

Before the arrival of Christopher Columbus, the Americas were inhabited by a vast and diverse array of human populations, often referred to as "races" in the historical sources. However, the sources also suggest a perspective where the concept of "race" is viewed as a social construct rather than a fixed biological reality, with terms like "white, black, and yellow" being described as "crayon colors" used to categorize people. The sources present a complex picture of these peoples, their physical appearances, cultural developments, and debated origins.

Physical Diversity of Pre-Columbian Peoples

The aboriginal inhabitants of America exhibited a wide range of physical characteristics:

- **Skin Complexion:** Descriptions include **coppered, tawny, olive, dusky, white or pale yellow, dark brown, and black**. Specific mentions include "dark mahogany," "dark chocolate color," "dirty yellowish brown," "blackish color," and "deep reddish brown that seems almost black". There were also explicit references to "Native American Negroes or black Indians". William Penn reportedly described natives as "of complexion black but by Design as the Gypsies in England," becoming "swarty" from sun exposure. The Tara Kumari Indians were noted as having the "darkest Hue of any American Native," almost a mixture of a "guinea negro with the average copper colored aborigine".
- **Hair and Facial Features:** People had diverse hair textures, including long, lank black hair, coarse hair, "wooly curly hair," or "black curled hair". Facial features varied, with some possessing "large thick lips, broad flat negro like noses". Ancient sculptures and pottery from Mexico and Central America are said to depict a variety of "racial affinities," including **black, negroid, Semitic, Asiatic, and white features**, along with full beards, which challenges the common narrative that Native Americans lacked beards. Olmec heads, for example, are described as representing "mighty negroid personage[s]".
- **Body Modifications:** Practices such as pricking black or blue figures into the skin, cutting the outer edge of the ear loose to attach ornaments that stretched them to the shoulder, perforating the nose for rings and other items, and flattening foreheads by artificial compression were observed among various tribes across North and South America. Slitting or boring the lower lip was mainly a practice among Americans.

Cultural and Societal Organization

Pre-Columbian societies displayed a broad spectrum of cultural development:

- **Diverse Levels of Civilization:** Inhabitants ranged from "wild, rude, and barbarous" to "more mild in character," and even "demi-civilized" or "highly-cultivated nations".
- **Advanced Civilizations:** The Aztecs in Mexico, the Muyscas in Bogota, and the Peruvians in Peru are highlighted as highly cultivated nations that demonstrated significant achievements in arts and sciences. These groups, part of the "Toltecan Family," created monumental architecture such as pyramids, temples, and fortifications across the Americas.
- **Mound-builders:** This distinct group inhabited the Mississippi Valley and were considered capable people with a unique "cultus" and superior "aboriginal art" compared to later Indians. They lived in permanent villages and were

organized, not "mere hunters or wild savages". Different classes of Mound-builders existed, including effigy-builders, burial mound-builders, and pyramid-builders, reflecting varied societal structures and religious practices like sun-worship and serpent-worship.

- **Cliff-dwellers and Pueblos:** These groups, alongside the Mound-builders, represented advanced stages of architecture and were considered "semi-civilized".

Archaeological Periods and Succession of Races

Archaeological investigations reveal a dynamic history of "a succession of races" inhabiting various regions over time.

- **Paleolithic Age:** Evidenced by "rude relics" found in gravel beds, showing human existence during the "ice age" and contemporaneous with animals like the mastodon and mammoth.
- **Neolithic Age:** Followed the Paleolithic, characterized by polished stone relics, mounds, and shell heaps. The Mound-builders are identified as a primarily Neolithic people.
- **Cultural Shifts:** Older, more advanced cultures, such as the Mound-builders, Cliff-dwellers, and Pueblos, were sometimes invaded, displaced, or absorbed by "hordes of wild tribes" like the Apaches, Comanches, Ojibwas, Athabascans, Algonquins, and Iroquois. This indicates continuous changes and interactions among different populations over centuries.

Theories of Origin and External Contacts

The sources explore various theories regarding the origins of Pre-Columbian peoples and their connections to other continents:

- **Indigenous Origin (Autochthonous Theory):** Some scholars, like Samuel George Morton, asserted that the American race (excluding Eskimos) was "peculiar, and distinct from all others" and "strictly aboriginal to America". This view challenged extensive immigration theories. Other sources, particularly the YouTube transcripts, assert that America is the "**true old world**" and that indigenous "Negro" people are "autochthonous to this land".
- **Transatlantic and Trans-Pacific Contacts:**
 - **Phoenicians and Tyrians:** Identified as early discoverers and colonizers between 1000-600 B.C., leading to cultural similarities and "Semitic" physical traits in some American populations. Peruvian mummies were found to be identical to those from Teneriffe, suggesting a Tyrian origin for American aborigines.
 - **Egyptians:** Strong analogies between ancient American and Egyptian cultures are noted, including architectural similarities (pyramids), religious symbols, and "Egyptian-looking" statues in Peru. Some sources claim that **ancient Egypt was in America**, and that the Nile River was an artificial creation by "ancient Pharaohs" for trade, in contrast to the natural Mississippi.
 - **Hebrews (Lost Tribes of Israel):** A recurring belief among early European observers was that American Indians were descendants of the Lost Tribes of Israel, based on perceived similarities in customs (like

circumcision, which was practiced by "more settled tribes"), religious practices (Feast of First Fruits, Ark of the Covenant, 12 stones), language, and traditions (e.g., of a great flood).

- **Canaanites/Moors:** Certain sources argue that the "ancient Palestine" and "land of Canaan" were in America, and that the Moors (Moabites/Canaanites/Hamites) were driven out of this land by Joshua, migrating to Northwest and Southwest Africa. They are described as the "genetic remnants of the antediluvian world" and founders of ancient cities in America.
- **"White-Skinned Foreigners" and Bearded Men:** Mexican and Peruvian traditions speak of a "great Being" or a "bearded and very aged man from the East" (identified with figures like Quetzalcoatl or Bochica) who brought civilization and were described as having "white complexion". Montezuma reportedly told Cortez that his ancestors "were not aborigines, but were led here by a great Being".
- **Norsemen/Scandinavians:** Also cited as potential early discoverers in the 10th century A.D..
- **Asian/Siberian Migrations:** Some theories suggest origins from Asia via the Bering Strait, linking American aborigines to the Mongolian race and Eskimos. However, this theory is challenged due to vast geographical distances, language diversity, and observed physical differences.

Columbus's Observations and Racial Classification

Christopher Columbus described the native Lucayan Indians as a **"tall graceful dark skinned race"** with "coarse hair" and "dark of complexion." He noted their gentle and loving nature, stating there were "no better people on Earth" and that they lived in an "eden-like Simplicity." He also encountered "black people who fed him and gave him gifts".

Human complexion, as described in the sources, is a complex topic encompassing a vast spectrum of physical appearances, historical classifications, and social interpretations. It is not merely a biological attribute but has been deeply intertwined with social status, identity, and power dynamics across different cultures and time periods.

Diversity of Complexions in Pre-Columbian and Colonial America

Before the arrival of Europeans, the Americas were home to diverse populations exhibiting a wide range of complexions:

- **Vast Shades of Color:** The indigenous inhabitants of America were described as having complexions ranging from **coppered, tawny, olive, dusky, white or pale yellow, dark brown, and black**. Some were noted as having a "dark mahogany," "dark chocolate color," "dirty yellowish brown," "blackish color," or "deep reddish brown that seems almost black" hue. Certain groups, like the Lucayan Indians encountered by Christopher Columbus, were described as a "tall graceful dark skinned race" with "dark of complexion". William Penn's observations in the 1600s noted the natives as "of complexion black but by Design as the Gypsies in England," becoming "swarty" from sun exposure. Other accounts from North America described Indians as "nearly as black as Negroes", or having a complexion that "first but little from that of an African". The Tara Kumari Indians were specifically described as having the "darkest Hue of any American Native," almost a mixture of a "guinea negro with the average copper colored aborigine". The Charuas were noted as "more black than white".

- **Hair and Facial Features:** Along with varied skin tones, hair and facial features were diverse. Descriptions include long, lank black hair, coarse hair, "wooly curly hair," or "black curled hair". Some individuals or groups were noted for "large thick lips, broad flat negro like noses". Ancient sculptures and pottery from Mexico and Central America are said to depict a variety of "racial affinities," including black, negroid, Semitic, Asiatic, and white features, along with full beards, challenging common narratives. Olmec heads, for instance, are described as representing "mighty negroid personage[s]".
- **Body Modifications:** Practices such as pricking black or blue figures into the skin, cutting the outer edge of the ear loose to attach ornaments that stretched them to the shoulder, and perforating the nose for rings and other items were observed among various tribes. Flattening foreheads by artificial compression was also practiced by some, including tribes in the Rocky Mountains, the Choctas, Caribs, and some Peruvian and Brazilian tribes. Slitting or boring the lower lip was mainly a practice among Americans, with only one instance noted in Central Africa.

Diversity of Complexions in Europe

The sources challenge the notion of a uniformly "white" Europe, indicating a significant presence of dark-complexioned people:

- **"Black" or "Swarty" Europeans:** Benjamin Franklin stated in 1755 that "Europeans, Spaniards, Italians, French, Russians, and Swedes are generally of what we call swarty complexion, as are the Germans". The term "swarty" is defined as "being of dark hue, moderately black, tawny," or "dusky or dark complexion," and was applied to Moors, Spaniards, and Italians, who were considered "more swarty" than the French, Germans, and English. Historical accounts also describe "black conquistadores" and "black Jews aka Marranos" involved in the conquest of America.
- **Irish, Welsh, and Scottish Complexions:** Many Irish people were described as having "black curled hair and swarty complexion". Research on early European populations, particularly in Wales and the British Isles, indicates that the "dark element" was the "oldest" population, with dark eyes and hair being predominant in western parts of the British Isles, especially in secluded spots. The "small dark Welshman" and "small dark Irish" are noted as being physically of the same race as the "small dark Basque" of the Pyrenees.
- **"Black Dutch" and "Black Germans":** The terms "Black Dutch" and "Black Germans" referred to dark-complexioned indigenous people from Holland and Germany, not solely those resulting from mixtures with Spanish or Moors. For example, a Black Dutch descendant was described as "quite dark with black curly hair". Some Germans were so dark they were called "black Michael" by their neighbors, and some families were classified as "black" on the 1900 census, only to be listed as "white" 10 years later by census takers.
- **Nobility and Historical Figures:** Queen Elizabeth I and her mother Anne Boleyn were described as having a "swarty Olive complexion" or "dark complexion" with "reddish curled hair". Sir Francis Walsingham, Queen Elizabeth's envoy, was nicknamed "her moor" due to his "swarty complexion and black clothes". Benedict Spinoza, a famous Dutch Jew, had "swarty black" complexion and "black bushy," "long and curling" hair, unmistakably proclaiming descent from the "dark skinned" Jews of the Southern Peninsula.

Complexion and Racial Classification: Social Constructs

The sources strongly emphasize that "race" and its associated complexion classifications are **social constructs** rather than biological realities:

- **"Crayon Colors" and Social Status:** Terms like "white, black, and yellow" are described as "crayon colors" used to categorize people. "Negro," "black," "mulatto," and "colored" were often used as descriptions for perceived color or social status (e.g., "slave"), rather than fixed biological racial identities or ancestry. The term "black" became synonymous with "slave" or "servant status" in colonial records, regardless of actual origin.
- **Reclassification and "Documentary Genocide":** American indigenous people were often reclassified on official documents as "people of color," "mulattos," or "blacks," a process described as "documentary genocide" that denied their "Indianness". For example, the register for Essex County, Virginia, after the Civil War, listed many Indian people as "black," "dark brown," "tawny," or various shades of "mulatto".
- **"Whiteness" as a Political Construct:** "Whiteness" is presented as a social and political act—an "invention of 'the white race'"—rather than a genetic phenomenon. It often signifies a privileged status and is considered a "norm" in Western industrial societies, while other complexions are construed as "less well developed or evolved". Historically, it was possible for a person, regardless of physical appearance, to become "white" by purchasing a royal certificate in colonial Hispanic America, or if "money whitens" as in Brazil today. Conversely, in the U.S., "no such 'whitening' be recognized".
- **Scientific Classifications:** Scientists like Johann Friedrich Blumenbach (18th-19th century) classified human species into five races: Caucasian, Ethiopian, Mongolian, Malay, and American. He initially used skull measurements and skin color as primary criteria, but his later work emphasized a racial hierarchy based on physical beauty, with "white" placed first as the "oldest race of man" and considered "most handsome and becoming". Despite this, Blumenbach also "rejected racial hierarchy and emphasized the unity of mankind".
- **Modern Understanding of Race:** The American Anthropological Association declares that "there is no such thing as race," as it is merely a "social construct". Genetic information from the Human Genome Project indicates that "all human beings are 99.99% the same at the DNA level" and evolved from "the same small number of tribes that migrated out of Africa and colonized the world". This perspective posits that racial categories are "constructs of the imagination, not cogent signifiers of human difference".

Theories on Origin and Complexion

The sources present a complex view of human origins and the diversity of complexions:

- **America as the "True Old World":** Some sources assert that America is the "true old world" and that indigenous "Negro" people are "autochthonous to this land".
- **Out of Africa Theory and Albinism:** The Human Genome Project's findings are cited to support the idea that all humanity originated in Africa. Some theories propose that "white skin" is a form of albinism (a genetic defect lacking melanin), and that albino mutant offspring of black-skinned parents in Africa migrated northward to

Europe, forming albino colonies that eventually became the "Albino Race".

- **Other Migration Theories:** Despite the autochthonous and "Out of Africa" theories, the presence of diverse complexions in America also fueled other theories of origin, including resemblances to the Mongolian race and potential "Semitic" types in Central America. Transatlantic and Trans-Pacific contacts (e.g., Phoenicians, Tyrians, Egyptians, Hebrews, Canaanites, Moors, Norsemen) were also proposed to explain certain cultural or physical similarities.

Cultural Interpretations and Aesthetic Values of Complexion

Complexion also played a role in aesthetic judgments and cultural perceptions:

- **Negative Associations of Darkness:** In European contexts, "black or tawny skin was generally, though not always, a negative and a basis for prejudice". Blackness was often associated with "sin," "unpleasantness," or "savagery". The long-held European assumption was that the initial human skin color was "white," and darker complexions were seen as a "discoloration" or "divine punishment".
- **"Black but Beautiful":** Despite negative associations, there was also a "black aesthetic" in Renaissance visual arts, where dark skin could be seen as beautiful and offering "special appeal". Artists like Albrecht Dürer observed and appreciated the diverse forms and complexions of people, sometimes finding "Moorish" faces beautiful despite societal norms. The sentiment "Nature is beautiful in its variety" was inscribed on a cameo featuring a black man, reflecting an evolving worldview.
- **Relativity of Beauty:** The sources highlight that standards of beauty varied widely, and what one culture considered beautiful, another might deem "ugliness".

RACIAL CLASSIFICATIONS

The sources emphasize that **racial classifications are "constructs of the imagination, not cogent signifiers of human difference"**. Terms like "Negro," "black," "mulatto," and "colored" were often used inconsistently, changing over time and serving as descriptions of perceived color or social status (e.g., "slave"), rather than fixed biological racial identities. The reclassification of Native Americans on official documents as "people of color," "mulattos," or "blacks" is described as a "documentary genocide" that denied their "Indianness" [from previous turn]. The existence of "black Europeans" (e.g., Moors, Jews, Spanish, Irish) who were also dark-skinned and sometimes enslaved further complicates simple racial divisions, highlighting that "not all melanated people are the same race".

The sources indicate that before the arrival of Christopher Columbus, the Americas were home to a vast and diverse array of human populations, often referred to as "races" in historical texts, but which are now understood through a lens of **social constructivism rather than biological reality**.

Here's a discussion of the Pre-Columbian peoples based on the sources:

Diversity and Physical Appearance

- **Wide Range of Complexions:** Before Columbus, America was inhabited by nations and tribes displaying a broad spectrum of complexions. These included people described as **coppered, tawny, olive, dusky, white or pale yellow, dark brown, and black**. It is explicitly stated that there was no "red man" unless painted, and that there were "Native American Negroes or black Indians".
- **"Copper-Colored" and "Brown Men":** The term "copper-colored race" was a common descriptor for American Indians, encompassing many shades from light to very dark. The general color of American Indians is also described as "brown," varying in intensity by tribe and locality.
- **Darker Complexions:** Many indigenous groups were noted for their dark complexions. Some "Negroes" were described as "not black but dark brown yet complete Negroes" with features like large thick lips, broad flat noses, and curly hair. Indigenous people from Manabi were described as "tall, a blackish color with soft curly hair, large eyes, flat noses, thick lips". Descriptions of American indigenous people include "dark mahogany," "dark chocolate color," "dirty yellowish brown," "blackish color," "deep reddish brown that seems almost black," and some even "approaching to black" with "negro profiles". For instance, William Penn described the natives he encountered as "of complexion black but by Design as the Gypsies in England," whose skins became "swarty" from sun exposure. The Tara Kumari Indians were noted as having the "darkest Hue of any American Native," almost a mixture of a "guinea negro with the average copper colored aborigine". The Atacapas were described as "dark-skinned with dirty Short Coarse black matted hair".
- **Diverse Features:** Beyond skin color, physical characteristics varied widely, including height (dwarfs and giants were present), facial features, and hair textures (long, lank black hair, coarse hair, "wooly curly hair" or "black curled hair" were observed). Some had "large projecting lips, broad flat negro like noses" but "long and straight" hair.
- **Artistic Depictions:** Ancient sculptures and pottery from Mexico and Central America depict a variety of "racial affinities," including **black, negroid, Semitic, Asiatic, and white features**, along with full beards, challenging simplistic views of Pre-Columbian appearances.

Levels of Civilization and Social Organization

- **Spectrum of Development:** The aboriginal inhabitants of America exhibited a broad range of cultural development. They were found in states ranging from "wild, rude, and barbarous" to "more mild in character," and even "demi-civilized" or "highly-cultivated" nations.
- **Advanced Societies:** Civilized nations such as the Aztecs in Mexico, the Muyscas in Bogota, and the Peruvians in Peru, demonstrated significant achievements in arts and sciences. These groups, collectively referred to as the "Toltecan Family," were credited with monumental architecture like pyramids, temples, and fortifications across Mexico, Central, and South America.
- **Mound-Builders and Cliff-Dwellers:** The Mound-builders of the Mississippi Valley, the Cliff-dwellers, and the Pueblos were distinct cultural groups. The Mound-builders, for example, were not "mere hunters or wild savages" but were capable people with a unique "cultus" and superior "aboriginal art" compared to later Indians. They lived

in permanent villages and were organized, differentiating them from nomadic hunter tribes.

- **Succession of Populations:** Archaeological investigations reveal a "succession of races" inhabiting various regions over different periods. Older, more advanced cultures, such as the Mound-builders, Cliff-dwellers, and Pueblos, were sometimes invaded and displaced or absorbed by "hordes of wild tribes" like the Apaches, Comanches, Ojibwas, Athabascans, Algonquins, and Iroquois.

Theories of Origin and External Contacts

The sources present various historical theories and perspectives on the origins of Pre-Columbian peoples and their potential connections to other continents:

- **Indigenous Origin:** Some scholars, like Samuel George Morton, argued that the American race (excluding Eskimos) was "peculiar, and distinct from all others" and "strictly aboriginal to America". This view dismissed widespread theories of extensive immigration as lacking sufficient evidence.
- **Transatlantic and Trans-Pacific Contacts:**
 - **Phoenicians and Tyrians:** Identified as early discoverers and colonizers between 1000-600 B.C., with cultural similarities and "Semitic" physical traits observed in some American populations. The identical nature of mummies found in Peru and Teneriffe suggested a Tyrian origin for the American aborigines.
 - **Egyptians:** Noted for strong analogies between ancient American and Egyptian cultures, including architectural similarities (pyramids), religious symbols, and "Egyptian-looking" statues in Peru.
 - **Hebrews (Lost Tribes of Israel):** A recurring belief among early European observers was that American Indians were descendants of the Lost Tribes of Israel. This was based on perceived similarities in customs (like circumcision), religious practices, language, and traditions (e.g., of a great flood).
 - **"White-Skinned Foreigners" and Bearded Men:** Mexican and Peruvian traditions speak of a "great Being" or a "bearded and very aged man from the East" (identified with figures like Quetzalcoatl or Bochica) who brought civilization and were described as having "white complexion". The belief was so strong that Montezuma reportedly told Cortez that his ancestors "were not aborigines, but were led here by a great Being" who later withdrew to the sunrise.
 - **Norsemen/Scandinavians:** Also cited as potential early discoverers in the 10th century A.D..
- **Asian/Siberian Migrations:** Some theories suggest origins from Asia via the Bering Strait, linking American aborigines to the Mongolian race and Eskimos. However, this theory is challenged due to vast geographical distances, language diversity, and observed physical differences. It's noted there was only a "slight difference" between "immigrated Chinese Coolies and the native Indians" in appearance.

Race as a Social Construct

The sources consistently highlight that the concept of "race" itself is a human construct, not a biological reality.

- **"Imagination, Not Difference":** Racial categories are presented as **"constructs of the imagination, not cogent signifiers of human difference"**.
- **Fluid Classifications:** Terms like "Negro," "black," "mulatto," and "colored" were often used inconsistently, changing over time and serving as descriptions of perceived color or social status (e.g., "slave"), rather than fixed biological racial identities.
- **"Documentary Genocide":** The reclassification of Native Americans on official documents as "people of color," "mulattos," or "blacks" (even without African ancestry) is described as a "documentary genocide" that denied their "Indianness". This demonstrates how racial categorization was a tool for social and legal control, often to facilitate illegal enslavement.
- **"Black Europeans" and "Black Indians":** The presence of "black Europeans" (e.g., Moors, Jews, Spanish, Irish) who were also dark-skinned and sometimes enslaved, further complicates the notion of simple racial divisions. The "black Caucasians" who colonized parts of Africa are mentioned, suggesting a long history of dark-skinned populations in Europe. This highlights that "not all melanated people are the same race".

Columbus's Observations

Christopher Columbus himself described the native Lucayan Indians as a **"tall graceful dark skinned race"** with "coarse hair" and "dark of complexion". He noted their gentle and loving nature, stating there were "no better people on Earth" and that they lived in an "eden-like Simplicity". He also encountered "black people who fed him and gave him gifts".

