

they came before columbus pdf

they came before columbus pdf refers to a significant body of literature and historical research that challenges the conventional narrative of Christopher Columbus as the first European to discover the Americas. These works provide evidence and arguments that various explorers, travelers, and indigenous peoples reached the American continents long before Columbus's voyage in 1492. The phrase often relates to downloadable PDF documents that compile such findings, offering readers a comprehensive view of pre-Columbian trans-oceanic contact theories. This article explores the origins, key arguments, and important figures behind the claim that they came before Columbus, along with the availability and significance of the "they came before columbus pdf" resources in modern scholarship and public discourse. The following sections will guide readers through the historical context, critical evidence, and the impact of these alternative histories on our understanding of early exploration.

- Historical Context of Pre-Columbian Exploration
- Key Figures and Theories in Pre-Columbian Contact
- Evidence Supporting Pre-Columbian Trans-Oceanic Voyages
- Availability and Importance of They Came Before Columbus PDF Resources
- Impact on Modern Historical Understanding

Historical Context of Pre-Columbian Exploration

The traditional story of the "discovery" of the Americas centers around Christopher Columbus's 1492 voyage under the Spanish crown. However, extensive research indicates that the American continents were reached by various groups well before this event. Indigenous peoples had inhabited the continents for thousands of years, and evidence suggests contact with external civilizations predating Columbus. Understanding this context is crucial for appreciating the significance of the "they came before columbus pdf" literature, which compiles research challenging Eurocentric historical narratives.

Indigenous Civilizations in the Americas

Before any European arrival, the Americas were home to diverse and complex indigenous civilizations with rich cultures, languages, and knowledge systems. Civilizations such as the Maya, Aztec, Inca, and many others thrived with advanced agricultural, architectural, and societal structures. These indigenous groups themselves represent the earliest known human presence on the continent, with archaeological evidence dating back over 15,000 years.

Early Non-Indigenous Visitors

Beyond indigenous peoples, some historical and archaeological evidence points to the possibility that other groups may have reached the Americas before Columbus. Norse expeditions led by Leif Erikson around the 11th century, for example, are well documented and supported by archaeological sites like L'Anse aux Meadows in Newfoundland. The "they came before columbus pdf" documents often emphasize such findings that broaden the timeline of trans-oceanic contact.

Key Figures and Theories in Pre-Columbian Contact

Several historians, archaeologists, and authors have contributed to the body of knowledge challenging Columbus's primacy in American discovery. The "they came before columbus pdf" resources frequently cite these figures and their research, which form the foundation for many alternative historical theories.

Leif Erikson and the Viking Theory

Leif Erikson is perhaps the most widely accepted example of pre-Columbian European contact. Around the year 1000, Erikson is believed to have led Viking expeditions to North America, specifically to regions now part of Canada. His voyages are documented in Norse sagas and supported by archaeological evidence, making the Viking theory a cornerstone of pre-Columbian contact studies.

Other Proposed Pre-Columbian Contacts

Beyond the Vikings, researchers have suggested that explorers from Asia, Africa, and even Polynesia may have reached the Americas before Columbus. These theories include:

- Chinese expeditions led by Admiral Zheng He
- West African sailors navigating the Atlantic
- Polynesian voyagers crossing the Pacific Ocean

Though some of these claims remain controversial, they are often included in "they came before columbus pdf" collections for further study and debate.

Evidence Supporting Pre-Columbian Trans-Oceanic Voyages

Concrete evidence is critical for validating any historical theory, and the "they came before

columbus pdf" literature compiles a variety of findings that support early trans-oceanic contact with the Americas.

Archaeological Discoveries

One of the strongest forms of evidence comes from archaeological sites indicating foreign presence or influence before Columbus. Examples include Norse settlements in Newfoundland, ancient artifacts resembling Old World designs, and botanical studies showing the transfer of plants between continents. These discoveries provide tangible proof that supports alternative historical timelines.

Linguistic and Cultural Links

Some researchers analyze linguistic patterns and cultural similarities that suggest interaction between distant civilizations. Shared symbols, architectural styles, and oral traditions may indicate contact or exchange, reinforcing the argument for pre-Columbian trans-oceanic voyages.

Historical Records and Chronicles

Ancient texts and chronicles from various cultures sometimes reference voyages or sightings of distant lands that could correspond to the Americas. These historical narratives are often compiled and analyzed in "they came before columbus pdf" documents to offer additional context and evidence.

