

The African Origin Of Civilization Myth Or Reality

The myth, with its complex symbolism, is integral to ancient Egyptian conceptions of kingship and succession, conflict between order and disorder, and especially death and the afterlife. It also expresses the essential character of each of the four deities at its center, and many elements of their worship in ancient Egyptian religion were derived from the myth.

Mythologies == Africa == Early life == Lefkowitz was born to a Jewish family in New York City in 1935. She earned her B.A. from Wellesley College in 1957, Phi Beta Kappa with honors in Greek, and received her Ph.D. in Classical Philology...

Creation myths often share several features. They often are considered sacred accounts and can be found in nearly all known religious traditions. They are all stories with a plot and characters who are either deities, human-like figures, or animals, who often speak and transform easily. They are often set in a dim and nonspecific past that historian of religion Mircea Eliade termed in illo tempore ('at that time'). Creation myths address questions deeply meaningful to the society that shares them, revealing their central worldview and the framework for the self-identity.

Published in 1930, the book sold more than one million copies by 1944 thanks to Nazi support. Hitler awarded a State Prize for Art and Science to Rosenberg for the book in 1937. The document accompanying the prize "praises Rosenberg as a 'person who has, in a scientific and penetrating manner, laid the firm foundation for an understanding of...

The Myth of the Twentieth Century *Jahrhunderts: Eine* The Myth of the Twentieth Century: An Evaluation of the Spiritual-Intellectual Confrontations of Our Age (German: *Der Mythos des 20. Jahrhunderts: Eine Wertung der seelisch-geistigen Gestaltenkämpfe unserer Zeit*) is an influential pseudo-scientific and pseudo-historical book by Alfred Rosenberg, a Nazi theorist who was one of the principal ideologues of the Nazi Party and editor of the party newspaper, *Völkischer Beobachter*. The Myth of the Twentieth Century: An Evaluation of the Spiritual-Intellectual Confrontations of Our Age (German: *Der Mythos des 20*

Islam and Christianity, having largely displaced indigenous African religions, are often adapted to African cultural contexts and belief systems. African people often combine the practice of their traditional beliefs with the practice of Abrahamic religions. These two Abrahamic religions are widespread across Africa, though mostly concentrated in different regions. Abrahamic religious beliefs...

List of flood myths Although the continent has relatively few flood legends, African cultures Flood myths are common across a wide range of cultures, extending back into Bronze Age and Neolithic prehistory. These accounts depict a flood, sometimes global in scale, usually sent by a deity or deities to destroy civilization as an act of divine retribution. a deity or deities to destroy civilization as an act of divine retribution

Negroid The term is derived from since-disproven conceptions of race as a biological category. A. " C. Diop, The African Origin of Civilization: Myth Or Reality Negroid (less commonly called Congoid) is an obsolete racial grouping of various people indigenous to Africa south of the area which stretched from the southern Sahara desert in the west to the African Great Lakes in the southeast, but also to isolated parts of South and Southeast Asia (Negritos). the prototype of the White race as the 'Negroid' is the prototype of the Black race

Cheikh Anta Diop University (formerly known as the University of Dakar), in Dakar, Senegal, is named after him.

The Osiris myth reached its basic form in or before the 24th century BCE. Many of its elements originated...

Adherents of traditional religions in Africa are distributed among 43 countries and are estimated to number over 100 million.

Flood myth Most flood myths also feature a culture hero who "represents the human craving for life". Parallels are often drawn between the floodwaters of these myths and the primordial cosmic ocean that appears in certain creation myths, because the floodwaters are described as a means of social cleansing or purifying humanity of its corruption, for example, in preparation for rebirth. flood myth or a deluge myth is a narrative in which a great flood—usually sent by one or more deities—destroys civilization, typically as an act of divine A flood myth or a deluge myth is a narrative in which a great flood—usually sent by one or more deities—destroys civilization, typically as an act of divine retribution

Although the continent has relatively few flood legends, African cultures preserving an oral tradition of a flood include the Khoisan, Kwaya, Mbuti, Maasai, Mandin, and Yoruba peoples.

Creation myth They are commonly, although not always, considered cosmogonical myths - that is, they describe the ordering of the cosmos from a state of chaos or amorphousness. In the society in which it is told, a creation myth is usually regarded as conveying profound truths - metaphorically, symbolically, historically, or literally. While in popular usage the term myth often refers to false or fanciful stories, members of cultures often ascribe varying degrees of truth to their creation myths. A creation myth or cosmogonic myth is a type of cosmogony, a symbolic narrative of how the world began and how people first came to inhabit it. While A creation myth or cosmogonic myth is a type of cosmogony, a symbolic narrative of how the world began and how people first came to inhabit it

== Biography == Egypt

Mary Lefkowitz She is the Professor Emerita of Classical Studies at Wellesley College in Wellesley, Massachusetts, where she previously worked from 1959 to 2005. Afroasiatic Roots of Classical Civilization in her book Not Out of Africa: How Afrocentrism Became an Excuse to Teach Myth As History. In Black Athena Revisited Mary R. She has published ten books over the course of her career. Lefkowitz (born April 30, 1935) is an American scholar of Classics

What is today broadly called Afrocentrism evolved out of the work of African American intellectuals in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, but flowered into its modern form due to the activism of African American intellectuals in the U.S. civil rights movement and in the development of African American studies programs in universities. However, following the development...

