

EVOLUTION TO REVOLUTION

*The  
Blackworld*

*Evolution to Revolution*

*Prince Justice*

*2<sup>nd</sup> Edition*

# EVOLUTION TO REVOLUTION

Second Edition

The Blackworld: Evolution to Revolution

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ISBN

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# EVOLUTION TO REVOLUTION

## *Dedication*

To my late father, Prince Jaiyeola Faloye LL.B LL.M.

Daddy, this is the new, fortified edition that we often spoke about. Thanks.

The truth and nothing but the truth dedicated to all those who have lived and died for truth and justice.

Prince Justice Faloye

Omo akure amuda sile afi ogun enu pa eni  
(Son of akure that lays down the sword and uses words to win)

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## Tables

### 1. Twenty Most Populous Black Nations/Communities in 2013

<b>Nation</b>	<b>Population in Millions</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Official Language</b>
Nigeria	175	West Africa	English
Brazil	105*	South America	Portuguese
Ethiopia	94	Northeast Africa	English
Congo (Zaire)	76	West Central Africa	French
Tanzania	48	East Africa	English
Kenya	44	East Africa	English
US	43	North America	English
South Africa	42**	Southern Africa	English
Uganda	35	East Africa	English
Ghana	25	West Africa	English
Mozambique	24	Southern Africa	Portuguese
Ivory Coast	23	West Africa	French
Cameroon	21	West Africa	French
Angola	19	Southern Africa	Portuguese
Burkina Faso	18	West Africa	French
Malawi	17	Southern Africa	English
Mali	16	West Africa	French
Niger	16	West Africa	French
Zambia	14.3	Southern Africa	English
Zimbabwe	13	Southern Africa	English

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\* Excludes whites but includes mulattos.

\*\* Excludes whites.

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### 2. Five Largest Original African Languages in 2013

Language	Numbers of Speakers	Country
Yoruba	52 million	Nigeria/Benin/Togo
Igbo	47 million	Nigeria
Kituba/Lingala	43 million	Congo
Nguni	40 million	South Africa/Zimbabwe
Akan	25 million	Ghana/Ivory coast

### 3. Seven Largest Black Islander Populations

Island	Population	Language
Lagos (Nigeria)	18 million(approx.)	English/Yoruba
Haiti	9.9 million	French
Cuba	6 million	Spanish
Jamaica	3 million	English
New York, US <sup>+</sup>	2.9 million approx.)	English
England, UK	2.3 million	English
Trinidad	1.3 million	English
Barbados	300,000	English

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<sup>+</sup> Excludes whites and other blacks in other parts of New York tri-state area; New York islands only.

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## 4. Ten Largest Black Ethnic Groups/Languages

Ethnic Group	Population	Countries	Language Type
Afro-Brazilians *	105 million	Brazil	Afro-Portuguese
Hausa	60 million	Nigeria, Niger, Ghana	Afro-Asian Arabic trade language in Sub-Saharan grasslands
Yoruba(including Edo, Itshekiri, Aja)	55 million	Nigeria,Rep. of Benin, Togo, Brazil, Cuba, UK	Original African languages slightly differentiated
Igbo (including Ibibio, Efik)	50 million	Nigeria	Original African languages slightly differentiated
African Americans (including black Hispanics)	48 million	US	Ebonics (African Tonal English)
Nguni(including Zulu, Xhosa, and Ndebele)	45 million	South Africa	Original African languages slightly differentiated
Lingala/Kituba	43 million	Congo (Kinshasa), Congo(Brazzaville)	North and West Congo trade languages evolving from original African languages
Fulani/Fulbe	30 million	Nigeria, Guinea, Gambia, Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, and Cameroon	Afro-Asian Arabic language of the 'white man of the desert' that spread across West Africa grasslands
Amharic	30 million	Ethiopia	Afro-Asian language with ancient Greek input
Oromo	30 million	Ethiopia	Afro-Asian with Arabian Peninsula influences
Total Blackworld	1.4 billion (approx.)		

Sources: US Census Bureau; Central Intelligence Agency: The World Factbook; World Almanac; World Languages

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\* \* Excludes whites but includes mulattos.

## ***Chapter 1: The Truth Will Set You Free***

Nigeria is the scientifically proven origin of humanity and the centrepiece of the future Black global ascendancy, destined to usher in an unrivalled era of global peace, prosperity, and equality.

Meaning Niger (Negro) Area, Nigeria is the world's most populous and ethnically diverse Black nation. Its coast was formerly labelled 'The Slave Coast' by Europeans, and its known northern reaches labelled Negritia by the Romans.

It is the heart of the African Giant whose legs, arms, and hair have been cut into numerous black nations and communities across the world. With 517 out of Africa's 2146 languages, Nigeria houses the two largest Original African languages, Yoruba and Igbo, as well as one of the most populous Afro-Asian languages, Hausa.

A DNA genomewide analysis of 2432 Africans from 121 geographically diverse populations across Africa (and 1379 DNA samples of other races across the world) proves that the ancestors of modern human beings originated and migrated from the Lower Niger River basin of Southern Nigeria.

### ***In the beginning...***

Around 66 million years ago, a meteorite struck planet Earth and killed most dinosaurs and living things in what is known as the Cretaceous-Paleogene Extinction Event<sup>12</sup>. This led to the further breakup of the supercontinent and landmass, Pangea, into the present continents of this Cenozoic Era.

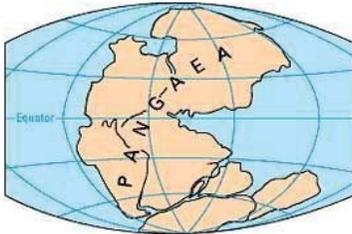
The new formation of continents and the warming up of the planet made the Lower Niger basin the most conducive for evolution due to the wind system that brought rain from the Atlantic Ocean at an angle due to the tilt of the planet.

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<sup>1</sup> Renne, Paul R.; Deino, Alan L.; Hilgen, Frederik J.; Kuiper, Klaudia F.; Mark, Darren F.; Mitchell III, William S.; Morgan, Leah E.; Mundil, Roland; Smit, Jan (7 February 2013). "[Time Scales of Critical Events Around the Cretaceous-Paleogene Boundary](#)". *Science* **339** (6120): 684–687

<sup>2</sup> Fortey, R (1999). *Life: A Natural History of the First Four Billion Years of Life on Earth*. Vintage. pp. 238–260. [ISBN 978-0-375-70261-7](#).

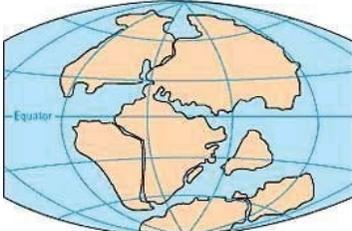
# EVOLUTION TO REVOLUTION



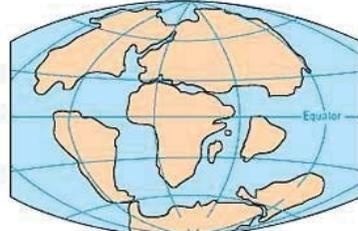
**PERMIAN**  
225 million years ago



**TRIASSIC**  
200 million years ago



**JURASSIC**  
135 million years ago



**CRETACEOUS**  
65 million years ago



**PRESENT DAY**

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The heavy rains dumped on the West African sub-region, accumulates and drains back to the ocean, through the world's largest continental mangrove rainforest swamp in southern Nigeria, where rivers rising from Guinean highlands (Niger), Cameroun highlands (Benue), Jos Plateau catchment area (Sokoto/Kaduna), and the Yoruba and Igbo highlands rivers meet.

Regardless of the global Ice Age glacial cycles that made sea levels rise or fall, coastlines advance or retreat and rainforest extend or retreat, this area remained the world's most fertile lowland area. The Atlantic rains could not reach the eastern half of Africa, which depended on the Asian monsoon for rains whose unreliability could not sustain life for long, even in Asia where it originates.

Therefore Lower Niger remained the springboard of humanity with its wild yams, palm trees and its high protein insects. Throughout prehistoric times, the rich ecosystem produced improved stages of hominids that left the area to colonize the world but faced evolutionary stagnation due to lower nutritional intakes.

From genetic evidence, the modern man evolved around 150,000 to 200,000 years ago along the Nigerian coast. Pygmy hunter gatherers differentiated from modern Africans 60,000years ago<sup>3</sup>, while out-of-Africa migrations were dated between 50,000years ago and 70,000 years ago<sup>4</sup> after the Toba supereruption in Indonesia and disturbance of the Asian-East African monsoon rain system that would have killed earlier migrants.

Human beings evolved and dispersed with a culture based on Wild Yams. Wild Yam was the fuel of human civilization. Timing and festivals were based around lunar and yam cycles. A civilization based on natural Laws of Retributive Justice and an African Information Retrieval System, whose sixteen branches of knowledge (agriculture, metallurgy, psychology, history, etc.) evolved from keying natural language text to 256 ordered pairs of 4-bit arrays. This knowledge bank that became the first 'religion' in the world is called Ifa by the Yorubas, Iha by the Edos, Aha by Igbos and Ewe, and extends across Africa with similar names and concepts given to the 16 branches of knowledge called Odus in Yoruba. It also formed the foundation of Buddhism, I Ching and other Eurasian religions.