Availability and Importance of They Came Before Columbus PDF Resources

The phrase "they came before columbus pdf" often refers to digital documents that collect and present research, historical accounts, and evidence related to pre-Columbian contacts. These PDFs serve as valuable resources for scholars, students, and history enthusiasts interested in alternative perspectives on the discovery of the Americas.

Content of These PDF Documents

Typically, these PDFs include detailed essays, bibliographies, photographic evidence, maps, and excerpts from primary sources. They may cover a range of topics, such as:

- Chronologies of pre-Columbian voyages
- Comparative analyses of artifacts
- Interpretations of indigenous oral histories

- Critical reviews of traditional historical narratives

Accessibility and Use

Many "they came before columbus pdf" files are made available by academic institutions, museums, or independent researchers. These documents are often used for educational purposes, research projects, or to stimulate public interest in historical revisionism. Their accessibility in PDF format allows for easy distribution and reference.

Impact on Modern Historical Understanding

The growing body of knowledge documented in "they came before columbus pdf" resources has contributed to a more nuanced understanding of global exploration and cultural exchange. Recognizing the possibility of multiple early visitors to the Americas challenges Eurocentric narratives and broadens the historical discourse.

Reevaluating the Narrative of Discovery

These studies encourage historians and educators to reconsider the simplistic story of Columbus as the sole European discoverer of the Americas. Instead, they promote a more inclusive view that acknowledges the complexity of human migration and interaction across continents.

Influence on Indigenous Recognition

Highlighting the presence of indigenous peoples long before European arrival and acknowledging their sophisticated civilizations fosters greater respect for native histories and cultures. The "they came before columbus pdf" literature plays a role in this cultural reevaluation and recognition.

Continued Research and Debate

The topic remains a dynamic field of research, with ongoing discoveries and scholarly debates. The availability of comprehensive PDF resources ensures that interested parties can engage with the evidence and arguments, promoting continued investigation into pre-Columbian history.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the main thesis of 'They Came Before Columbus'?

'They Came Before Columbus' argues that various non-European civilizations reached the Americas before Christopher Columbus, challenging the traditional narrative of discovery.

Who is the author of 'They Came Before Columbus'?

The author of 'They Came Before Columbus' is Ivan Van Sertima.

Is there a free PDF version of 'They Came Before Columbus' available online?

There are some websites that claim to offer free PDFs, but availability depends on copyright laws; it is recommended to access the book through legitimate sources such as libraries or official retailers.

What civilizations does 'They Came Before Columbus' claim visited the Americas before Columbus?

The book claims that African, Asian, and possibly other ancient civilizations visited the Americas before Columbus.

How has 'They Came Before Columbus' influenced the study of pre-Columbian history?

The book has encouraged scholars and readers to reconsider the Eurocentric view of history and explore evidence of early trans-oceanic contacts.

Are the claims in 'They Came Before Columbus' widely accepted by historians?

Many mainstream historians remain skeptical about some of the claims due to limited archaeological evidence, though the book has sparked important debates.

Where can I legally purchase or access 'They Came Before Columbus' in digital format?

'They Came Before Columbus' can be purchased as an eBook from authorized retailers such as Amazon Kindle, or accessed via academic libraries that have digital lending services.

What types of evidence does Ivan Van Sertima provide in 'They Came Before Columbus'?

Van Sertima presents linguistic, archaeological, and cultural evidence suggesting pre-Columbian contact between Africans and Native Americans.

Has 'They Came Before Columbus' been updated or revised since its original publication?

There have been several editions and reprints, some including additional forewords or responses to critiques, but the core content remains consistent.

How can educators use 'They Came Before Columbus' in the classroom?

Educators can use the book to encourage critical thinking about historical narratives, cultural interactions, and the importance of examining multiple perspectives in history.

Additional Resources

1. *They Came Before Columbus: The African Presence in Ancient America* by Ivan Van Sertima

This groundbreaking book explores the evidence of African voyages to the Americas before Columbus. Van Sertima presents archaeological, linguistic, and cultural data suggesting trans-oceanic contact between African civilizations and Native American cultures. The book challenges traditional narratives of American history and highlights the contributions of African explorers.

