

# The soviet- afghanistan war



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The African Influence in Ancient Asia

Dissatisfaction with the constant history lessons that have been taught to me over the years, time and time again, containing false information, lead me to believe that my history and the history of my ancestors began with slavery in the Americas and the Caribbean. This caused me to conduct my own research. Though out the course of my studies I have learned that not only have “ black” people made tremendous contributions to the founding and building of America but I have also learned about the mighty empires that existed in Africa preceding the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade. In addition I have learned about the contributions of “ Black” people in other countries all over the world with special attention given to the countries located on the continent of Asia. The account of the African presence in early Asia is a fascinating one. Little is know about the African origins of Ancient Asian cultures. What we do know however is that modern humanity had its origins in Africa. Scientific studies of DNA confirm this fact. Therefore African people are the original people of the world. All modern humans can ultimately trace their ancestral roots back to Africa. It may seem like an arrogant or exaggerated opinion but it is a safe presumption to say were it not for the early migration of archaic African people, humanity would not exist outside of the continent of “ The Mother Land” and all of the worlds inhabitants would still have “ Africoid” features.

Not only does research show Africans were the first inhabitants of Asia, There is significant evidence to suggest that “ Black???” people also played a pivotal role in creating, nurturing and influenced some of Asias most important and long lasting classical civilizations. There are few scholars who

will disagree with the notion that the earliest ancestors of the human species evolved in Africa. There is on the other hand a considerable amount of debate over how modern humanity evolved from its more primal ancestors. Many anthropologists believe that humans may have migrated out of Africa in mass numbers. These ancient ancestors, the Homo erectus went on to colonize Europe, and Asia.

With that theory everyone concurs. Others theorize that a second mass migration occurred out of Africa several thousand years later and with it brought more sophisticated tool using humans. The fancy tool users overtook their less advanced ancestors and went on to populate the earth with modern humans as we know them today. In accord with my education in which I was taught the history of African people in American began with chattel slavery, children in Chinas, schools learned from textbooks that taught them the Chinese race evolved from “ Peking Man,??? An international study has proven this theory false and found that the Chinese people originated not from “ Peking Man” in northern China, but instead from early humans in East Africa who migrated through South Asia to China some 100, 000 years ago, A scientist by the name of Jin Li of Fudan University in Shanghai and his team of researcher have found that modern humans evolved from a single origin, not multiple origins as some experts believe. Although early humans belonged to different species only the East African species developed into modern humans.

100, 000 DNA samples were gathered from around the world and analyzed. The results showed a number of human families evolved in East Africa some 150, 000 years ago. Approximately 100, 000 years ago, some of those

humans began to leave Africa. They later began DNA moving to China via South and Southeast Asia.

Research has proven and the Hong Kongs Ming Pao daily reported, " 65 branches of the Chinese race" share similar DNA mutations with the peoples of East and Southeast Asia. Skeletal remains from Southern China are predominantly Africoid. Historian and author Runoko Rashidi has spent the last 20 years or more researching the subject of the African presence in early Asia. Regarding his visit to Thailand, he noted there are an ancient Black people of Thailand known as the Sekai. He also stated, ??? The Black presence in Thailand is apparent in the numerous images of the Buddha.? I came to the conclusion a long time ago that only a very ignorant person or a bigot could look at these beautiful sculptures and not see Black people.???? During his trip to Thailand Rashidi visited the National Museum.

Housed there he says are some of the finest and most African looking Buddhist images in the world, mainly those going back to the cultural phase known as the Mon or Dvaravati cultural period. That is when an independent kingdom flourished in southern Thailand from the sixth to the eleventh century.? The Mon people were it seems highly Africoid.

The Mon people practiced Theravada Buddhism, and apparently the present Thais adopted Buddhism from them.? Presently, more than ninety-five percent of the Thais people are Theravada Buddhists. As far back as 1883 African-American scholars and historians commented on the physical appearance of many Southeast Asian images of the Buddha.

George? Washington? Williams (October 16, 1849-August 2, 18910, an

American Civil War veteran, politician and historian pointed out that, “ In the temples of Siam Thailand we find the idols fashioned like unto Negroes.

Traces of this black race are still to be found along the Himalaya range from the Indus to Indo-China, and the Malay Peninsula, and in mixed form through the southern states to Ceylon.

” Yet before Williams, an observation of the Buddha lead archaeologist Godfrey? Higgins (January 30, 1772 – August 9, 1833) to argue that “ In the most ancient temples scattered throughout Asia, where his worship is yet continued, he is found black as jet, with the flat face, thick lips and curly hair of the Negro.” In or around 35, 000 B. C. people of African ancestry who had settled in China migrated further east into Japan. They came to be known as the Jomon and were the first Humans to inhabit the Japanese Islands. The Jomon were said to be short stocky people with flat faces.