In summary, the sources paint a picture of Pre-Columbian America as a land of highly diverse populations, physically varied and culturally complex, whose origins were debated even in early historical accounts, and whose "racial" classifications were largely social constructs utilized for control and power by later European colonizers.

The origins of syphilis

The origins of syphilis are discussed in the sources, presenting multiple theories and historical observations.

Here's a breakdown of the information regarding syphilis origin:

- **Appearance in Europe:**
 - Syphilis attacked Spanish, Italian, and French armies in Italy in the 1490s in a very virulent form.
 - Initially, no one blamed Americans for this outbreak, and the Spanish soon referred to it as "galico" or the "French disease".
 - Pedro Martyr the Angleria referred to syphilis (calling it "bubas" in Spain and "Galico" in Italy) in April 1488, **three years before Columbus's first voyage**.

- It was epidemic in at least some parts of England long before 1492. Archaeological investigations of an Augustinian priory in the port of Hull revealed signs of acute syphilitic infection in 60% of skeletons dating between 1300 and 1420, primarily from 1340 to 1369. The bone destruction (including skulls, foreheads, and legs) was more severe than lesions found in America.
- More recently, researchers have uncovered skeletons in Italy with indications of syphilis dating back to 600 BC, including many indications in Pompeii.
- The deadly plague, which began to be called "the black death" in the 1500s, was also associated with extreme negativity, not because of the victims' color but due to the horror it caused.

- **Potential American Connection (Contested):**

- By the mid-16th century, some Spanish writers began to identify the Caribbean region as the source of the contagion, though early reports didn't mention the disease.
- Some archaeologists and non-native historians have echoed these Spanish writers, pointing to skeletal remains with signs of syphilitic infection in America.
- However, reasons to doubt its pre-1492 presence in America include:
 1. Its total absence in early diaries examined from North America and the Caribbean.
 2. The seemingly complete lack of fear among white Europeans regarding intercourse with American women or men at early contact.
 3. No known descriptions of infected individuals at early contact.
 4. Baja and Upper California natives were highly susceptible to the disease after contact, showing less resistance than Spaniards.
 5. Massive death rates of Americans after contact throughout the Caribbean, Mesoamerica, and South America, indicating susceptibility to multiple new disease vectors.

- **Theories of Origin and Possible Scenarios:**

- A thorough German scholar, Hinrich Heiser, maintained in 1882 that syphilis was an **Old World disease in origin**.
- Genetic research may eventually determine whether syphilis had its roots in Africa, Eurasia, or America. Until then, the sources lean towards a **Euro-African origin**, with American skeletal remains possibly indicating ancient contact.
- The sources propose several scenarios for syphilis's origin:

1. The disease had an American origin but was carried to Europe by early American visitors, then became very mild or died out in America until a new, more virulent Spanish strain was introduced, which might have hybridized with any surviving American variety.
 2. The disease had a Euro-African origin and was introduced to North America by the Norse after 900 AD, primarily in the eastern part, potentially explaining the abandonment of large urban areas between 1200 and 1450 AD. It might have become less virulent after population dispersal.
 3. American visitors to Britain brought the disease back to America at an early date.
 4. The American skeletons studied showed effects of a different but perhaps related disease.
 - The abandonment of urban areas could also be due to diseases like the bubonic plague introduced by European rats.
- **Disease Transmission:** The Black Death, which originated in the Black Sea region, was transmitted to Europe via infected rats and fleas on merchant ships, indicating how diseases can spread across continents.

Race Diversity

The sources provide extensive detail on the characteristics attributed to various "American races," often highlighting the diverse appearances of indigenous peoples and the complex, often politically driven, ways in which these groups were classified.

Diversity in Indigenous American Physical Characteristics

Before the arrival of Europeans, America was home to diverse nations and tribes with a wide range of complexions and physical features.

- **Complexion:** Indigenous Americans were described with complexions including **copper-colored** (ranging from lightest to darkest copper), **tawny**, **olive**, **dark**, **white or pale yellow**, **dark brown**, and **black**.
 - Examples include Brazilians described as "olive color" but also "so black that they could have been taken for sailors on the sea of sticks in hell".
 - Carolina coastal people in 1524 were noted as "of dark color not much unlike the Ethiopians".
 - Jesuit missionaries in Brazil from 1549-1565 frequently referred to Americans as "Negroes".
 - Some groups, like the Charuas, were described as "more black than white".
 - Conversely, some Peruvian tribes had women described as "much wider and more graceful than other Indians" or of a "lighter complexion".

- Indians in New York were noted to have a "copper cast," with some being "nearly as black as Negroes" while others had complexions "not having darker complexions than natives of the south of France or of Spain".
- William Penn described natives in Pennsylvania as "of complexion black but by Design as the Gypsies in England," appearing "swarty" due to greasing themselves and exposure to the sun.
- The Tarahumari Indians were described as "of the darkest Hue of any American Native," almost a mixture of the "Guinea negro with the average copper colored aborigine".
- The Atakapa people of Louisiana/Texas were "dark-skinned with dirty Short Coarse black matted hair".
- Some Californians were observed to "very nearly approach that of the Negroes," having "large projecting lips, broad flat negro like noses," though their hair was "long and straight".
- Pre-Columbian Mexican sculptures and pottery depict people identified as "negroid personage," "negroid mask," and having "negro characteristics," with features like full beards, kinky hair, flat noses, and thick lips.
- **Hair and Facial Features:** Descriptions varied widely, including "long, lank, black hair," "black curled hair," "coarse black matted hair," "soft curly hair," and "woolly, curly hair". Features included "heavy brow, the dull and sleepy eye, the full and compressed lips, and the salient but dilated nose". Olmec heads are noted for their "kinky hair and a flat nose and thick lips".

Ambiguity and Reclassification of Racial Terms

The meaning of racial terms was fluid and often controversial, leading to significant reclassification of people.

- **"Negro" and "Black":** These terms were not consistently used to denote a specific race or ancestry, but rather often served as simple descriptions for perceived color or appearance.
 - It was apparent that "the term negro or its equivalent was not used for a race or for a single stock of people or to point to ancestry or ethnicity".
 - **American Indians were frequently classified as "Negroes" or "blacks"** in historical records, especially along the Atlantic coast.
 - The term "black" also became synonymous with "slave" or "servant status" in early colonial records, regardless of actual origin, which "disfranchised" indigenous peoples.
 - In 1543, the Spanish crown ordered that mulattoes (light-skinned individuals) from Europe could not be taken as slaves to the Americas under general license for "Clavos Negros" (black slaves), suggesting a preference for darker-skinned individuals for enslavement.

- **"Mulatto" and "Colored":** These terms were applied to American indigenous people even without any African ancestry.
 - In Virginia in 1705, Native American descendants were legally defined as "mulattos" without African ancestry.
 - Census records show that "all the Indians" of central Tidewater counties in Virginia were classified as "M" (mulatto) in 1850, and later as "black, dark brown, tawny, very dark mulatto, bright mulatto, very bright mulatto, and very bright mulatto almost white".
- **"Paper Genocide":** The reclassification of Native Americans as "people of color," "mulattos," or "blacks" on official documents is described as "paper genocide" or "documentary genocide," obscuring their original identities. This was done to "disfranchise" them and deny their "Indianness".
- **"Black Dutch" and "Black Irish":** These terms were applied to dark-complexioned European groups, including Sephardic Jews and Moors, and were sometimes used by Native Americans to avoid forced relocation or to own land, blurring ancestral lines.

Intellectual and Moral Characteristics

Early European observers often commented on the intellectual and moral traits of indigenous Americans, frequently comparing them to European populations.

- **Positive Attributes:** Columbus described the Caribbean islanders as "not a better people in the world... more affectionate or mild," who "love their neighbors as themselves," with a "sweetest, softest, and most cheerful" language. Others noted their "prudence, faithfulness and generosity," hospitality, and inherent "joy, contentment, love and friendship".
- **Contrasting Views:** Despite positive observations, there were prevailing theories that classified American Indians as "barbarous" or "wild", contrasting them with "civilized communities". Some scholars questioned whether Americans could raise themselves to a high degree of culture independently.
 - There was a prevailing notion, particularly in the 19th century, that "all the American nations, excepting the Eskimaux, are of one race, and that this race is peculiar, and distinct from all others".
 - This "American race" was perceived to exhibit "two extremes of intellectual character," ranging from those capable of "a certain degree of civilization and refinement" to "an abasement which puts all mental culture at defiance".
 - Some views asserted that American Indians were "decidedly inferior to the Mongolian stock" and "averse to the restraints of education," often resuming their "national usages when left to choose for themselves".

The Influence of Race Science and Social Construction

The concept of "race" itself was a social construct, evolving over time and used to justify hierarchies and control.

- **Early Classifications:** In the 18th century, race became a morphological concept, loosely linked to physical appearance rather than strict lineage. Scientists proposed various anatomical measures, like skin color, hair texture, and head-form, to establish racial identity and difference.
- **Hierarchical Ranking:** The goal of "race science" was to rank human groups by "degree of civilization". Carolus Linnaeus and Johann Friedrich Blumenbach categorized races into groups like Caucasoid, Mongoloid, Australoid, Negroid, and Indian, with non-Caucasoids often deemed "subhuman".
- **"White Race" Invention:** The "white race" was **"invented as a ruling-class social-control formation"** in response to labor solidarity, particularly after Bacon's Rebellion (1676-77). A system of racial privileges was deliberately instituted for propertyless "whites" to align them with the plantation owners against African-American bond-laborers.
 - This invention allowed for a "sea-change" where individuals, such as Irish Catholics, who faced racial oppression in Ireland could become "white Americans" and participate in a system of white supremacy in the United States.
 - The concept of "whiteness" was used to define who could be a citizen and enjoy full rights, leading to laws like the 1790 Naturalization Law that restricted immigration and naturalization to "free white persons".
- **Justifications for Slavery and Oppression:** Arguments about the "natural inferiority" of African Americans and Native Americans gained prominence during the American Revolution as a "defensible justification" to maintain slavery.
 - Scientists like Samuel Cartwright and Frederick Hoffman used "race science" to claim that the "Negro race" was "dying out" due to "physical degeneracy" and to advocate for segregation and sterilization to prevent "contamination" of "white society".
 - These theories asserted that "racial differences in IQ" were "hereditary" and "relatively irremediable by practical improvements in environment".

In summary, American race characteristics are presented as highly varied among indigenous peoples, often defying simple categorization. European explorers and later "race scientists" imposed classifications that were often ambiguous, inconsistent, and primarily served to establish social hierarchies, justify enslavement and oppression, and construct a "white race" identity that benefited the ruling class.

TRANSATLANTIC VOYAGES

Transatlantic voyages, as described in the sources, encompass a complex history of exploration, conquest, trade, and forced migration, involving diverse groups of people and often brutal conditions. These voyages were not solely the domain of "white people" as commonly perceived, but included significant participation from various "black Europeans," Jews, and Moors, alongside European colonizers and their involuntary human cargo.

Here's a detailed discussion:

Early Motivations and Participants

- **Columbus's Voyages (1492 onwards):**

- Christopher Columbus's journeys were driven by religious and economic motives, including a desire to find a safe haven for Jews suffering from the Spanish Inquisition and to finance the return of Jerusalem to the Jewish people and the rebuilding of its holy temple. He aimed to conquer or reconquer the holy city and Mount Zion.
- His voyages were significantly financed by Marrano Jews, such as Luis de Santángel and Gabriel Sanchez. There are even grounds to believe Columbus himself was a member of a "New Christian family," a term often applied to converted Jews.
- Columbus sailed on August 3, 1492, with approximately 120 men, many of whom were from cities with large or small Jewish communities. Notably, his official interpreter, Luis de Torres, was a Jew who understood Hebrew, Chaldee, and Arabic, suggesting an expectation of encountering peoples speaking these languages in the "old world" or "true old world" (America, identified as Atlantis).
- Beyond formal crew, the voyage included a mix of Spaniards, Moors, Jews, and Irishmen, with many expelled Jews and criminals joining due to their desperate circumstances.
- Columbus was not considered "lost"; he knew his destination, viewing America as the "true old world" or "Far East" based on ancient maps. He believed he was reaching lands close to the Garden of Eden. He noted the presence of pearls and gold among the indigenous people.

- **Phoenician and Scythian Connections:**

- The sources suggest ancient connections across the Atlantic, particularly through the Phoenicians and their descendants. It is posited that Phoenicians, described as Aryans and later as ancestors of Britons, Scots, and Anglo-Saxons, were also linked to Canaanites and Moabites.
- Moorish authors claimed that Canaanites expelled by Joshua emigrated to Africa and settled there, and that their habitation extended across "great Atlantis" (America), even unto North, South, and Central America before a great earthquake formed the Atlantic Ocean.
- Columbus is even described as an "Atlantean descendant of a Phoenician time, a Moor by Moor by Canaanite," reopening ancient paths of commerce and colonization.
- The Dogon people are questioned as possible descendants of expelled Venetians, drawing connections to ancient kings of Atlantis.

- Historical accounts suggest Phoenicians, Carthaginians, Northmen, and Scandinavians had discovered America long before Columbus.

Other European Voyages and Forced Migrations

- **John Cabot and Gaspar Corte Real:**

- Inspired by Columbus, John Cabot, a Genoese who became a Venetian citizen, sought a westward route to the kingdom of the Grand Kaan and Cipango for England. His 1497 voyage, departing from Bristol, landed on the "Prima Tierra Vista" (Newfoundland), and he reported abundant fish. King Henry VII considered sending "malefactors to go to that country and form a colony" based on Cabot's findings.
- Gaspar Corte Real's voyages, a direct consequence of Columbus's discoveries, sought to find lands within Portugal's sphere by the Treaty of Tordesillas. On his first voyage, he explored about 700 miles of coastline and brought back natives, whom he described as "excellent for labour, and the best slaves that have hitherto been obtained".

- **Indentured Servitude and the "Middle Passage":**

- The transatlantic journey was marked by immense suffering for European indentured servants and convicts, paralleling the "notorious Middle Passage" of enslaved Africans.
- Between 1717 and 1775, at least 50,000 "involuntary immigrants" (mostly ordinary criminals, felons, and rebels) were sent from Great Britain and Ireland to American plantations, particularly Maryland.
- These "seven-year passengers" often faced horrific conditions: overcrowding, unsanitary environments, bad food, and high mortality rates. Some drowned because they were handcuffed.
- Families were separated, and individuals were sold as property, with their service becoming a commodity. Criminals and vagrants, including those taken from jails and workhouses, were forcibly transported to the West Indies and American colonies, often described as "wholesale" deportations.
- The British merchants even rerouted ships from the African coast to the Irish coast for human cargo, indicating the widespread nature of "white slavery" that sometimes had higher fatality rates than for "black slaves".
- Notable figures like Thomas Paine arrived in America under these "slave conditions".
- "Black Europeans" and "melanated Europeans" were among those packed into these ships, highlighting a hidden history often overlooked by terms like "white servitude".

- **Scotch-Irish and "Black Dutch" Migrations:**

- Over 250,000 Scotch-Irish, described as "Judaic Celts," migrated to America from the Pilgrim era to about 1800, settling heavily in the American South.
- The term "Black Dutch" was a blanket term for a confederation of different European peoples, including Sephardic Jews and Moors, who were part of this transatlantic diaspora, often fleeing persecution. Some "Black Irish" are considered descendants of Spanish Armada survivors who were Catholics evacuating Jews and Moors.

Transatlantic voyages, therefore, represent a complex interplay of imperial ambition, economic opportunity, religious zealotry, and profound human suffering, revealing a diverse cast of participants and motivations that challenge simplistic historical narratives.

Who are the Scots?

The origins of the Scots are extensively discussed in the sources, which present a complex narrative blending historical accounts, biblical interpretations, and anthropological observations. The prevailing theory highlighted is their **primary descent from the biblical tribe of Judah**, with connections to various ancient peoples and migration paths.

Here's a breakdown of the purported origins:

Primary Ancestral Claims

- **Tribe of Judah:** The Scots are primarily asserted to be **descended from the biblical tribe of Judah**, representing a branch alongside the Jews. This lineage is said to have produced a royal line, a warrior class, and lawmakers. Their character and nature are likened to Judah's, including principles, fighting spirit, and intellectual capacity.
 - **Zarah and Pharez:** The royal line is specifically traced through Judah, Jacob's fourth son. Zarah, a son of Judah, is linked to the "**Raised Red Right Hand**" symbol, a prominent heraldic emblem in Ulster and Scotland, which is said to derive from the scarlet thread tied to his hand at birth. Descendants of Zarah reportedly migrated from the Near East to Europe, settling in Spain (founding Saragossa, originally Zaragassa, meaning "stronghold of Zarah") before moving to Ulster. Darda, another son of Zarah, may have given his name to the Dardanelles and was prominent among the Hittite Trojans around 1500 BC, leading to many European Royal Houses.
 - **King David's Lineage:** The British Royal Throne, including the Scottish monarchs, is claimed to be directly descended from King David of the Royal House of Judah. Prince Michael of Albany, a claimant to the Scottish Throne, publicly believes in his Davidic lineage, tracing the Royal House of Dalriada back to the biblical Kings of Judah and Princes of Greater Scythia.
 - **Jacob's Pillar Stone:** The Stone of Destiny, or Jacob's Pillar Stone, upon which Scottish (and later English) kings were crowned, is believed to have been brought from Bethel (Palestine) to Ireland by the prophet Jeremiah and Tea Tephi (daughter of King Zedekiah of Judah), then to Scotland. Geological analyses suggest the stone's composition matches sandstone found near the Red Sea at Bethel, indicating a

Near Eastern origin rather than the British Isles.

- **Scythian Connection:** Early Scots were known as **Scyths** (Skuthes to the Greeks), suggesting their origin from the lands of western Scythians in parts of western Russia, where Israelites reportedly migrated.
- **Phoenician Origin:** A book titled "Phoenician Origin of Britons, Scots and Anglo-Saxons" by L.A. Waddell is cited, which posits that **Phoenicians were Aryans in race and the ancestors of Britons, Scots, and Anglo-Saxons**. This theory connects Phoenicians (who are considered Semitic) to Canaan, and by extension, to certain Native American tribes through shared symbols and language analogies.
- **Ancient Canaanites/Moabites:** Some sources suggest a complex intermingling. A theory in circulation is that **descendants of Shelah and Er (sons of Judah) intermarried with Canaanites/Phoenicians**, leading to a mixture that was at times anti-Israel and anti-Judah, and influencing groups like the Sinn-Fein in Ireland. Moorish authors claimed that **Canaanites expelled by Joshua emigrated to Africa and settled there**, implying a connection between Moors and Moabites. This also relates to the idea that "Black Europeans" or "Moorish blood" have contributed to European populations.

Physical Appearance and Ethnic Composition

- **Dark Complexion and Hair:** Historical descriptions of **Scottish Highlanders** often characterize them as generally **diminutive, with brown complexions and almost always black curled hair and dark eyes**. This aligns with descriptions of "dark folk" or "black folk" in Wales and the West of Ireland, suggesting a widespread "dark element" as the oldest population in Britain.
 - The term "blue men of Erin" referred to black men from Mauritania, indicating the spread of the term "Mori" (for Negro) to Northern Europe, including Scotland, where references to "more lasses" and "Morris Barn" (Moor's child) are found in 1504-1505.
 - "Black Anglo-Saxons" and "dark complexion" individuals named "Blackman" or "Swart" (meaning black) are noted in historical documents.
- **Mixed Heritage:** Scotland is described as having a mix of fair and light eyes, red hair and any colored eyes, and dark hair and eyes, indicating a **composite ethnic group** with strong Celtic-Gaelic roots, along with infusions of Anglian, Norse, and Danish heritage. However, the earliest settlers were "Mediterranean by race" (Canaanite or Tiras descendants), represented by peoples like the Berbers or those from northern Greece and Asia Minor.

Historical Migrations and Interactions

- **From Ireland:** The **Scoti tribe** migrated from northern Ireland, forming the kingdom of Dalriada in Argyll, and eventually giving the entire nation its name.
- **Conquest and Displacement:** The Scots conquered the Cymric Britons (possibly of Levitical stock) and drove out the Picts (possibly Canaanites/Tiras descendants), with some Scottish tribes later appropriating the name Picts.

The Picts themselves are mentioned as "painted men" (Cruithne) and Mongoloids who were defeated and displaced by the Scots.

- **Plantation of Ulster:** In 1609, many Scots returned to northern Ireland as part of the "Great Plantation," replacing southern Irish populations. These Scots were often impoverished Lowland Presbyterians, many of whom were "debtors on the run" or "thieves," fleeing harsh conditions and vagrancy in Scotland where life was "harder and rougher" than in England. They were seen as "ideal material for populating a frontier" and served as a "wall" between the English and the Irish.
- **Internal Slavery in Scotland:** Historically, Scotland had a system of **chattel slavery** where coalminers and salt-pan workers were legally bound to their masters for life, a perpetual and hereditary servitude that lasted until the late 18th century. Vagrants and criminals could also be sentenced to slavery for life. This "white on white" slavery existed contemporaneously with colonial bond-servitude. The movement to end African slavery in British colonies provided a "moral force" that contributed to the liberation of these enslaved Scots.

In summary, the sources paint a picture of the Scots as a people with deep and ancient roots, primarily linked to the Tribe of Judah, whose identity has been shaped by complex migrations, intermarriages, and historical conflicts across Europe and the Near East. Their physical characteristics are noted as being diverse, with a significant "dark element" present from ancient times.

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The **Scottish national character** is described in the sources as a complex blend of enduring traits, deeply influenced by their unique history, religious convictions, and ethnic origins. They are frequently lauded for their widespread influence on global civilization, disproportionate to their relatively small population.

Core Characteristics and Attributes

The Scots are consistently portrayed as:

- **Inventive and Resourceful**
 - They are considered among the most inventive people on Earth, credited with originating the idea of "modernity" and transforming the world with concepts like capitalism and democracy. Their capacity for inventiveness and administrative leadership is widely celebrated.
 - Specific inventions and contributions attributed to Scots include the perfected steam engine, telephone, raincoat, road surfaces, rubber tires, adhesive stamps, television, penicillin, anesthetic, grand piano, and modern capitalism (Adam Smith).
- **Energetic, Adaptable, and Mobile**

- Described as having "restless and nervous energy" and a "traveling itch," they are known as great travelers, always "on the go and moving a lot". This mobility enabled them to spread their concepts globally.