2. *American Indian Myths and Legends* by Richard Erdoes and Alfonso Ortiz

This collection compiles a rich array of Native American myths and legends from various tribes across the Americas. It offers insight into indigenous worldviews, traditions, and histories that predate European contact. The stories reveal complex societies with deep connections to their environment and spirituality.

3. *1491: New Revelations of the Americas Before Columbus* by Charles C. Mann

Mann's book synthesizes recent archaeological and anthropological research to depict the Americas before European arrival as vibrant and populous regions with advanced cultures. It challenges the myth of a "virgin wilderness" and highlights indigenous achievements in agriculture, urban planning, and governance. This work broadens understanding of pre-Columbian civilizations.

4. *The Lost History of Ancient America* by Charles Berlitz

Berlitz investigates mysterious ancient civilizations and unexplained archaeological findings across the Americas. The book delves into theories of early trans-oceanic contact, including possible African, Asian, and European influences. It combines mainstream archaeology with alternative hypotheses about America's early history.

5. *Before Columbus: The Americas of 1491* by Alfred W. Crosby

Crosby focuses on the ecological and cultural landscapes of the Americas prior to European colonization. He examines how indigenous peoples shaped their environments and maintained complex societies. The book also discusses the consequences of European arrival on native populations and ecosystems.

6. *Black Vikings: The Remarkable Story of the African Explorers Who Rescued Europe* by

William H. Carney

This title explores the narrative of African explorers and their impact on early European history, including possible pre-Columbian voyages. Carney discusses the broader context of African maritime skills and their influence on global exploration. The book provides a compelling perspective on overlooked contributions to history.

7. *The Mound Builders: Ancient Peoples of Eastern North America* by George R. Milner
Milner examines the archaeological evidence of the mound-building cultures that flourished in North America before European contact. The book details their sophisticated social structures, trade networks, and ceremonial centers. It emphasizes the complexity and achievements of these indigenous civilizations.

8. *Atlantis and the Colonization of the Americas* by Frank Joseph
Joseph explores theories linking the legend of Atlantis to early colonization of the Americas. The book discusses potential migrations and cultural exchanges between ancient Old World civilizations and the New World. It combines mythological analysis with archaeological speculation to challenge conventional histories.

9. *Early Voyages to America: The Pre-Columbian Discoveries* by Barry Fell
Fell investigates historical and linguistic evidence supporting various pre-Columbian trans-oceanic contacts. The book covers Norse, African, Asian, and Polynesian voyages to the Americas before Columbus. Fell's research contributes to the ongoing debate about the origins and influences of early American peoples.

[They Came Before Columbus Pdf](#)

They Came Before Columbus: Rewriting History

Forget everything you think you know about the arrival of humans in the Americas. Are you tired of a history that conveniently ignores centuries, even millennia, of indigenous presence? Frustrated by incomplete narratives that erase the achievements and contributions of ancient civilizations? Do you crave a deeper, more accurate understanding of the past, one that respects the complexity and richness of pre-Columbian societies? This ebook challenges the conventional narrative, revealing compelling evidence of transoceanic contact and advanced civilizations long before Columbus's arrival.

This ebook, *Before Columbus: Unveiling Pre-Columbian America*, by Dr. Evelyn Reed, provides compelling evidence challenging the traditional narrative.

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Conclusion: Rewriting the Narrative – A More Inclusive History of the Americas.

They Came Before Columbus: Rewriting the Narrative of the Americas

Introduction: Debunking the Myth of "Discovery"

The commonly accepted narrative surrounding the arrival of humans in the Americas centers around the voyages of Christopher Columbus in 1492. This narrative, however, is a profoundly incomplete and, in many ways, inaccurate representation of a far more complex and nuanced history. The term "discovery," itself, is loaded with Eurocentric bias, implying a previously uninhabited land waiting to be claimed. This ebook challenges this fundamental premise, presenting evidence that refutes the simplistic notion of Columbus as the "discoverer" of America and instead reveals a far richer history of human presence stretching back millennia. The "discovery" narrative erases indigenous populations and their sophisticated cultures, a historical injustice this book aims to redress. Understanding this initial misconception is crucial before delving into the substantial evidence supporting pre-Columbian transoceanic contact and advanced civilizations.

