

Book Excerpt Section 1: Lies and Truth

Exposed to delightful enriching histories, I was challenged to wonder, "what if almost every single part of your world is turning out to be based on lies?"

That query wasn't laid out quite that specifically or quite that obviously. It was simply placed within view. The question was constructed block by block in the way epiphanies often are. Many of the life-changing ideas in our individual histories are not discovered when a light is shone on some new knowledge. Human nature doesn't operate comfortably in that type of zone where information comes from outside and someone is telling us. With transformation, the obvious doesn't work as well as the fortuitous. We prefer our own ideas to those of others.

But as in Napoleon Hill's suggestion, when the truth is placed strategically to allow someone to conveniently discover it, that is when a life can be changed. That is when a worldview can truly be altered.

Unfortunately, the messages contained herein break this success rule by trying to push ideas through rather than casually leaving them in view to be suddenly embraced during a eureka moment. That luxury of casualness seems unavailable.

The much riskier method of pushing the ideas through grows from impatience and anger. It's taking too long to complete some of the basic repairs needed in our society. Let's get on with it.

Book Excerpt Section 2: The Extraordinary Number of Native Indian Gifts to the World – Technology Chapter

Western Hemisphere plumbing projects also pre-dated Roman water systems by 1500 years and were again developed independently of the Middle East and Mediterranean cultures. Building upon Olmec innovations, the later Aztec of AD 1200 had personal restrooms in many residences along with public restrooms. They implemented a system with dual fresh water, plaster-lined canals which allowed clean water to be piped in while the second conduit was cleaned or repaired. Urine was transported out of the communities by similarly designed plumbing systems.

Copper tubing was used in Peruvian areas around AD 1100 for plumbing. But the first metalworkers in the world were the early Paleo-Indians of the Great Lakes who used copper tubing for pan pipes and creating tubular beads. Maya also developed copper tubing around 1500 BC. The technology was used to produce hollow drill bits for working stone and to prepare teeth for fillings and inlays.

Stonemasonry skills are evident in all parts of the Western Hemisphere covering all cultures and all time periods. The pyramids are not only the largest and tallest in the world they are by far the most abundant. The Olmec, although they are the oldest of dozens of stonemason cultures, are considered the greatest stone sculptors in the pre-contact Americas. They are best known for their 20-ton stone carvings.

Spanish reporters famously wrote about the precision of the cutting of blocks in the Inca homelands. With their "cellular stonework" technology, they carved irregular polygon blocks that fit together into walls so precise a razor blade could not be inserted between the fitted multi-ton rocks several hundred years later; a period covering many earthquakes which destroyed neighbouring areas in some cases.

Some of the precision exacting construction sites also involved 1,800 men carrying 100-metric-ton stones 35 kilometres (22 mi.). Ollantaytambo's largest stone is 140,000 kilograms (308,000 lbs.). Early White-dominated archaeologist groups could not believe the precision of the Peruvian projects and the Mississippian Culture mounds, prompting them to promote mistaken theories suggesting a mysterious archaic culture must have created the massive structures.

You probably have acquaintances who have visited famous World Heritage Sites in parts of our landmass here between the Atlantic and the Pacific. They marvel at the amazing things they are seeing, and then return home to the Eurocentric assumptions all of this was all completed by some remote past peoples and had nothing to do with today or the colonial period of 1492 to present. When they think like that they are being duped by the conditioning of our faulty worldviews. Civilizations were flourishing here in 1492. The people had not all disappeared or become backward prior to Europeans arriving here. Unfortunately, those are all lies.



Energy Forms

The most amazing of all pre-contact inventions was the production of electricity through the use of chemicals. It was the Moche, arising around 200 BC, who utilized copper as both an anode and cathode to produce electric current used for electroplating.

During the procedure they perfected the complex art of plating with gold and silver. The invention required the development of a corrosive liquid to dissolve the gold, a strong acid with a pH of 9. The amount of knowledge required to accomplish this cannot be overemphasized. Sir Humphrey Davies is credited with electrolysis of fused salts in the early 1800s, but the Moche, in fact, preceded Europeans by well over a thousand years.

Considered by Europeans as savages, Indigenous peoples managed this monumental achievement hundreds of years before. The intelligence needed for this accomplishment spanned scientific understanding, electricity fundamentals, chemistry, organized experiments and data, and reproduced laboratory results until an actual electroplating industry was created.

Like countless occasions in our cockeyed Western history versions, a similar situation occurred with petroleum. Edwin Drake is credited as the first to discover oil in America and dig for it. But he was not the first. Four hundred years earlier, American Indians in the exact same area, today's Pennsylvania, drilled pits into the ground to collect seeping oil.