- **Strong, Determined, and Fighters**

- They possess "rugged, dogged determination" and "stubbornness in pursuit of a principle".
- Scots are characterized as "fighters," with their belligerence sometimes taking a violent or military form, driven by a wish to fight for rights or principles. Their fighting instincts are primarily defensive.
- Historical accounts highlight their military prowess, noting their capacity to take on overwhelming odds and viewing merely "trying" as a victory.

- **Intellectual and Practical**

- They are described as "comparatively well-schooled and skilled," with a "liking for reading about foreign parts".
- Their education system, based on "common sense" and broad in scope, shaped them as "adaptable and practical," especially in handling money, and as "articulate speakers".

- **Honorable and Principled**

- They have a "highly developed sense of personal honour" and a "strong sense of justice".
- A significant characteristic is their "abiding hatred for totalitarian power, as well as unfairness, inequity, bullying and abuse".
- They are depicted as "noble-minded" and "more righteous than his brothers".

Historical and Religious Influences

The Scottish character is deeply intertwined with their history and faith:

- **Religious Convictions and "Covenanting"**

- Scots possess deep religious convictions, particularly the concept of "covenanting" with God. Their churches maintained independence from Rome for centuries.
- The Presbyterian Church, rooted in John Calvin's and John Knox's teachings, has been a significant force, emphasizing biblical literalism and identifying strongly with ancient Israel.
- They observed the Seventh-day Sabbath for at least 1,000 years after it ceased in other parts of Europe.

- The term "Red Neck" originated from Lowland Presbyterian Covenanters who signed in their own blood and wore red cloth, symbolizing their dissent from the Anglican Church.

- **Enlightenment and Political Philosophy**

- The Scottish Enlightenment, centered at Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities, profoundly influenced modern capitalism and the philosophy of political liberty and rebellion against tyrants. This influence extended to the American Revolution and the drafting of the U.S. Constitution.
- Their Declaration of Arbroath (1320 AD) is seen as a model for the American Declaration of Independence, notably for its assertion that a king could be removed if he failed to uphold the people's freedoms.

Origins and Physical Traits

Sources suggest a complex and ancient lineage for the Scots:

- **Judaic Descent**

- The Scots are primarily considered to be descended from the biblical tribe of Judah, sharing many similarities with Jews, including financial acumen and military capacity. This lineage is said to have produced a royal line, a warrior class, and lawmakers.
- Some members of the British royal family, including Prince Charles and Prince Michael of Albany, reportedly believe in their descent from David, whose royal line stems from Judah.
- Scottish royal heritage is traced back to the Kings of Judah through the Royal House of Dalriada and Princes of Greater Scythia.
- The formidable lion, a key symbol in Scottish heraldry, is linked to the biblical prophecy for Judah.
- The "Raised Red Right Hand" symbol used by Ulster Scots is connected to Zarah, a son of Judah.

- **Physical Descriptions**

- Historical sources describe the Scottish Highlanders as generally **diminutive, with brown complexions and almost always black curled hair and dark eyes**.
- The "dark element" in the British population is noted as the oldest.
- Overall, Scots exhibit a mix of hair and eye colors (fair/light eyes, red hair/any eye color, dark hair/eyes), indicating a composite ethnic group with strong Celtic-Gaelic roots, along with infusions of Anglian, Norse, and Danish heritage.

Global Influence and Contribution

The Scots have had a profound impact globally:

- **Building the British Empire:** Disproportionate to their numbers, they supplied a large number of sailors, soldiers, colonists, administrators, and engineers to the British Empire. Some sources state they "practically ran the British Empire".
- **Influence in America:** They played a prominent role in the American War of Independence, with some contemporaries calling it an "Irish-Scotch Presbyterian Rebellion". They spearheaded the thrusts into Western Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Many U.S. Presidents and generals have had Ulster-Scots connections.
- **Administrators and Pioneers:** Scots were instrumental in establishing global capitalism centers like Montreal, Hong Kong, Calcutta, and Singapore. They provided a remarkable proportion of professionals like doctors, lawyers, and engineers in new colonial societies like Australia and New Zealand.

Internal Challenges and Societal Context

- **Historical Treatment:** Historically, Scots migrants, particularly those to Ulster, were sometimes viewed as the "scum of both nations" fleeing debt or justice. Life in Lowland Scotland was described as "harder and rougher" than in England, with less fertile land and unfavorable tenant-landlord relationships contributing to mass impoverishment.
- **Scottish Slavery:** A significant historical aspect mentioned is the existence of slavery within Scotland itself, contemporaneous with colonial bond-servitude. Coalminers and salt-pan workers were legally bound to their masters for life, a servitude that was perpetual and hereditary for centuries, with protections like Habeas Corpus explicitly excluding them. The movement to end African slavery in British colonies provided a "moral force" that eventually helped to liberate these enslaved Scots.

In summary, the Scottish national character is presented as one of remarkable resilience, innovation, and strong principle, deeply shaped by religious commitment and a complex, often challenging, history that has nonetheless propelled them to global influence across various fields.

Indigenous Extinction

The concept of "Indigenous extinction" encompasses not only the physical disappearance of indigenous populations but also the **deliberate erasure and reclassification of their identities, cultures, and historical presence**. This process has been a pervasive issue throughout history, particularly following European colonization of the Americas.

Causes and Manifestations of Indigenous Extinction:

1. Direct Violence, Warfare, and Extermination

- **Brutal Conquests:** Early Spanish encounters led to the rapid decimation of indigenous populations. For instance, the **Lucayan Indians** of the Bahamas, initially described as gentle and peace-loving, were nearly exterminated by the Spanish within 50 years, with 40,000 enslaved to work in mines and on plantations in Hispaniola. Similarly, the **Caribs and Arawaks** suffered near-complete extermination by

the Spanish in the Caribbean. Christopher Columbus recorded instances where thousands of timid, unarmed Indians fled from three armed men, noting they were "good to be ordered about, to work and sow".

- **Military Expeditions and Massacres:** In North America, expeditions by figures like Colonel Barnwell and Colonel Palmer in the early 18th century resulted in the destruction of Indian towns, slaughter of natives, and capture of thousands for slavery in places like Charleston. The **Nanticoke people** in Virginia were almost entirely eliminated as a tribe following a conflict, with many enslaved and deported to the West Indies. The Pequot tribe also suffered immense losses, with over 300 men, women, and children burned alive, and survivors enslaved and sold out of the country.
- **Systematic Elimination of Stateless Societies:** Colonizers often adopted policies of complete elimination by slaughter and expulsion when encountering societies without significant pre-developed class differentiation.

2. Slavery and Forced Labor

- **Widespread Enslavement:** Indigenous peoples across the Americas, including the **Cherokee, Tuscarora, Apalachee, and Natchez**, were subjected to brutal forms of slavery, working alongside individuals later identified as "Negroes" in fields and plantations until at least 1776. Spanish and Portuguese colonizers enslaved American Indians by the thousands, transporting them to the West Indies, Europe, and even parts of Africa like Spanish Sahara.
- **Dehumanizing Conditions:** Enslaved Indians were marked with hot irons, confined in stocks, and loaded with chains to prevent escape. They died from hunger, cruel treatment, despair, and being devoured by sharks. These conditions were akin to the transatlantic slave trade.
- **Economic Motivation:** The decline in oyster fisheries led slave dealers to seek other trades, turning to the enslavement of indigenous populations for profit.

3. Disease and Environmental Degradation

- **Introduction of Illnesses:** The encroachment of non-native inhabitants into indigenous territories led to the introduction of diseases for which aboriginal populations lacked immunological defenses, causing epidemics that decimated populations and brought ethnic groups to the brink of disappearance. The **Yanomami people** in Brazil and Venezuela experienced their physical and cultural integrity ravaged by diseases introduced by intruders.
- **Resource Exploitation and Pollution:** Development projects like roads, dams, mining, and oil/gas exploitation in ancestral territories imperil indigenous ecosystems and represent a "mortal danger" to their survival. This leads to deforestation, water pollution, loss of biodiversity, and destruction of traditional subsistence. The **Huaorani, Cofán, Siona, Achuar, Shuar, and Quichua** peoples of Ecuador's interior were severely impacted by oil exploitation and other development activities.

4. Land Dispossession and Forced Displacement

- **Violations of Treaties and Land Claims:** Despite agreements like the Royal Proclamation of 1763, settlers ignored boundaries, leading to illegal occupation and confiscation of indigenous lands. The **Chowan people** of North Carolina, once sovereign, lost all their land claims by 1677 and were transformed into "tributary reservation Indians". The **Cherokee** faced aggressive attacks on their land rights, particularly after gold discovery, leading to forced removal known as the Trail of Tears.
- **Destruction of Traditional Lifestyles:** The expansion of agriculture, cattle growing, and timber industries led to major environmental deterioration and community disintegration, preventing indigenous peoples from carrying out traditional livelihood activities. The "Mound-builders" also disappeared, possibly due to nomadic hunters driving off sedentary populations or white intrusion.

5. Reclassification and Cultural Erasure ("Paper Genocide")

- **Changing Racial Categories:** To dispossess indigenous peoples, colonial and later governmental officials classified them as "colored persons," "negroes," "mulattos," or "free negroes" instead of "Indians". This reclassification was a strategic move to deny their indigenous identity and land rights, a form of "documentary genocide".
- **Deliberate Alteration of Records:** In Virginia, Dr. Walter Plucker, a leader of the Eugenics movement in the early 20th century, deliberately changed records of Virginia Indians to "colored" on birth, marriage, and death certificates, effectively committing "bureaucratic genocide". This forced many Native Americans to lie about their identity to be classified as "black" or "white" for safety.
- **Concealing Identity:** Terms like "Black Dutch" and "Black Irish" were invented and used as cover-up names by some **Cherokee** and **Creek** individuals to hide their Indian identity and survive persecution, especially during the 1830s reign of terror against Southern Indian people. This was a strategy to own land and keep their homes.
- **Loss of Traditional Governance:** The systematic assault on tribal relationships and ownership of land, exemplified by the Dawes General Allotment Act of 1887, aimed to "uproot the community of property system" and "extinguish or modify the tribal relation," leading to the destruction of the native social order.

Consequences and Ongoing Struggle:

The consequences of this multi-faceted "extinction" include loss of land, livelihoods, and housing, leading to **marginalization, social exclusion, extreme poverty, food insecurity, and increased morbidity and mortality**. It also causes **psychological torment, violence, and severe cultural and spiritual impacts**, including the erosion of traditional knowledge and inability to practice customs. High suicide rates among indigenous youth and children are a deep concern.

Historical accounts

Despite these historical injustices, indigenous peoples continue to assert their inherent rights, including self-determination,

control over lands and resources, and the right to maintain their distinct cultures, languages, and spiritual traditions. International bodies recognize the need for redress for historical injustices and dispossession of lands, advocating for restitution or fair compensation. Many descendants are actively researching their genealogies to reclaim their true heritage, understanding that self-identification is crucial.

Historical accounts serve as the **recorded narrative of events**, human actions, and societal developments across time. They are the means by which humanity extends its experience to all past ages and distant nations, contributing to collective wisdom. However, the sources emphasize that discerning **true and accurate historical accounts** is a complex and often contentious process, as history is frequently subject to bias, omission, and intentional manipulation.

Here's a detailed discussion of historical accounts based on the provided sources:

I. Nature and Purpose of Historical Accounts

- **Recording Events:** At its core, history deals with the **recording of events**. It is the cumulative record of human actions, aiming to provide a comprehensive and accurate understanding of the past.
- **Extension of Experience:** Studying history allows individuals to **live from the beginning of the world** in a sense, continually adding to their knowledge by observing the movements of people in other ages and cultures. This extension of experience is crucial for understanding current societal dynamics.
- **Chronology and Periods:** History is often structured chronologically, marking periods like the prehistoric, proto-historic, and historic ages. The date of discovery (e.g., Columbus's arrival in America) is often used as a dividing line between the prehistoric and historic eras.

II. Challenges to Historical Accuracy and Interpretation

- **Bias and Manipulation:**
 - **Victors Write History:** The sources repeatedly highlight that **history is often written by the victors**, allowing them to control the narrative and shape it to their advantage.
 - **Political and Religious Agendas:** Historical accounts can be influenced by **political or religious reasons**, leading to misstatements of fact that, through constant repetition, become incorporated into accepted history. This includes efforts to "whitewash history," "erase history," and "hide" or "burn" documents that contradict a desired narrative.
 - **Intentional Obscuration:** Explorers and authorities intentionally obscured information, such as evidence of ancient monuments and traditions in Mexico that connected to religious recollections, to maintain control and narratives. The Council of the Indies, for example, strictly censored writings about America to keep the rest of Europe "in a state of darkness" about the true history of the New Continent.
 - **Reclassification of Identity ("Paper Genocide"):** A significant form of historical manipulation involved the **reclassification of indigenous peoples** (e.g., Choans) as "colored persons," "negroes," or "mulattos" to deny their aboriginal identity and dispossess them of land and rights. This is described as a

"documentary genocide".

- **"Cognitive Dissonance" and "Hijacks":** Historians and the public may struggle with "cognitive dissonance" when presented with information that contradicts long-held beliefs or "hijacked" chronologies and narratives.

- **Subjectivity and Lack of Information:**

- **Historian's Perspective:** Historians, being human, carry their own biases and perspectives, which can unconsciously control their interpretation. Their relationship with raw materials is reciprocal, meaning their existing views can influence what they "see" in the evidence.
- **"Truth" as Elusive:** The concept of "truth" in history is complex; it is not always "unbiased" and can be a "partial plausible reconstruction of a limited set of events". Sometimes, information is presented as fact when it is conjecture or doctrine.
- **Lost or Obscure Records:** Many valuable historical records, such as detailed accounts of Mexican antiquities, have been lost, destroyed, or hidden, making a complete historical reconstruction difficult. Even documents that exist might be incomplete or inaccurate due to poor transcription or deliberate alteration.

- **Distinction between Types of History:**

- **Profane vs. Sacred History:** The sources differentiate between "profane history," which records specific human actions in particular times and places, and "sacred history," which represents universal principles and is not confined to any particular people or time. The mistake of many has been to read sacred scriptures as profane history.
- **Mythology and Religion:** Myths are described as narratives that mix plausible facts with "falsified addendum" and "unverifiable events," often transmitted orally. Trying to derive historical facts from religious texts (e.g., the Bible) without understanding their mythological character leads to misconceptions.

III. Types of Historical Accounts and Evidence

Historical accounts are derived from various sources, which need careful study and comparison:

- **Written Documents:**

- **Primary Sources:** These are direct accounts from the time period being studied, such as journals (e.g., Columbus's Journal), letters, chronicles (e.g., Las Casas's History of the Indies), and official reports. They are crucial for authoritative re-creation of history.

- **Secondary Literature:** These are interpretations and analyses of primary sources by later historians. While valuable, they can be influenced by the author's biases or prevailing academic trends.
- **Ancient Writings and Inscriptions:** References are made to newly printed ancient writings (e.g., Ptolemy studied by Columbus) and inscriptions (e.g., a Phoenician inscription found in North Africa by Procopius, allegedly from Canaanite refugees).
- **Archaeological Evidence:** Monuments, relics, and earthworks provide evidence of past races and their cultures. This includes Mound-builders' earthworks, ancient mines, pottery, and artifacts related to extinct animals. These can reveal successive periods of occupation and cultural differences.
- **Oral Traditions and Legends:** Indigenous traditions are important, but can be "stuff'd with fables" and require careful comparison with other evidence. Legends, such as those connecting Columbus's discovery to Solomon and Sheba, highlight tenuous ties between historical events and ancient narratives. Family stories, like those about "Black Dutch," are often misinterpreted and need to be verified with deeper genealogical research.
- **Physical and Cultural Traits:** Physical descriptions, customs, ceremonies, and linguistic affinities (e.g., American Indians practicing Mosaic institutions or speaking corrupt Hebrew) have been used as "evidences" to identify the origins of populations.

IV. Specific Historical Accounts and Debates

- **Pre-Columbian America:** There is a debate about the "Mound-builders" – whether they were distinct from modern Indians or a more ancient, possibly civilized, people with pre-Columbian contact with other continents. Evidence suggests America is an "old-world" with extensive pre-historic periods stretching back centuries before Columbus.
- **Indigenous Identity and Migration:** Accounts detail the belief among early settlers and colonists that they found the "Lost Tribes" of Israel in America, viewing them as the original inhabitants of the "old world".
- **Columbus's Discoveries:** Columbus's own journal, though mutilated, is considered an "immense value" document. Accounts vary, with some suggesting he encountered "black people" who manufactured golden cotton cloth, and that the language of Hispaniola was "corrupt Hebrew".
- **The Moors and Canaanites:** Ancient accounts, including those by Procopius, suggest that the indigenous inhabitants of North Africa were Canaanites expelled by David, who returned to Africa. Machiavelli also called Canaanites "Moors". Noble Drew Ali, a Moorish leader, linked Moorish Americans to ancient Moabites from Northwest and Southwest Africa (America).
- **"Black Dutch" and "Black Irish":** These terms were used as cover-up names by some Native Americans (e.g., Cherokee, Creek) to hide their Indian identity during times of persecution, allowing them to retain land and homes. This highlights how racial categorization can be fluid and strategically manipulated in historical records.
- **Slavery Beyond Africans:** Historical accounts reveal widespread enslavement of indigenous peoples in the Americas by Spanish and Portuguese colonizers, transported for labor in the West Indies, Europe, and Africa.

Additionally, large numbers of Europeans, including "black Germans," Protestants, Quakers, and Sephardic Jews, were subjected to involuntary servitude or slavery, often labeled as "white," "negro," or "African" in historical records, indicating that bound status was not solely based on a modern understanding of race.

- **Historical Methodologies:** Historians increasingly recognize the need for rigorous methodology, critical analysis of sources, and caution against "causal explanations" in favor of "context-specific conjecture".

In conclusion, historical accounts are invaluable for understanding the past, but they must be approached with a critical eye, recognizing the inherent biases, omissions, and deliberate manipulations that can shape the narrative. The true work of history involves diligently examining primary sources, cross-referencing information, and understanding the socio-political contexts in which accounts were created.

Hebrew Origin

The origins of Hebrews are discussed across the sources from various perspectives, encompassing their lineage, geographical presence, cultural practices, and their relationships with other groups throughout history.

Defining "Hebrew"

The term "Hebrew" carries multiple meanings across the sources. Etymologically, "Hebrew" (Eber/Ebro/Ibrahim) is understood as "one from the other side," potentially referring to the Euphrates River or simply signifying an immigrant or someone from an "opposite side". The term "Eber" is also linked to "pinion" or "feather". In ancient mysteries, "Hebrew" referred to an initiated candidate who had passed through various degrees of knowledge. The sources suggest that "Hebrew," "Israelite," and "Jew" were Syriac, Phoenician, and Egyptian terms used in mysterious degrees. Furthermore, "Hebrew" was not originally a tribal or national designation but rather a descriptive term denoting a "class" or "displaced persons". It is considered incorrect to strictly call an ancient Israelite a Jew, or a contemporary Jew an Israelite or Hebrew, and the first Hebrews may not have been Jews at all.

Lineage and Ancestry

The Hebrews are traced back to an ancestral name "Eber," who descended from Shem, one of Noah's three sons. While Ham is identified as the progenitor of dark races such as Egyptians, Ethiopians, Libyans, and Canaanites, he is specifically *not* identified as the progenitor of "Negroes" or the copper-colored races in America. Shem, on the other hand, is considered the father of the "Caucasoids," described as fair-skinned blonds, red-heads, and brunets. Biblical figures like Abraham and Sarah are described as "fair" or having "pure white skin", and King David as "ruddy and of a fair countenance". Jesus is also described as "white and ruddy" with light-colored hair and blue eyes, identified as "male Caucasian".

Geographical Presence and the "True Old World"

A central theme in the sources is the assertion that the "true old world" and significant biblical locations, including Canaan (the promised land), Jerusalem, Mount Zion, and ancient Egypt (referred to as Tamari or Tammeray), were located in the Americas. For instance, Cusco, Peru, is identified as the "City of David" and the "navel of the earth". The theory that America is the "opposite side" of Europe and Africa aligns with the "Hebrew" meaning "one from the other side".

Relationships with Other Groups

- **Israelites:** "Israelite" refers to a descendant of Jacob and a follower of Moses's religion. The term "Israel" denotes a lineage or family, not just a physical place. The sources claim all twelve tribes of Israel were present in America. The Scythian and Celtic peoples are identified as "exiled Israelites". The "Commonwealth of the Jews," a theocracy where God was the legislator, is said to have had its identical governmental form professed by American Indians.
- **Jews:** The modern religion of Jews and Christians is described as a "misunderstood and forgotten connection, corruption, and continuation, of the ancient Pagan mysteries". Judaism is stated to have found its footing not before the time of Alexander of Macedon, except within the mysteries. "Marrano Jews" were secret Jews who publicly practiced Catholicism, often of dark complexion, who fled Spain and Portugal in the late 15th century due to the Inquisition, settling in the Netherlands ("New Jerusalem") before migrating to England and then America. These Sephardic Jews are noted to have mixed with enslaved and free Africans. The "Protocols of the Elders of Zion" is presented as a fabricated 19th-century text that fueled antisemitic conspiracy theories about Jewish global control and disloyalty.
- **Canaanites/Moabites/Hamites/Phoenicians:** Canaanites, descendants of Ham, are described as occupying the land of Canaan (America) before being driven out by Joshua and King David. Sources claim the Canaanites emigrated to Africa after their expulsion and were called "Moors" by Machiavelli. Moabites, descendants of Abraham's nephew Lot, shared ethnic and cultural ties with Israelites. Prophet Noble Drew Ali identifies Moorish Americans as ancient Moabites who, after being driven from Canaan, received permission from "Egyptian Pharaohs" (in America) to settle in Northwest Africa, becoming the founders of the Moroccan Empire. Phoenicians are stated to have spoken an early form of Hebrew (Paleo-Hebrew) and were a seafaring people originating from America, who brought their knowledge to other parts of the world.
- **American Indians:** Numerous 17th to 19th-century accounts from missionaries, explorers, and scholars suggest American Indians are descendants of the Lost Tribes of Israel. Evidence includes their belief in one God, ceremonial practices akin to Jewish festivals (e.g., circumcision, Passover-like feasts, first fruit sacrifices), the use of an Ark of the Covenant, and linguistic similarities to Hebrew (e.g., Algonquin language, place names like Salem/Nahum Kik). Archeological finds such as phylacteries, Hebrew inscriptions, and the Newark Holy Stones further support this theory.