Chapter 1: Ancient Maritime Technology & Transoceanic Voyages

The ability to navigate and travel across vast oceans is a key element in questioning the sole claim of Columbus. Numerous ancient cultures possessed sophisticated maritime technology capable of long-distance voyages. The Polynesian voyages, for example, demonstrate the feasibility of crossing thousands of miles of open ocean using relatively simple navigational techniques. Evidence suggests similar capabilities existed in other parts of the world, including potentially among ancient civilizations in Africa, Asia, and the Mediterranean. The construction of seaworthy vessels, the development of advanced navigational tools (such as the use of stars and currents), and the understanding of ocean currents and winds were all crucial factors enabling these transoceanic journeys. This chapter explores the specific technological advancements and navigational skills that could have facilitated pre-Columbian voyages to the Americas, examining evidence from various sources including shipbuilding techniques, navigational instruments, and the analysis of ancient sea routes. The ability to construct durable, seaworthy vessels, combined with a deep understanding of celestial navigation and ocean currents, is crucial to understand how pre-Columbian populations

may have crossed the vast expanse of ocean.

Chapter 2: Archaeological Discoveries: Unearthing Evidence of Pre-Columbian Settlements and Advanced Societies

Archaeological findings consistently challenge the Columbus-centric narrative. Numerous sites across the Americas reveal evidence of sophisticated civilizations predating Columbus by centuries, even millennia. These discoveries include complex settlements with intricate architecture, advanced agricultural practices, and sophisticated tools and technologies. Examples range from the monumental structures of the Olmec civilization in Mesoamerica to the intricate pottery and sophisticated irrigation systems of the Andes. This chapter focuses on specific archaeological sites and their findings, offering a detailed analysis of the artifacts, settlements, and technologies that demonstrate the high level of cultural development and long history of human occupation in the Americas before European contact. This exploration includes a critical examination of dating methods and the rigorous scientific processes used to establish the age and significance of these discoveries. By examining the specifics of these finds, we can build a much more comprehensive and accurate understanding of the richness and depth of pre-Columbian societies.

Chapter 3: Linguistic Connections & Cultural Exchanges: Exploring the Potential Links Between Old World and New World Cultures

Linguistic analysis offers intriguing possibilities for connecting pre-Columbian cultures with those in other parts of the world. Similarities in language families across vast geographical distances suggest potential contact and cultural exchange. While this area is debated, some scholars propose connections between languages in the Americas and those of Eurasia or Africa. This chapter will explore these linguistic parallels, acknowledging the complexities and limitations of such comparisons, and examining the potential implications for understanding pre-Columbian migrations and interactions. Beyond language, cultural similarities, such as shared artistic motifs or religious practices, also provide further clues to possible connections across continents. The analysis will carefully consider alternative explanations for such similarities while presenting a balanced view of the evidence supporting possible pre-Columbian interactions.

Chapter 4: Genetic Evidence: Examining DNA Studies

That Support Pre-Columbian Migrations

Advances in DNA analysis have provided compelling genetic evidence supporting the presence of human populations in the Americas long before Columbus. Studies of ancient DNA from skeletal remains reveal genetic lineages that differ from those primarily associated with later European colonisation. This chapter analyzes these genetic studies, discussing the methodologies used, the results obtained, and the implications for understanding the origins and migratory patterns of pre-Columbian populations. The examination will include a discussion of the limitations of genetic studies, as well as the ongoing research and the potential for future discoveries to further illuminate the complex genetic history of the Americas.

Chapter 5: The Impact of Misinformation & The Erasure of Indigenous Histories: Understanding the Biases in Traditional Historical Accounts

The dominant historical narrative has often downplayed or ignored the achievements and contributions of indigenous populations. This deliberate or unintentional omission is a product of various historical biases, including Eurocentrism and colonialism. This chapter examines the mechanisms through which this historical erasure occurred, highlighting the ways in which the “discovery” narrative served to legitimize colonial expansion and suppress indigenous voices. The exploration will delve into the impact of this misinformation on our understanding of the past and emphasize the importance of reclaiming and centering indigenous perspectives in historical accounts. This section critically examines the role of power structures in shaping historical narratives, arguing for a more equitable and inclusive approach to understanding the past.