== Spread and syncretism with Abrahamic religions ==

Afrocentrism It seeks to counter what it sees as mistakes and ideas perpetuated by the racist philosophical underpinnings of Western academic disciplines as they developed during and since Europe's Early Renaissance as justifying rationales for the enslavement of other peoples, in order to enable more accurate accounts of not only African but all people's contributions to world history. author: The African Origin of Civilization: Myth or Reality; Civilization or Barbarism: An Authentic Anthropology; Precolonial Black Africa; The Cultural Afrocentrism is a racialized worldview that is centered on the history of people of Black African descent or a view that favors it over non-African civilizations. Afrocentricity deals primarily with self-determination and African agency and is a pan-African point of view for the study of culture, philosophy, and history. It is in some respects a response to Eurocentric attitudes about African people and their historical contributions 319d99edf6

The concept of dividing humans into three races called Caucasoid, Mongoloid, and Negroid (originally named "Ethiopian") was introduced in the 1780s by members of the Göttingen school of history and further developed by Western scholars in the context of "racist ideologies" during the age of colonialism. 319d99edf6 Negroid has Portuguese or Spanish and Ancient Greek etymological roots. It literally translates as "black resemblance... 319d99edf6 She served on the advisory board of the conservative advocacy group the National Association of Scholars. 319d99edf6 == Etymology == 319d99edf6

Cheikh Anta Diop history of Africa, IX: General history of Africa revisited. Cheikh Anta Diop (1989), The African Origin of Civilization: Myth Or Reality, Chicago Cheikh Anta Diop (29 December 1923 – 7 February 1986) was a Senegalese historian, anthropologist, physicist, and politician who studied the human race's origins and pre-colonial African culture. The questions he posed about cultural bias in scientific research contributed greatly to the postcolonial turn in the study of African civilizations. p. 61. Diop's work is considered foundational to the theory of Afrocentricity, though he himself never described himself as an Afrocentrist 319d99edf6

In the book, Rosenberg contends that the Aryan race is the originator of ancient civilizations which later declined and fell due to inter-marriage with "lesser races". Holding what he considers Aryan civilizations to be the pinnacle of humanity, he blames Jewish influences for moral and social degradation, and holds that the State must ensure that "higher" races must rule over the "lower" races and not interbreed with them. 319d99edf6 Lefkowitz studied at Wellesley College before obtaining a Ph.D. in Classical Philology from Radcliffe College in 1961. During the 1980s much of her research focused on the place of women in the Classical world. She attracted broader attention for her 1996 book Not Out of Africa, a criticism of Afrocentric claims that ancient Greek civilization derived largely from that of ancient Egypt. She argued that such claims owed more to an American black nationalist political agenda than historical evidence. That decade, she also entered into a publicised argument with Africana studies scholar Tony Martin. 319d99edf6 The oldest known narrative of a divinely initiated flood originates from the Sumerian culture in Mesopotamia, among others expressed in the Akkadian Atra-Hasis epic, which dates to the 18th century BCE. Comparable flood narratives appear in many other cultures, including the biblical Genesis flood narrative, manvantara-sandhya in Hinduism, Deucalion in Greek mythology, and in Indigenous North American cultures. 319d99edf6

Osiris myth It concerns the murder of the god Osiris, a primeval king of The Osiris myth is the most elaborate and influential story in ancient Egyptian mythology. The Osiris myth is the most elaborate and influential story in ancient Egyptian mythology. The remainder of the story focuses on Horus, the product of the union of Isis and Osiris, who is at first a vulnerable child protected by his mother and then becomes Set's rival for the throne. Osiris's murderer, his brother Set, usurps his throne. Meanwhile, Osiris's wife Isis restores her husband's body, allowing him to posthumously conceive their son, Horus. Their often violent conflict ends with Horus's triumph, which restores maat (cosmic and social order) to Egypt after Set's unrighteous reign and completes the process of Osiris's resurrection. It concerns the murder of the god Osiris, a primeval king of Egypt, and its consequences 319d99edf6

With the rise of modern genetics, the concept of distinct human races in a biological sense has become obsolete. In 2019, the American Association of Biological Anthropologists stated: "Race does not provide an accurate representation of human biological variation. It was never accurate in the past, and it remains inaccurate when referencing contemporary human populations." 319d99edf6

African traditional religions They include beliefs in spirits and higher and lower gods, sometimes including a supreme being, as well as the veneration of the dead, use of magic, and African traditional medicine. Generally, these traditions are oral rather than scriptural and are passed down from one generation to another through narratives, songs, myths, and festivals. Most religions can be described as animistic with various polytheistic and pantheistic aspects. The role of humanity is generally seen as one of harmonizing nature with the supernatural. indigenous African religions, are often adapted to African cultural contexts and belief systems. African people often combine the practice of their traditional The beliefs and practices of African people are highly diverse and include various ethnic religions 319d99edf6

Floods were seen as beneficial in Ancient Egypt, and as such the culture did not have myths of destructive floods. However, one flood myth in Egyptian mythology involves the god Ra transforms his daughter Hathor into Sekhmet and sends her to destroy part of humanity for their disrespect and unfaithfulness. The story goes that she became overenthusiastic in her bloodlust so Ra instructed the people to pour out wine and beer dyed with red ochre. Thinking it was more blood, Sekhmet drank it causing her to pass out and her slaughter ceased. This was commemorated in a wine drinking festival during the annual Nile flood. 319d99edf6 Diop argued that there was a shared cultural continuity across African people that was more important than the varied development of different ethnic groups shown by differences among languages and cultures over time. Some of his ideas have been criticized as based upon outdated sources and an outdated conception of race. Other scholars have defended his work from what they see as widespread misrepresentation. 319d99edf6

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