Cultural and Linguistic Traits

The linguistic and cultural connections between Hebrews and various groups are highlighted. Many American Indian languages, including Algonquin, and dialects in the Caribbean and South America, are noted for their resemblances to Hebrew, sometimes described as "corrupted Hebrew" or containing Hebrew "substantives". Moabite language is also described as a dialect of Hebrew. The Phoenicians, identified with Canaanites, are credited with disseminating the Hebrew alphabet, which became the basis for many Western languages. Additionally, ancient Egyptian is proposed as the forerunner of Arabic, Hebrew, and Aramaic/Syriac dialects. Cultural practices aligning with Mosaic law and Israelite traditions, such as circumcision, specific dietary rules, and religious festivals, are widely observed among American Indian tribes in historical accounts.

Historical Records and Debates

The sources present historical accounts and scholarly debates regarding Hebrew origins and their connection to other cultures. The Council of the Indies reportedly suppressed writings that sought to prove Hebrew colonization of the New World. Authors like M.M. Noah, William Penn, and Diego Duran documented striking similarities between American Indians and Hebrews. The "Jewish Almanac" from 1980 explicitly states the incorrectness of interchangeably using "Israelite" and "Jew" due to distinct historical and cultural meanings. The pervasive antisemitic narrative, often linked to texts like "The Protocols of the Elders of Zion," is discussed as a means of generating conspiracy theories and prejudice against Jews.

Complexion and Racial Distinctions

The sources challenge generalizations about race based solely on complexion. They clarify that Ham is the progenitor of specific "dark races" (Egyptians, Ethiopians, Libyans, Canaanites) but *not* "Negroes" or the copper-colored tribes of America. Shem's descendants, including Israelites, are associated with lighter skin tones, red hair, and blond features. Marrano and Sephardic Jews are described as "black" or "swarty", and American Indians as "copper-colored". It is emphasized that "not all melanated people are the same race" and that many "Heathen Nations" like Canaanites, Edomites, Romans, and Greeks were also "so-called black". Noble Drew Ali's teaching states there is no "Negro, black, or colored race attached to the human family," asserting that all African inhabitants descend from the ancient Canaanite nation from the "Holy Land of Canaan" (America).

Israelite Origin

The origins of the Israelites are extensively discussed across the sources, presenting a complex narrative that challenges conventional understandings of their history, geography, and ethnic identity.

Definition and Distinction of "Israelite"

The term "Israelite" refers to a **descendant of Jacob and a follower of Moses's religion**. "Israel" itself denotes a **lineage or family**, rather than just a physical place. Strictly speaking, the sources emphasize that it is **incorrect to call an ancient Israelite a Jew** or a contemporary Jew an Israelite or Hebrew. The first Hebrews may not have been Jews at all, and the term "Hebrew" was originally a descriptive term for a "class" or "displaced persons" rather than a tribal or national designation. The modern term "Israeli" refers to a citizen of the state of Israel and is **not synonymous with "Israelite" or "Hebrew,"** as one can be an Israeli citizen regardless of Jewish origin.

Lineage and Ancestry

Israelites trace their ancestry back to **Jacob**, who was renamed Israel. Jacob was a grandson of **Abraham**, whose ancestral name "Eber" is traditionally linked to the term "Hebrew". The lineage of Abraham and Sarah is described as "fair" or having "pure white skin". King David, a descendant of Judah (one of Jacob's sons), is described as "ruddy and of a fair countenance". Jesus, also a descendant of David and Solomon, is consistently described as "white and ruddy" with light-colored hair and blue eyes, identified as "male Caucasian". Shem, one of Noah's three sons, is identified as the father of the "Caucasoids," including fair-skinned blonds, redheads, and brunets, from whom the Anglo-Saxon-Celts are said to descend.

Geographical Origins and the "True Old World"

A significant and recurring theme is the assertion that the **"true old world" and original biblical lands, including Canaan (the promised land), Jerusalem, and Mount Zion, were located in the Americas.** Cusco, Peru, is specifically identified as the "City of David" and the "navel of the earth". This perspective suggests that the biblical narratives of Joshua conquering Canaan and David expelling certain peoples refer to events that occurred in the Americas. Ancient Egypt, often referred to as Tamari or Tammeray, is also said to have been in America.

Relationships with Other Groups

- **Jews:** The sources strongly differentiate between ancient Israelites and various groups identified as "Jews."
 - **Modern Judaism** is described as a "misunderstood and forgotten connection, corruption, and continuation, of the ancient Pagan mysteries". Judaism found its "resting-place on earth" not before the time of Alexander of Macedon, except within mysteries.
 - **Marrano Jews** were secret Jews of dark complexion who publicly practiced Catholicism, fleeing Spain and Portugal in the late 15th century due to the Inquisition. They settled in the Netherlands ("New Jerusalem") before migrating to England and then America. These Sephardic Jews are noted to have mixed with enslaved and free Africans.
 - **Khazars** are identified as a group in Ukraine who converted to Judaism, forming the basis of Eastern Jewry. Their conversion signifies a religion, not a lineage, distinguishing them from ancient Israelites.
 - The "Protocols of the Elders of Zion" is presented as a **fabricated 19th-century text** that fueled antisemitic conspiracy theories about Jewish global control and disloyalty, often linking Jews to various societal ills.
- **American Indians:** Numerous 17th to 19th-century accounts from missionaries, explorers, and scholars suggest American Indians are **descendants of the Lost Tribes of Israel**. Evidence cited includes:
 - **Belief in one God.**
 - **Ceremonial practices** akin to Jewish festivals (e.g., circumcision, Passover-like feasts, first fruit sacrifices, new moon observances, fasting, purification rituals, burial customs).
 - The **use of an Ark of the Covenant** and altars with twelve stones.
 - **Linguistic similarities** to Hebrew, with Algonquin being a parent language to many Indian tongues, containing strong Hebrew analogies. Place names like "Salem" (originally "Nahum Kik") are said to be Hebrew in origin.

- **Archeological finds** such as phylacteries (used in Jewish morning prayers) and Hebrew inscriptions (e.g., the Newark Holy Stones, Los Lunas Stone) in America.
- Traditions of a great deluge and knowledge of Moses's laws.
- **Phoenicians/Canaanites/Moabites:** These groups are closely linked to the early history of the Israelites, often in conflict.
 - **Canaanites**, descendants of Ham, are described as occupying the land of Canaan (America) before being driven out by Joshua and King David. Machiavelli reportedly called the Canaanites "Moors".
 - **Moabites**, descendants of Abraham's nephew Lot, shared ethnic and cultural ties with Israelites, their language differing only dialectally from Hebrew. Noble Drew Ali identifies Moorish Americans as ancient Moabites who, after being driven from Canaan, received permission from "Egyptian Pharaohs" (in America) to settle in Northwest Africa, becoming the founders of the Moroccan Empire. There is archaeological evidence of Moabite kings and their conflicts with the Kingdom of Israel.
 - **Phoenicians** are stated to have spoken an early form of Hebrew (Paleo-Hebrew) and were a seafaring people originating from America, who disseminated the Hebrew alphabet to the world. They are often identified with Canaanites.
- **Scythians and Celts:** These groups are identified as "exiled Israelites". The Scots, particularly the Highlanders, are seen as a branch of Judah. The British Royal Throne is also linked to the Davidic lineage. Some Scots are described as having red hair, a feature also associated with Judah in biblical descriptions. The Irish are also connected to Judah, specifically the descendants of Shelah and Er.

Cultural and Linguistic Traits

- **Language:** Many American Indian languages, including Algonquin, and dialects in the Caribbean and South America, are noted for their resemblances to Hebrew, sometimes described as "corrupted Hebrew" or containing Hebrew "substantives". Moabite and Phoenician languages are also described as dialects or early forms of Hebrew.
- **Religious and Customary Parallels:** Striking similarities exist between American Indian customs and Mosaic law/Israelite traditions, including circumcision, prohibitions on certain foods, specific fast dates, marriage customs, and the use of anointing oils and dowries. The presence of "Hallelujah" and "Jah" in American Indian songs and prayers is also noted.

Historical Records and Debates

The Council of the Indies reportedly suppressed writings that sought to prove Hebrew colonization of the New World. Figures like M.M. Noah, William Penn, and Diego Duran documented strong similarities between American Indians and Hebrews. Archeological evidence, such as the Bat Creek Stone, which contains Phoenician (older form of Hebrew) writing, is presented as further proof of ancient Hebrew presence in America. The sources also highlight internal scholarly

debates, for example, regarding the existence of Israelites as a distinct nation in early history and the complex racial distinctions among various groups.

Complexion and Racial Distinctions

The sources challenge simplistic racial categorizations based on skin color. While Ham is identified as the progenitor of Egyptians, Ethiopians, Libyans, and Canaanites (darker races), he is **explicitly not the progenitor of "Negroes" or the copper-colored races in America**. Shem's descendants, including Israelites, are associated with lighter skin tones, red hair, and blond features. However, intermarriage with darker-skinned peoples led to some of Shem's descendants being darker. Marrano and Sephardic Jews are described as "black" or "swarthy", and American Indians as "copper-colored". It is emphasized that "not all melanated people are the same race" and that many "Heathen Nations" like Canaanites, Edomites, Romans, and Greeks were also "so-called black". Noble Drew Ali's teaching states there is **no "Negro, black, or colored race attached to the human family,"** asserting that all African inhabitants descend from the ancient Canaanite nation from the "Holy Land of Canaan" (America).

Jew[ish] Origin

The origins and identity of "Jews" are presented in the sources as a distinct and evolving concept, differing significantly from the ancient "Israelites" and "Hebrews" and encompassing diverse ethnic and cultural groups.

Distinction from Israelites and Hebrews

Strictly speaking, the sources state that it is **incorrect to call an ancient Israelite a Jew**, or to call a contemporary Jew an Israelite or Hebrew. The term "Hebrew" was originally a descriptive term, referring to a "class" or "displaced persons," rather than a tribal or national designation, and the first Hebrews may not have been Jews at all. "Israelite" refers to a descendant of Jacob and a follower of Moses's religion, while "Israel" denotes a lineage or family. The modern term "Israeli" refers to a citizen of the state of Israel and is not synonymous with "Israelite" or "Hebrew".

Historical Emergence and Evolution of "Jew"

The term "Jew" itself is presented as a relatively recent development. Sources suggest there was **no such thing as "Jews" until late into the 16th and indeed 17th Century**. The word "Jew" is described as a derivation of the Mithraic degree of illumination of "Gew" (or G), signifying "supremely enlightened". Judaism is characterized as a "misunderstood and forgotten connection, corruption, and continuation, of the ancient Pagan mysteries". It is noted that Judaism found its "resting-place on earth" not before the time of Alexander of Macedon, except within mysteries. The original meaning of "Jew" was that of a "wise and perfect man, by devotion to science," and the word is said to share the same meaning as "Jehovah," literally meaning "the God of man" or "The Holy Ghost or inspired Spirit of man". Hebrew, Israelite, and Jew are identified as Syriac, Phoenician, and Egyptian terms used in mysterious degrees.

Diverse Origins of Jewish Groups

The sources describe several distinct groups identified as "Jews":

- **Sephardic Jews / Marranos:**

- These were **Jews of Spanish and Portuguese origin**, who, due to persecution during the Inquisition, either were expelled, converted to Catholicism, or practiced Judaism secretly (known as "conversos" or "Marranos").
- Marranos are described as "secret Jews" who officially practiced Catholicism but were escaping the dangers of Europe during the Inquisition. The term "Marrano" itself is widely suggested to derive from the Spanish word for "swine" or "pig".
- Many Sephardic Jews, described as "**people of color,**" "**very dark-skinned people,**" or "**swarthy,**" left the Iberian Peninsula starting in the late 15th century. They migrated to places like the Netherlands ("New Jerusalem"), England, and eventually the Americas.
- They were heavily involved in **commerce and trade**, forming a global network that tied together ports in Portugal, Brazil, and the Netherlands. They also had significant knowledge of navigation.
- Some Sephardic Jews and Moors were described as having intermarried with enslaved and free Africans in America.
- Prominent figures like **Christopher Columbus** are suggested to have been Marrano Jews, and his interpreter, **Luis de Torres**, was a Marrano fluent in Hebrew and Arabic.
- **Benedict Espinosa**, a famous Dutch Jewish philosopher, is identified as a Sephardic Jew whose parents were Portuguese Iberian Moorish Jews, and his "physiognomy unmistakably proclaiming descent from the Jews of the Southern Peninsula," with a "swarty" complexion.

- **Ashkenazi Jews / Khazars:**

- In contrast to Sephardic Jews, Ashkenazi Jews are described as "European Jews of Slavonic origin".
- The **Khazars**, a group in Ukraine, converted to Judaism, forming the basis of Eastern Jewry. This conversion is highlighted as a **religion rather than a lineage**, distinguishing them from ancient Israelites.
- The "Khazar origins" of Karaite Jews are stated to be "purely a legend," as only the ruling class of Khazars converted to Rabbinic Judaism, not Karaite Judaism, and their languages are related but not closely.
- Some sources also mention a "very high proportion of red-heads amongst Jews" reported in Galicia in Eastern Europe, and that red hair was considered characteristic of Jews by some anthropologists.

- **Karaite Jews:** These are identified as a distinct group in Crimea, whose origin is debated but possibly involved the conversion of Turkic Cumans to a "heretical version of Judaism". They had a distinct identity and language (Turkic), though their religion was of Hebrew origin. They are noted for having "marble white" faces and

"rubicund" cheeks. In the Russian Empire, Karaites were considered a separate nation from Rabbinic Jews and enjoyed equal rights.

Cultural and Linguistic Parallels and Influences

- **Language:** Spanish Jews of Columbus's day spoke Castilian Spanish, known as Ladino. Sephardic Jews are noted for their attachment to a particular pronunciation of Hebrew and for retaining the Spanish language for centuries in the United States. Some sources state that the **Phoenicians spoke an early form of Hebrew (Paleo-Hebrew)** and disseminated the Hebrew alphabet to the world. The current Hebrew alphabet is actually Syrian or Aramaic in origin.
- **Religious and Customary Parallels:**
 - Modern Judaism is considered a continuation and corruption of ancient Pagan mysteries.
 - The Talmud is explicitly stated not to be from Moses or his real followers.
 - Jews are noted to have collaborated with Muslims (Arabs) in governing Iberia, where they were given religious liberty and entrusted with public offices after aiding the Moorish conquest of Spain in 711 CE. This period is described as a "Golden Age" for Sephardic Jews.
 - Jews are stated to have been involved in the trade of "silk and slaves" during their time serving the caliphate in Spain, promoting the country's prosperity.
 - The sources also claim that the Jews funded many of the conquests and transatlantic slavery.
 - Similarities between **American Indian customs and Jewish practices** were widely observed by early European settlers, including circumcision, first fruit offerings, fasting, purity rituals, and even the use of "Hallelujah". The finding of **phylacteries** (used in Jewish morning prayers) in an Indian burial mound in Massachusetts was taken very seriously as evidence of Jewish presence.

The "Protocols of the Elders of Zion"

The "Protocols of the Elders of Zion" is repeatedly identified as a **fabricated text from the 19th century**, specifically linked to Pavel Krushevan, a right-wing intellectual and journalist. The text is described as a "greatest hits of antisemitic tropes," portraying Jews as a "world menace" with a secret plan for global control and as the "receptacle for, and the manifestation of, all things that a society despises". It contains contradictory accusations, such as Jews being isolationists yet globalists, exploiting capital yet leading communist revolutions. The myth of "Judeo-Bolshevism" (deep affinity between Jews and communism) emerged heavily inspired by the Protocols, portraying Jews as disrupting social order through violence to control society. The text's themes of "invisible Jewish power" and disloyalty have been used to explain social upheavals and to shift blame from white supremacists to Jews for changes like the end of Jim Crow and challenges to traditional gender roles. The Protocols are presented as a "proof-text" for white supremacists, revealing "essential,

long-standing truths about Jewish power" to its adherents, regardless of its authenticity. Its mainstreaming is said to have had consequences beyond the Jewish community, contributing to violence against various minority groups.

Complexion and Racial Identity

The sources emphasize that **racial categories are complex and not solely based on skin color**. While Sephardic and Marrano Jews are frequently described as "dark complexion," "swarthy," or "black", some Jews, particularly Ashkenazi, are noted as "white" or "Caucasian," with some having "blond and red hair". The concept of "free white persons" in law dictionaries is said to include "all European Jews" (including Sephardic Jews) and "Moors," indicating that "white" did not always mean "Caucasian race" or denote pale skin in historical contexts. The sources challenge the notion that "all melanated people are the same race," differentiating between Hamitic peoples (Egyptians, Ethiopians, Libyans, Canaanites, described as dark-skinned but "not Negroes" or "copper-colored races in America") and other groups. Shem's descendants, including Israelites, are associated with "fair-skinned blonds, red-heads and brunets," challenging simplistic racial categorizations.

Moslem or Muslim?

Based on the sources, the terms "Muslim," "Moslem," and "Mahometan" (or "Mohammedan") are generally used to refer to **adherents of the religion of Islam**, with no explicit distinction or difference in meaning provided between them.

Here's a breakdown of their usage and related terms:

- **"Muslim" and "Islam"/"Islamic"**: These are the most frequently used terms across the sources to describe the religion and its followers.
 - **Noble Drew Ali's** movement, for instance, founded the "first American Islamic organization" and spread awareness of Islam, even though his "Holy Koran" contained many Christian and Holy Bible passages. He declared his followers to be "Muslims under the ban lines of the Holy Quran sick of Mecca".
 - **The Moorish Empire** is referred to as the "Moorish Empire of the Order of Islam".
 - **Sharia Law** is described as "Islamic law" applicable to Muslims in Muslim areas.
 - Historical accounts mention **African Moors converting to Islam** and being described as "Islamicized Berbers".
 - The sources also discuss **Muslim populations** in places like Caffa, noting their numbers and involvement in urban life and trade.
- **"Moslem" and "Mahometan"/"Mohammedan"**: These terms appear in some sources, often in older contexts or when referring to historical periods.

- **"Mahometanism"** is listed as one of the religions that "sprung from... and are so many corruptions of, the ancient mysteries of the Pagans".
- The term "Mahomedan" is used in discussions of "Mahomedan law" or religion alongside "Hindoo" religion and law.
- In historical discussions, Christians were said to have "preached to Mahometans and Idolaters the doctrines of Christianity".
- A "Mohammedan Mosque" is mentioned, and "Mohammed" is cited as a prophet.
- "Fanatical mahomedians" are also referenced.
- **"Saracen"**: This term is explicitly stated to be **equivalent to "Muslim"** in the lexicon of Italian scribes. It could refer to Muslim Tatars or any other Muslims. It was a designation used for "infidels in general," predominantly Muslim and Pagan Tatars and Turks, particularly during the era of the Crusades, where it was used to "demonize" the Muslim world. Moors are also referred to interchangeably as Saracens and Moabites in Christian chronicles.

In conclusion, while the sources use various terms like "Muslim," "Moslem," "Mahometan," "Mohammedan," and "Saracen," they all refer to **adherents of Islam**. There is **no explicit discussion or definition of a fundamental difference in meaning between "Moslem" and "Muslim"** in the provided content. The variations largely appear to be stylistic, historical, or contextual, with "Muslim" being the more prevalent and contemporary term in the given sources.

Roman Empire, Kingdom and Curia

The sources provide a detailed, albeit sometimes fragmented, history of the Roman Empire, touch upon aspects of the early Roman state that could be attributed to a "Roman Kingdom" period, and extensively discuss the Roman Curia, particularly in its later, ecclesiastical form.

Histories of the Roman Empire, the Roman Kingdom, and the Roman Curia

The Roman Kingdom (Early Roman State)

While the term "Roman Kingdom" is not explicitly defined in the provided sources, details regarding early Roman institutions and figures can be associated with this foundational period that preceded the Republic and Empire. For instance, **Numa Pompilius** is mentioned as the founder of the "Colleges of Builders" around **715 B.C.**. He also instituted the **Faciales**, an ancient order in Rome that was crucial for judging treaties and the justice of peace and war. This indicates the presence of established governmental and legal structures in very early Roman history.

The Roman Empire

The Roman Empire is depicted as a historically significant entity, renowned for its legal system, administrative prowess, and widespread influence.

- **Foundation and Longevity:** Rome's "flourishing condition" is noted from **1077-670 B.C.**, a period during which it expanded its dominion by conquering cities. Its history is described as a "**completed whole,**" **spanning over fourteen hundred years.**
- **Legal and Judicial System:**
 - The **Romans were "great discoverers" in jurisprudence**, transforming it into a precise and methodical science.
 - Their legal proceedings were initially formalized under the **Twelve Tables.**
 - Roman judges evolved their approach, abandoning old civil code rules that conflicted with the principles of **universal law, or *ius gentium***. This *ius gentium*, identified with *ius naturale* by Cicero and Gaius, led to the development of **Equity** as a new body of law.
 - Significant legal compilations were ordered by **Emperor Theodosius in 438 A.D.** and later by **Emperor Justinian**, forming the **basis of Canon Law** and collectively known as "Civil Law".
 - The influence of Roman Law extended across Europe; its study began in Bologna in **1120 AD** and was introduced to Oxford in **1149**. It is also characterized as a "monolithic slab of top down Roman Civil Law".
 - The distinction between "**publicum ius**" (public law, concerning the state) and "**privatum**" (private law, concerning individuals) originating from Roman jurists like Ulpian and Paulus, profoundly influenced legal thought globally.
 - **Roman citizenship** gradually expanded; initially, full rights were reserved for "cives optimo jure", but under**:
 - **Emperor Constantine I** is presented as a transformative figure who officially formed the "new Roman Imperial religion of Christianity" in **326 AD**. He ordered the compilation of the **New Testament** and decreed its teachings as the official "word of the Roman Saviour God," reportedly destroying earlier manuscripts.
 - Despite the strong association with Christianity, the sources state that the "**Holy Roman Empire**" title **did not appear until the 16th century**, and more critically, that the "**Roman Cult was never Christian**".
- **Decline and Fall:** The Roman Empire's "extinction by the barbarians" led to a period of anarchy in Europe. The title of "Holy Roman Emperor" was last claimed by **Francis II**, who abdicated and dissolved the Empire in **1806** during the Napoleonic Wars.

