

Black Presence in the Bible

If a race has no history, if it has no worthwhile tradition, it becomes a negligible factor in the thought of the world, and it stands in danger of being exterminated. (Carter B. Woodson)

“Those who have no record of what their forebears have accomplished lose the inspiration which comes from the teaching of biography and history. (Carter B. Woodson)

“The different ness of races, moreover, is no evidence of superiority or inferiority, this merely indicates that each race has certain gifts which the others do not possess.” (Carter B. Woodson)

Blacks in The Bible

I. How to Identify Blacks in The Bible” To identify means to ascertain or establish the identity or the collective aspect of the set of characteristics by which a tang is recognizable of known. (TAH Dictionary)

A. Language

B. History

- 1.) Modern
- 2.) Ancient

C. Geography

D. Anthropology

A.) Language is the key in that it was used to identify a specific part or person of the world.

An examination of the language of the Bible will reveal the Black identity of people and their country.

Language is an essential tool. The ancient holy writer used language to distinguish and to identify races of people.

i.e. In (Num. 12:1) The key terms are “Ethiopian” and “Cushite.” (Acts 13:1) The key term is “Nigers” and “Black.”

Hebrew is one of the best languages for identifying people. i.e. Moses ‘s name - means drawn from the water - (Exod. 2:10)

“And whatsoever Adam called every living creature, that was the name thereof.” (Gen.2:19). To names were added sounds which depicted the actions of the named.

Eventually, man developed symbols which were identified by certain sounds. The symbols would be identified as alphabets.

Formations of words were used to express feelings and were identified as sentences. From this process, language was born.

Adam’s name of the female was based upon her origin.

Behind biblical names is a meaning which gives us another key to finding Blacks in the Bible.

Once you have learned the terms which were used to identify Blacks, you can locate the Blacks in each book of the Bible.

The key to identifying Black persons, land, countries, groups, actions, or works in the Bible - is knowing the terms which the holy writers used to distinguish Black people.

The ancient holy writers used language to distinguish and to identify different races of people.

B. History is the key because much history used to identify Blacks in the scriptures was written before the bias perspective of the western writers (2Pet. 1:20-21) History was written by Holy men who were inspired by the Holy Spirit, to keep a Holy History.

a. Modern History

Herodotus, who identified the inhabitants of Egypt in approximately 450 B. C.

as Black people is an excellent example of a writer who was not aware of an anti-Black perspective. He clearly identified the people of the Land of Egypt as having a distant Negroid complexion.

They were more concerned about the specific country or nation to which one belonged.

b. Ancient History

Herodotus was given the name "Father of History."

His work is the best history of the people of Egypt that has been preserved.

He said, about (Ethiopia) very clearly that people of those regions were Black, dark and brown.

C. Geography

Is the key in that the lands described in the Bible can be examined to determine the people who in ancient times inhabited the land.

Biblical characters inhabited specific geographical locations that can be identified through geography,

The continent on which biblical character lived is a means of identifying his race,

Egypt, Goshen, the land of Cush, Nubia, Mizraim, Phut, Libya, Cyrene, etc. are all located within the continent of Africa.

D. Anthropology

Is the science of the origin, culture, and development of human beings.

Anthropology is the key in as much as the oldest remains of human have been located on the continent of Africa.

The fact the first man and woman were black has been supported by modern anthropologists.

The holy writer believed that God formed the Black man from the dust of the ground. "From the dust of the ground the first man got his Black skin.

The Black man was created Black.

Man in (v.8) is a reference to the Black man who God put in the Garden of Eden.

The garden of Eden was the Black man's first home.

Modern scholars have located the Garden of Eden in Saudi Arabia, Babylon, Mesopotamia, and Ethiopia, other scholars identified Africa as the location of the Garden of Eden. The biblical area called Eden in the scriptures has been located near Ur of Chaldeans.

The following was written by Boyce Rensberger of Washington Post:

"Anthropologist have discovered a 13-million-year-old fragment of lower jaw with teeth that may have come from a closer relative of the long sought common ancestor of today's humans and today's apes.

The jawbone from a primate that lived shortly before the evolutionary lines of humans and apes split is the first such specimen ever found south of the equator, in Africa."

Note: That the fossil was found in Kenya, Africa.

The Los Angeles Time - By Thomas H. Maugh II

"New evidence has strengthened the claim that all humans alive today are descended from a single African woman and suggest that the woman lived 140,000 years ago, not 280,000 as was previously believed by a University of California at Berkeley researcher.