Evidence of a widespread and sophisticated oil-collection effort suggests a much earlier discovery since support timbers in 20-foot oil pits reveal carbon dating to year 1430. Thus, the practice had likely been developing for a long time. A large number of drill sites were found in organized arrangements. However, once again, unable to admit the Indian tribes were capable of such advanced technology, J.A. Caldwell and others reported the pits were the work of a race of people who occupied the territory prior to the Indians.

Solar fire starters were Olmec devices similar to the polished mirrors still baffling researchers today. The concave polished surface of various iron-ore-containing materials produced the ability to concentrate a reflection and produce hot rays capable of starting a fire. The 3,500-year-old devices still operate today.

How did we arrive here, a place where kids grow up learning about somewhere else's history? Greece, Rome, Mesopotamia, Egypt, Saxony, Mongolia and on and on; anywhere but here will do. How did we make our own land mass non-existent? This is our home, isn't it? Its people have been made invisible in such a slow, methodical way even well-meaning scientific specialists add to the symphony of lies without even realizing what they're doing.

Metals

A fair amount of colonial history comes down to metallurgy. It was the seeking of precious metals that motivated the exploration from Europeans. The highly developed skills of the Indigenous had produced thousands of years' worth of high-quality, high-quantity gold and silver items. The brutality and audacity of the conquering savages from Europe placed them in a position to succeed. Their greed knew no bounds. Roomful after roomful of intricate precious valuables were melted down and ended up in European treasuries. There is little doubt the balance of power in the modern world can be traced back to the successful theft of these precious metals.



Book Excerpt Section 3: Whose Continents?

We touched on cleanliness earlier. The second law Queen Isabella ever enforced in the original Hispaniola colony in 1494 made it illegal for the Indians to bathe themselves. This was because it was “very bad for their health,” and they were doing it far too often, on at least a daily basis. The European visitors were known to smell to such an extent the island’s inhabitants would not eat around them.

Christopher Columbus (real name: Cristobal Colon or Cristoforo Columbo) himself became governor of Hispaniola and was so well known for his mismanagement and brutal techniques he was eventually stripped of the position. Preoccupied with reinforcing Spanish authority at every turn, he ordered babies to be bashed against trees and killed, because he felt this was the way to subdue the inattentive natives. The full Tainos culture group in the West Indies, consisting of some eight million people before Spanish rule, was on the verge of becoming a nation state in 1492. Ten years later, they numbered 60,000 and had been practically wiped out.

The Spanish themselves wrote about their own early enslavement systems on the islands. The Tainos were immediately made to serve the Europeans’ basic needs. In addition, the males became part of elaborate arrangements of labour and gold-searching expeditions. The sexual exploitation of the females was even more elaborate, modelling the existing slave trade and favouring girls of nine years old, whose value was highest among the different female age groups.

The Chinese were aware of the Europeans’ ongoing plans for conquest. Where India, Africa, South America, and North America failed in defense of their homelands, China succeeded. Their word for Europeans translated to “savages,” and Europeans were not even allowed to set foot in China. Dozens of vessels might be lined up waiting to trade, but the business was conducted through specialized brokers, while the people were forced to remain on board.

Famed explorer Martin Frobisher is best known for his search for a Northwest Passage, along with gold. He required no maps because he would lure Inuit kayaks close to his vessel then pluck them from the water, kidnapping people and forcing them to navigate through the waters. Europeans were well aware of the guide expertise within the thousands of tribes, and they kidnapped native residents to the extent an industry was created. Kidnapped enslaved mapping experts could be bought in Europe before a trip to the Western Hemisphere was even undertaken.

When the Europeans came along with their many expeditions, those early so-called explorers and settlers were after a quick buck. That’s what they were doing. They were adventurers. Columbus’ crew of 1,200 were released prisoners. They were short-sighted people living for the moment. It could be argued the quick-buck kind of mentality has never really ended in the 500 years since Columbus landed. Where is the gold? Let that concept stand alongside the princesses our daughters are preoccupied with imitating. Perhaps the get-rich-quick syndrome and the “pink aisle” toy stores signify the suggestion made previously that we are historically a society full of wannabe kings and queens longing to enrich ourselves and lord it over others.

Perhaps if each one of us was less concerned with suitable written details of the past or instant gratification now and more concerned with our legacy seven generations in the future, we could be passing on a more stable society today.

The mutual viewing lenses of the two civilizations just don’t operate well together. We are so far apart in our cultural conditioning one could easily despair and conclude a genuine meeting of the minds is beyond our reach.

Among today’s cultures, Western civilization in particular seems to want to remain on our chosen path of this come what-may desperate scrambling for progress. What about these Indigenous, these very accomplished cultures who seemed to be flourishing and doing quite well in 1492 in the Western Hemisphere?