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<sup>3</sup> Patin E, Laval G, Barreiro LB, Salas A, Semino O, et al. (2009) Inferring the Demographic History of African Farmers and Pygmy Hunter-Gatherers Using a Multilocus Resequencing Data Set. *PLoS Genet* 5(4): e1000448. doi:10.1371/journal.pgen.1000448

<sup>4</sup> Soares P, Alshamali F, Pereira JB, et al. 2011. The expansion of mtDNA Haplogroup L3 within and out of Africa. *Mol. Biol. Evol.* 29(3):915–927. 2012 doi:10.1093/molbev/msr245

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In what is known as the Great Coastal Migration<sup>5</sup>, successive waves of humans migrated out of the Horn of Africa into Eurasia, initially settling on the coast, all the way to China, Australia and the Americas<sup>6</sup>.

From around 10,000BC, the Original African culture bred civilisations from Lower Niger to Nile and Indus Valley until about 2000BC, when Eurasians (referred to in the Bible as the First Horsemen with composite bows and horse drawn chariots) came down from the Eurasia Mountains to begin a new era of violent civilization. This was the Age of Ogun, Iron Age.

Two thousand years later, with the advent of the Era of the Second Horseman and the sword, the Age of Olokun, the slate was progressively wiped clean as Original African contributions and time were reset to zero. Oduduwa, an adherent of Olokun, also started a dynasty across Yorubaland which helped mystify ancient Black history and turn the science of Ifa into a religion.

Now, from 2000AD with the advent of the Era of the Third Horseman, with scales of justice to bring economic prosperity and global peace, there is a need for the human race to identify these truths and unite along natural Original African principles of sustainable economic development and laws of retributive justice. This is the Age of Shango.

### *Rising from the ashes...*

Africans now need to revive and propagate a sociopolitical platform and belief system for their collective advancement or there will be no sustainable Black socioeconomic development and global peace!

The vast majority of Black people worldwide will not only continue to be the most socioeconomically and politically deprived, but they will also continue to suffer from a racial inferiority complex

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<sup>5</sup> Phillip Endicott, Mait Metspalu and Toomas Kivisild (2007), *The Evolution and History of Human Populations in South Asia: Inter-disciplinary Studies in Archaeology, Biological Anthropology, Linguistics and Genetics*, Springer Netherlands, ISBN 978-1-4020-5561-4,

<sup>6</sup> Renee Hetherington, Edward Wiebe, [Andrew J. Weaver](#), Shannon L. Carto, Michael Eby, Roger MacLeod (2007), *Climate, African and Beringian subaerial continental shelves, and migration of early peoples*, Quaternary International, International Union for Quaternary Research,

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and remain mentally enslaved to those who profit from their socioeconomic domination.

What is the point of building factories and economic/political systems if nobody will patronise or be proud of its designers or products? How can one feel successful if one is not proud of oneself? Most important is how do we fight the scourge of terrorism and corruption?

There will be no global peace or equality until the two prevailing belief systems, Christianity and Islam that breed inequalities and anomalies, are countered and defeated with an Original African belief system built on naturalistic principles that imbibe equality and naturally conducive behavioural patterns and economic systems.

Unfortunately, those who greatly benefit from the unfairness of Eurasian belief systems are sabotaging all efforts to revive a naturally evolved and balanced truthful African belief system. This is done through culturally biased educational systems as well as religion, whereby they label progenitors of Original African thought in every African ethnic group as satanic.

For the Yoruba, Esu, the Orisha of information, created the body of historic, scientific, and cultural knowledge known as Ifa. But, Esu is now unfairly equated with and translated as the devil, thus scaring the Yoruba from accessing important cultural and scientific information and leaving them open to cultural disorientation and a racial inferiority complex.

It is the same with the Igbo Ekwensu and every other Original African group, despite the fact that the concept of the devil does NOT exist in Original African belief systems, which are based on the assumption of one Almighty God that is good and bad, and people personally choose and are repaid according to the rule of karma/Ofo and Ogu/Esan (laws of retributive justice).

The cultural disorientation is exacerbated by the cultural bias and miseducation of Eurasian academia. At best, it misdirects and further confuses the origin and history of the Black race, and at worst, it distorts clear facts that can free the world from mental slavery. European academia and religion are rather very linear, as opposed to the duality of Yoruba knowledge based on a binary system. Yoruba exhibits knowledge as a thesis and anti-thesis, theoretical and applied, physical and spiritual, making it easy to understand.

European separation of applied mathematics from the theory makes it a difficult subject. Geometry was easily understood through hair-styling dividing the head as a cycle. Trigonometry would make

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more sense using planetary alignments and their astrological meanings. History and Economics will be more effective if trends are attached spiritual meanings.

In what is known as the Precession of the Sun, it takes the Sun 26,000yrs to make a complete revolution. Ancient knowledge systems like Hinduism, derived from Ifa, also calculated this and showed that history is not a linear but cyclical function, based on the 26000 year precession cycle of the Equinox – the binary movement of the Sun. Yuga in Hindu, Ugba in Eastern Yoruba. This could be divided into 12 segments of 2000 years each. The 2,000yr eras of the Biblical Horsemen or of Orishas makes history clearer.

- £ Age of Orunmila (10,000-8,000BC) beginning of civilization.
- £ Age of Yemoja (8,000-6000BC) brought the lunar calendar tied to female menstrual cycles, matriarchy.
- £ Age of Esu (6000 to 4000BC) brought dispersal of knowledge, writing and Ifa;
- £ Age of Osun (4000 to 2000BC) brought the building of pyramids and trading empires of Sumner, Indus Valley Civilations etc;
- £ Age of Ogun (2000 to 1BC) brought the spread of warring Eurasian horsemen and their composite bows that overran Black empires from China to Egypt;
- £ Age of Olokun (1 to 2000AD) brought Christianity, Islam and other religious dogma, and propaganda from racist capitalism etc used to dominate the world
- £ Age of Shango (2000 to 4000AD) will bring enlightenment and global economic justice.

For even better understanding, the 2000yr era can be broken into eight 250yr eras of significant changes tied to Oya, the Orisha of change.

- £ The current change era started in 2007 with the global economic crash, Obama, Arab Springs, fall of Mbeki, GEJ-Buhari, Mubarak etc and will last till 2023.
- £ 1763 to 1778 – American Revolution, beginning of the end of Oyo Empire, the French Revolution leading to the Haiti Revolution etc.

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- £ 1516 to 1532 transit – Nupe invaded Oyo, forcing its resettling in Igboho; Christianity breakup, rise of Britain and France
- £ 1269-1287 introduction of Gun, defeat of Islam in Europe and the rise of Europe etc.

These are rough but very useful guides to learning and remembering history. It is the aim of this book to clearly outline the history of the Black Race from the beginning to present day to challenge wrong beliefs and mental slavery, and to unite and empower us towards a global socioeconomic renaissance and global peace.

### *Clearing the fog of Western academia...*

From pillaging and damaging historic artefacts that unravel Black history to hiding scientific results, there is a concerted effort to keep Africans down culturally, economically, and politically.

In a comparative DNA study of more than four hundred communities worldwide from 1990 to 2002 called The Human Genome Project (headed by born-again Christian Dr Francis Collins), it was discovered that the oldest DNA strand traced along the female lineage came from southern Nigeria, thus making it the true ‘Garden of Eden’. The fact was covered up in order to not discredit the major belief systems, Christianity and Islam, and their stories of human origin.

Nonetheless, the result was passed onto a new project (also headed by Collins), called The International HapMap Project<sup>7</sup>, which was sponsored by the National Institute of Health (NIH), several world powers, and multinational firms. It used hundreds of DNA samples collected in Ibadan, Nigeria as a template to study the genome for a better understanding of human genetic makeup and its link to curing diseases. This would create a complete life map and launch a biogenetic revolution that, like the last Industrial Revolution, used black African resources without compensation.

Later genome studies have also been unhelpful, though revealing. Another project called The Human Genome Diversity Project was started by Stanford University, in collaboration with France’s Centre for the Study of Human Polymorphism. They created a HGDP-CEPH Human Genome Diversity Cell Line – a resource of 1,063 cultured lymphoblastoid cell lines (LCLs) from 1,050 individuals in 52 world

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<sup>7</sup> <http://hapmap.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>

populations, banked at the Foundation Jean Dausset-CEPH in Paris. But, whether out of racism or ignorance, there were questionable categorizations and conclusions that continued to obscure the truth.

Various papers on human origins based on genetic deductions from the above genome banks have been written (Soares et al<sup>8</sup>; Tishkoff et al<sup>9</sup>). Tishkoff et al used a combined global data set containing a total of 1327 genotyped markers (848 microsatellites, 476 indels and 3 SNPs) to differentiate 3945 DNA samples collected worldwide.

The only statistical data of value that provided the least biased insight, although not perfect, was the Global Unsupervised Structure Run (Table S8) that showed the proportion of genes of each ethnic group associated to 14 pre-determined ancestral homes. Even though the number of possible Associated Ancestral Clusters (AACs) was too high with K=14 (where K is number of possible ancestral clusters), it provides the true picture.