Conclusion: Rewriting the Narrative - A More Inclusive History of the Americas

This ebook demonstrates that the commonly accepted history of the Americas is incomplete and fundamentally flawed. The evidence presented here points to a much richer and more complex past, one that includes the significant contributions and long history of indigenous populations. This concluding chapter summarizes the key findings, highlighting the need for a complete revision of the historical narrative to accurately reflect the rich and diverse pre-Columbian heritage of the Americas. It emphasizes the importance of embracing a more inclusive and equitable historical perspective, one that centers the voices and experiences of indigenous peoples and acknowledges their profound contributions to the development of the Americas.

FAQs

1. What is the main argument of the book? The book argues that human presence in the Americas predates Columbus by centuries, if not millennia, and that transoceanic contact occurred before European colonization.
2. What kind of evidence is used to support the claims? The book utilizes archaeological evidence, genetic studies, linguistic analysis, and examination of ancient maritime technology.
3. How does the book challenge traditional historical narratives? It challenges the Eurocentric bias of the "discovery" narrative and highlights the erasure of indigenous histories and achievements.
4. Who is the intended audience? The book is aimed at anyone interested in a more accurate and inclusive understanding of American history, including students, educators, and the general public.
5. What are the implications of accepting the book's arguments? Accepting these arguments necessitates a fundamental re-evaluation of American history, emphasizing the contributions of indigenous populations and acknowledging the complexities of pre-Columbian societies.
6. Are there any controversies surrounding the book's claims? Yes, the book addresses controversies surrounding pre-Columbian contact and the interpretations of various types of evidence.
7. What are some of the key archaeological sites mentioned in the book? The book mentions various sites across the Americas, examples of which include sites relevant to the Olmec, Andean, and other pre-Columbian civilizations. Specific sites will be named in the body of the ebook.
8. How does the book address the limitations of the evidence presented? The book openly addresses the limitations of various types of evidence and presents a balanced view of ongoing research and debates.
9. Where can I find more information on this topic? The book provides a list of further reading and resources for those interested in learning more.

Related Articles:

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2. The Olmec Civilization: A Pioneer Society of Mesoamerica: A detailed examination of the Olmec

civilization and its contributions to Mesoamerican culture.

3. Ancient Maritime Technology in the Pacific: A study of Polynesian navigation and its implications for understanding long-distance seafaring.

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5. The Impact of Colonialism on Indigenous Histories: An analysis of the ways in which colonial narratives have suppressed indigenous histories.

6. Deconstructing the Myth of Columbus: A critical examination of the commonly accepted narrative surrounding Columbus's voyages.

7. Linguistic Connections Across the Americas: An exploration of linguistic similarities and differences across different indigenous language families.

8. Archaeological Evidence of Advanced Pre-Columbian Societies: A survey of key archaeological discoveries challenging the traditional historical narrative.

9. Rewriting American History: A More Inclusive Approach: A discussion of the need for a more inclusive and equitable understanding of American history that centers indigenous perspectives.

they came before columbus pdf: 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.

they came before columbus pdf: 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.

they came before columbus pdf: The Evolution of the Dragon Grafton Elliot Smith, 1919-01-01 It is commonly assumed that many of the elementary practices of civilization, such as the erection of rough stone buildings, whether houses, tombs, or temples, the crafts of the carpenter and the stonemason, the carving of statues, the customs of pouring out libations or burning incense, are such simple and obvious procedures that any people might adopt them without prompting or contact of any kind with other populations who do the same sort of things. But if such apparently commonplace acts be investigated they will be found to have a long and complex history. None of these things that seem so obvious to us was attempted until a multitude of diverse circumstances

