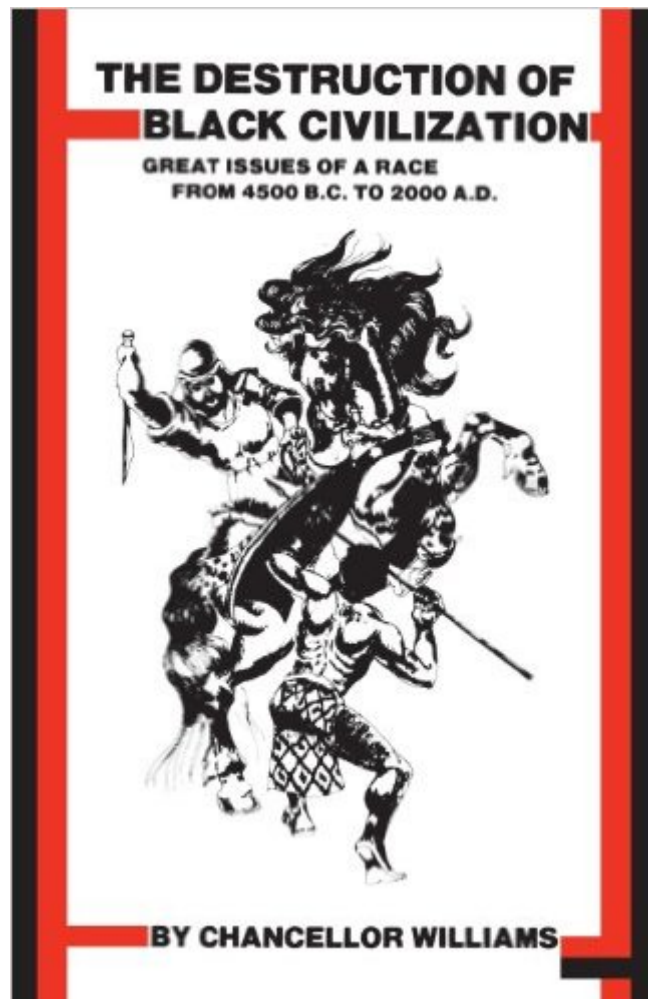


The book was found

Destruction Of Black Civilization: Great Issues Of A Race From 4500 B.C. To 2000 A.D.



Synopsis

The Destruction of Black CivilizationÂ took Chancellor Williams sixteen years of research and field study to compile. The book, which was to serve as a reinterpretation of the history of the African race, was intended to be ""a general rebellion against the subtle message from even the most 'liberal' white authors (and their Negro disciples): 'You belong to a race of nobodies. You have no worthwhile history to point to with pride.'"" The book was written at a time when many black students, educators, and scholars were starting to piece together the connection between the way their history was taught and the way they were perceived by others and by themselves. They began to question assumptions made about their history and took it upon themselves to create a new body of historical research. The book is premised on the question: ""If the Blacks were among the very first builders of civilization and their land the birthplace of civilization, what has happened to them that has left them since then, at the bottom of world society, precisely what happened? The Caucasian answer is simple and well-known: The Blacks have always been at the bottom."" Williams instead contends that many elementsâ "nature, imperialism, and stolen legaciesâ " have aided in the destruction of the black civilization.Â The Destruction of Black CivilizationÂ is revelatory and revolutionary because it offers a new approach to the research, teaching, and study of African history by shifting the main focus from the history of Arabs and Europeans in Africa to the Africans themselves, offering instead ""a history of blacks that is a history of blacks. Because only from history can we learn what our strengths were and, especially, in what particular aspect we are weak and vulnerable. Our history can then become at once the foundation and guiding light for united efforts in serious[ly] planning what we should be about now."" It was part of the evolution of the black revolution that took place in the 1970s, as the focus shifted from politics to matters of the mind.

Book Information

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Customer Reviews

The Destruction of Black Civilization is a powerful book, and should be featured in Black schools around the world. The author basically reveals a history that has largely been covered up. When I was in school, the only thing they taught us is that we were slaves and that is it. Of course, this is a form of mind control designed to create a "slave mentality" among Blacks, and it has been highly successful. Blacks who read the true history of our people will realize that while Europeans were dying of the Bubonic plague(due to a lack of proper hygiene), Africans had built one of the world's first universities and one of the most advanced civilizations in the world, equal to what was produced by the Mayans, Aztecs, and Inca. However, this book is more than just a book on Ancient African civilization. It is a book which explains the strengths and the weaknesses of the Blacks, and the author is highly objective, explaining how Blacks often hurt themselves in addition to the onslaught of Arab and later European domination. The author shows that, without a doubt, the original builders of the pyramids in both Nubia and Egypt were Black Africans, not Europeans, Arabs, or other Semitic peoples. My problem with this book is the numerous grammar mistakes I found throughout. While it is normal for some books to have a few grammar errors, this book has more than it should have, and that hurts it a lot. They need to get an editor to fix these mistakes and publish a new edition to the book. However, I checked everything the author talked about and his research is dead on, he mentions African people and civilizations that I didn't even know existed. Another criticism I have of this book is the plan that the author offers for the Black race in the last few chapters.

This book without a doubt is one of the most carefully researched books I have ever read. I love the way that Mr. Williams carefully breaks down the history of the early African and traces them throughout their history. He gives proficient details about the accomplishments and failures of the early African people. There is a reoccurring theme in this book. Indigenous Africans gain power and indigenous Africans lose power. That statement sums up this book briefly. Mr. Williams goes into detail to explain how a black Egypt could be viewed by the world as being white. The answers to this question can be found starting with chapter two entitled Ethiopia's Oldest Daughter: Egypt. In this chapter, he proposes "the mulatto problem" which I feel is key in understanding how the face of

early Africa was changed. When other groups of people came in from the east the Africans allowed them to assimilate into their culture. There were many interracial unions, which allowed for a mixture of kin. This mixture of kin is what led to the demise of the total black African state. Time and time of again people who did not have a natural birth right to any African state were allowed to do so based on marriage or kinship. This is why Mr. Williams study shows how indigenous African flip-flop control of power so frequently. Whenever indigenous African took control of Egypt the power was relinquish due to an interracial unions or kinship not to mention the violence and acts of war. Again, in many ways this scenario is a reoccurring them throughout this book. The early African inability to hold on to what was natural has cause others to question whether he should be given any credit at all. Mr. Williams traces what happen and he gives excellent details.

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