From the study, it is obvious from the probability values tying linguistic groups to ancestral clusters that chances of being the origin of humanity fall as you move away from Yoruba with 0.932 (93.2%) – to the west Ashanti is 0.901, to the north Gwari 0.895, to the east, Igala is 0.931, Igbo 0.920, further east across the border into Cameroun Ewondo 0.912 Eton 0.895, eastward into Gabon Fang 0.895 and Kongo 0.907, Baluba 0.909. But, regardless of the telling values of major populations, a tiny group Lemande of less than 5,000 speakers with 0.935 skewed the perception of the obvious origin and migration route.

Computer generated probability values tying linguistic groups to ancestral clusters were wrongly skewed due to ill-defined linguistic groups and the inclusion of relatively too many tiny hunter-gatherer groups in comparison to larger Original African groups like Ijaw and Shona that were left out.

First, contrary to even mainstream linguistic classifications, they added the Kodofanian languages to the Niger-Congo language family to create a Niger-Kodofanian language family, which prevented the figures not being closer to 100% in Table 8. The wrong classifications were even made worse in Table S9: Proportion of AACs from the

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<sup>8</sup> Soares P, Alshamali F, Pereira JB, et al. 2011. The expansion of mtDNA Haplogroup L3 within and out of Africa. *Mol. Biol. Evol.* 29(3):915–927. 2012 doi:10.1093/molbev/msr245

<sup>9</sup> Tishkoff SA, Reed FA, Friedlaender FR, et al. (25 co-authors). 2009. The genetic structure and history of Africans and African Americans. *Science* 324:1035

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Africa Structure Run at K=14, and rendered the result pointless when instead of separating Kodofanian to make it Niger-Congo, they separated East Bantu into a cluster that had no group above 0.48.

Second, contrary to basic logic and statistics, they concluded that Lemande of a mere population of 6,000 was the ancestral home of Original Africans in the Niger-Congo/Kodofanian phylum, despite the next five highest values in the global structure run for Niger-Kodofanian showed a pattern while Lemande was an exception.

Third, they concluded that the Namibia/Angola San homeland was the origin of humanity because it had the highest AAC value among the hunter-gatherers, regardless of the established fact that they migrated south after their split with Western Pygmies and the high ancestral probability value is retained due to their relative isolation in the Namib grasslands and desert.

The Genographic Project, by IBM and Geographic Society, also continued the mainstream fallacy of our origins.

This cultural imperialism and bias is grossly unfair and racist. Not only will the Black race lag behind in the quest to cure diseases, but its right to know the true contents of God's 'logbook' encoded in our blood is deprived. This is vital information required to counter those that use God through religion and tribalism to cause Islamic terrorism, ethnic strife and corruption across Africa. It is needed to foster unity by making clear the close ethnic relationships that are blurred by foreign dogma and ethnic politics.

### *Religious and cultural bias of mainstream academia...*

It is obvious that regardless of the weight of logical conclusions that humanity originated in West Africa, mainstream academia will continue to support false assumptions at the foundations of their White supremacist belief systems and prevent the realization of a truthful global unifying Original African belief system.

They remain intent on maintaining the whitewash of a West Africa evolution point that developed into the Original African civilizations in Egypt, Mesopotamia and India before white Eurasians came from the Andronovo Complex in Central Asian Caucasus/Ural Mountains to attack and take over. Following the initial 2000-year era of violent conquest, the second 2000 year era continued the imperialism with religion and dogma that gave birth to modern academia.

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The modern academic misconceptions have their roots in religious accounts in the Bible/Koran and their concepts of creation and history. Historic accounts were written by those who arrived on the global stage when black Egypt was already a dominant global power. As recounted in the Bible, the first notable Eurasian to come to the black superpower known as Kemet/Egypt was Abraham around 2000BC. He arrived after the pyramids were built and pharaohs had reigned for more than a thousand years.

Abraham's descendants later wrote themselves into history by starting at a beginning that no living man could have known with certainty without modern tools of genetics, linguistics and geography. The first Jewish accounts were written in Hebrew around 500BC in modern day Syria/Iraq where they had been enslaved, and were translated into Greek in Alexandria, Egypt around 250BC. Based on oral history and racial ego (wanting to be justified in the overwhelming development of black Egypt in comparison to their white, Caucasian wildernesses), those who wrote the Bible couldn't completely disguise the truth even though they usurped black African power at the time.

The Bible starts with the creation of earth and man in the Garden of Eden, which some Christians and Muslims vaguely tie to modern-day Iraq, based on the Genesis story. In Genesis 2:10–14, it is claimed that the river watering the Garden of Eden split into four rivers: Pishon, which flowed through Havilah, the Land of Gold; Gihon, which flowed through the Land of Cush; and the Tigris and Euphrates, located in modern Iraq. (Havilah is a son of Cush, a people whom religious theorists claim to be ancestors of black Africans.)

Most important, West Africa has been known as the Land of Gold. Pishon and Gihon are Africa's two major rivers: the Niger flowed through the West Africa Land of Gold, and the Nile flowed through the Land of Cush. However, Christian academicians prefer to refer to the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, which didn't have biblical descriptions that could stand the test of time but had fairly recently formulated names.

There are obvious inconsistencies such as Cain's expulsion from his father's lands and his life among other peoples, as told in Genesis 4. Skeletons of dinosaurs preceding human life have been found, but dinosaurs are not mentioned in the Bible. Egyptian writings and pyramids precede biblical records by at least two thousand years. The number of descendants between Adam and Abraham in Genesis 5 is suspect.

Biased by religious and cultural sentiments, academicians have concentrated on East Africa where, due to the aridity of the valleys, prehistoric skeletons are well preserved.

### ***Cultural and geographic bias of Archaeology...***

East Africa White settlers who filled the ranks of local archaeologists shied away from the West Africa rainforest and the inhospitable Sahara Desert (nearly the size of United States) above. Despite the fact that most East Africa hominid skeletons, paraded by Western academia, have dental structures and markings consistent with early rainforest development, the academicians choose to ignore the West Africa rainforests. Instead, they concentrated on the eastern and southern outskirts of the African rainforest!

This line of study turned up prehistoric skeletons from the Ethiopian-Kenyan highlands: the Lake Turkana area. A 3.5-million-year-old *Australopithecus*<sup>10</sup> *afarensis* skeleton called 'Lucy' was found in 1974; the next year, a whole family was found. In 1993, a skeleton of a 4.4-million-year-old hominid, *Australopithecus ramidus*, was found in the same area. These and other findings were used to develop the theory of evolution, which conveniently assumed that the evolution spot was nearby, because the oldest skeletons were found around the Lake Turkana-Omo River.

However, the Ethiopian-Kenyan highlands, and even most of the eastern African plains, are too arid to be contemplated as evolution spots. This geographic inconsistency was explained by the hypothesis that the area was wet forestland millions of years ago and that the drying and transformation into a savannah made humans stand up and walk.

The evolutionary theory based on skeletal discoveries was challenged in 2002, when a skeleton more than six million years old<sup>11</sup> ('Toumai') was found in the Saharan Lake Chad, northeast of Nigeria! Lake Chad is served by rivers from Nigeria and Cameroon, and the rivers were also migration routes from the southern rainforests. Until 2002, only a few ancient skeletons and tools were found in the West Africa subregion, but they were not comparable in quantity to those found in South and East Africa.

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<sup>10</sup> *Austral* means southern, *pithecus* means monkey.

<sup>11</sup> Brunet, Michel, et al., 'A New Hominid Finding in Chad,' *Nature* 418 (2002).

## EVOLUTION TO REVOLUTION

It was only with the 2002 discovery of a hominid skeleton labeled ‘Toumai’ in Chad, to the immediate northwest of Nigeria, that renowned archaeologists publicly admitted that the West Africa region had been vastly neglected compared to East Africa. Nevertheless, a few findings of tools, artefacts, and the occasional skeleton have shown that the Iwo Eleru caves in Isharun, Akure (located in Yorubaland, southwestern Nigeria) are the oldest proven settlement in black Africa, dating to more than ten thousand years before Christ, and the Akure Palace is the oldest surviving palace in black Africa.

Most discoveries in Nigeria and the West Africa region had been by accident, not scientific adventure. The Nok statues in middle Nigeria were stumbled upon by tin miners; the Iwo Eleru caves were brought to the attention of academia by a local chief.

The neglect has been attributed to the hostile environment, the scorching sun, and disorienting flies of the northern Nigeria desert, not to mention the moving sand dunes that further bury evidence. There is stifling humidity and rich insect life in its southern rainforests, where small sample studies show that some civilizations flourished where some thick forests now stand.

In an archaeological study conducted in Okomu National Park<sup>12</sup>, between the Akure and Edo kingdoms, an extensive layer of charcoal and pottery was found below the forest, suggesting that the present forest block regenerated over the last seven hundred years!

