbered in their full potential and development. —James L. Taylor, PhD, Professor of Politics San Francisco, California

african presence in early america ivan van sertima: Unbleaching the Curriculum Greg Wiggan, Annette Teasdel, Marcia J. Watson-Vandiver, Sheikia Talley-Matthews, 2023-05-15 *Unbleaching the Curriculum: Enhancing Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Beyond in Schools and Society* is an innovative work that applies a new perspective to curriculum design in U.S. public schools. Introducing the framework of unbleaching, the book explores curricular omissions and falsifications for the purpose of advancing diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) in school processes and practices. Its content is groundbreaking as it introduces readers to often omitted contributions such as The Teachings of PtahHotep, the oldest book in the world, and The Ahmes Papyrus, the oldest mathematical document in the world, among others. The Nation's Report Card government

report indicates that U.S. schools are experiencing modest performance (NAEP, 2022). Thus, unbleaching framework has the potential to improve student performance through curriculum development that is informed by multicultural practices. The eight key tenets and processes of unbleaching provide the context for how the curriculum might address notable omissions and suppressed historical contributions and promote greater DEI in U.S. public schools.

african presence in early america ivan van sertima: The Judgment Against Imperialism, Fascism and Racism Against Caliphate and Islam Khondakar Golam Mowla, 2008-10 This book is all about Caliphate and Islam which was destroyed in 1914 through first illegal invasion of Iraq and Caliphate was abolished on 29th October, 1923 by Ataturk, a secret Jew according to Joachim Prinz as he mentioned in his famous book, *The Secret Jews* (pg 122). Largest Muslims which more than total Arab Muslims live in Indonesia and Malaysia and part of Philippine where no Muslim or Arab invader invaded and the fact is Europeans and USA invaded these countries. Sufis from Iran and Arab world spread Islam in these countries. Muslims were in America before arrival of Europeans. October 21, 1492, Columbus admitted in his papers that while his ship was sailing near Gibara on the northeast coast of Cuba, he saw a Mosque on the top of a beautiful mountain. Ruins of Mosques and minarets with inscriptions of Qur'anic verses have been discovered in Cuba, Mexico, Texas, and Nevada. In 1492, Columbus had two captains of Muslim origin during his first voyage, one named Martin Alonso Pinzon the captain of the Pinta, and his brother Vicente Yanex Pinzon the captain of the Nina. They were wealthy expert ship outfitters who helped organize Columbus' expedition and repaired the flagship Santa Maria. The Pinzon family was related to Abuzayan Muhammad III, the Moroccan Sultan of the Marinid Dynasty (1196-1465).[i] There is European Union for Europeans and same Europeans or Anglo Saxons who illegally occupied 4 continents of North America, South America, Australia and Antarctica and still today they are illegally occupying those 4 continents and sending powerful Navy, Air Force, Arm Force to Bahrain, Dhahrain, Iraq, Afghanistan and Persian Gulf and many part of this world. But why Europeans or Anglo Saxons are afraid of Caliphate on the model of European Union or USA? Has ever Hitler invaded 4 continents except his own Europe? The answer is no. So all must see their own face in the mirror before blaming any race or religion or individual. It has become every day habit to blame Islam and Muslims where as no Arab or Muslim invader ever went to Indonesia or Malaysia where largest Muslim group live and Indonesia is the Largest Muslim country though so called Europeans Christians invaded both Indonesia and Malaysia. So why has it become every day habit to blame Caliphate, Muslims and Arab? Have you ever heard that Muslim version of FBI or MI5 ever questioned Europeans in India or Arab World when Muslims were sole power in earth for over a thousand years and when Muslim rulers allowed Europeans to be immigrants in land of Caliphate or India for that greatness those Europeans became spies and occupied Muslim land? So why FBI or MI5 dare to harass Muslims? Why there is such cowardly behavior and attitude of FBI, MI5 or CIA and MI6 and other Western agencies? The way present genocide is going in Iraq, Afghanistan and it already started in northern Pakistan besides the threat of genocide against Iran with same pretext of WMD in Iraq, we must be terrified. There was no limit of lies and deception in human history. There is no limit of genocide in human history too. During last European War over 70 million people, the majority of them civilians, were killed, making it the deadliest conflict in human history.[3] Muslims even did not kill 70 millions during last 1400 years.

african presence in early america ivan van sertima: Slavery in the Cherokee Nation Patrick Neal Mingos, 2004-06 Exploring the dynamic issues of race and religion within the Cherokee Nation, this text looks at the role of secret societies in shaping these forces during the 19th century.

african presence in early america ivan van sertima: Race and Reparations Clarence J. Munford, 1996 An analysis of both the history and future of Black oppression and Black nationalism, with a call for raised consciousness in the Black community and renewed activism. Munford (history Black studies, Guelph U., Ontario) has taught in Nigerian, European, and US universities, and has written extensive

african presence in early america ivan van sertima: Deadly Baggage Al Sandine,

2015-09-03 In 1519, a few hundred Europeans led by Hernan Cortes sailed from Cuba to the Mexican mainland, where they encountered representatives of the Aztec Empire. Their Iberian history, culture and religion, and their experience in the Greater Antilles made conquest and riches the aim of these adventurers. They regarded themselves as heroes in a romantic crusade of good against evil. Each member of the expedition sought to acquire precious metals and to become a lord of enslaved native labor. Their horses and steel swords, aided by native disunity and susceptibility to Old World diseases, ensured their success. This analysis of the conquest of Mexico stands in contrast to previous narratives that either reduce the conquest to a contest between Cortes and Montezuma, or describe a near miraculous victory of European ingenuity and Western values over Indian superstition and savagery. The author re-frames the clash of civilizations in New World prehistory that left inhabitants at a disadvantage.

african presence in early america ivan van sertima: Kuma Malinke Historiography Nubia Kai, 2023-11-22 Founded in the early thirteenth century, the Mali Empire stretched from the Atlantic coast of West Africa across the savannah lands to Timbuktu and Gao. Comprised of multiple ethnics groups—the Soninke, the Mandenka, Fula, Sosso, Tuareg, Sonrai, Almoravids—Mali was politically dominated by the Mandenka people who developed a comprehensive, eloquent, and ennobling historical tradition that has garnered international recognition and praise. Combining music, poetry, drama, storytelling, genealogy, history, and philosophy, the Malinke griot or jeli interprets Mali's history both aesthetically and discursively with the utilitarian objective of maintaining peaceful and ethical social relations within the empire. Far more than a storyteller, the Malinke historian's broad scope of knowledge enables them to perform multifaceted roles in the society. He/she is a political advisor, ambassador, judicial advisor, cultural and social anthropologist, historian, genealogist, mediator of domestic and national disputes, officiator of rites of passage ceremonies, musician, poet, and teacher. *Kuma Malinke Historiography: Sundiata Keita to Almamy Samori Toure* examines the philosophy of history and methodology of the Malinke historians through an in-depth analysis of historical oral literature and the griots' own theories of the art of history. Kai discusses griot accounts of major historical figures, such as Sundiata Keita, Sumanguru Kante, Sogolon Conde, Mansa Musa, Manding Bokari (Abubakr Muhammad II), Biton Koulibaly, Almamy Samori Toure, and their impact on Mali's history. Significant components of Malinke history that had been kept secret by a general consensus of master griots are exposed for the first time in the English language in this highly informative and insightful text.

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