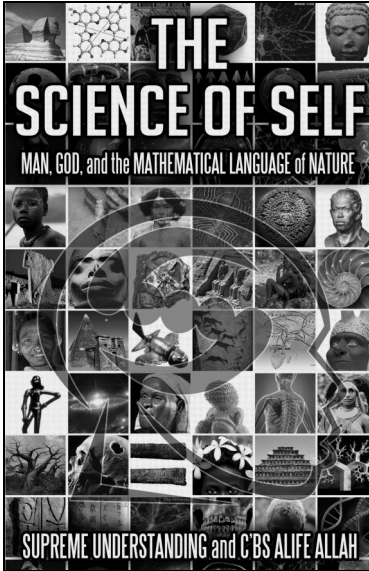


THE SCIENCE OF SELF

MAN, GOD, AND THE MATHEMATICAL LANGUAGE OF NATURE



SHOWING AND PROVING:

- ☐ Why melanin can be found in our skin, in our brains, and in interstellar clouds
 - ☐ How life began on Earth and the process it went through to become the first people
 - ☐ The mathematical nature of all life processes
 - ☐ The Black origins of all the world's ancient civilizations
 - ☐ How indigenous traditions are often more effective than modern methods
 - ☐ The advanced technological abilities of prehistoric people
 - ☐ The Black builders of Stonehenge and what else they gave the world
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- ☐ The reason why many ancient civilizations fell apart
 - ☐ The way our societies worked before European contact
 - ☐ The role of the mind and consciousness in creating physical reality
 - ☐ The science of prophecy, prediction, and myth
 - ☐ The origins of the world's ancient religions
 - ☐ The Blackwoman's relationship with the living planet Earth
 - ☐ The history of Original people worldwide BEFORE 4,000 BC
 - ☐ The cyclical nature of history and how we can use the past to understand the present

ALL using the highest standards of scientific methodology and peer-reviewed sources...with hundreds of citations and footnotes for further study! Not pseudo-science. Real science. The Science of SELF.

EXCERPTS FROM THE BOOK

64,000 years ago, when other Stone Age people were hurling spears or using stone axes, the people of Howiesons Poort in South Africa were using a bow and arrow. This was 20,000 years before the bow and arrow caught on for good, showing – as we noted earlier – that sometimes “inventions” don’t serve enough of a societal need to become widespread. Knowing this, it’s reasonable to propose that some people could have been using bows and arrows 120,000 years ago, and we just haven’t found the evidence yet!

The evidence from this period in Sidubu Cave suggests that, in addition to using spears and arrows to hunt game, the people of Howiesons Poort used traps and snares to capture small animals. These used the same knowledge required for the construction of bows (latent energy stored in bent branches) as well as a developed knowledge of cords and knots. This was 60,000 years before the emergence of the Egyptian dynasties! Another dig from the Howiesons Poort culture turned up a cache of ostrich eggshells engraved with geometric designs, which *Science News* said “demonstrates the existence of a symbolic communication system” around 65,000 years ago. These artifacts, like the others above, were probably used as a show of skill, and a means of distinguishing one group, or manufacturer, from another. Something like an early ‘brand name.’ But they also served a clear purpose. These ostrich shells were used as canteens (complete with carved water-spouts), and probably helped their makers travel across the dry patches of Africa during migrations, including the one that left Africa about 60,000 years ago.¹

As if that wasn’t enough, Howiesons Poort also had composite weapons. These moon-shaped, “geometric-backed” blades were sharp on the straight edge and blunt on the curved back. They were attached to handles using a compound glue made from plant gum, ochre and fat.²

Wait, let’s be clear. The blades were sharp along their entire edge, which meant there was no room for twine to hold the blade to the handle. That means the glue had to be as strong as modern-day superglue. To get these results, the mix of ingredients had to be heated to a very specific temperature, one hot enough to melt everything together but not so hot that the adhesive became dry or brittle. Doesn’t sound primitive to me. And scientists have cited the chemistry required for this glue as evidence of complex thinking long before the cave paintings of Europe.³

Speaking of which, many of the geometric designs on the blades, canteens, and shelter walls were made by carving but others were done with pigments like ochre. Archaeologists have actually found “ochre pencils” along with evidence that ochre was used as body paint.⁴ Imagine that. We had pencils and superglue 65,000 years ago. Scientists have asked, “How could primitive humans do this?” Good question. Another important question is why did these humans stop?

“You would imagine that the technology would continue, but it truly disappears,” researcher Lucinda Backwell said. And these methods reemerge and become consistent only much later.⁵ Around 60,000 years ago, the sites associated with Howiesons Poort, along with its long-distance trade routes, were abandoned. And Howiesons Poort was replaced by a less technologically developed culture! It took 20,000 years for a comparable culture to emerge in that area. So what happened to the people of Howiesons Poort? And why?

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