So, do we cut down all the southern Nigeria lowland rainforests to prove that the area between Okomu and Ife forests and Ewa Island was the origin of humanity, or do we drain the mangrove swamps in search of skeletons, knowing that regardless the proof, Western scholars will continue to try to authenticate biblical claims with cultural and geography-biased archaeological studies.

### ***From the female lineage to the mother tongue...***

Recent scientific DNA studies of the female lineage like those mentioned above prove that there is a high correlation between language and genetic groups. Language has been the most authentic and lasting evidence.

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<sup>12</sup> White, L.J.T., and Oates J.F. New data on the history of the plateau forest of Okomu, southern Nigeria: an insight into how human disturbance has shaped the African rain forest. *Global Ecology and Bioeography Letters* 8:355-361(1999)

## EVOLUTION TO REVOLUTION

Before the advent of genetic anthropology, knowledge in social sciences, linguistics and other logical disciplines pointed to Nigeria as the origin of humanity, but archaeologists and historians claimed the contrary due to the lack of physical evidence since the acidic nature of rainforest soils prevents the survival of prehistoric skeletons.

The single Original African language changed gradually into dialects, and later languages, as the population spread across Africa, but the greatest change in linguistics and genetics came through those that later migrated back into Africa for trade, territory and religion.

In 1948, Greenberg classified African languages into major phyla/groups: Niger-Congo, Afro-Asiatic, Nilo-Saharan and Khoesian<sup>13</sup>. Some scholars have countered that Nilo-Saharan is part of the Afro-Asiatic group while others argue that Mande is not part of Niger-Congo phylum. Also, some scholars have wrongly included South Sudanese languages into the Niger-Congo to create a new group called Niger-Kodofanian.

Nigeria, which boasts of the most languages in Africa (522), is the origin of Niger-Congo languages. From there, all Original African languages spread to Central, East, and South Africa through present-day Cameroon, which has the second highest number of languages (280). In *A History of African Societies to 1870*, Elizabeth Isichei, an acclaimed professor of African history, categorically stated that ‘*since the closest relatives of Bantu are in Nigeria, it is virtually certain that the original proto-Bantu homeland and center of dispersal was in Eastern Nigeria, or Cameroon*’<sup>14</sup>. All Original African languages are tonal languages.

According to glottochronology (the study of language divergence based on Indo-European models), Yoruba and Igbo diverged from a single, tonal Original African language several thousand years ago around the present Niger basin.

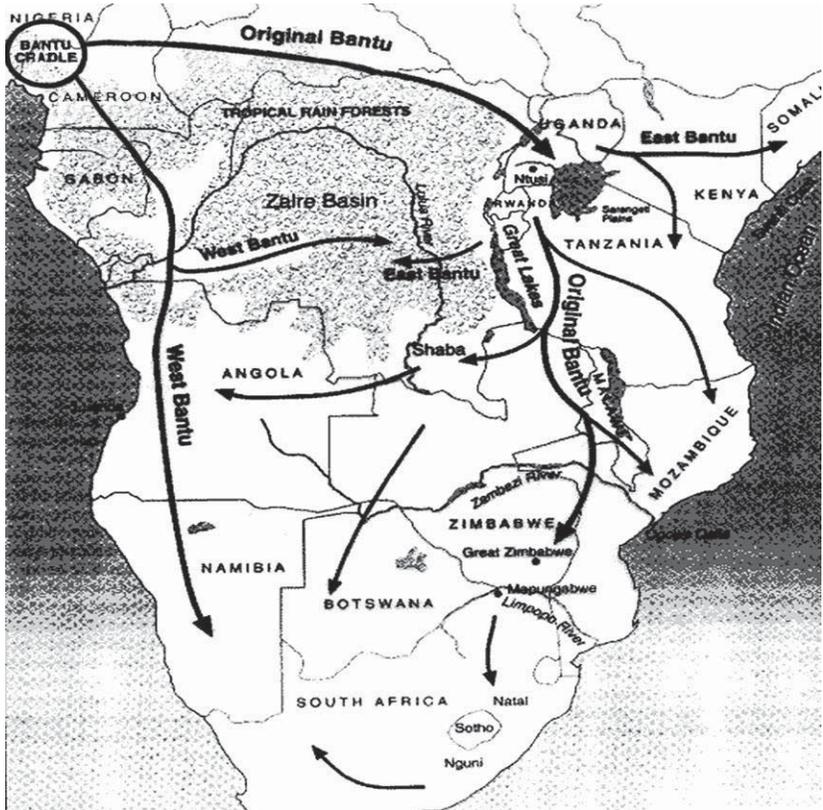
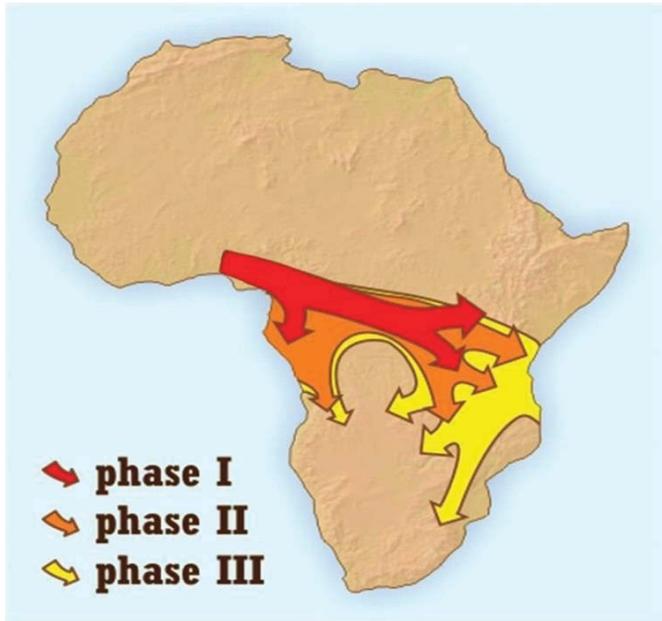
However, this is a gross age underestimation since glottochronology uses the faster rate of language dispersal in Eurasia, with frequent external and violent upheavals at the Middle East crossroads, to wrongly judge the date of the more natural peaceful secluded divergence of tonal Original African languages over a much longer period at a slower rate.

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<sup>13</sup> Greenberg JH. 1948. The classification of African languages. *AmAnthropol.* 50:24\_30.

<sup>14</sup> Elizabeth Isichei, *A History of African Societies to 1870* (Cambridge University Press 1997) pg 53

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## EVOLUTION TO REVOLUTION

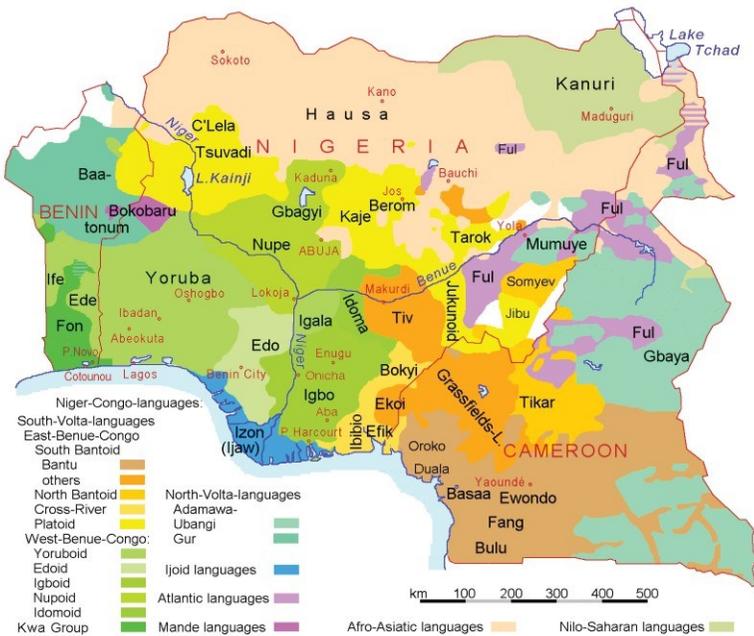
The absurdity of using a single rate of change for all languages is highlighted when the date of origin of Cushtic and Nilo-Saharan languages, which are admixtures of Original African and Eurasian languages at the turbulent Northeast African crossroads, greatly precede the dates given for Original African languages.

Various ethnic groups evolved from the main body of Original Africans in the lower Niger basin and moved in all directions, usually led by the smaller-bodied Africans labeled Pygmies, Khoi-Khoi, or San Bushmen. The migration and divergence of Original Africans occurred in several stages over several thousand years.

From the single Original African linguistic group evolved Yoruba, Edo, Igbo, Igbira, Nupe and Igala, who evolved into the Gwari and other groups above the River Niger in Central and Northern Nigeria, Chad and modern Niger Republic, where some later became Afro-Asiatic to become Hausa.