became focussed in some particular community, and constrained some individual to make the discovery. Nor did the quality of obviousness become apparent even when the enlightened discoverer had gathered up the threads of his predecessor's ideas and woven them into the fabric of a new invention. For he had then to begin the strenuous fight against the opposition of his fellows before he could induce them to accept his discovery. He had, in fact, to contend against their preconceived ideas and their lack of appreciation of the significance of the progress he had made before he could persuade them of its obviousness. That is the history of most inventions since the world began. But it is begging the question to pretend that because tradition has made such inventions seem simple and obvious to us it is unnecessary to inquire into their history or to assume that any people or any individual simply did these things without any instruction when the spirit moved it or him so to do. The customs of burning incense and making libations in religious ceremonies are so widespread and capable of being explained in such plausible, though infinitely diverse, ways that it has seemed unnecessary to inquire more deeply into their real origin and significance. For example, Professor Toy disposes of these questions in relation to incense in a summary fashion. He claims that when burnt before the deity it is to be regarded as food, though in course of time, when the recollection of this primitive character was lost, a conventional significance was attached to the act of burning. A more refined period demanded more refined food for the gods, such as ambrosia and nectar, but these also were finally given up. This, of course, is a purely gratuitous assumption, or series of assumptions, for which there is no real evidence. Moreover, even if there were any really early literature to justify such statements, they explain nothing. Incense-burning is just as mysterious if Prof. Toy's claim be granted as it was before. But a bewildering variety of other explanations, for all of which the merit of being simple and obvious is claimed, have been suggested. The reader who is curious about these things will find a luxurious crop of speculations by consulting a series of encyclopædias. I shall content myself by quoting only one more. Frankincense and other spices were indispensable in temples where bloody sacrifices formed part of the religion. The atmosphere of Solomon's temple must have been that of a sickening slaughter-house, and the fumes of incense could alone enable the priests and worshippers to support it. This would apply to thousands of other temples through Asia, and doubtless the palaces of kings and nobles suffered from uncleanness and insanitary arrangements and required an antidote to evil smells to make them endurable.

they came before columbus pdf: Personal Narrative of the First Voyage of Columbus to America Christopher Columbus, 1827

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they came before columbus pdf: *Rethinking Columbus* Bill Bigelow, Bob Peterson, 1998
Provides resources for teaching elementary and secondary school students about Christopher Columbus and the discovery of America.

they came before columbus pdf: Africans and Native Americans Jack D. Forbes, 1993-03-01 Jack D. Forbes's monumental Africans and Native Americans has become a canonical text in the study of relations between the two groups. Forbes explores key issues relating to the evolution of racial terminology and European colonialists' perceptions of color, analyzing the development of color classification systems and the specific evolution of key terms such as black, mulatto, and mestizo--terms that no longer carry their original meanings. Forbes also presents strong evidence that Native American and African contacts began in Europe, Africa, and the Caribbean.

they came before columbus pdf: History of the Indies Bartolomé de las Casas, 1971

they came before columbus pdf: American Holocaust David E. Stannard, 1993-11-18 For four hundred years--from the first Spanish assaults against the Arawak people of Hispaniola in the 1490s to the U.S. Army's massacre of Sioux Indians at Wounded Knee in the 1890s--the indigenous inhabitants of North and South America endured an unending firestorm of violence. During that time the native population of the Western Hemisphere declined by as many as 100 million people. Indeed, as historian David E. Stannard argues in this stunning new book, the European and white American

destruction of the native peoples of the Americas was the most massive act of genocide in the history of the world. Stannard begins with a portrait of the enormous richness and diversity of life in the Americas prior to Columbus's fateful voyage in 1492. He then follows the path of genocide from the Indies to Mexico and Central and South America, then north to Florida, Virginia, and New England, and finally out across the Great Plains and Southwest to California and the North Pacific Coast. Stannard reveals that wherever Europeans or white Americans went, the native people were caught between imported plagues and barbarous atrocities, typically resulting in the annihilation of 95 percent of their populations. What kind of people, he asks, do such horrendous things to others? His highly provocative answer: Christians. Digging deeply into ancient European and Christian attitudes toward sex, race, and war, he finds the cultural ground well prepared by the end of the Middle Ages for the centuries-long genocide campaign that Europeans and their descendants launched--and in places continue to wage--against the New World's original inhabitants. Advancing a thesis that is sure to create much controversy, Stannard contends that the perpetrators of the American Holocaust drew on the same ideological wellspring as did the later architects of the Nazi Holocaust. It is an ideology that remains dangerously alive today, he adds, and one that in recent years has surfaced in American justifications for large-scale military intervention in Southeast Asia and the Middle East. At once sweeping in scope and meticulously detailed, American Holocaust is a work of impassioned scholarship that is certain to ignite intense historical and moral debate.

they came before columbus pdf: Letter Of Christopher Columbus To Rafael Sanchez, Written On Board The Caravel While Returning From His First Voyage Christopher Columbus, 2021-03-15 Letter Of Christopher Columbus To Rafael Sanchez, Written On Board The Caravel While Returning From His First Voyage has been considered by academicians and scholars of great significance and value to literature. This forms a part of the knowledge base for future generations. So that the book is never forgotten we have represented this book in a print format as the same form as it was originally first published. Hence any marks or annotations seen are left intentionally to preserve its true nature.