Descendants of that woman, who scientist have dubbed "Eve" starting migrating north of Africa 75,000 years ago had finally settled in Southern Europe 35,000 years ago displacing the indigenous Neanderthal population, molecular biologist Allen Wilson.

(Acts 17:26)

"And He made from one man [of one blood] [every nation] all nations for one of one man [of men] of mankind to live on all the face of the earth...for to dwell on the face of the earth.

(Gen.7:7) "And Noah and his sons and his wife and the son's wives went with him into the Ark

(Gen.8 :18-19) "So Noah and his sons and his wife, and his son's wives went out with him.(17) Bring out with you everything...and be fruitful and multiply on the earth.

Authors -William Dwight McKissick and Walter A. Mc Cray

Beyond Roots: In Search of Blacks in the Bible - Black Presence in the Bible

Teaches us that the "ethnicities". - The "Races"
has come through this family Black-White and Yellow
Afro-American - Caucasian - and Afro-Asian.

Dr. F. S. Rhoades - Book { Blacks in Every Book in the Bible }

Either way, I agree with both - in that - for sure the black race has it's origin in the decedents of Noah's son {Ham}.

(In Gen.9:20-27) is the story of Noah drinking wine, becoming drunk and naked. Ham saw him and told his brother. Noah awoke and cursed Canaan declaring that a servant of servants shall he be, emphasizing Canaan's becoming the servant of Japheth. This event has been used to say that Black were cursed: however all the sons of Noah were Black.

In (Gen. 10:6) Ham's four sons are named, to the lands which they inhabited, they gave their names.

In (1 Chron. 1:8-23)

Cush - the sons off Cush: - Black descendants - Seba, Havilah, Sabtah, Raamah, and Sabtechah , Cush
Father Nimrod, a mighty hunter - began the kingdoms of Babel, Erich, Accad, Calneh and Shinar. (Gen.10:7)

The term "Cush" was used to identify Black people and the geographical locale that Black people inhabited.

[Mizraim - {Egypt}] - had six sons: Ludim, Anamim, Lehabim, Naphtuhim, Pathrusim, and Casluhim.

Phut - his descendants - inhabited - the land of Phut (Libya)

Canaan - had eleven sons: Sidon, Heth, Jebusite, Amorites, Girgashite, Hivite, Arkite, Sinite, Arvadite, Zemarite, Hamathite

From Ham's sons, significant geographical locals like Egypt, Ethiopia, Babylon, Syria and unnamed countries of Africa and Media were populated.

Land such as Egypt and Ethiopia were named after Mizraim and Cush respectively.

Throughout the Bible, the names of the sons and their lands were listed.

Ethiopia is a term that was used as a substitute for the English term Cush.

Blacks are in every book of the Bible!

Let's look at some:

The Law - "The Pentateuch"

(Gen.2:8-10) - Garden of Eden [Land of Black] rivers Pison - Gihon - now the Nile river - Euphrates --- the lands of Havilah -Ethiopia

The geographical locale of the Garden of Eden and Eden have no significance in relationship of people of race. At this time, only "Black peopled" existed and thousands of years had to pass before the ice ages, geographical factors and environments produced other races.

The Bible's description of Eden and the Garden of Eden are comprised of Black references.

Gen. 5:1-2 generation of Adam -Adamah Hebrew Word for earth- Got His Name And His Black color

Exodus - 2:10 - black ref. Identified: Levi, Hebrew, Pharaoh, Midian, Egyptian.

Leviticus - 12:1

Numbers - (1:1:)

Deuteronomy - (1:7) - Amorites

Poetry Books

(Job 6:19) Sheba - the land of Sheba in south Arabia

Psalms- (Psa.66:31) - Come out of Egypt

(Prov.1:1) -Solomon's mother was black - Bathsheba

(Ecclesiastes 1:1) - Solomon

(Songs of Solomon 1:1). His Black wife Shehovah - Hebrew word for Black)
translates I am a Black woman.

The Gospels;

(Matt.1:6) Christ Had Black ancestors - Hittites Heth - first born of Canaan.
Father of Hittites,

(Mark3:18) Simon the Canaanite was the Black Disciple.

(Luke 3:23-38) He listed Salmon married Rahab the Canaanite woman, Boaz was a Black son of Rahab,

(John 4:5-9)

Acts. History Book — (2:5-9) Men from All nations.

In closing —. God had predestined the development of the Holy Bible in a form that would let people know that ancient Black people had ferromagnetic, countries. And great Black leaders.

Blacks In Every Book In The Bible; Rev. Dr. F.S. Rhoades