### Original African Languages in Nigeria

Figure 1



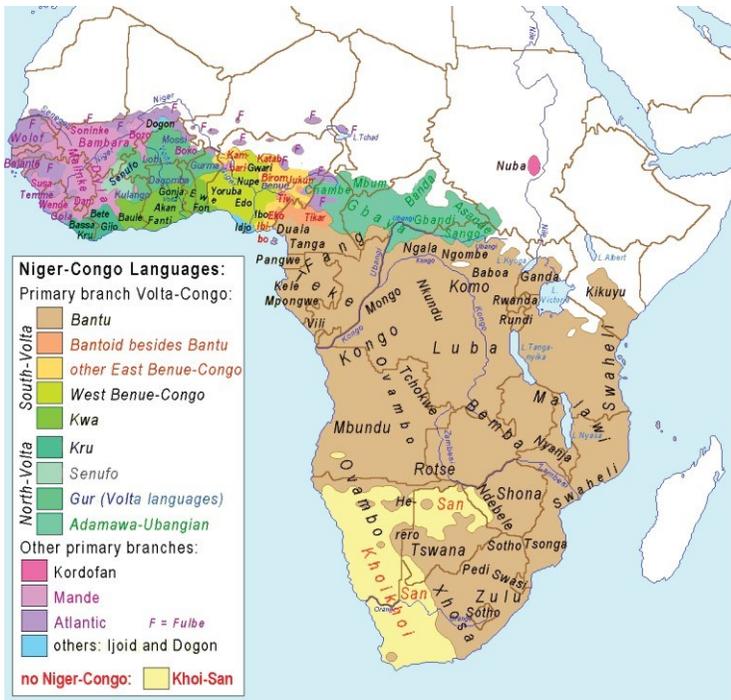
Other groups migrated up the River Niger through Upper Volta/Burkina Faso and Mali to its source in Guinea where the ancient Ghana Empire was formed. Later, Islamic raids and jihads were to push the Original Africans southwards towards the coast, especially along the Pra River Basin where Akan groups spread to fill southern modern day Ghana and Ivory Coast.

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Those that migrated towards the east along the River Benue went into Cameroun either through Mambilla plateau or through Lake Chad. In Cameroun, Original Africans diverged as Beti-Pahoun-Fang, moving down along Sangha River into Gabon and the Congos.

Around the confluence of the Ubangi and Sangha Rivers, and Ubangi and Chari Rivers watershed, Original African language groups labeled Bantu by Europeans (meaning people), were split into western and eastern Bantu language groups.

### Original African Languages in Africa Figure 2



The Western Bantus, relations of the Teke, migrated downstream towards the coast to form the Kongo, Loango, and Mbundu/Umbundu of Angola, while those who migrated onto the Kasai River became Mongo, Bobangi, and Kuba.

The Eastern Bantu migrated farther north along the Ugbangi-Uele River to the Nile River and Great Lakes area, where they formed the

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Mashariki Bantus. The Mashariki Bantus brought iron and yam agriculture around Lake Tangayinka, where they split into two groups.

The first group evolved into Nyoro and Ganda in Uganda, Hutu in Rwanda, Kikuyu in Kenya etc. The second group of eastern Bantu migrated south to fill the southern half of Africa as the Sukuma, Haya, and Nyambo in Tanzania, the Bemba and Kaonde in Zambia, the Tonga in Zambia, and the Shona and Nguni (Zulu/Xhosa).

Early humans that migrated to Ethiopia crossed over to Arabia in what is known as the Great Coastal Migration to initially populate India, Southern China and Oceania. Carrying the Mitochondrial DNA haplogroups M and N, as well as the Y-DNA Haplogroups C and D, they are called Negritos and are the Dravidian Indians, Papua New Guineans and various dark-skinned peoples of Asia and Oceania.

Those who migrated to the north of the Niger River basin cultural melting point towards Egypt via Lake Chad or southern Sudan, or those who migrated to the East Africa coast, became Afro-Asian as they mixed with Eurasian traders and colonists that came back into Africa much later. Many Original African languages became known as Hausa/Fulani in the West Africa grasslands, Amhara in Ethiopia, and Swahili on the East Africa coast.

The incessant attacks and colonisation from Eurasians and their Afro-Asian offspring bred new ethnic groups and dislocated the older groups, thus making it difficult to understand the ethnic spread across Africa. From genetics, it is now understood that languages like Fulani underwent at least two episodes of language changes along the Sahel grasslands – first in South Sudan where they underwent Cushitic changes and later in Futa Jallon where they encountered Afro-Arabic changes.

From the above, it can be observed that African history is fairly straightforward, especially if we follow the river and language flows, but Western academia has been a stumbling block to a unified African history and perspective by concentrating on methodologies that are not viable across Africa. Archaeological evidence is, in most cases, not viable in West Africa. Skeletons don't survive well in rainforests and mangrove swamps and, when viable, they are misinterpreted as they now do in genetics.

### *Basic geography, science and common sense...*

The Ethiopian area is naturally arid due to its location on the eastern half of Africa. Even during the wettest epochs when a larger proportion of the world was covered with forests, the West Africa equatorial areas would still have been the wettest and most fertile. The Rift Valley geological shifts resulted in the Ethiopian highlands, which enabled the area to attract enough rainfall to become open woodland but never enough to become a rainforest.

African wind systems flow from northeast or southwest due to the fact that the earth rotates on a tilted axis. The West African rainforests derive rain through winds from the Atlantic Ocean, which is too far from the East Africa coast. The rain-bearing, Asian monsoon winds are too dry by the time they get to East Africa, having passed over China and India. Unless the earth drastically shifted on its axis, the closest points to the sun are along the equator, and the most fertile areas depend on the wind systems and oceans dictated by the position of the continents.

It is a well-established fact that all the continents were once a single, continuous landmass called Pangaea/Gondwanaland. The question is whether hominids evolved before the breaks that created the present continents. It is believed that such a significant event would have killed all life at the time and was responsible for the extinction of the dinosaurs. Most dinosaur skeletons have been found on what would have been edge of a single landmass, like the western coast of South America. If humans were created in Pangaea, the point of population density and dispersal would be at its land extremes of South America and Australia, but this is not the case. Moreover, it is improbable that such an experience would not be recorded in the ethnic histories across the globe.

It was safe to assume that the evolution of man occurred after the split of the continents; the question is where—especially, where in Africa or Eurasia.

Whether taking a scientific or religious point of view, humans must have been created or have evolved in the most fertile point with continuous water, food, and oxygen to withstand climate epochs (which are believed to shift from one extreme to another over twenty thousand years). The specific area should not be impossible to pinpoint unless the planet drastically shifted on its axis and continents were re-arranged, completely changing wind and climatic patterns. Local geological shifts like the Great Rift Valley system can't account for

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the vast regional climatic change, which would have made the biblical Garden of Eden at the Euphrates or Lake Turkana the most fertile place on earth.

Starting from the basics, assuming that we want to create a man from a 'natural' laboratory, due to human qualities, evolutionary scientists believe that humanity started in the tropics. Some believe that this occurred only in Africa, while others believed that it started around the tropics in Africa and Asia.

The theory starts with earth in an ice age, inching closer to the sun and gradually thawing. Because the equatorial region was closest to the sun, it was the first to thaw. As the planet moved closer, parts of the planet away from the equator began to thaw. The equator would have been the first place to reach a temperature conducive to life.

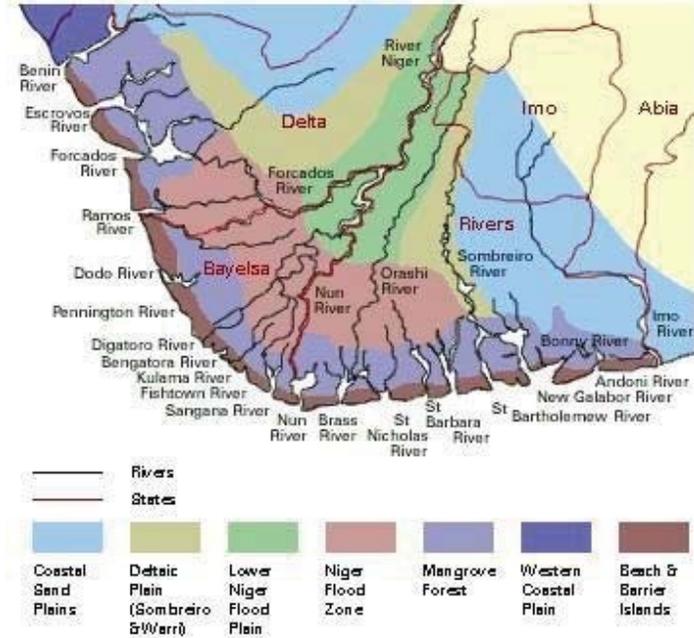
For life to occur organically, it is generally believed that certain factors need to be present. The organic chemicals must have come from the earth's surface, ocean beds, and belly through volcanic eruptions. Because the temperature of the human body is in the nineties, humans would need such constantly high temperatures. Because the body is largely water cavities (more than 70 percent), it was necessary for the site to have ample water. An ample supply of oxygen was needed. Because nothing happens in a vacuum, some form of energy was needed to begin the process.

These factors could be found over a wide area in the world, but together and by making the model more complex, the choices should be narrowed. A Garden of Eden with abundant oxygen and water, with the humidity necessary for a 70 percent water balance and 90 degree body temperature, rules out biblical accounts that place it in the arid Middle East and Ethiopia.