The Roman Curia

The Roman Curia refers to the system of administration within both ancient Rome and, more prominently in the sources, the Catholic Church, particularly the Vatican.

- **Ancient Roman Context:** In ancient Rome, "curia" originally referred to a **political division of the people**, forming the basis of assemblies and military organization. It later evolved into religious bodies and also served as a general term for **meeting places**, including the Senate building.
- **Papal and Ecclesiastical Authority:**
 - The **Roman Cult**, described as a "brutal and bloody cult" involving practices like child sacrifice, was officially founded in **1057 AD** by Gregory VII, a pagan high priest, with financial backing from Pietro Leoni. This cult is depicted as having **"hijacked the Catholic Church"** (which was formed earlier in the 8th century by the Carolingians).
 - The **Roman Curia** is identified as the **"governing body of the Vatican"** and the *Unum Sanctum*.
 - Its significant legal authority is highlighted by the **Motu Proprio law issued by Pope Francis on July 11, 2013**. This law is presented as the **"highest form of legal instrument on the planet,"** superseding other international laws and aiming to bring all corporations and agencies of the "Roman system" under the "Roman Catholic 'Holy See' control".
 - Pope Francis's election and the enactment of the Motu Proprio are seen as a move to **separate the "Holy See and the Universal Church" from a "nihilist world of the professional elite,"** effectively marking the dissolution of the Roman Cult's direct power around March 14, 2013.
- **Genoese Colonial Administration:** The term "curia" also applied to the **administrative offices and officials** within Genoese colonies like Caffa in the Black Sea region. As the city grew, the number of "minor officers of curia" increased, including notaries-scribes, criers, interpreters, and judiciary officers who managed daily routines and court functions.

Evidence of Black Romans

The sources indicate a complex and multifaceted historical presence of "Black Romans," challenging conventional understandings of Roman demographics and identity. This presence is suggested through direct mentions of individuals, descriptions of broader populations, and the historical evolution of racial terminology.

Here's a discussion of "Black Romans" based on the provided sources:

Direct Evidence of "Black Romans"

1. **Black Nobility in Rome:** The **"Black Nobility"** or Black Aristocracy existed in Rome even **before the rise of the Roman Empire**, with powerful families moving to Rome to align with the Vatican. Members of these families became high-ranking clergy and even Popes, indicating a significant and long-standing presence within the Roman ecclesiastical and aristocratic structures. The term "Black Nobility" extends beyond mere support for

the Papacy, tracing back to empires predating ancient Rome.

2. **Emperor Charles V:** The **Holy Roman Emperor Charles V** is explicitly described as a **"dark-skinned person a negro"**. This directly challenges the perception of European rulers as exclusively "white," suggesting a prominent "Black Roman" figure at the helm of a major European empire.
3. **Saint Maurice:** **Saint Maurice** is repeatedly identified as a **"third-century Roman commander from Thebes in Egypt"** who was martyred for his Christian faith. He was "widely revered in Germany and surrounding lands as a black African," although in Italy, he was "usually as white". This highlights a historical figure of significant religious and military standing in the Roman world who was recognized as "black."
4. **Roman Military Imagery:** Roman soldiers are depicted with shields **"emblazoned with heads of fierce Africans"** in the "miracle of the black leg" narrative. While this imagery is noted to suggest the "pagan ferocity of pre-Christian Rome" rather than actual Roman military emblems, it signifies an association of "black African" features with Roman power or its conceptualization.

Broader Implications of "Black Romans" and Diverse Roman Populations

- **Inclusive Definition of "Romans":** Some sources suggest that "Romans" were not ethnically homogenous, but rather encompassed various "melanated people." For example, it is stated that "Romans were so-called what black or blue spaniards Arabs and Vandals All those people what are you talking about all melanated people and so on". This implies that a "Roman" could be of diverse complexions and ancestries.
- **Roman Citizenship and Intermarriage:** In Genoese colonies, which operated under a form of Roman legal system, freed slaves were granted **"Roman citizenship"** and became full members of Italian society. These freed individuals intermarried with the lower classes, contributing "new blood to the Italian gene pool," which led to people with **"high cheek-bones and slanting eyes"** appearing in Italian art. This demonstrates how the Roman legal and social system facilitated the integration of diverse populations, leading to a more mixed demographic.
- **Ancient European Populations:** The sources describe a widespread presence of **"swarty" or "dark-skinned" people across ancient Europe**, including regions that eventually fell under Roman influence. This includes the "Iberians" in Spain, "dark folk" in Wales, Cornwall, and Ireland, and the assertion that "the whole of Europe was inhabited solely by a swarty non-Aran population" in the past. The **Etruscans**, who possessed a "very ancient hierarchical culture" and from whom the **Romans "borrowed many of their institutions,"** are also noted to be part of the ancient, darker-skinned populations of Italy and Spain. This suggests that the foundational populations contributing to the Roman identity were not exclusively "white" as conventionally depicted.
- **African Presence in Renaissance Europe:** During the Renaissance (a period influenced by classical Rome), "black Africans" were present in Europe as slaves, freedmen, and even in professional and elite positions like lawyers, churchmen, teachers, authors, and artists. Figures like **Raymundo de Campani**, an "Ethiopian," rose significantly in the service of the King of Naples in the 1300s. This continuous "African presence" and their subsequent integration, including intermarriage, led to their descendants being "swallowed up by the white population over successive generations," further diversifying the European populace, including those within Roman-influenced territories.

Roman Influence on "Black" Identity

- **Origin of "Africa":** The term "Africa" itself is linked to a **"Roman goddess"**, and the people referred to as "Africans" were originally followers of this goddess. This suggests that the very naming and categorization of people as "African" has a "Roman" origin, implying a conceptual connection between Roman culture and the identity of "black" populations on the continent.
- **Edomites as "Roman":** A "Duke King of Calibar" is referred to as an "Edomite," and Edomites are explicitly called "so-called Roman so-called helenic people". This creates a direct ancestral link between "black" figures (the Duke) and "Roman" identity.

Indirect Comparisons to Romans

- **The Iroquois as "Romans of the West":** The **Iroquois people of America** are frequently referred to as **"the Romans of the West"**. This comparison is based on their "martial spirit," "rage for Conquest," treatment of the conquered, "Roman simplicity" in their lives, and their authority like "Roman dictators". While this is a comparative rather than direct identification, it highlights characteristics of the Romans that were recognized in a powerful, non-European, often "dark-skinned" indigenous group.

In summary, the sources suggest that "Black Romans" existed not only through specific documented individuals and noble families but also as a result of the diverse ethnic makeup of ancient European populations, the integration of freed slaves into Roman society, and the historical reclassification of people based on color and status. The Roman influence even extended to the naming of the continent of Africa and its inhabitants, further intertwining "Roman" and "Black" identities in historical narratives.

The concept of "Asiatic origin and ethnicity" as discussed in the sources is complex and historically fluid, encompassing a wide range of peoples and classifications, often intertwined with notions of race, migration, and civilization across continents.

Historical Classifications and Physical Descriptions

Historically, the term "Asiatic" was broad, sometimes encompassing various peoples from different parts of Asia. Nineteenth-century scientists like Johann F. Blumenbach, who influenced racial groupings, included "Mongolian" and "Malay" in his five-part division of human races. However, the sources also indicate that these classifications were often arbitrary and influenced by social and political agendas, rather than strict scientific observation.

Physical descriptions attributed to "Asiatics" vary:

- **"Yellow and brown peoples":** The Japhethites, for example, are described as the "father of the Mongoloids—the yellow and brown peoples of Asia".
- **"Swarty" or "Black":** Many indigenous groups from Southeast Asia and the Indian subcontinent were described as "swarty indigenous so-called negro people" or "black Asiatics". These individuals were noted for features like "woolly curly hair" and afros.

- **"Chino":** The Spanish crown used the term "Chino" to categorize slaves from culturally diverse communities in the Indian subcontinent and Southeast Asia, regardless of their specific origin or phenotype. These individuals were often "swarty" and "negro-looking". The term became a general classification for people from the "Orient" who arrived via the Manila Galleon.
- **Mongolian Features:** Specific features attributed to the Mongolian race include a "small, depressed, and seemingly broken nose; the oblique position of the eye, which is drawn up at the external angle; the great width between the cheek bones... the arched and linear eyebrow; and lastly, the complexion, which is invariably some shade of yellow or olive".
- **"Copper-colored":** This term was applied to American Indians, who were noted for having many shades, including deep darkish blue, similar to the varying hues of copper.

Migrations and Connections Across Continents

The sources propose various theories and historical accounts of migrations and connections between Asiatic peoples and other parts of the world, particularly the Americas and Africa:

To the Americas:

- **Mongolian and East Asian Origins:** Some theories suggest that early American populations, particularly the "paleolithic man of Europe," migrated through Northern Asia, across the Aleutian Islands, and then southward into America, surviving in groups like the Eskimo. There is a recognized "typical resemblance" between American aborigines and the Mongolian race, with some scholars suggesting emigration from Japan and Eastern Asia to America based on cultural similarities like calendar arrangements.
- **"Lost Tribes of Israel" Theory:** A prevalent opinion among North American populations, including a dogma of the Mormon religion, is that the ten lost tribes of Israel arrived in America from Asia and became the ancestors of the Indians. Rabbi Manasseh ben Israel's work in 1650, *La Esperanza de Israel*, supported this view, based on accounts from Montesinos who claimed to have found Jewish descendants in South America. The language of Indians in Hispaniola, Cuba, and Jamaica was even contended to resemble "corrupted Hebrew".
- **Phoenician/Semitic Connections:** A "Semitic" race, whose language was spoken in various dialects across Middle Asia, including the Phoenicians and their Carthaginian descendants, is believed to have influenced ancient American cultures. Analogies in civilization and mythology between ancient America, Phoenicians, and Egyptians are noted. Phoenicians are described as a "widely diffused race" in Central America, possessing "whiter skin and nobler features" than most other aborigines, possibly due to mingling with other Semites.
- **"True Old World" America:** Conversely, some sources suggest that America is the "true old world" and "motherland," implying that some characteristics found in Asia might have originated in the Americas. Maya traditions, for instance, indicate ancient travel to other parts of the world, including India and Egypt.

To Africa:

- **Ancient Migrations:** There is historical evidence of "Asiatic immigrations" into Africa from early times. Numerous present-day "dark-skinned tribes" in Africa are stated to have originated from Asia or the Middle East.
- **Specific Group Origins:**
 - The Shona people (Bontu) are traced to origins in Persia.
 - The Hausa people are said to have originated in Baghdad, Iraq.
 - The Lebu people of Senegal are linked to Hindustan (India).
 - The Yoruba people are believed to have come from South Arabia or Yemen.
 - The Goran people are from Yemen, and the Son people from Bangladesh.
- **Moors and Arabians:** The original Moors are described as Arabians, known for their nomadic, wandering existence. They are said to have been divided into distinct tribes like the Arabs. Some sources refer to a "double immigration of Asiatic nations to Barbary".
- **Canaanite Settlements:** A 16th-century Moorish author states that Canaanites, expelled by Joshua, emigrated to Africa and settled there. Noble Drew Ali's doctrine also suggests that "old man Cush and his family are the first inhabitants of Africa who came from the land of Canaan or America".

To Europe:

- **Phoenician Ancestry:** Phoenicians, identified as a leading branch of the "Aryan race" and originally from Asia Minor/Syria Phoenicia, are posited as the "lineal parents" of the Britons, Scots, and Anglo-Saxons. The early British kings called themselves "Kati," a title also used by the Hittites (a name corrupted from "Kath" or "Heth") and the Aryans who civilized India.
- **Enslavement:** Some Asiatic groups, such as Tatars and Mongols, were enslaved and present in Europe.

Intermixing and Reclassification

The interaction between Asiatic peoples and other populations, particularly in the context of colonialism and migration, led to significant intermixing and reclassification:

- **"Chinos" to "Indians":** Slaves from the Indian subcontinent and Southeast Asia, initially categorized as "Chinos" in Mexico, were later legally reclassified as "Indians". This led to their being mixed and confused with the indigenous American Indians.
- **"Paper Genocide":** The reclassification of American indigenous people into categories like "black," "dark brown," "tawny," or "mulatto" on census documents is described as a "documentary genocide" or denial of their "Indianness".

- **Melungeons:** These dark-skinned people in the Appalachian region are traced to Mediterranean Moors, Turks, Berbers, and Iberians, and are known to have intermarried with Native Americans, leading to complex identities like "Black Dutch" and "Cherokee".
- **European Complexions:** Benjamin Franklin observed that many Europeans, including Spaniards, Italians, French, Russians, Swedes, and Germans, were of a "swarty complexion". Some Irish were also described as having "black curled hair and swarty complexion" and were not automatically considered "white".

Critiques of Racial and Origin Theories

The sources actively challenge and critique prevailing notions of race and origin:

- **Social Constructs:** The Human Genome Project confirmed that all humans evolved from a small number of tribes migrating out of Africa, with DNA indicating that humans are 99.99% the same. Racial boundaries are seen as "constructs of the imagination" rather than biological realities, and racial categories are "inherently unreliable markers of social cohesion".
- **Diversity within Continents:** The physical diversity among American Indians (white, tawny, brown, yellow, olive, copper, and even black nations, like in Africa and Asia) challenges the idea of a single origin for the American race.
- **Questionable Assumptions:** Historical classifications, such as Blumenbach's, are scrutinized for integrating aesthetic judgments and supporting hierarchical views of human populations, sometimes conflating broad geographical regions with specific racial types. The idea that "white race" was a "political act" rather than a genetic evolution is also highlighted.
- **Challenging "Out of Africa":** While acknowledging widespread melanin, the sources explicitly argue against the generalized "Out of Africa" theory, stating that it is based on "ape bones" rather than modern human types, and that many documented Asiatic populations do not trace their haplogroups back to Africa. Instead, it is posited that "every continent had black folks".
- **Motivation for Historical Distortions:** It is suggested that historical narratives were often manipulated to justify invasion, murder, and land appropriation, with conquerors fabricating accounts to serve their "covetousness and bloody dispositions". This manipulation also involved reclassifying people to hide their true origins or to enable enslavement.

The concept of the "Ten Tribes," often referred to as the "Lost Tribes of Israel," is a recurring theme in the sources, deeply intertwined with discussions of Asiatic origin, ethnicity, migration, and the history of various peoples, particularly in the Americas.

Theories of Origin and Migration to the Americas

A significant prevailing opinion among North American populations, including a dogma of the Mormon religion, posits that **the ten lost tribes of Israel arrived in America from Asia and became the ancestors of the American Indians.** This theory suggests a trans-continental migration.

Key proponents and their arguments include:

- **Rabbi Manasseh ben Israel:** In 1650, this renowned rabbi from Amsterdam published *La Esperanza de Israel* (The Hope of Israel), a work that attracted significant attention and was translated into multiple languages. He was induced by a Portuguese Marrano named Montesinos (who also called himself Aaron Levi) to prove that **the Indians in North and South America were descendants of the missing tribes**. Montesinos claimed to have mingled in South America with Jews of the ten tribes, finding his Indian guide to be a Jew who acknowledged Adonai and Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob as ancestors, claiming descent from the tribe of Reuben.
- **Early Settlers and Colonists:** Many early settlers, colonists, and pilgrims in America believed and wrote in their accounts that they had found the Lost Tribes in America. If America is considered the "old world," then these tribes were originally there.
- **Correlations in Culture and Language:** Numerous accounts and correlations relate Hebrew culture or influence to many Native American tribes.
 - **Language:** Roldan's chief argument for the Jewish descent of Indians in Hispaniola, Cuba, and Jamaica was the **resemblance of their language to Hebrew**, which he even called "corrupted Hebrew". An indigenous brother from the Mashpee or Massachusetts tribe also stated that **the Algonquin language is very similar to Hebrew, like the Israelite language**. A learned Jew named Nai or Nazi Nai observed that the dialect of Indians in Surinam and Guyana had **Hebrew substantives, roots, idioms, and particular constructions**.
 - **Religious Beliefs and Ceremonies:** Numerous similarities to Jewish practices were observed among American Indians, leading to the belief in their Israelite descent:
 - **Belief in one God.**
 - **Computation of time by new moon ceremonies.**
 - **Division of the year into four seasons corresponding to Jewish festivals** (Feast of Flowers, Day of Atonement, Feast of Tabernacles).
 - **Erection of temples with an Ark of the Covenant and altars.** The Ark was never allowed to touch the earth, was raised on wood or stone, and carried into battle, similar to Joshua at Jericho. It was also surrounded by twelve stones, analogous to Moses' twelve statues around the altar and Joshua's twelve stones at Gilgal.
 - **Sacrifices of first fruits on high mountains and under shady trees.** The hunter would offer a prayer and sacrifice a portion of game to the fire before eating.
 - **Laws regarding sacrifices, births, marriages, and war and peace.**

- **Prohibitions against eating certain things**, such as animal blood, swine flesh, and fish without scales (like eel, turtle, or seal).
 - **Bathing in rivers and streams** and anointing with bear's oil (ablutions).
 - **Circumcision**: This practice, seen as a "great Covenant" between the Almighty Father and Abraham, was observed among some North American Indian tribes, notably the Chippewa Indians. This custom was not general but found in more settled tribes, mirroring Moses' discontinuing it during the wilderness journey and Joshua's re-establishment.
 - **Mourning a year** and observing the Mosaic law regarding separation.
 - **Marriages within their own tribes and families**, and divorce permitted for incompatibility, similar to old Jewish customs.
 - **Non-idolatry**: The absence of idolatry among North American Indians was seen as proof of their adherence to ceremonial law.
 - **Specific terms**: Some have heard Indians pronounce "Hallelujah" in songs. The Seminol of Florida were observed chanting "Jave," the Hebrew word for Jehovah.
 - **High holidays**: A 10,000-year-old rock from a Massachusetts tribe contained language identical to Hebrew, and its story replicated the Jewish High Holidays, suggesting the latter were based on the former.
- **The Bat Creek Stone**: An artifact found during an official Smithsonian excavation, the Bat Creek Stone, contained ancient Hebrew characters.
 - **Spanish Accounts**: D. Alonso de Ercilla in his history of Chile reported that the **Arauco (Arian) Indians acknowledged one Supreme Being and believed in the immortality of the soul**. Lacasas was firmly persuaded that Indians were descended from Hebrews, noting their speech betrayed them and that the Hebrews had colonized America.
 - **Forbidden Knowledge**: The Council of the Indies deliberately suppressed writings and information about America for three centuries to **keep Europe in darkness regarding the history of the new continent**, particularly works suggesting Indian origins from the ten tribes or comparing their laws to Jewish ones.

The Nature of the Ten Tribes and Related Peoples

The "ten lost tribes" refers to the tribes of Israel that separated from the tribes of Judah and Benjamin, forming the northern kingdom after a division. All 12 tribes are believed by some to have been in the Americas.

The sources also introduce other groups frequently linked with Asiatic origins and complex ethnic identities:

- **Canaanites, Moabites, Hittites, Amorites:** Noble Drew Ali and Moorish science mythology state that **the inhabitants of Africa are descendants of the ancient Canaanites from the land of Canaan (America)**. These groups, along with Moabites, are described as "dark races" but "not the Negroes". They were expelled from Canaan by Joshua ("the robber" in their view) because Canaan settled in Shem's land without permission. They then sought new homes, obtaining permission from the Pharaohs of Egypt (Northwest Africa/America) to settle and form kingdoms such as Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli. These groups are collectively referred to as Moabites.
- **Phoenicians:** The Phoenicians, described as a "widely diffused race" in Central America, are linked to the Semitic race. Their migration and influence in ancient America are suggested by shared civilization, mythology, and practices like human sacrifice, which they practiced to a great extent. Some suggest Phoenicians were giants in the land of Canaan, corroborating Inca, Maya, and Olmec traditions. They are also proposed as the "lineal parents" of the Britons, Scots, and Anglo-Saxons, having originated from Asia Minor/Syria Phoenicia. They supposedly migrated from the shores of the Red Sea (Persian Gulf).
- **Moors/Marranos:** These groups, often described as Arabic or from Canaanite/Moabite descent, are linked to Hebrew and Phoenician origins. They were often crypto-Jews or "new Christians". Many Moorish Americans identify as Sovereign Moorish American Nationals and descendants of Ancient Moabites, claiming Allodial Dominion over land in the Western Hemisphere, mandated by their "Ancient Aboriginal Pharaonic Ancestors".
- **Black Dutch and Black Irish:** These terms are often used to conceal Indian identity, tracing to Sephardic Jews, Moors, Barbarians, Turks, and Iberians who intermixed with Native Americans, particularly the Cherokee.
- **Asiatic Nations and Complexion:** The "key of civilization" was historically in the hands of "Asiatic nations" like the Moorish (ancient Moabites), Egyptians (Hamites), Arabians, Japanese, Chinese, and Hindus of India (descendants of Canaanites, Hittites, and Moabites). These are described as "dark races, but not the Negroes". While Ham is seen as the progenitor of dark races, some sources distinguish these from "Negroes" or "Nagas".

Geographical Reinterpretations

A significant reinterpretation of geography suggests that **America is the "true old world" and the "motherland" or "Promised Land" of the Bible**, rather than the Middle East. Ancient Egypt is also placed in America by some Moorish teachings, requiring Canaanites to seek "permission from the Pharaohs of Egypt" in Northwest Africa (America) to settle after being driven out of their land.

Critiques and Nuances

- **Racial Ambiguity:** The term "copper-colored race" was applied to American Indians, noting that copper has "eight or ten shades of color," from "ash and yellow" to "darkish blue," suggesting a wide range of complexions. Columbus noted the natives were "not black" but were "tanned by the sun" and painted with various colors, mostly red. The "black German population" is mentioned in a historical tapestry, showcasing their technology and civilization in contrast to "poor" whites in houses and caves.