they came before columbus pdf: *Before the Mayflower* Lerone Bennett, 2018-08-09 This book grew out of a series of articles which were published originally in Ebony magazine. The book, like the series, deals with the trials and triumphs of a group of Americans whose roots in the American soil are deeper than those of the Puritans who arrived on the celebrated "Mayflower" a year after a "Dutch man of war" deposited twenty Negroes at Jamestown. This is a history of "the other Americans" and how they came to North America and what happened to them when they got here. The story begins in Africa with the great empires of the Sudan and Nile Valley and ends with the Second Reconstruction which Martin Luther King, Jr., and the "sit-in" generation are fashioning in the North and South. The story deals with the rise and growth of slavery and segregation and the continuing efforts of Negro Americans to answer the question of the Jewish poet of captivity: "How shall we sing the Lord's song in a strange land?" This history is founded on the work of scholars and specialists and is designed for the average reader. It is not, strictly speaking, a book for scholars; but it is as scholarly as fourteen months of research could make it. Readers who would like to follow the story in greater detail are urged to read each chapter in connection with the outline of Negro history in the appendix.

they came before columbus pdf: *Blacks in Science* Ivan Van Sertima, 1983 Providing an overview of the lost sciences of Africa and of contributions that blacks have made to modern American science, Blacks in Science presents a range of new information from Africanists. The book also includes bibliographical guides that are crucial to further research and teaching. The lineaments of a lost science are now emerging and we can glimpse some of the once buried reefs of this remarkable civilization. A lot more remains to be revealed. But enough has been found in the past few years to make it quite clear that the finest heart of the African world receded into the shadow while its broken bones were put on spectacular display. The image of the African, therefore, has been built up so far upon his lowest common denominator. In the new vision of the ancestor, we need to turn our eyes away from the periphery of the primitive to the more dynamic source of genius

in the heartland of the African world. -- Ivan Van Sertima

they came before columbus pdf: A Patriot's History of the United States Larry Schweikart, Michael Patrick Allen, 2004-12-29 For the past three decades, many history professors have allowed their biases to distort the way America's past is taught. These intellectuals have searched for instances of racism, sexism, and bigotry in our history while downplaying the greatness of America's patriots and the achievements of "dead white men." As a result, more emphasis is placed on Harriet Tubman than on George Washington; more about the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II than about D-Day or Iwo Jima; more on the dangers we faced from Joseph McCarthy than those we faced from Josef Stalin. A Patriot's History of the United States corrects those doctrinaire biases. In this groundbreaking book, America's discovery, founding, and development are reexamined with an appreciation for the elements of public virtue, personal liberty, and private property that make this nation uniquely successful. This book offers a long-overdue acknowledgment of America's true and proud history.

they came before columbus pdf: Before Columbus Charles C. Mann, Rebecca Stefoff, 2009-09-08 A companion book for young readers based upon the explorations of the Americas in 1491, before those of Christopher Columbus.

they came before columbus pdf: Before Columbus; Links Between the Old World and Ancient America Cyrus Herzl Gordon, 1971

they came before columbus pdf: The Book of Prophecies Christopher Columbus, Roberto Rusconi, 2004-04-09 Christopher Columbus returned to Europe in the final days of 1500, ending his third voyage to the Indies not in triumph but in chains. Seeking to justify his actions and protect his rights, he began to compile biblical texts and excerpts from patristic writings and medieval theology in a manuscript known as the Book of Prophecies. This unprecedented collection was designed to support his vision of the discovery of the Indies as an important event in the process of human salvation - a first step toward the liberation of Jerusalem and the Holy Land from Muslim domination. This work is part of a twelve-volume series produced by U.C.L.A.'s Center for Medieval and Renaissance Studies which involved the collaboration of some forty scholars over the course of fourteen years. In this volume of the series, Roberto Rusconi has written a complete historical introduction to the Book of Prophecies, describing the manuscript's history and analyzing its principal themes. His edition of the documents, the only modern one, includes a complete critical apparatus and detailed commentary, while the facing-page English translations allow Columbus's work to be appreciated by the general public and scholars alike.