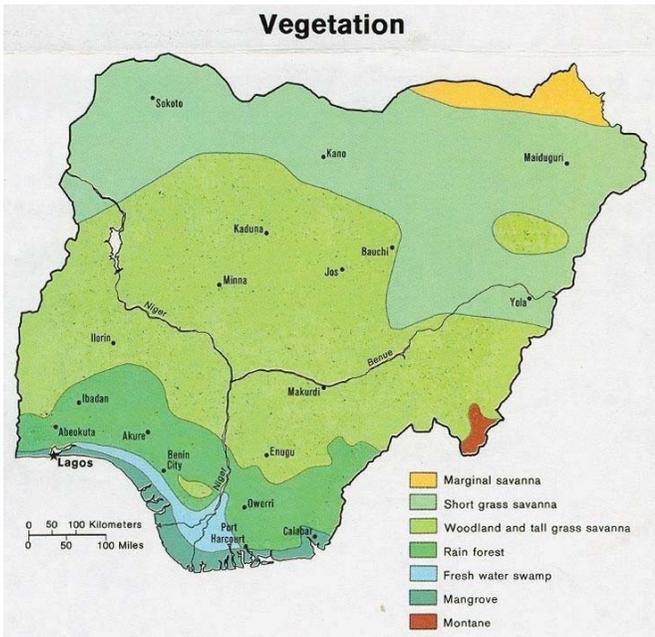
The water would have to be continuously present and preferably stagnant; otherwise, the long, delicate, evolutionary process would have been disrupted. The creation site would most likely be the stagnant water of a swamp or, at worst, slow-moving water at low altitude for abundant oxygen.

The Tigris and Euphrates of Iraq, the Congo, and the Nile (the longest river in Africa) all flow into arid regions that don't have a mangrove coastal swamp or rainforest environments and therefore don't fulfill the requirements. Lake Victoria and other great lakes in Central African are at high altitudes with lower oxygen levels and are not in rainforests. The only site in tropical Africa with these conditions is the huge, coastal swamp around the Niger-Benue delta.

# Central Niger Delta Map



# Nigeria Vegetation Map.



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The constant thunder and lightning could act as a source of energy to set the process going. Ultimately, chemicals flowed out of the Guinean highlands, Jos plateau, and Cameroonian Mountains into the Niger, Benue, and other rivers systems, which took them downstream to the larger and swampier Niger delta coast. There they reacted with other chemicals to start the evolutionary process.

Eventually, by coming out of the swamps and onto dry land, man developed in the rich and suitable rainforest environment. Despite the prehuman apes that walked away from the creation site in Nigeria to Asia and Europe, there is genetic proof that modern man evolved from a single 'Eve' in Africa. Eve's offspring continuously moved out of Africa to displace less developed predecessors who had earlier colonised Eurasia.

A key question is why the proto-human beings that migrated to Eurasia did not develop into modern man. The answer is food and environment, because outside the garden of creation, the chances of starvation were high. Some scholars claim that migrating to the savannah was a blessing for hominid evolution, because the change in diet brought about walking and a higher intellect.

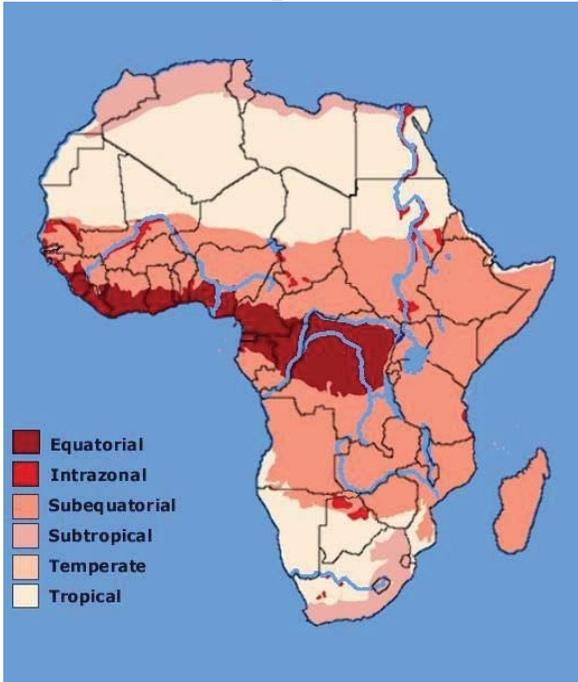
This is wrong! When man left the rainforest, he left behind any hope of developing further due to the poorer diet that he faced outside the West Africa rainforest. More than a third of the population died before the age of sixteen.

The West Africa chimpanzee, man's closest genetic comparison, gives insight into how man evolved. The African chimpanzee uses stone tools to crack open palm nuts to extract the all-important palm protein. The nuts are still the major source of oil and protein for humans living in the region today.

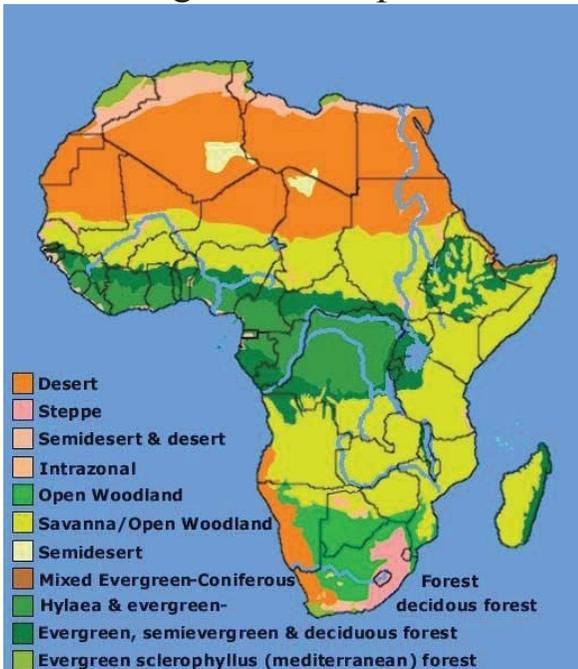
Protein and carbohydrates are the most important food for physiological and genetic development, and these were abundant in the Niger delta. Palm trees were one of the richest sources of protein, while yams were the richest carbohydrate. Another important source of protein was flying termites, which are 98 percent protein and are still eaten in the area.

Less than 10 percent of the earth's surface is fertile. It is an arid place, and its only major foods are fruits, grains, and tubers. Not many plants have edible fruits, and most are tropical and seasonal, while grains like wheat and sorghum are tiny seeds that need more effort and technology to process.

## Africa Climate Map



## Africa Vegetation Map



## EVOLUTION TO REVOLUTION

Roots and tubers were more available, were a source of water, and were more edible. The Yam Belt extends from the Igbo/Efik Cross River in eastern Nigeria to the Akan/Bauole Bandana River in central Ivory Coast.

Grains couldn't be processed until the invention of pottery, but yams are roasted without containers. It would take more effort to collect several sheaves of wheat or potatoes in the wild to make a meal, not to mention that potatoes had a lower nutritional content. Archaeological findings dated to *Homo erectus* were stumbled upon in Okigwe (southeast Nigeria) in the form of heavy cleavers and picks that were used for digging yams and cutting trees. This high protein and carbohydrate intake made *Homo erectus* evolve further while the migrant Eurasian *Homo erectus* stagnated. Man evolved into his present form in the Niger rainforest before a few set out to colonise other parts of the world. The majority left behind continued eating yams and oil in the land so rich that even its plants secreted 'blood' in the form of palm oil.

Rainforests can't be excavated nor mangrove swamps emptied, therefore the only archaeological hope is the arid Lake Chad and northern Nigeria area, where older and better preserved skeletons could be found to prove that through the evolutionary stages, migrants from the delta moved and settled in the area, especially in its much wetter epochs. However, the Sahara Desert is now extremely dry, hot, fly infested, and unattractive to most archaeologists, while its moving sand dunes have probably buried evidence miles deep.

Apart from archaeological findings, genetics now fully validates the above hypothesis. As mentioned, studies have been conducted on the genetic makeup of all peoples, and the genetic makeup of the Niger delta people is older and more diverse.

In addition to mtDNA and Y-Chromosome phylogeny, studies in nuclear DNA show that West Africans have more blood groups than any other race. West Africans have various forms of sickle cell and other genetic mutations that others don't.

Before moving on from genetics, it would be good to address questions that might be raised about mass migrations across Africa. Some religious and academic accounts claim that the Yoruba migrated from the semi-arid Egyptian-Ethiopian region, and though a few returned due to Eurasian aggression, the vast majority of the Yoruba and Igbo never left Niger since creation except to the Americas. The

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largest indigenous African groups must have been in the swampy, rainforested, malaria-prone areas to have developed a genetic resistance against malaria over tens of thousands of years, which, unfortunately, resulted in the sickle cell trait.

Those who migrated out of the forest never had the opportunity to develop genetic resistance, and the sickle cell trait is not common in the Northeast Africa areas of Egypt, Ethiopia, and Kenya. If the Niger peoples migrated from Central Africa or the northeast, Southern Nigeria won't be the epicenter of Sickle cell and they would have been decimated.