- **Diversity within Races:** The sources emphasize that "not all melanated people are the same race" and that race, in its definition, does not inherently involve color. They argue against categorizing billions of people by complexion or "crayon colors" like "black" or "white". While Ham is identified as the progenitor of "dark races," it explicitly states "not the Negroes".
- **Challenging "Out of Africa":** Some sources suggest that America is the "true old world," and that ancient Americans traveled to other parts of the world, civilizing them. This challenges the notion that all civilization and human origins are solely from Africa or the Middle East.
- **Caution against Generalization:** There is a strong caution against generalizing about "Indians" or "Mound-builders" as a single homogenous group, as they comprised diverse races, cultures, and periods of occupation. The term "Indian" is seen as a broad category that can obscure significant differences between various groups, including the Eskimo, hunters, agriculturists, and civilized Aztecs and Mayans.
- **Critique of "Lost Tribes" Theory:** While acknowledging the prevalence of the theory, one source also mentions it as a "Mormon delusion" that grew out of an erroneous theory about the lost tribes, highlighting that such claims require extensive hypotheses and are liable to difficulties due to linguistic diversity among supposed colonies. However, this is countered by other sources presenting substantial evidence for the theory.
- **Hidden History:** There is an assertion that historical narratives were manipulated to serve political agendas, such as justifying invasion and land appropriation, by fabricating accounts or reclassifying people. This includes deliberately obscuring the true origins of various peoples in America.

Papal Authority and the Creation of the United States of America, Inc.

Papal Authority, as described in the sources, is presented as a powerful and enduring force with claims to universal spiritual and temporal dominion, which some sources assert has played a significant, albeit often concealed, role in the creation and ongoing structure of the United States of America.

Historical Claims and Nature of Papal Authority

Historically, the Pope, as the Vicar of Christ, believed that **all authority derived from God, and that papal authority was superior to that of secular rulers**. This belief asserted the Pope's role as the **highest embodiment of God's will on Earth**, to whom every human being should be subject for salvation. Popes were seen as **absolute rulers, deemed infallible**.

Papal authority extended to **regulating relations among Christian princes and between Christians and "unbelievers,"** based on the Papacy's claim to **spiritual lordship of the whole world**. This was historically manifested through:

- **Papal Bulls** such as *Romanus Pontifex* (1455) and *Inter Caetera* (1493), which **granted lands "yet to be discovered"** along the African coast and in the "new world" to Portugal and Spain respectively, asserting the Pope's right to do so.

- The concept of the **"Holy See"** evolving into a legal entity with **superior legal rights**, eventually encompassing even **"the whole entire oceans with all land in it"**. This concept was instrumental in the **International Slave Trade**.
- The Papal Bull *Unam Sanctam* (1302) forcefully declared that submission to the Bishop of Rome is "absolutely necessary for the salvation of every human creature".

The relationship between papal and secular power was often complex. While some Catholic leaders adhered to a strict policy of avoiding conflicts with authority, especially in the interest of preserving the Church's unity, others faced **"anti-papery" fulminations**. There were historical tensions, such as Venice's resistance to papal interference in clergy appointments and its defiance of interdicts.

Papal Authority and its Asserted Role in the United States

Several sources assert a continued and profound influence of papal authority on the United States, particularly through the lens of Moorish American interpretations and critiques of governmental structure:

- **The *Motu Proprio* of Pope Francis (2013):** This Apostolic Letter, issued on July 11, 2013, is presented by some as the **"highest legal instrument" on the planet**, overriding anything issued by the United Nations, the Crown of Great Britain, or any other head of state. A central claim is that this document **"stripped immunity from all judges, attorneys, government officials, and all entities established under the Roman Curia" globally**, making them personally accountable for actions that undermine organic states or defraud the people. The scope of entities affected is broad, including "all employees of corporations," "papal legates and diplomatic personnel of the Holy See," and "any other person holding an administrative or judicial mandate in the Holy See". These individuals are purportedly listed in a "registry" via their birth certificates. This interpretation suggests the Pope **governs all people in the "Birth Trust" through the Roman Curia**, effectively linking global populations and legal structures to a papal framework.
- **The United States as a Corporation and Roman Civil Law:**
 - The "United States" is stated to be a **private, for-profit municipal corporation** created by Congress in 1871. This corporation, operating under Roman Civil Law, **"is the government of YOUR 14th Amendment 'citizenship'"**.
 - The **14th Amendment** itself is characterized as **"private Roman Catholic Ecclesiastical Trust Law,"** designed to merge individuals (seen as "corporate franchise artificial persons" via their birth certificates) with the government, with power residing in the government. This is linked to the Vatican's creation of a **"world trust"** through birth certificates, capturing individuals' "future productive energy" and maintained in the Vatican registry.
 - This framework suggests that the US legal system operates under **"Commercial Law"** and its **laws are "colored or colorable laws, lacking true legal authority,"** as they are perceived as "legal fictions" rather than deriving from sovereign people.

- **Catholic and Jesuit Influence in US Founding:**

- **George Washington** is described as a **staunch supporter of John Carroll**, a Jesuit who founded Georgetown University in 1789. Carroll wrote a prayer for Washington's inauguration, and Washington, in turn, gave a modified version of the U.S. seal to Georgetown University.
- The choice of "Rome" (Daniel Carroll's farm) for the "federal city" and the renaming of Goose Creek to Tiber Creek are highlighted as symbolic connections to Roman Catholicism.
- The **Persephone statue** (a Graeco-Roman goddess of the soul, associated with "immaculate conception") standing atop the U.S. Capitol Building is cited as an **"aggressive legal demonstration" of ownership** by the Roman Cult Church, influenced by Pope Pius IX's 1854 encyclical on Immaculate Conception.
- The **Jesuit Order** is claimed to have played a role in the "formation of America" in 1776, with Jesuit leadership controlling various secret societies like the Knights of Malta and Masons. They are characterized as "masters of Hegelian Dialectic (controlled opposition)" who "control each & all cabal opposition Cult agencies".

- **Sovereignty and Treaties:**

- From this perspective, the **Revolutionary War was a "fraud,"** and America did not truly win its freedom, remaining subject to the British Crown through treaties like the Treaty of 1783. The Treaty of 1783, for example, is noted as securing the financial interests of the king's financiers.
- The **US government's authority is depicted as derived from conquest**, especially after the Civil War, allowing changes to the Constitution by the "conquering government" and making the public debt unquestionable.
- Moorish American Nationals assert their **"Natural and Unalienable Rights" as inherent birthrights, prior to human laws**, and claim "Allodial Dominion" over all land in the Western Hemisphere through their ancestral lineage. They maintain that **treaties, especially the Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1786/1836 with Morocco, are the "Supreme Law of the Land,"** superseding conflicting state laws and municipal ordinances.

In essence, these sources suggest that while the common narrative portrays the United States as a sovereign nation founded on republican principles, a deeper, often hidden, layer of control exists, rooted in papal authority and its associated legal and financial structures, which fundamentally reshapes the understanding of American sovereignty and individual rights.

Pontifical authority, as discussed in the provided sources, refers primarily to the **supreme power and influence claimed by the Pope, the Roman Catholic Church, and its associated entities like the Holy See**, over both spiritual and, significantly, temporal matters. This authority is presented as foundational to a global legal and governance system, with assertions of universal jurisdiction and the capacity to override other secular and international laws.

Here's a discussion of the ethnic history of Germans based on the provided sources:

Core Concepts of Pontifical Authority:

- **Vicar of Christ and Successor of Peter:** The Pope is presented as the Vicar of Jesus Christ and the successor of Saint Peter, implying a direct divine mandate for his authority. This position is considered the "Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church" and "Sovereign of the Vatican City State".
- **The "Two Swords" Theory:** This doctrine asserts that both spiritual and temporal authority are within the power of the Church. The spiritual sword is used *by* the Church, and the temporal sword is used *for* the Church, wielded by kings and knights "at the command and permission of the priest". This theory underscores the belief that temporal authority must be subjected to the spiritual, with the spiritual power having the right to establish and judge the temporal if it errs.
- **Universal Dominion and Salvation:** Submission to the Bishop of Rome (the Pope) is declared "altogether necessary for salvation". The Pope's authority is believed to extend over "the whole entire oceans with all land in it" and to encompass all human "creatures".

Historical Development and Assertions of Power:

- **Early Church Foundation:** The Catholic Church is stated to have been founded in 742 CE by Pepin the Short, Carloman, and Winfred, sons of Charles Martel. The term "Roman Catholic Church" was first used when Pepin ensured lands were given to the Pontiff, granting the Pope unprecedented power as an absolute monarch. The concept of the "Holy See" and the "Chair of St. Peter" (Cathedra Petri) were created around 748 CE by the monks of St. Denis Abbey to establish the Pope's legitimate "seat" of power, challenging Constantinople's claims.
- **Roman Cult Takeover (1057 AD):** The sources allege that the Catholic Church system was "taken over" in 1057 AD, becoming the "Roman Catholic Church a.k.a. the Roman Cult© Church". This "Roman Cult" is described as founded by Pagan convert Pontifex Gregory VII, who merged "blood human sacrifice rituals of the Mother Goddess ('Magna Mater') into a claimed "Catholic" liturgy, changing her name to Mary. This era also saw the institution of the College of Cardinals and the formalization of land and noble titles through the "Curia".
- **Papal Bulls as Legal Instruments:** Papal Bulls are described as formal documents issued by Roman Cult Pontiffs to extend their power and domination over the world, nations, people, law, and religions. It is controversially claimed that legitimate Papal Bulls were issued on "human skin, usually from sacrificed children". They are asserted to be the "highest form of legal instrument" under Western law, superior to any other document.
 - **Unam Sanctam (1302):** Issued by Pope Boniface VIII, this bull asserted the Pope's "absolute authority" as "King of the world" and claimed control over the "whole planet". It famously stated that "submission on the part of every man to the bishop of Rome is altogether necessary for his salvation".
 - **Romanus Pontifex (1455):** Issued by Pope Nicholas V, this bull became the basis for Portugal's claim to colonial territories and affirmed the Papacy's claim to "spiritual lordship of the whole world". It conveyed the "right of use of the land as Real Property from the Express Trust Unam Sanctam to the control of the

Pontiff and his successors in perpetuity," leading to the concept of "crown land".

- ***Aeterni Regis* (1481):** Issued by Pope Sixtus IV, this bull granted Portugal rights to "lands yet to be discovered" along the African coast.
- **Papal Bull of 1493 (*Inter Caetera*):** This bull, issued by Pope Alexander VI, granted Spain lands in the "New World" and further refined the concept of the Holy See encompassing "the whole entire oceans with all land in it". These bulls are implicated in ordering the "genocide and enslavement of millions of people".
- **The Jesuits and the "Black Pope":** The Society of Jesus (Jesuits) has historically worked for the Roman Cult Black Nobility since 1540. The Jesuit Constitution allowed priests to "blend in" to the world by not wearing habits. Jesuits were granted rights to preach, hear confession, dispense sacraments without needing a bishop's referral. The Superior General of the Jesuits is referred to as the "Black Pope" due to the immense powers bestowed upon the office, including the right to deal in commerce and banking since 1572. The Jesuits are also described as having gained teaching control (Magisterium) over the Catholic Church and manipulating science and philosophy against Protestants.

Modern Assertions and the *Motu Proprio* (Pope Francis, 2013):

- **Highest Legal Instrument:** The Apostolic Letter *Motu Proprio* issued by Pope Francis on July 11, 2013, (effective September 1, 2013) is asserted by some sources to be the **"highest form of legal instrument on the planet," overriding anything issued by the United Nations, the Crown of Great Britain, or any other head of state or body politic.**
- **Stripping of Immunity:** A central assertion is that this *Motu Proprio* **"stripped immunity from all judges, attorneys, government officials, and all entities established under the Roman Curia" globally.** This action is believed to make these individuals **personally accountable for actions that undermine organic states or defraud the people**, including false imprisonment, deception, and confiscation of assets.
- **Scope of Affected Entities:** The *Motu Proprio*'s effect is said to extend to all employees of corporations established under the Roman Curia, including those in BAR courts, governments, law enforcement, banks, and collection agents. It designates members, officials, and personnel of Roman Curia organs, papal legates, diplomatic personnel, and those who manage entities dependent on the Holy See (listed in registries through birth certificates) as "public officials" subject to these new liabilities.
- **The "Birth Trust" and "Legal Fictions":** The Vatican is claimed to have created a "world trust" using birth certificates to capture the value of each individual's future productive energy, identified by SS, SIN, or EIN numbers maintained in the Vatican registry. Individuals are considered "corporate fictions" through their birth certificates, connected to the Vatican through law (Vatican to Crown to BAR to laws to judge to people) and money (Vatican birth accounts to IMF to Treasury to banks to people to judges and sheriffs). Judges are described as administering these birth trust accounts, favoring the court and banks, and acting as presumed beneficiaries.

- **Pope Francis's Role:** Pope Francis, the first Jesuit Pope, is depicted as a figure who has gone against parts of the Roman Vatican and Curia, having a history of representing the poor and standing against corrupt governments. However, the *Motu Proprio* is seen as a major step in furthering the "New World Order" agenda under the UN, also referred to as the "World Trust System". His election is seen by some as fulfilling prophecies of Revelation, marking the "Roman Cult ceased to exist". He is also noted for his humility and commitment to interfaith dialogue, though a Vatican spokesman affirmed that non-Catholics who "know" the Roman Catholic Church but do not convert "cannot be saved".

Authority in Broader Contexts:

- **Relationship with Sovereignty:** The theory of sovereignty has long debated the source and limits of supreme power. While some theories emphasize popular sovereignty or the divine right of kings, pontifical authority presents itself as a divine source of universal law. The Pope's infallibility in spiritual matters is compared to the sovereign's absolute power in the temporal sphere.
- **International Law:** The Holy See is recognized as a legitimate state and entity in international law, with the Lateran Treaty of 1929 ensuring its "absolute and visible independence" and "indisputable sovereignty in the field of international relations". However, the notion of *jus cogens* (peremptory norms of international law) represents fundamental boundary norms that defy state consent and define what the international community finds unacceptable, potentially influencing papal claims to authority.
- **"Propaganda Fide":** The term "propaganda" itself derives from the Sacred Congregation de Propaganda Fide, tasked with spreading Catholicism. This demonstrates an acknowledgment of how the Church actively disseminates its doctrines and asserts its authority.
- **Historical Conflicts and Practices:** The Church's history includes periods of significant political and economic entanglement, such as the Avignon Papacy, the Great Schism, and involvement in the international slave trade. The Papacy often approved and backed the institution of slavery, and pronounced interdicts against those who traded with "infidels".

In essence, pontifical authority is presented in the sources as a divinely ordained, historically evolving, and globally asserted power that claims superiority over all other legal and governmental structures, a claim significantly re-emphasized in modern times through the *Motu Proprio*.

George Washington

George Washington is a figure extensively discussed in the provided sources, particularly concerning his role in the founding of the United States, his personal background, and various interpretations of his actions and legacy.

Role as a Leader and President:

- George Washington is commonly recognized as the **first President of the United States to take office after the receipt of the "Constitution" contract**. However, some sources suggest he was actually the **11th "President" of a privately owned and operated commercial company known as "The United States,"** which Benjamin

Franklin supposedly set up in 1754. This perspective suggests there were presidents before Washington under the Articles of Confederation, with Thomas McKean being the first.

- He was a staunch supporter of John Carroll, who founded Georgetown University and wrote a prayer for Washington's inauguration, asking for God's blessing on the president, Congress, and government. Washington, in gratitude, gave a modified version of the U.S. seal to Georgetown University.
- Washington is noted for his role in securing the nation's character and stability, with some sources stating that **"God raised up George Washington"** for this purpose.
- His Farewell Address emphasized the importance of remembering the past and learning lessons from it.
- He appointed Congressman Daniel Carroll to head a commission to select land for the "federal city" (Washington, D.C.).
- During his presidency, he sent **thirteen thousand armed troops to violently stamp out the so-called Whiskey Rebellion of 1794**, which was against heavy taxation.
- He presided over the signing of the U.S. Constitution.

Personal Characteristics and Ancestry:

- Contemporaries of George Washington reportedly commented that **none of his portraits accurately resembled him**, with his immediate family stating that paintings "look very much alike but are not really like the general himself".
- Physical descriptions from contemporaries vary, but some sources describe him as a **"man about six feet of a black complexion with black hair"** and a "tall dark officer". He was also described as a "handsome youth of 19" with a "clear ruddy ruddy complexion," with "ruddy" being defined as "brownish rich color," "reddish-brown copper," or "brownish".
- His ancestry is described as complex:
 - He had a **"distinct French Huguenot strain" and "Moorish blood"** through Nicholas Martiau, his earliest American ancestor, a Huguenot refugee who came to Virginia in 1620 and was identified as a "Moor".
 - He also had **Sephardic Jewish blood** through his mother's side, Mary Ball, whose grandfather's family (Bennett) is noted as a Sephardic Jewish name.
 - His family traced back to the 12th century in northeast England and an 11th-century progenitor in Scotland.

- The family name "Washington" is believed by some to be derived from an Old English name "Wasa" or "Washa," possibly linking to a Native American tribe.
- His wife, Martha Dandridge, was also referred to as the **"dark lady of Mount Vernon"**.
- Some sources suggest the Washington family, or "Westingtons," were "so-called negros" and that the "Westington slaves" implies a Black heritage.
- He was not born into wealth, unlike many presidents.
- He is portrayed as a **"true gentleman"** who treated all men as equals, exemplified by him returning a salute from a Negro man.
- He is referred to as a "Christian, the Soldier, the Patriot".

Relationship with the Constitution and the American Revolution:

- Washington's era, including the Founding Fathers, is described as a time when **leaders were intellectuals** who used their knowledge to solve contemporary problems, leading to a period with many men of knowledge among political leaders.
- He is credited with inspiring men who "carved out with their swords and with their pens the character and stability of this great Government".
- His famous quote on the Constitution: **"The Constitution which at any time exists, 'till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole People is sacredly obligatory upon all"**.
- However, alternative perspectives suggest that the **Constitutional Convention, over which Washington presided, served the American aristocracy rather than the people**, and that the document itself was a "fatal plan" to enslave a free people. It is argued that the Constitution was never put before the people for ratification and that it was created to enrich its creators.
- He is even referred to as a **"British agent"**.
- The Revolutionary War is described as a **"minority rights operation"** and even a "fraud". It's argued that the surrender of Cornwallis to Washington at Yorktown was a surrender of the battle, not the war, and that America did not truly win its freedom, remaining subject to the British Crown through treaties like the Treaty of 1783.
- Some sources suggest Washington's claims against the British during the Revolution were "tremendous exaggerations".
- There are claims that Washington was linked to Freemasonry and even conspired with Benedict Arnold.

- A Moorish account suggests that the story of Washington cutting down a cherry tree is a "masking legend" for him cutting down the "red banner of the Moors" and hiding it away, indicating his supposed actions against Moorish influence in America.
- His military forces included a significant number of Scots-Irish, and he famously said he would make his "last stand for liberty amongst a people who will never submit to British tyranny" if all else failed.
- Washington, along with other Founding Fathers, faced an "inappropriate assertion" of Admiralty Jurisdiction from the King of England, which contributed to the colonists' belief that the King had lost his rightful authority.
- He is identified as a "slave holder" and is mentioned in relation to King George III's charge of "prompting our negroes to rise in arms among us".
- He had reservations about certain features of the Constitution but encouraged its ratification as a whole.
- He is criticized for not implementing policies that would have prevented America from falling back into debt to bankers after the Revolutionary War.

Other Mentions:

- Washington's status is seen as representing something "Celestial," which certain "Gremlins" (an opposing ideological force) desire to discard in their plans for the future.
- He is included in lists of "mighty men of old" who were inspired by God to pave the way for the establishment of the United States.
- A minister in an 1878 Memorial Day Address places General Rice's last command alongside that of "the heroic and noble Wolfe, at Quebec," implying a similar level of reverence.

Abraham Lincoln

Abraham Lincoln is a prominent figure in the provided sources, which discuss various aspects of his life, presidency, and the impact of his actions on the United States, often presenting contrasting interpretations of his legacy.

Here's a discussion of Abraham Lincoln based on the sources:

- **Personal Description:** According to his autobiography, which was verified by his close associate and Supreme Court Justice David Davis, Abraham Lincoln stated that he had a "**dark complexion**" and "**coarse black hair**". One source also describes his family, through his father's side, as "black germans" or "Palatine Moors" who were "swarty germans".
- **Presidency and Key Actions:**
 - **Civil War Leadership:** Lincoln served as President during the Civil War. In May 1861, he called for **42,000 three-year volunteers**, 22,000 troops for the regular army, and 18,000 seamen. He rejected the

demand for the suppression of conscription in New York in August 1863.

- **Emancipation Proclamation:** In 1862, Lincoln issued the **Emancipation Proclamation** to free all black slaves in states at war against the Union. This proclamation collectively naturalized the enslaved population in the Southern States. Some sources note that the liberation or change in status of slaves was a critical wartime measure, arguing that slavery, when it became "an engine of war" used by rebels, subjected itself to "the severest enforcement of those legislative and military powers" to save the republic. Archbishop Hughes, however, condemned the Emancipation Proclamation, equating it to highway robbery and stating that Irish-Americans would not fight for such a cause, even suggesting Lincoln should resign if that was his intention.
- **Assassination:** Lincoln was **shot by J. Wilkes Booth** in Ford's Theatre, Washington, on April 14, 1865, and died the following day. His assassination occurred just five days after General Lee's surrender. The incident of Booth breaking his leg while jumping onto the stage after the assassination is noted as a possible origin for the idiom "break a leg!". His assassination is also mentioned as a historical conspiracy.
- **Post-War Policies:** After his death, his plan of reconstruction was recommended. President Johnson, Lincoln's successor, initially followed Lincoln's policy of restoring civil government in the South.
- **Diplomatic Relations:** Lincoln is noted for having used a "highly privileged relational status" based on "absolute trust" in a diplomatic setting, particularly with a Russian Czar.
- **Judicial Authority:** Lincoln found himself "divided on the Dred Scott case" in June 1857. He suggested that US Court rulings do not create binding obligations on the two political branches of Government, a "risky philosophical position" that led to charges of attempting to bring the Supreme Court into disrepute.
- **Vision for America:** The creation of the Republic of the United States was described as "an asylum for the oppressed" and a "resting place" for God's work, a purpose believed to be Lincoln's objective.