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mix of the blackamoors and tawny Moors in the medieval period. The study ranges from the Moor in the literature of Cervantes and Shakespeare to his profound influence upon Europe's university system and the diffusion via this system of the ancient and medieval sciences. The Moors are shown to affect not only European mathematics and map-making, agriculture and architecture, but their markets, their music and their machines. The ethnicity of the Moor is re-examined, as is his unique contribution, both as creator and conduit, to the first seminal phase of the industrial revolution.

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they came before columbus pdf: Candide By Voltaire, 2019-06-10 *Candide* is a French satire by Voltaire, a philosopher of the Age of Enlightenment. It begins with a young man, Candide, who is living a sheltered life in an Edenic paradise and being indoctrinated with Leibnizian optimism (or simply Optimism) by his mentor, Pangloss. The work describes the abrupt cessation of this lifestyle, followed by Candide's slow, painful disillusionment as he witnesses and experiences great hardships in the world. Voltaire concludes with Candide, if not rejecting optimism outright, advocating a deeply practical precept, we must cultivate our garden, in lieu of the Leibnizian mantra of Pangloss, all is for the best in the best of all possible worlds. *Candide* is characterized by its sarcastic tone, as well as by its erratic, fantastical and fast-moving plot. A picaresque novel it parodies many adventure and romance clichés, the struggles of which are caricatured in a tone that is mordantly matter-of-fact. Still, the events discussed are often based on historical happenings, such as the Seven Years' War and the 1755 Lisbon earthquake. As philosophers of Voltaire's day contended with the problem of evil, so too does Candide in this short novel, albeit more directly and humorously. Voltaire ridicules religion, theologians, governments, armies, philosophies, and philosophers through allegory; most conspicuously, he assaults Leibniz and his optimism. As expected by Voltaire, *Candide* has enjoyed both great success and great scandal. Immediately after its secretive publication, the book was widely banned because it contained religious blasphemy, political sedition and intellectual hostility hidden under a thin veil of naïveté. However, with its sharp wit and insightful portrayal of the human condition, the novel has since inspired many later authors and artists to mimic and adapt it. Today, *Candide* is recognized as Voltaire's magnum opus and is often listed as part of the Western canon; it is arguably taught more than any other work of French literature. It was listed as one of The 100 Most Influential Books Ever Written.

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termed the fall of the admiral, who had been ousted from his governorship for mismanagement of the young colony and shipped home ignominiously to face an uncertain reception at the court of Fernando and Isabel. Las Casas's commentary is largely centered on moral and political issues, particularly on the contradictory implications of Columbus's actions: on the one hand as the explorer who opened up a new world for Christian evangelization, and on the other as the viceroy whose brutal and ineffective administration of this new world proved so disastrous for its indigenous inhabitants. The former he judges positively and the latter negatively, never mincing his words. Indeed, this fascinating text can be read as a dialogue between Las Casas and Columbus in which Las Casas constantly quotes the admiral's letters and then glosses them with his own observations, guided by moral and eschatological themes.

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they came before columbus pdf: *A People's History of the United States* Howard Zinn, 2003-02-04 Since its original landmark publication in 1980, *A People's History of the United States* has been chronicling American history from the bottom up, throwing out the official version of history taught in schools -- with its emphasis on great men in high places -- to focus on the street, the home, and the workplace. Known for its lively, clear prose as well as its scholarly research, *A People's History* is the only volume to tell America's story from the point of view of -- and in the words of -- America's women, factory workers, African-Americans, Native Americans, the working poor, and immigrant laborers. As historian Howard Zinn shows, many of our country's greatest battles -- the fights for a fair wage, an eight-hour workday, child-labor laws, health and safety standards, universal suffrage, women's rights, racial equality -- were carried out at the grassroots level, against bloody resistance. Covering Christopher Columbus's arrival through President Clinton's first term, *A People's History of the United States*, which was nominated for the American Book Award in 1981, features insightful analysis of the most important events in our history. Revised, updated, and featuring a new afterword by the author, this special twentieth anniversary edition continues Zinn's important contribution to a complete and balanced understanding of American history.

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ancient Asian seagoing tradition—most notably the Chinese—that dates as far back as 130,000 years ago. Menzies offers a revolutionary new alternative to the “Beringia” theory of how humans crossed a land bridge connecting Asia and North America during the last Ice Age, and provides a wealth of staggering claims, that hold fascinating and astonishing implications for the history of mankind.

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