The above, and many other pieces of evidence, point to human evolution in the Lower Niger, but cultural bias has led to the misinterpretation of genetics, linguistics and every other logical and scientific study that proves it. Yorubaland towards the coast is the ancestral home of humanity. To be more geographically specific, more DNA sampling and analysis needs to be conducted along the Nigerian coast, especially in towns around the Okomu and Ife forests and Ewa Island, notably Benin (Edo), Akure, Igbokoda and Ile-Ife.

Hominids left the mangrove swamps of the Niger (Negro) delta on the West African coast to live on the dry ground of the world's most fertile rainforest. They picked palm nuts and gathered yams and fruits from the true Garden of Eden, the Land of Love, the last place in the world that will ever experience drought.

It was from the Niger Delta that the ancestors of modern man accumulated, differentiated and radiated to East Africa and across the world. It is generally agreed that migration bottlenecks and probably genetic differentiation were tied to climatic factors. It has also been argued that there was a megadrought in East Africa between 135,000 and 75,000 years ago<sup>17</sup>, and soon afterwards the Toba Supereruption in Indonesia, around 73,000 years ago, wiped out most life in the Asian monsoon area where East African rains also originate. Therefore it defies logic that humans could have accumulated in Eastern Africa, and radiated out to Western/Central Africa and Asia after the superdrought.

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<sup>17</sup> Scholz CA, Johnson TC, Cohen AS, et al. (19 co-authors). 2007. East African megadroughts between 135 and 75 thousands years ago and bearing on early-modern human origins. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. 104:16416–16421.



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All non-African ethnic groups belong to mtDNA haplogroups, M and N, daughters of haplogroup L3 that are found only in Africa. Haplogroup L0 is the mother African haplogroup group with six branches L1 to L6. L3 was calculated to have differentiated from L0 around 60,000 years ago<sup>18</sup> (Soares et al 2011) and its largest Africa populations are in Nigeria/Central Africa. L3 differentiated into haplogroups M and N 60,000 years ago enroute or in Eurasia<sup>19</sup>.

Also, Africans differentiated into the Original African (Bantu) and Pgy my stock from the same ancestor around 60,000 years<sup>20</sup>. Therefore, since most of the differentiations and spread occurred around the same period, it is more likely that human beings accumulated and differentiated in the rich ecosystem of the Niger Delta during the Afro-Asian monsoon drought and Toba supereruption, after which part of L3 migrated to ‘recovering’ East Africa and onto Arabia peninsula and Eurasia, where they diverged into M and N, as modern day Caucasians.

There are questions on whether the single ancestor was a small stature Pymgy or full bodied African, and whether the categorization is genetic or merely based on social patterns of hunter-gatherers versus farmers. There is still a large proportion of small-sized Yorubas and other Southern Nigerians that could pass for Pgy mies and the traditional differentiation is along the lines of being a hunter-gatherer, an *Egbere*, or being part of the normal sedentary society.

It appears that we all descended from the Pgy mies from genetic evidence and Yoruba folklore. Yoruba history ties prosperity to ‘*gba eni lowo egbere*’ taking the mat from Pgy mies, which could be translated to taking the land to settle down. Still held in high spiritual reverence, Egbere in Yoruba means to ‘*go missing forever*’ in the ancestral forests. Those in Nigeria have been widely assimilated and speak the same Niger-Congo languages, but the evidence of intermarrying can be seen from Original Africans that have inherited their protruding buttocks – which Europeans derogatively call a medical condition known as Steatogya.

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<sup>18</sup> Soares P, Alshamali F, Pereira JB, et al (12 co-authors) 2011 The Expansion of mtDNA Haplogroup L3 within and out of Africa Molecular Biology and Evolution online (<http://www.mbe.oxfordjournals.org/> doi:10.1093/molbev/msr245

<sup>19</sup> Soares P, Ermini L, Thomson N, Mormina M, Rito T, Ro hl A, Salas A, Oppenheimer S, Macaulay V, Richards MB. 2009. Correcting for purifying selection: an improved human mitochondrial molecular clock. Am J Hum Genet. 84:740–759.

<sup>20</sup> Patin E, Laval G, Barreiro LB, Salas A, Semino O, et al. (2009) Inferring the Demographic History of African Farmers and Pgy my Hunter–Gatherers Using a Multilocus Resequencing Data Set. PLoS Genet 5(4): e1000448. doi:10.1371/journal.pgen.1000448

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Original Africans and Pygmy staple diets of Yams, flying termites, Palm kennels and oil remain the same. Contrary to widespread beliefs that Pygmy's are continuously migrating, they set up camps of huts for several months during which they pick wild yams before moving on to fresh territory. Original Africans also have a similar practice called shifting cultivation whereby they rotate farms and crops but not homes. Yams are about the easiest plants to cultivate by sticking the end bit of the yam back into the ground. Therefore it is illogical to claim that yam agriculture did not start till 3,500 years ago, 50,000 years after the separation into hunter gatherers and farming populations. There is archaeological evidence that blades used to ring-back and cut trees were in common use 80,000 to 90,000 years ago in present-day southern Nigeria

Genetic evidence proves that Western and East Pygmies differentiated around 20,000 years ago, probably in Central Africa. From the unmixed Pygmies that led the migration across Africa, it appears that they spoke the same language since there are still linguistic and cultural similarities between Central African pygmies and those that migrated to South and East Africa.

There is also the question that if Bantus/Original Africans differentiated from Pygmies around 60,000 years and Pygmies migrated and differentiated into Western and Eastern Pygmies, why did Bantus not follow the same pattern sooner than 3,500 years ago? It is believed that genetic analysis was inferred from wrong grottochronology that underestimates the age of Niger-Congo languages, based on the faster rate of change of Indo-European languages. And also because, as stated that ***'the great age of L3BCD and its wide distribution across Africa makes phylogeographic inferences difficult... Furthermore L3C is extremely rare... L3B and L3D most likely began to diversify in Central/West Africa, representing the earliest major spread of L3 lineages within Africa that we were able to detect'***<sup>21</sup>.

Unlike archaeology permanently stuck with an East African origin due to West African acidic soils poor showing of skeletons, hopefully in the near future, with a fuller genomewide sequencing of

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<sup>21</sup> Soares P, Alshamali F, Pereira JB, et al (12 co-authors) 2011 The Expansion of mtDNA Haplogroup L3 within and out of Africa Pg920 Molecular Biology and Evolution online (<http://www.mbe.oxfordjournals.org/> doi:10.1093/molbev/msr245

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West/Central African groups, paleoanthropologists and the Western academia will catch up with the logic of a West African origin.

I am confident that more evidence could be found if required, although I am not confident that the Eurocentric mainstream would require it. The essence of the Land of Love (Ile-Ife) and the Niger River has been denied from antiquity. The essence of the Land of Love was stolen and discarded by those who wanted to change the course of history and claim white superiority.

Western 'civilisations' are aware of the ramifications if they agree to an exact spot of evolution. Physically and mentally enslaved Africans will realise their true place in human history from the Niger delta and departure from the Slave Coast, and the knowledge will provide a global spiritual and economic rallying point for Africans.

As the erudite African American writer Amos Wilson pointed out in *Blueprint for Black Power*,\* 'economics is embedded in culture. A culture is in good part an economic system...'

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\* Amos Wilson, *Blueprint for Black Power* (Afrikan World Infosystems, 1998), 339.

## ***Chapter 2: Charity Begins on the Home Coast***

*African foundations of human civilization in the true Garden of Eden*

Yam was at the root of human evolution and still central to the culture of Yoruba, Igbo and many others in Central/West Africa. One of the arguments advanced against a rainforest evolution and development was that it was not possible to survive mainly on yams in the rainforest, without having to rely on grassland cultivation during the dry season and early raining season.

From my personal experience, I know that not only will you survive but live a very comfortably self sufficient lifestyle. One person consumes 1.5kg of Yam a day. With a yam patch producing 100 yams (300kg of tubers), and a clan of fifty people with an average of 96 patches of over 15 species of Yam, survival was guaranteed.

In a study of whether forest hunter-gatherers, Baka (Pygmies), in Southwest Cameroun could survive solely on yams (Yasuoka 2013)<sup>22</sup>, it was proven with the above figures that sufficient wild yams were available throughout the year. Hirokazu Yasuoka observed that merely discarding the unedible end of yam tubers propagate new yams more than planting the seeds of certain yam species.

As Pygmies led in the migration along rivers, Yorubas, Igbos and other Bantus followed, ‘picking up their mats’ of yam for permanent settlement. Yams and palm oil were a staple diet with snails, flying termites (esunsun) and small animals. Abundant palm trees, an important fuel for evolution, became fuel for civilisation and society as man adapted his most important resource. At an early stage, he used palm trees leaves to protect himself from the torrential rain and insects, and the practice evolved into breaking off branches to build huts. From the palm tree, they also made fire, soap, food, wine, brooms, clothing etc.