- **Critiques and Controversial Interpretations:**

- **Military Rule:** One perspective asserts that the United States has been under "**Military Rule**" since **Lincoln issued Executive Order #1 on April 15, 1861**, which allegedly put only Federal territories under martial law. This source claims that Congress thereafter assembled under Lincoln's military authority, not constitutional or parliamentary law, and that this state of martial law has not changed since.
- **13th, 14th, 15th Amendments:** The original 13th Amendment with 20 sections, which was signed into law by President Lincoln on February 1, 1865, and provided for compensation and naturalization, was reportedly replaced by a two-section version on January 31, 1865, and was "**NEVER properly ratified along with the 14th and the 15th Amendments**".
- **Actions as Attorney:** Some sources suggest that, as an attorney, Lincoln tended to make presidential moves that "weren't fully in the interest of the American people as a whole or respective to the

Constitution".

- **Financial Policies:** It is claimed that Lincoln "accepted war loans from the same investors that Jackson patriotically broke away from, putting America back in debt". However, in 1865, he declared a new monetary policy aimed at paying off war debts without accruing harmful interest, stating that the government should "create, issue, and circulate all the currency and credits needed to satisfy the spending power of the Government and the buying power of consumers".
- **Views on Slavery and "White" Supremacy:** Karl Marx, in a letter to Lincoln in 1864, wrote that the abolition of slavery by the "red sea of civil war" would herald "a new era...of ascendancy of the working classes". However, an analysis of Lincoln's stance in 1860 suggests an "aversion to freeing, arming, and enlisting African-American bond-laborers to fight the white rebels". This is contrasted with the view that a righteous God would demand that "every drop of blood drawn with the lash, shall be paid by another drawn with the sword".

- **Legacy and Perceptions:**

- Lincoln is remembered as an "immortal Lincoln" whose dream was "a government of the people, by the people and for the people".
- His words from the Gettysburg Address are quoted: "But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate, we can not consecrate, we can not **HALLOW** this ground".
- He is considered one of Woodrow Wilson's "great heroes".
- He also emphasized the "**despotism of the wealthy oligarchs**" who "prey upon the nation" and "conspire against it in times of adversity," describing them as "more despotic than a monarchy, more insolent than autocracy, more selfish than bureaucracy".

Benjamin Franklin is presented in the sources as a multifaceted figure involved in the founding of the United States, known for his diverse roles, controversial views, and philosophical contributions.

Here's a discussion of Benjamin Franklin based on the provided sources:

1. Identity and Background:

- **Complexion and Origin:** Franklin wrote a book titled "Observations concerning the increase of mankind people of countries," where he discussed immigration. In this work, he made observations about human complexion, stating that the number of "**purely white people in the world is proportionately very small**". He noted that "All Africa is black or tawny Asia chiefly tawny" and "America exclusive of the newcomers holy soul" (meaning black or tawny). He also described Europeans like Spaniards, Italians, French, Russians, Swedes, and particularly **Germans as generally having a "swarty complexion"**. He questioned why "palatine boores" or "Palatine Moors" (Germans) should be allowed to "swarm into our settlements" and "Germanize us" instead of being Anglicized, adding that they "will never adopt our language or customs any more than they can acquire our complexion". It is noted that Abraham Lincoln's family, through his father's side, were "black germans" or

"Palatine Moors," described as "swarty germans".

- **Indentured Servant:** Franklin himself was an **indentured servant** who ran away, effectively being a "runaway slave" from his father. This experience of servitude, shared by others like Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Paine, made many Americans, including leaders, suspicious of British rule and keenly aware of humanity's tendency to exploit fellow humans.

2. Role in the Founding of the United States:

- **Declaration of Independence:** He was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He is also claimed to have **created the Declaration of Independence as a "fiction"** and worked as a "French attorney working for the English crown as a secret agent captured the United States," taking jurisdiction for "writing contracts and money".
- **Constitution and Governance:**
 - Franklin was one of the men who **framed the Constitution** and pushed for its ratification. This document, according to one source, served the "American aristocracy, not the people," and was not put before the people for ratification.
 - He expressed reservations about certain features of the Constitution but encouraged its ratification, believing that a "general Government necessary for us" and that "there is no form of Government, but what may be a blessing to the people if well administered".
 - He is described as part of the cabal that **worked to undermine American sovereignty**. The "Founding Fathers," including Franklin, are said to have given the King "too much jurisdiction" in the Constitution, notably by not explicitly prohibiting paper currency, which led to current "fraudulent Federal Reserve Notes".
 - He is portrayed as a **"British agent"** and an "arch-traitor" who, along with others like Hamilton, Morris, Solomon, and Burr, sought to "subjugate and impoverish the citizens of America" through the Constitution and later through banks and credit houses.
 - His design for the **Seal of the United States depicted Moses leading the Children of Israel** across the Red Sea, and his nickname among his "elite secret society chums" was "Moses".
 - It is suggested that the US federal government has functioned as an **"incorporated commercial entity"** since 1754, allegedly set up by Franklin.
 - He was voted into the position of **Postmaster General** of the United States and Canada by people who allegedly had a "second grade reading level" and were unaware of his "act of trickery".
 - In July 1777, a "corporation of two people" reportedly "opened the court up prosecuting both Benjamin Franklin and the England Oversight Committee under a coal wrongful complaint for fraud against the

American people vacate his position".

- **Revolutionary War:** He was a negotiator of the Treaty of 1783 with John Adams and John Jay. His use of the title "Esquire" in the treaty implies his "British subjection and loyalty to the crown". He is noted for his declaration: "**The cause of America is in a great measure the cause of all mankind**". He is also mentioned as having been "inspired" to gradually pave the way for the Republic of the United States as an "asylum for the oppressed". He, along with George Washington, is noted for acquiring rights "Out of the barrel of a gun".

3. Philosophical and Other Contributions:

- **Aphorisms and Wit:** He is considered a "master of aphorism" and the potential coiner of the proverbial saying "all talk and no cider," which appeared in his *Poor Richard's Almanack*. He is also quoted for his remark on disputes among divines: "Many a long dispute among divines may be thus ABRIDGED: It is so. It is not so. It is so. It is not so.". His "brilliant wit and intelligence" are noted.
- **Influence and Intellect:** Franklin is considered one of the "**Founding Fathers**" who were "**sages, scientists, men of broad cultivation,**" using their extensive knowledge to solve the problems of their time. The early era of the US is unique in producing so many political leaders with deep knowledge. His writings are deemed "invaluable to the student of American history". His genius is described as that of an "inventor".
- **Freemasonry:** He is identified as a **Freemason**, a member of the "English Hell Fire Club," and an "Atonist or, in conventional parlance, a Luciferian". He had "many Masonic associates in America, England, and France".
- **Advice on Life:** His essay, "Advice to a Young Man on Choosing a Mistress" (or "Reasons for Preferring an Elderly Mistress"), is referenced in the context of "gratitude".

The Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1786, later reaffirmed in 1836 (P.L. 8 Stat. 484), is central to the United States' early diplomatic history, frequently cited as a "**paramount source of governance**" and the "**Supreme Law of the Land**" under the U.S. Constitution. This treaty, negotiated by American ministers plenipotentiary including **John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas Jefferson**, established relations of amity and commerce with the Emperor of Morocco. It set terms for wartime neutrality, protection of vessels and citizens, commerce, and peaceful dispute resolution, emphasizing that no appeal to arms should be made until a friendly application for arrangement is rejected.

Several other historical events and treaties run parallel to the 1786 Treaty of Peace and Friendship in their significance for establishing U.S. sovereignty, defining its international relations, and shaping its legal framework:

- **Treaty of Peace of 1783 with Great Britain:** This treaty formally concluded the American Revolutionary War. It was negotiated by **Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, and John Adams**. However, some sources contend that it did not represent a true victory for the United States, suggesting that the British King continued to "grant rights" to America and maintained financial subjection through debt, indicating that the U.S. was not negotiating from a position of strength or equality. The use of "Esquire" by the American negotiators is presented as evidence of their continued "British subjection and loyalty to the crown". Despite these interpretations, the treaty was crucial for establishing the U.S. as a separate entity on the international stage.

- **Jay's Treaty of 1794:** This subsequent treaty with Great Britain, negotiated by John Jay, further demonstrated the ongoing need for diplomatic engagement post-Revolution. Critics noted that the King continued to dictate terms regarding land, debt collection, and trade routes, raising questions about the extent of American independence even a decade after the Revolutionary War.
- **Treaty of San Lorenzo (Pinckney's Treaty) of 1795:** This treaty was vital for defining the southern boundary of the United States, reestablishing the 31st parallel, and acknowledging Spanish Floridas and French Louisiana west of the Mississippi River. It provided Americans with facilities to penetrate Spanish territory in the Mississippi Valley, effectively dealing a "death blow" to Spanish defensive systems there. Notably, specific stipulations were made, such as one preventing the Marque de Misan Rou from admitting or establishing any Americans in lands granted to them.
- **Louisiana Purchase Treaty of 1803:** This significant territorial acquisition involved the U.S. President Thomas Jefferson purchasing the Port City of New Orleans from French Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte. One source controversially claims that the entirety of Louisiana west of the Mississippi River was not included in this conveyance.
- **Secret Treaty of San Ildefonso (1762/1800):** This earlier agreement between Spain and France, preceding the Louisiana Purchase, involved Spain ceding Louisiana to France. It is described as an "unlawful secret treaty" and a "land grab" that was contested by Britain, France, and Spain over indigenous land. This highlights the complex and often clandestine diplomatic maneuvers that shaped the territorial landscape of North America among European powers.
- **War of 1812 and the Treaty of Ghent (1815):** The War of 1812 was partly "precipitated by the resistance of the United States government to the claim of Great Britain to a right of visitation and search of American vessels on the high seas". The subsequent Treaty of Ghent concluded this conflict, addressing issues such as borders and claims to islands off the U.S. coast. It also touched on internal American issues, with Article 10 linking the issue of slavery to a potential overthrow of the country, indicating how international agreements could intersect with domestic social and political tensions.
- **The Trent Affair (1861):** While not a treaty, this was a significant diplomatic crisis during the American Civil War where U.S. officers seized Confederate commissioners Mason and Slidell from a British mail steamer. Despite legal justifications, the U.S. government ultimately released them, demonstrating a pragmatic diplomatic approach to avoid conflict with Britain. This event showcases how the U.S. navigated international law and relations during a period of internal conflict, aiming to uphold neutrality and prevent wider entanglement.
- **Treaties on Naturalization (late 19th Century):** The U.S. engaged in numerous treaties with various European powers, including Austria, Bavaria, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Hesse, Mexico, Sweden, and Württemberg, to address questions of naturalization, expatriation, and allegiance. These agreements were crucial for clarifying the rights of citizens who emigrated and changed their nationality, reflecting the evolving understanding of national identity and international legal status in a globalizing world.
- **The Paris Peace Conference (1919):** This multilateral conference, held after World War I, aimed to establish a new international order and drafted treaties, most notably the Treaty of Versailles. Led by figures like Woodrow

Wilson, it sought to move beyond traditional power politics to principles like self-determination and the establishment of a League of Nations, an organization to manage international relations and prevent future wars. Despite its ideals, it faced significant challenges, including debates over reparations, mandates, and racial equality, reflecting the complexities of international diplomacy and the clash of national interests.

These events, spanning from the nation's founding through the early 20th century, demonstrate a continuous engagement with international law and diplomacy to define U.S. borders, establish trade relationships, protect its citizens abroad, and manage conflicts, reflecting a progressive expansion and refinement of its global role parallel to the foundational steps taken by the Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1786.

Ethnic History of Germans

The ethnic history of Germans, as presented in the sources, is complex and spans various historical periods, revealing a diverse population with shifting classifications and interactions with other groups.

Diverse Complexions and Origins: Historically, not all Germans were considered "white" or "pale-skinned". Benjamin Franklin, for instance, noted in the 1750s that **Spaniards, Italians, French, Russians, Swedes, and Germans were generally of a "swarty complexion"**. "Swarty" is defined as being of a dark hue, moderately black, or tawny. This indicates that many Germans were considered to have a **dark complexion**. Benjamin Franklin even questioned why "Palatine Moors Germans" should be allowed to "swarm into our settlements," stating they would not adopt American customs or "complexion white skin".

Early anthropological and historical accounts further support this diversity:

- The **Wends**, a Slavonic tribe located east of the Elbe and south of the Baltic Sea, who still existed in lower Saxony, were described as being **"of a dark complexion"** and the same stock as the Sorbs or Serbs of Serbia. Some of the "darker Wends" may even have been among the **"black Vikings"** referred to in Irish annals.
- The journal of the anthropological institute of Great Britain and Ireland from 1888 notes that the **"Savone type," prevalent among the lower classes of Bavaria in southern Germany, was "breyalic and dark"**, contrasting with the "dosify tall and fair" upper classes.
- Historical evidence suggests the existence of a **"prehistoric brown race"** that survived in the highlands of central Europe, influencing the complexion of Anglo-Saxon settlers in England, leading to "dark, black, or brown-black settlers".
- Benjamin Franklin stated that **"all of Africa, Asia and America except us are black,"** and that **"Russia, Italy, Spain, France, Swedes, and the Germans are black"**. He further clarified that the "number of purely white people in the world is proportionately very small minority".

Black Germans and "Black Dutch": The term **"Black Dutch"** encompassed various groups, including "dark-complexioned people of uncertain origin". It referred not only to dark-skinned immigrants from the Netherlands but also significantly to **"black Germans"**.

- German Palatines, many of whom were **Sephardic Jews and Moors**, settled in the Palatinate region and were described as "swarty".
- The **Hessian soldiers** (auxiliaries during wars like the American Revolution) were identified as "**swarty Germans**".
- Family names like "Blackman" and "Blacka" in Anglo-Saxon documents suggest a dark-complexioned presence.
- Specific individuals were described as "very dark," like "**black Michael**", a German from North Carolina, whose neighbors called him such due to his complexion.
- Census records in the 1900s sometimes designated German families as "black," before reclassifying them as "white" later, indicating that racial classification was not constant and often based on the census taker's opinion rather than strict lineage.

Ancestral Connections and Classifications: The origins of some German populations were traced to various ancient groups:

- The **early Neolithic race type** throughout Northern Africa, Spain, France, Italy, and the British Isles was described as "**dark complexion people**", sometimes styled "Iberian" or "Mediterranean".
- In the Genoese colonies in the Black Sea, Germans were part of a multicultural society alongside Italians, Greeks, Armenians, Muslims, and Jews. German merchants were linked to Levantine trade through Venice and appeared in Caffa as early as 1374, often serving as soldiers.
- Blumenbach, an influential German scholar, coined the term "Caucasian" in 1795, associating it with a skull from Georgia, renowned for its beauty, and initially emphasized the kindredness of human races while rejecting hierarchy. However, his colleague Christoph Meiners, whom Blumenbach borrowed the name "Caucasian" from, stressed ethnocentric travel accounts and philology connecting Germans to ancient Greeks as "Aryans" and used skeletal measurements to rank peoples based on physical beauty, ultimately promoting an intra-European hierarchy with "ancient Germans" at the top.

Interactions and Social Dynamics:

- Germanic tribes (Teutons) were noted for their "virility" in razing the Roman Government's "suzerainty".
- During the 19th century, nationalism in Europe led to movements for the **unification of "nations" like Germany and Italy**, rather than the breakup of empires.
- Emigration from Germany to the United States was significant, partly due to military laws. These German immigrants, along with the Irish, sought homestead prospects in the U.S..
- The **Nazi era** saw the explicit linking of "heroism" to symbols of "Teutonic hegemony," with "all heroism" being the "sole prerogative of the Teutonic race," specifically excluding Jews. This also involved the adoption of

explicitly Teutonic names for children to signify inclusion.

In summary, the ethnic history of Germans in the sources reveals a highly diverse group, often described as having dark or "swarty" complexions, with ancestral links to various European and Near Eastern populations, including Moors, Sephardic Jews, and Slavs. Their classification and identity have been subject to redefinition and manipulation, particularly during periods of nationalism and racial ideology.

The Moabites

The discussion of **ethnicity, geography, culture, and Moabites** within the provided sources presents a complex and often unconventional narrative, particularly through the lens of Moorish American identity.

Moabite Origin and Identity

The **Moabites** are described as a West Semitic people who lived in the highlands east of the Dead Sea, now in West Central Jordan, flourishing around the 9th century BC. Biblically, they are of the same **ethnic stock** as the Israelites, both descended from Lot, a nephew of Abraham. Their language differed only dialectally from **Hebrew**, and their religion and culture were very closely related to those of the Israelites. However, Moabites were explicitly excluded from the Jewish community, and the name Moab often became a typical denomination for the enemies of God in ancient texts.

According to Noble Drew Ali and the Moorish Science Temple of America, **Moorish Americans** are direct descendants of the **Ancient Moabites**, also known as **Al Moroccan Moors**. This identity is considered an **inherited birthright**. They fundamentally reject labels such as "Negro," "Black," or "African-American," viewing them as "names of deception and confusion" imposed by European psychology.

Geographical Claims and Migrations

A central and distinct geographical claim in the sources is that the **original "Holy Land," "Jerusalem," and "Canaan" were located in America**, specifically in places like Cusco, Peru.

The **Moabites** and **Canaanites** (who are related to Ham, while Moabites are from Shem) were believed to have **originally settled in these American lands**, which were supposedly designated as Shem's inheritance. They were then **driven out** of this "Land of Canaan" by figures like **Joshua** and **King David**. They are referred to as "refugees" who fled Canaan.

Following their expulsion, these **Moabites/Canaanites** sought new homes. They are said to have received permission from "Pharaohs of Egypt" (which is also claimed to be in America, particularly the "Tamari" region or Ohio Valley) to settle in Northwest Africa. There, they established kingdoms known today as **Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli**, thus founding the **Moroccan Empire** in North Africa. This "Moroccan Empire" is depicted as an ancient, expansive civilization rooted in the Americas, encompassing vast territories across the Western Hemisphere and predating modern European nations.

Ethnic Composition and Complexion of Moors

The "**Moors**" are often presented as a broad, diverse group. Historically, they were a **confederation of African Muslims, African Jews, and African Christians** who conquered Spain. These African Jews and Muslims were considered genetically and historically "the same black people". The term "Moor" itself is stated to have "no real ethnological value" by some sources, describing the tribes known to Romans as Moors as primarily of **Berber stock**.

Conflicting descriptions of the Moors' complexion exist:

- Some sources state it is a "common mistake to regard them as a black race". Typical Moors of Morocco are described as having "skin the color of coffee and milk" with "black eyes and black silky hair" and "features resembling Europeans," with their children often able to "pass anywhere as europeans".
- However, other sources refer to "black Moorish Jews", "black Arab encroachment on black African Berber property", and "black African Muslims and black African Jews". Christopher Columbus's Hebrew interpreter, Luis de Torres, and Matthew DaCosta, an explorer, are identified as "black Ladino Moorish Jews of Iberian origins". DaCosta is even described as a "black Moroccan guide and interpreter" who assisted Spanish expeditions in the "New World".
- Other accounts mention Native Americans as "copper-colored tribes" or having "brown-face". Columbus himself noted the natives he encountered were "not black" but were "tanned by the sun" and painted themselves with various colors, mostly red.
- The sources also claim that "Ham is the father of the Negroids—the dark-skinned peoples who inhabited Africa, India, and, anciently, certain eastern Mediterranean countries like Canaan," but "not the Negroes". This complex classification suggests that not all dark-skinned people are the same race or lineage.

The "**Black Dutch**" and "**Black Irish**" are also discussed as terms for people with dark complexions, some of whom may have **Sephardic Jewish, Moorish, or Native American** descent, rather than being solely of European origin.

Cultural Practices and Historical Connections

The sources highlight significant cultural and linguistic resemblances between **American Indians** and **ancient Hebrew/Israelite/Moabite cultures**:

- **Linguistic Similarities:** Languages of Indians in Hispaniola, Cuba, and Jamaica showed resemblances to Hebrew. The Algonquin language is said to be very similar to Hebrew, and ancient Paleo-Hebrew inscriptions were found in places like New Mexico (the "Lunes stones").
- **Religious and Customary Parallels:** Many American Indian tribes practiced **circumcision**, bathed in rivers, refrained from touching the dead or tasting blood, observed fast dates, permitted levirate marriage, and sacrificed firstfruits on high mountains. They had temples and carried a holy ark during war, reminiscent of Israelite customs. Some Indian tribes had traditions of the Deluge (Noah's flood) and practiced Mosaic laws. They greeted the dawn with devotion and had feasts resembling the Passover. Their leaders used terms like "Cham" (similar to Rabbi) and pronounced "Yah" in their religious dances. Some tribes, like the Mingo, had prophets who invoked "Jehovah" and had "oracular answers" for prayers.

- **Mound Builders:** The **Mound-builders** of the Mississippi Valley are described as an ancient, civilized people. While early theories linked them to "lost tribes" and Semitic origins due to Hebrew inscriptions and other relics, later opinions varied, some seeing them as distinct from modern Indians or having multiple origins (Mongolian, Basque, Malay, European). The **Washitaw Moors** claim to be descendants of those who built these mounds, asserting their ancestral connection to sites like Watson Break and Poverty Point, which they see as sacred spaces built in response to God's command in Exodus 20.

In summary, the sources present the **Moabites** not just as an ancient Middle Eastern people, but as a group with a contested and deep history in the Americas, intertwined with various "dark races" and "Asiatic nations" through complex migrations and interactions. Their culture and language are shown to have striking parallels with ancient Hebrew and indigenous American practices, reinforcing the assertion by some that the true "Old World" and its biblical narratives originated in the Americas, from which various groups, including the "Moors," were expelled and subsequently migrated globally.

Washitaw Mu'urs

The **Washitaw Mu'urs**, also known as the **Washitaw de Dugdahmoundyah**, present a complex identity rooted in ancient claims and modern legal assertions. They identify as a **new religious movement (NRM)** and a distinct people, asserting a unique historical narrative and legal status within the United States.

Historical Claims and Ancestry

The Washitaw Mu'urs assert they are the **descendants of the first settlers of what became the United States**. Central to their identity is the claim that they are **descendants of "ancient Africans from the land of Mu"** who settled in the "New World" during the time of Moses. They characterize themselves as an **"ancient black nation"** and "bushy-headed people," which they distinguish from "Negro," "Black," or "African-American" labels, viewing these as "names of deception and confusion" imposed by European psychology.