Another group known to us as the Ainu, followed around 20, 000 years later. The Ainu inhabited the northern Islands, the Jomon the southern Islands. The Jomon and the Ainu civilizations of Japan lasted until about 350 B.

C. During this time a Mongol group called the “ Yayoi” left China and invaded, conquer and destroy their civilizations. The Yayoi first invaded and occupied the southern Islands and quickly conquered the Jomon. The Ainu were more isolation and may have been more advanced militarily. They were able to hold out.

Descendents of the Ainu still exist, but for the most part, they have been ethnically absorbed. The Yayoi are the direct ancestors of modern Japan??™s inhabitants. According to a Los Angeles Times reported dated February 15,

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1986, the oldest Stone Age hut in Japan was unearthed near Osaka.

Archeologists said the hut dated back to about 22, 000 years ago.

The hut resembles the dugouts of African Bushmen. This is significant because it shows a link between Africa and Japan. The indigenous inhabitants of the Philippines also live in similar huts, share similar DNA marker with the indigenous people of Japan. There is a Japanese proverb that says, “ For a Samurai to be brave he must have a bit of Black blood.” In Japan there is also the legend of Sakanouye Tamuramaro, the ??? Black Shogun of Japan???. Sakanouye Tamuramaro was a warrior and known in early Japanese history as a “ paragon of military virtues.” Regarded as an outstanding military commander the early Heian Period (794-1185 C. E.

) when the term Samurai was first used, Sakanouye Tamuramaro was a general. The title Shogun was given for his campaigns against the Ainu in northern Japan, (about 797 A. D.). This suggests that descendents of the Jomon, still existed in Japan in the current era. The Moken people, dubbed “ Sea Gypsies” are another people of Africoid ancestry.

Once the aboriginal inhabitants of South East Asian countries like Thailand, Malaysia and Myanmar, the invasion of the Mongoloid people forced them into a nomadic way of life. They use simple tools such as nets and spears to fish. They have a vast knowledge of the sea. In some areas they were well aware of the coming tsunami which struck in December 26, 2004. Many were able to avoid the heavy lost of lives suffered by the land based communities.

Runoko Rashidi??™s interest in the African presence in Southeast Asia began with reports he received from the numerous friends, acquaintances and

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family members of his whom had served in the United States military during the Vietnamese War.? He recalls how fascinated he was when he heard descriptions of the different Black people the soldiers had encountered.? They referred to these Black inhabitants as Montagnards which means, ??? Mountain Dwellers??? and they were not the offspring of African-American soldiers and Vietnamese women, they were people who had been in Vietnam for a very long time. Chinese records from as early as 192 C.

E. references a kingdom in what is now central Vietnam known as Linyi. Linyi meant the “ land of black men.”? The inhabitants had what was described as “ black skin, eyes deep in the orbit, nose turned up, and hair frizzy.”? The kingdom of Linyi was referred to in Sanskrit documents as Champa. The kingdom of Champa was said to have been born of a victory by the ??? Blacks??? over the Chinese province of Je-Nan .

The major centers of Champa were based near Dong Duong, Tra Kieu and Panduranga.? The southern capital of Champa was Vijaya and the early northern capital and religious center was Mi Son.? The Cham Museum in Vietnam houses a large collection of Cham Art.

? Many of the objects have distinct Africoid (dark skin, full lips, and broad noses) features including sculptures of Buddha and other deities. Many people in Vietnam still worship these sacred objects today. In Taiwan the Saisiyat tribe performed the songs and rites in hopes of a good harvest, to ward off bad luck and keep alive the spirit of a race of people who are said to have preceded all others in Taiwan. It is the festival of the ??? Little Black People.

?? The short, black people the festival celebrates are one of the most ancient types of modern humans on this planet and their bloodline is still survived in Asia today. They are said to have been a diminutive Africoids people and are often referred to as Pygmies, Negritos and Aeta. These people were also said to be broad-nosed and dark-skinned with curly hair. Chinese historians called them “ black dwarfs” in the Three Kingdoms period (AD 220 to AD 280) and they were still to be found in China during the Qing dynasty (1644 to? 1911). These people inhabited parts of Asia well before of Han migrations. These ??? little black people??? Came from the fertile African Crescent via Iran. They grew Rice, Millet and soybeans along the fertile banks of the Yellow river. They helped later settlers by teaching them how to farm.

Evidence of their existance comes from artifacts and evidence of rituals such as single burials. The history of the African presence in Asia is one of the most over looked subjects in the African Diaspora and the African contribution to early Asian civilization is one of the most under rated.

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