Yoruba penchant for urban settings dictated the culture of women maintaining a small farm of yams, vegetables and plantain around the house, while the men cultivated various yam patches in the forest, where they practiced shift cultivation. The Igbos preferred smaller decentralised settings, villages, but still engaged int the same gender related farming practices. This initially brought about matriarchy and

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<sup>22</sup> Hirokazu Yasuoka 2103 Dense Wild Yam Patches Established by Hunter-Gatherer Camps: Beyond the Wild Yam Question, Toward the Historical Ecology of Rainforests Hum Ecol (2013) 41:465–475 DOI 10.1007/s10745-013-9574-z

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later polygamy, with the emphasis of getting enough labour to harvest nature's heavy bounty.

In Yoruba, Igbo, Igala and Nupe cultures, the society was organized around yams and the most important festivals were the New Yam festivals. Yam and palm oil are main characters in Igbo mythology of its evolution. In Yoruba and Igbo culture, the first sons inherited the land while others migrated for fresh lands for hunting, picking, and farming. This might partly account for the time and distance gained by the Pygmies constantly pushing the frontiers and disturbing the forests as they spread throughout Africa.

In their quest for food, Pygmies/forest gatherer-hunters moved upstream along the banks of the outlets of the Negro delta to its sources and across the world. Although the majority of Bantus eventually migrate, the need to adapt to survive harder conditions kept their numbers small compared to those who stayed behind and gradually coalesced into hamlets and villages around the fertile Niger delta.

Africans, Bantu and Pygmies, that migrated ended up filling the Earth, like the early hominids that migrated across the world according to archaeological findings. The series of megadroughts in the Asian-East African monsoon rain catchment area, the last of which was brought about by the Toba supereruption, had killed all the previous migrants – probably with the exception of a few Neanthatals in the Eurasian mountain caves who some scholars claim modern Africans impregnated to breed the White race.

Apart from food, the L3 haplogroup might have had to migrate for health reasons or die if they did not have the sickle cell gene to protect them against the rich insect life that included malaria giving mosquitoes, sleeping sickness tse-tse flies and river blindness.

The Bible states that Adam and Eve were sent out of the Garden of Eden because of sin, and God blocked their reentry from the east—and only the east—with a cherubim and burning swords.<sup>23</sup> This is interesting because most of those leaving the Lower Niger to populate Europe-Asia went east along the Benue River or the Lake Chad basin to the Nile via some river systems in South Sudan and Central African Republic. Due to the lack of the sickle-cell gene, Eurasians were naturally blocked from returning to the Garden by the tsetse fly zone on its northern borders and dangerous insects.

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<sup>23</sup> Genesis 3:24.

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Some religious theorists claim that Adam's sin was tied to sex, which resulted in his and other whites' 'genetic nakedness' or lack of color. This warranted migration from the hot African sun and malaria, until Eurasians were able to come from the west and south through the Atlantic Ocean.

The east route was (and still is) plagued with insects detrimental to whites and their horses. Rather than migrating out of Africa as albinos or Caucasians due to the conditions (leaving unexplainable how they exited the tsetse fly zone in the first place), it is logical to assume that they migrated out of Africa to Europe as blacks and lost their color due to intermarriage with Neanthatals or because of having to adapt to the conditions faced in Eurasia, especially during its coldest epoch.

Africans migrated out of North East African used the Horn into south Arabia, present day Yemen<sup>24</sup> and later Sinai out of Egypt into Arabia. They kept to the coast<sup>25</sup> into Indus Valley and the earliest date of settlement in South East Asia is 50,000<sup>26</sup> years ago while reaching Australia by 48,000 years ago<sup>27</sup>.

The migrations to different environments across the world led to the creation of races. Those that remained behind in the delta became darker from the sun as they built their collective knowledge and genetic resistance to indigenous illnesses caused by the rich insect life.

For tens of thousands of years, those who migrated out of the Yam Belt wandered across the planet for food in hot and freezing wildernesses, and because they weren't settled in one place, the knowledge brought along from Niger Delta couldn't be effectively built upon and passed down through generations. Western scholars used to claim that civilisation started fewer than ten thousand years ago in Mesopotamia and Egypt, where humans came together (after the invention of pottery and cooking) to form agricultural societies, to

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<sup>24</sup> Derricourt R. 2005. Getting "Out of Africa": sea crossings, landcrossings and culture in the hominin migrations. *J World Prehist.* 19:119–132.

<sup>25</sup> Forster P. 2004. Ice ages and the mitochondrial DNA chronology of human dispersals: a review. *Philos Trans R Soc Lond B Biol Sci.* 359:255–264.

<sup>26</sup> Barker G, Barton H, Bird M, et al. (27 co-authors). 2007. The "human revolution" in lowland tropical Southeast Asia: the antiquity and behavior of anatomically modern humans at Niah Cave (Sarawak, Borneo). *J Hum Evol.* 52:243–261.

<sup>27</sup> Turney CSM, Kershaw AP, Moss P, Bird MI, Fifield LK, Cresswell RG, Santos GM, Tada MLD, Hausladen PA, Zhou Y. 2001. Redating the onset of burning at Lynch's Crater (North Queensland): implications for human settlement in Australia. *J Quat Sci.* 16:767–771.

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plant, and to process grains. This would have been a laborious process, because it required the invention of pottery and the forceful coercion of other people and animals around what initially would have been an outlandish idea. This was unlike the social and agricultural evolution of the people of the Yam Belt as outlined above.

Contrary to some historical accounts, agriculture was not introduced from Egypt, or anywhere else, to the Niger delta but the other way round. The diet of most civilisations across the world centers around carbohydrate staples, mainly grains and tubers, and the Lower Niger was blessed with the best and biggest common tuber in the world. Yams grew in the wild in West Africa and did not require extensive clearings, which was mandatory for grains and potatoes in Eurasia (*Homo erectus* might have been the first to roast yams without using a container). The black African woman easily adopted yam as a staple food without external knowledge. There wasn't much a latter-day grain or potato planter could tell a yam planter, who, with little effort, used one yam to feed three men, while three potatoes couldn't feed one man.

Having the best diet in the world, the black Africans in the Niger delta, who spoke the same language, began to fill the Niger-Benue areas that were served by dense and complicated river networks. The clans became villages and towns. The melting pot of the early human race lived in peace with their environment and developed a strong, naturalistic culture.

With nature supplying their every need, the undifferentiated forest people created a complex societal system geared towards brotherhood and a solution based system known as the African Information Retrieval System. They would rather share their yams with men than with ravenous insects; food couldn't be stored for long. It was this natural and peaceful coexistence that brought about human civilisation and not the forceful model portrayed by Western scholars ('the gangster paradise'). With sources of food more stable than the rest of the world and a peaceful society, the population increased, and villages spread along the migration routes of the Niger and the Benue River into the Lake Chad region. Individuals and clan-groups migrated along the Benue towards the Nile.

The grassland Africans on the fringes of the Yam Belt (the latter-day Mande and Hausa), substituted cattle and milk for the small, protein-laden animals/insects and fruits diet of their forestland cousins. In addition to cattle rearing, the grassland Africans were the ones most

likely to develop grains to supplement their supply of poor-quality and low-quantity yams.

The Sape/Mande people at the source of the Niger and the Senegal River, in present-day Guinea, were reported by George Murdock in his book *Africa: Its People and Culture* to have independently developed ‘grassland agriculture’ around 5000 BC. He went on to say, ‘***This was, moreover, a genuine invention, not a borrowing from another people. Furthermore, the assemblage of cultivated plants ennobled from wild forms in Negro Africa ranks it as one of the four major agricultural complexes evolved in the entire course of human history***’.<sup>29</sup>

Blades used to ring-back and cut trees of Yoruba and Igbo forestlands were in common use 80,000 to 90,000 years ago, long before Africans migrated with their tools to Eurasia. Not only were tools passed on to the outside world, but the savannah people developed sorghum, millet, and barley to supplement the carbohydrates that yams provided. Pastoralism, in which animal milk was used to supplement the high-protein content of rainforest insects and small animals, helped to diversify the nutritional content of their diet.

The first evidence of milking in the world is seen on Saharan rock art, and it is believed to have preceded grassland agriculture. Excavations in the western Sudan and Sahara show agriculture and pastoralism as far back as 7000 BC, which precedes the cultural complexes of the Egyptians.

However, grains and animal milk were poor nutritional substitutes that the forest people never accepted. If all black Africans migrated into the forest from a Garden of Eden in a savannah-like environment, their first food would have been milk, and they wouldn’t be lactose intolerant today. Milk still makes black Africans in West Africa and the Americas sick.

Africans spread pastoral and sedentary agricultural practices into Mesopotamia, India, and beyond, but the adopted palms and smaller tubers of cocoyam and potato resulted in lower nutrition. Nevertheless, the date palm became the most important plant in the arid North African and Asian plains.

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<sup>29</sup> Ivan Van Sertima, *They Came Before Columbus* (Random, 1976), 188.

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Egypt followed in agriculture but was not able to fulfill its potential until a black African called Menes, probably from the Niger delta, arrived in 4000 BC with the construction knowledge required to divert the Nile and the technological expertise to advance agricultural practices. The diversion of the Nile and the creation of a fertile delta were skills that could have been learnt only in the Niger delta, the land of a thousand rivers.

Black Afro-Asians now called Negroids built the foundations of Asian civilizations including that of the Harrappan Indus Valley, Southern China and Oceania.