A core claim is their ancestral connection to the **Mound Builders**. They assert that their **ancient ancestors built the earthworks and ceremonial mounds** found across the continent, including the notable **Watson Break and Poverty Point sites** in Northeast Louisiana. They interpret God's command in **Exodus 20:23-26 to "build earthen altars"** as a direct instruction to their ancestors, thus linking their mound-building activities to a biblical mandate. While they claim to be the builders of "all the mountains in North America," this is presented as a generalization that overlooks the diverse peoples who built mounds.

The Washitaw Mu'urs also link their lineage to **French nobility**, specifically through a figure named **Henry Turner**, whom they claim was the son of **Marquis de Mason Rouge** (Joseph de Maison Rouge) and Empress Aya Mariah. They assert that Henry Turner's mother, Aya Mariah St. Seir, was a **"Washita Cajun Woman"** or a "Washa indigenous tribe" member. This narrative suggests a connection to the **French royal family**, as Marquis de Mason Rouge is claimed to be the **"nephew of the king of Spain"** and literally the **"son of King Lewis"** (Louis Charles), who supposedly escaped France during the French Revolution and married an indigenous person in America. This complex genealogy is used to assert their claim over the land. However, internal dissent exists, with Empress Bashi's son, Frederick Washington, calling other groups asserting these claims "frauds" and "hijackers".

Furthermore, some Washitaw adherents connect themselves to **Egyptian priests** and the **Dogon** (an "ancient black nation"), interpreting "Washitaw" as a corruption of "urata," meaning "the winged son disc" in Egyptian, symbolizing "highest knowledge". This suggests that their ancestral roots are linked to ancient Egyptian mystical traditions.

Geographical Claims

The Washitaw Mu'urs claim to be the **rightful owners of the territory annexed by the United States in the 1803 Louisiana Purchase**, referring to it as their "Washita proper". Their asserted **"Washita Empire"** is described as encompassing vast territories, with historical sites like **Cahokia (Illinois), Serpent Mound (Ohio), and Federal Hill (Baltimore)** cited as evidence that those areas rightfully belong to them. They refer to the Americas as **"Ancient Amexem"** or "Al Morocco/America," suggesting a historical and geographical unity of the Western Hemisphere as their ancestral land. They state that they are **"bound to the continents of the Americas by heritage"**.

Cultural and Religious Aspects

As a **"new religious movement,"** the Washitaw Mu'urs integrate religious interpretations into their legal and historical narratives. While Empress Goston (the movement's founder) used the Bible to document her claims and referred to "salvation through Jesus," she also offered a spirituality tied to **Washitaw history and land claims**, allowing for diverse theological interpretations, including **Christian, Islamic (such as Moorish Science), and ancestor-based spirituality**. "Research" is emphasized as a central religious activity, described as the "expert understanding [and] articulation of truth hitherto concealed". Their legal discourse is seen as a form of **"religious expression"** and "performance," akin to magic, designed to "affect changes in the physical world". The **Phoenix** is also presented as the **"Imperial bird of the Washita Empire"**.

Modern Legal Claims and Strategies

The Washitaw Mu'urs employ a distinct legal strategy, asserting **"Allodial Dominion"** over land, which they define as ownership "held in absolute independence, without obligation to a superior landlord". This claim underpins their assertion of **"tax non-obligation numbers"** and **exemption from U.S. military service**, as they declare themselves **"NOT citizens of the Union States Society"**. They view conventional U.S. government entities as **"legal fictions"** operating under "Commercial Law" with no jurisdiction over "free MOORS – the Beys and Els".

A significant legal tactic involves their interpretation of the **1848 Supreme Court case of *United States vs. Henry Turner's Heirs***. They cite this case frequently as proof of their land ownership, even though accepted legal facts contradict their interpretation, noting that the 1848 district court decision was later **reversed by the Supreme Court in 1850**. They frame even negative encounters with the legal establishment, such as court dismissals, as validation of their claims, seeing them as "enshrinement within the legal record".

They utilize **"Affidavits of Truth"** to assert their claims, believing that a lack of rebuttal within specified timeframes signifies acquiescence to their legal framework. The **Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1786/1836** (Treaty of Marrakesh) is central to their claims, as they declare it the **"Supreme Law of the Land"** under the U.S. Constitution, which they interpret as repealing inconsistent state laws and prohibiting "third-party interference" in their "private affairs". They also invoke international human rights instruments, such as the **UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)** and the **ILO Convention No. 169**, to support their self-determination and land claims.

Controversies and Critiques

The Washitaw Mu'urs' claims have faced significant scrutiny. Academic sources describe their legal arguments as **"nonsensical perversions of the law"** and "patently frivolous" by the American legal establishment. Their historical narratives are characterized as **"counter-factual religious readings of the law"** and are often dismissed as lacking credibility or proof. For example, claims of a "100,000 years of rulership" are presented as unsupported by sources.

There is also **internal disagreement and accusations of fraud** within the broader Washitaw movement. Empress Goston's son, Frederick Washington, has publicly called other groups using the "Washitaw" name "frauds" and "hijackers," particularly those who "generalize" and claim to be "the ancient ones" or "everything". He clarifies that the **"Washitaw" tribal name, as used in modern terms, did not exist before Europeans arrived**. The FBI has monitored the group, and there have been arrests for fraud and tax evasion, leading Empress Goston to instruct members to start paying taxes.

While the Washitaw Mu'urs often present themselves as the originators of civilization and the sole ancient inhabitants of the Americas, the sources reveal a complex and often disputed narrative, with their claims of ethnicity, geography, and culture being interpreted through a unique lens that frequently departs from conventional historical and legal understandings.

Iroquois and Mu'ur Connection

The connection between the **Iroquois** and **Mu'urs** (or Moors) is presented in the sources through various asserted historical, political, and cultural links, particularly from the perspective of Moorish American Nationals and other historical interpretations.

Asserted Direct Connections

- **Influence on U.S. Government Structure:** The **Moorish Iroquois Confederacy** is explicitly named as a supposed pattern for the **U.S. government**, suggesting a foundational influence of the Iroquois on American governance, linked to Moorish identity. This implies a direct, albeit asserted, historical and political connection between the two groups.
- **Genealogical Links:** Noble Drew Ali, the founder of the Moorish Science Temple of America, is described as having a **father of Moorish extraction and a mother of Cherokee ancestry**. While this is a specific individual's lineage and Cherokee is a distinct tribe, it points to a direct genealogical intermingling between people identified as "Moorish" and American Indian groups.
- **Shared "Roman" Analogy:** The Iroquois are repeatedly referred to as the **"Romans of the West"** or "Romans of America" due to their advanced political system, military prowess, and governance, which included practices like conquering other nations and collecting tribute. This comparison highlights their sophisticated societal structure, similar to how historical sources describe the influence and reach of the Moorish Empire, which itself engaged in conflicts with the Roman Empire. The idea is put forth that the Iroquois' social organization (gens, phratries, tribe) was the **original form from which Greek and Roman societies were derived**, suggesting that the "real" Romans might be found in America. The "Moorish system" is also said to have once ruled "Europe".

Overlapping Historical and Cultural Narratives

- **Americas as the "True Old World":** Both Moorish narratives and broader historical discussions in the sources emphasize that **America is the "True Old World"** and the original land of ancient peoples. This overarching geographical and historical reinterpretation could implicitly connect various indigenous American groups, including the Iroquois, with the Moorish ancestral claims to the Western Hemisphere.
- **Shared Ancestral Roots and Migration:**
 - Moorish Americans identify as descendants of the **Ancient Moabites or Al Moroccan Moors**, asserting they were the "original ancient nation" in North America. They connect themselves to Canaanites and Phoenicians, who, according to some interpretations, were driven out of "Canaan" (America) by figures like Joshua and David, eventually settling in North Africa before returning to the Americas with European explorers.
 - Iroquois traditions also include narratives of their forefathers coming "across the ocean from Asia" or from the "north-west".
- **Hebrew and Jewish Parallels:**
 - The Iroquois, along with other American Indian tribes (like the Algonquins), are noted for customs, traditions, and language resemblances to **Hebrew and ancient Jewish practices**, including circumcision, specific burial customs, festivals (like first fruits), and refraining from touching the dead or tasting blood. Some historical accounts even explicitly state a belief that American Indians are descendants of the **Lost Tribes of Israel**.
 - Moorish identity is intrinsically linked to these Hebrew/Abrahamic lineages, with Moabites described as closely related to Israelites and speaking a language differing "only dialectally from Hebrew". The Moorish Science Temple founder, Noble Drew Ali, sought to ground Moorish American identity in **biblical antiquity**, specifically identifying "African Americans" as Moabites. The term "Moor" itself has been connected to Hebrew.
- **Ethnological Overlaps and Reclassification:** The term "Negro" is stated to be a label for direct descendants of the Moorish Nation. Historical accounts describe some American Indians, including those in Lower Canada (potentially Iroquois or Algonquins), as being "**nearly as black as Negroes**". This perceived dark complexion and its historical reclassification contribute to an overlapping, generalized identity that could encompass both groups under a broader "Moorish" umbrella. Moorish Americans fundamentally reject "Negro," "Black," or "African-American" as imposed labels of "deception and confusion," asserting their true nationality as Moorish.

Contrasting Views and Complexities

While the Moorish American narrative asserts a unified ancient identity and vast empire, other sources offer different perspectives. The term "Moor" is stated to have "**no real ethnological value**" in a 1911 encyclopedia, and Moors are described as a "very hybrid race" that is often mistakenly regarded as a "black race," with some even resembling

Europeans. This highlights the fluidity and diverse origins of those historically labeled "Moors," potentially complicating a singular ancestral link between them and all indigenous American groups, including the Iroquois.

In essence, the sources present a narrative where the Iroquois, as a prominent indigenous American civilization with Roman-like characteristics and Hebrew parallels, are implicitly and, in some Moorish assertions, explicitly linked to the broader historical and ancestral claims of the Moorish Nation, which views itself as originating in the Americas and encompassing various ancient peoples and their descendants.

Ancient Connections

The sources present a rich tapestry of "**ancient connections**", primarily centered on the idea that **America is the "True Old World"** and the original source of much ancient civilization, influencing rather than being influenced by other continents. This perspective challenges conventional historical narratives by positing extensive pre-Columbian contact and shared origins among diverse ancient peoples across the globe.

Here are the key ancient connections highlighted in the sources:

I. America as the True Old World and Origin Point

The fundamental premise is that **America, including areas like Peru and the Mississippi Valley, is the "True Old World"** where the oldest pyramids and mummies are found. This implies that many "ancient" cultures typically associated with the "Old World" (Europe, Asia, Africa) actually originated or drew their knowledge from the Americas. This perspective suggests a "**chronology hijack**" by which the history of the world has been misrepresented, with true ancient origins in America being attributed to other parts of the world.

II. Interconnected Peoples and Migrations

- **Indigenous Americans as Original Inhabitants:** Various Native American groups, including the **Iroquois**, are presented as highly civilized peoples with complex societal structures and a long history in the Americas. They are seen as the "rightful owners of this continent".
- **Moorish Americans (Moabites, Canaanites, Phoenicians):**
 - **Noble Drew Ali** and the Moorish Science Temple of America doctrine asserts that **Moorish Americans are descendants of the Ancient Moabites or Al Moroccan Moors**, who were the "original ancient nation" in North America.
 - These groups, including **Canaanites, Hittites, and Amorites**, are said to have been **driven out of "Canaan" (America) by Joshua and David**. They then migrated to North Africa, establishing kingdoms like Morocco, Algiers, and Tunis, before returning to the Americas later.

- The **Phoenicians**, often linked with Canaanites and Moors, are described as a great maritime people from America. They are said to have brought civilization, agriculture, science, and even Freemasonry to Europe and West Africa.
- **Egyptians:** Ancient Egypt is often placed within the Americas, with figures like **Thoth** being an "Atlantean" king from this continent who then gave "Egypt" its kingdom. Evidence cited includes the finding of **tobacco and cocaine in ancient Egyptian mummies**, substances native to America.
- **Hebrews/Israelites:** Many early settlers and historical accounts believed **American Indians were descendants of the Lost Tribes of Israel**. **Hebrew** is said to have strong resemblances to the languages of various American Indian groups, with examples like "Cuba" and "Haiti" being Hebrew in origin. Some Moorish narratives even suggest that Jesus himself was of Canaanite and Moabite blood.
- **Greeks and Romans:** The **Iroquois** are explicitly called the "**Romans of the West**" or "**Romans of America**" due to their advanced federal republic structure, military spirit, and practices like adopting conquered peoples. Their **social organization (gens, phratries, tribe)** is presented as the **original form from which Greek and Roman societies were later derived**. Historical figures like Seneca the Younger are connected to Iroquois names. The "true" Romans are implied to be the Iroquois, suggesting a re-evaluation of classical history.

III. Shared Cultural and Symbolic Elements

- **Religious Practices and Mythology:**
 - **Sun and Serpent Worship** are consistently found in both American Mound-builder cultures and "Old World" civilizations, with striking similarities in symbols like concentric circles, crescents, and serpent effigies. These are often tied to nature worship and astronomical observations.
 - **Flood Narratives** are common to both continents, with American Indian traditions of a great flood resembling Asiatic ones.
 - **Circumcision** as a religious ceremony among Northern Aborigines is seen as direct proof of identity with ancient Hebrews.
- **Architectural Similarities:** Pyramids in Mexico and Peru are compared to those in Egypt, Babylonia, and Etruria, suggesting shared architectural knowledge or a common source. Mound-builders' works are compared to those in Great Britain.
- **Linguistic Resemblances:** Similarities in language roots, idioms, and even specific words are noted between American Indian languages and Hebrew, Egyptian, Chaldean, and Phoenician.
- **Physical Traits and Ethnological Overlaps:** The sources discuss perceived similarities in complexion, with descriptions of American Indians as "copper-colored" or "nearly as black as Negroes". They argue against racial generalizations based on skin color, emphasizing distinct tribes and origins.

- **Shared Symbols and Artifacts:** The swastika, found on Phoenician, early British, and American Indian monuments, is presented as an emblem with ancient global connections. Objects like "Roman-like heads" and Hebrew inscriptions found in America further suggest pre-Columbian contact.

These connections suggest a paradigm where civilizations and knowledge were exchanged and perhaps originated from the Americas, challenging traditional understandings of global history and human migration.

Mu'urs, Negro Masons, and White Masons and/or “Freemasons”

The discussion of historical and modern-day Mu'urs, Negro Masons, and White Masons, along with Freemasons in general, reveals complex interconnections, shared histories, and profound contentions, often rooted in identity, lineage, and pervasive prejudice.

I. Moorish Americans (Mu'urs): Identity, Claims, and Historical Narrative

Moorish Americans, also known as Mu'urs, assert a distinct identity and historical narrative. They identify as **descendants of the Ancient Moabites or Al Moroccan Moors**, claiming these were the original ancient nation inhabiting the **Northwestern and Southwestern Continents of Ancient Amexem, now known as the Americas**. They view themselves as the **"fathers of civilization" in North, Central, and South America**, and consider "Negroes" to be direct descendants of the Moorish Nation.

A fundamental aspect of their identity is the **rejection of labels such as "Negro," "Black," or "African-American,"** which they consider "names of deception and confusion" imposed by European psychology to denote inferiority and control. They assert their nationality and the use of names like "El" or "Bey" as **inherited birthrights recognized by international law**.

Moorish Americans claim **"Allodial Dominion" over all land in the Western Hemisphere**, signifying absolute and independent ownership. They explicitly state they are **"NOT citizens of the Union States Society"** and cannot be compelled into U.S. military service or forced to take an oath on the Christian Bible in a courtroom. Instead, they "must respect the court by saying 'I AFFIRM'" and rely on their "Zodiac Constitution Law". They categorize U.S. governmental entities and courts as "legal fictions" operating under "Commercial Law," arguing these have no jurisdiction over "free MOORS – the Beys and Els".

Their historical narrative posits a global Moorish Empire that predated modern European nations, asserting that their Arabic alphabet and mathematics underpinned Greek, Hebrew, and Latin, suggesting that "white people" lack an original culture. They describe a long conflict with the Roman Empire and claim that the Moorish system in North America was overthrown by "Dutch-Anglo-Saxon Priesthood Franciscan Fathers" between 1789 and 1863, leading to the suppression of their true history and reclassification as "Negroes".

Noble Drew Ali, founder of the Moorish Science Temple of America, is central to modern Moorish identity. He taught that "black" Americans were Moors falsely enslaved and identified. His mission was to reveal their true homeland (Morocco), religion (Islam), and ancestry (Asiatics, Hermites, Canaanites, Moabites, Ethiopians, Libyans, Egyptians). Drew Ali issued identification cards to affirm their Moorish identity, distinct from "Negro". He believed the **"great Masonic secret is the loss of the Moorish nation's consciousness heritage and birthright"**, and that true Moorish history is preserved in Masonic lodges and secret societies. Drew Ali was described as an "Ancient Mason" who dressed

like a Freemason and was linked to "black Shriners". His first temple, the "Canaanite Temple," reflected his belief in Canaanite ancestry and Ham's presence at Solomon's Temple.

II. Negro Masons: Origins, Struggle for Legitimacy, and Identity

Negro Masonry, predominantly Prince Hall Masonry, represents Freemasonry among Black individuals in America who have faced significant opposition and denial of legitimacy from white American Masons.

Its origins trace back to **early 1775**, when **Prince Hall** and thirteen other free colored citizens of Boston were **initiated into Masonry by a traveling lodge attached to a British regiment**. The establishment of the **African Grand Lodge** (later Prince Hall Grand Lodge) in Boston in 1808 marked a key point of contention with white American Masons.

White American Masons generally refused official recognition, labeling Negro Masonry as "spurious, clandestine, irregular," largely due to **"bitter prejudice" and historical ignorance**. Common objections included doubts about initiation, allegations of unauthorized Army Lodges, claims of illegal organization, assumption of authority by Prince Hall, lodge dormancy post-1807, removal from the English registry in 1813, the 1827 Declaration of Independence ending its existence, warrant surrender in 1847, the "not 'free-born'" status, and violations of "Exclusive Territorial Jurisdiction".

Samuel W. Clark, Grand Master of Colored Masons of Ohio, in his 1886 address "Negro Mason in Equity," meticulously refuted these objections. His rebuttals highlighted:

- **Legitimate Initiation**: Records held by Prince Hall Grand Lodge, confirmed by white Masonic scholars.
- **Legality of Army Lodges**: Validated by the Grand Lodge of England's charter and comparison to similar white Army Lodge practices.
- **"Free-Born" Qualification**: Argued to be a "General Regulation" rather than an unchangeable "landmark," noting the Grand Lodge of England itself removed it in 1838 and that Masonic rituals are based on incidents of an "enslaved race".
- **"Exclusive Territorial Jurisdiction"**: Deemed an "American Doctrine" that violates Masonry's universality, with historical examples showing concurrent jurisdiction.

Despite comprehensive arguments, Negro Masons faced the **"slimy-coated and cold-blooded serpent of prejudice against the negro"**. This manifested as official non-recognition, hypocrisy from white Masons (e.g., Albert Pike, who would "leave Masonry" rather than accept Black brothers), discriminatory actions like arresting warrants for lodges initiating Black men, and misclassification of identity. By 1875, **German Grand Lodges recognized Prince Hall and other "colored" Grand Lodges** in America.

III. White Masons and Freemasonry (General)

Mainstream Freemasonry generally espouses principles of **universal brotherhood, moral virtue, and the pursuit of knowledge**, often through symbolic and allegorical teachings centered on the **building of Solomon's Temple**. Its rituals and symbols are said to be rooted in ancient mysteries from diverse cultures including Paganism and Egypt.

White American Masons largely maintained a stance of **non-recognition towards Negro Masonry**, citing the **"American Doctrine of Exclusive Territorial Jurisdiction"** and underlying racial prejudice. This doctrine posits that a Grand Lodge holds sole and exclusive jurisdiction over its geographical territory. However, this is challenged as "unmasonic" and lacking universal Masonic support, with historical examples demonstrating **concurrent jurisdiction**.

Despite proclaiming principles of universal brotherhood, prominent white Masons like **Albert Pike** openly refused association with Black Masons, exemplifying the racial divisions and hypocrisy within American Masonry.

IV. Intersections and Contentions: Identity, History, and Prejudice

The sources highlight significant intersections and contentions among these groups:

- **"Black" Presence in Europe and the Americas:** Europe was not exclusively "white"; **black conquistadors, black Jews (Marranos), and black Moors** were involved in the conquest and financing in the Americas. Moors, described as a "confederation of African Muslims, African Jews, and African Christians," held influence in Europe for centuries. Historical accounts mention "swarthy" or "black" individuals among Germans, Spaniards, Italians, French, Russians, and Swedes. "Free white persons" in legal definitions could include Moors and mixed Iberian peoples.
- **The "Old World" Debate:** Moorish Americans assert that **America is the "true old world" and the land of ancient Canaan**, with historical migrations from America to Africa. This challenges conventional "out of Africa" theories.
- **"Stolen Identity" and Reclassification:** The reclassification of American Indians and other indigenous people as "Negroes" or "blacks" is portrayed as a **"linguistic act of terrorism"** aimed at establishing a servile status, disregarding actual lineage. This process obscured true identities, including those of Moorish descendants.
- **Color vs. Ancestry:** Sources stress that **"black" or "Negro" were often terms describing perceived color, not definitive ancestry, ethnicity, or race**. This highlights the diverse origins of people historically labeled "black," including American Indians, Europeans, and Asians.
- **Freemasonry as a Repository of "Hidden" History:** Noble Drew Ali believed that Masonic lodges and secret societies held the "great Masonic secret"—the lost consciousness, heritage, and birthright of the Moorish nation—thereby preserving true Moorish history and culture, albeit veiled in allegory.
- **Pervasive Prejudice:** Both Moorish Americans and Negro Masons consistently point to the deep-seated **"slimy-coated and cold-blooded serpent of prejudice against the negro"** within society and institutions like Masonry. This prejudice led to the denial of rights and recognition, despite stated Masonic principles of universal brotherhood, often through "parliamentary quibbles" or legal sophistry.
- **Conspiratorial Elements:** Some sources introduce the "Illuminati" and "Black Nobility" as ancient, powerful families, with purported lineage to the House of David, controlling European nobility through banking and war debts. There are also claims that "secret societies, such as Masonry, the royal hierarchy of control is perpetuated" and that non-Jews are blindly serving hidden objectives. The invention of the "triangular slave trade" is claimed to obscure mass migrations of melanated Europeans to America.

