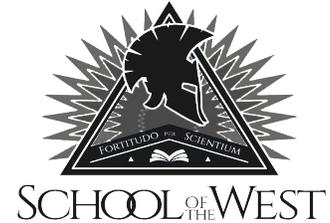


Lecture 1: *Genetic Differences* Homework



COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. The human genome contains how many base pairs?
 - a. 1 billion
 - b. 2 billion
 - c. 3 billion
 - d. 4 billion
2. By how many base pairs do humans differ from one another, on average?
 - a. 10 million
 - b. 15 million
 - c. 20 million
 - d. 25 million
3. Human DNA differs from one person to another by _____%, while human DNA differs from chimpanzee DNA by _____%.
4. What is DNA methylation and what does it do?
 - a. A methyl group is added to guanine residues; turns genes on
 - b. A methyl group is added to cytosine residues; turns genes off
 - c. A methyl group is added to cytosine residues; turns genes on
 - d. A methyl group is added to guanine residues; turns genes off
5. De-methylation turns genes on by allowing the _____ enzymes to access the DNA.

ESSAY QUESTIONS

The anti-white narrative is a lie. If any scientific conclusion is anti-white, we reject that conclusion. However, that doesn't mean the actual raw data is wrong or anti-white. In fact, the truth always supports the white-positive position, even when anti-whites conduct scientific studies and interpret the data in an anti-white way. As people of European descent, we must learn to look past the anti-white narrative and find the white-positive facts buried beneath the lies.

This was modeled in our lecture when we picked apart the argument that 86-90% of genetic differences are supposedly within-race and only 10-14% of genetic differences are supposedly between-race. We saw how the studies considered vastly different groups of people to be of the same race (e.g. Japanese and Indians), just because they lived on the same continent. That manipulation allowed the researchers to inflate the apparent within-race differences and minimize the true between-race differences.

For your homework, you are going to start practicing the essential skill of identifying anti-white sentiments and motivations. We will start with a paragraph from an article written by a geneticist. Read the article excerpt and answer the subsequent questions. Don't worry if you find this exercise difficult! This is the most challenging and detailed homework assignment of all the lectures. It also takes time and practice to develop a white-positive perspective and to not be influenced and discouraged by the anti-white arguments. Try to answer the questions on your own first and then read the sample answers and comments at the end.

EXCERPT

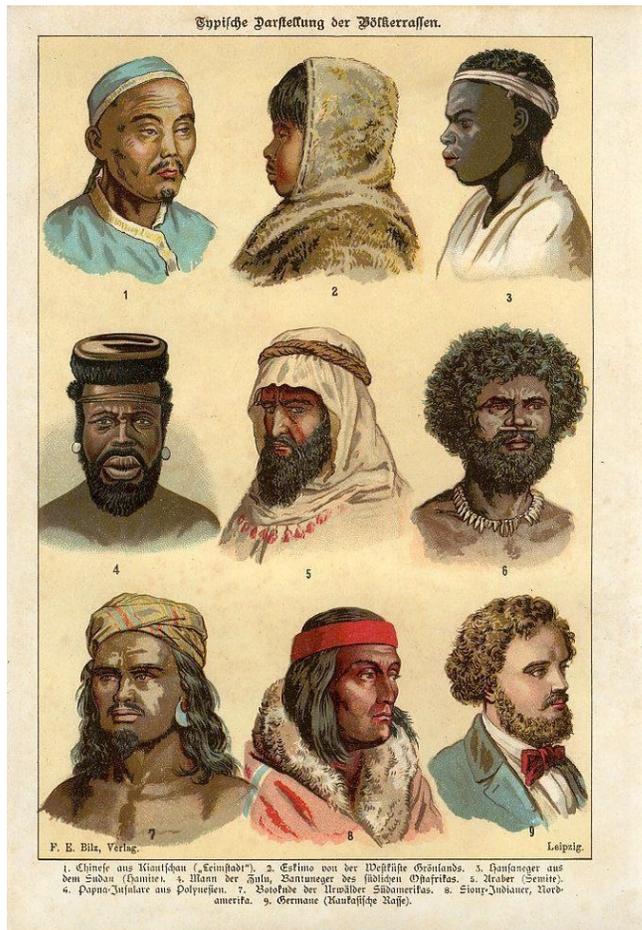
"It isn't good enough to say that race doesn't exist, tempting though that might be. Race certainly does exist, because we perceive it and racism exists because we enact it. What is unequivocal is that the colloquial and traditional descriptions of race that are commonly used in the West are not accurately reflected by underlying genetics. Much of this disconnect is derived from the historical roots of the pseudoscience of race, founded in the so-called Age of Enlightenment, by writers and thinkers, most of whom did not visit the continents or the people they were attempting to categorize. These clumsy, erroneous and judgmental taxonomies stuck and echo into the present." (Raff, J. "What does DNA Tell us About Race?" Forbes, 4/25/2019.)

QUESTIONS

1. When people use the term "racist," what race of people are they describing? In other words, who are the "racists" according to people like the one quoted above?
2. Is there any ambiguity about what race of people they are attempting to defame?
3. If the term "racist" refers unequivocally to white people and only white people, how does this conflict with the statement, "traditional descriptions of race...are not accurately reflected by underlying genetics"? Is the speaker being consistent or inconsistent? Do you think the speaker believes the white race exists or does not exist?
4. The author says, "*Race certainly does exist, because we perceive it and racism exists because we enact it.*" Is human perception objective or subjective? Is the author implying that race does or does not objectively exist? What kind of people, according to the author, perceive race as a reality?
5. Briefly, what was the Age of Enlightenment or, as it is more commonly called, The Enlightenment? On what continents did it occur? You may visit the Encyclopedia Britannica page on the Enlightenment if you have not studied this time period before (<https://www.britannica.com/event/Enlightenment-European-history>). Your answer does not need to be very detailed, just a sentence or two.
6. Why might the author be referring to The Enlightenment as "so-called"? How is the use of "so-called" anti-white in this instance?

7. What race of people has made nearly all the world's scientific discoveries?
8. Why might the speaker have chosen to use the term "pseudoscience" to describe the scientific study of race? Based on the lecture you watched on the Genetic Differences Between the Races, do you agree or disagree that the study of race is "pseudoscience" rather than science?
9. The speaker says, "*What is unequivocal is that the colloquial and traditional descriptions of race that are commonly used in the West are not accurately reflected by underlying genetics.*" Why do you think the author specifically says that Westmen are wrong in their assessment of race? Do you think the speaker believes that Africans or Asians or Amerindians are wrong in their understanding of the different races?
10. The author refers to the Western understanding of the races as "clumsy, erroneous and judgmental taxonomies." What race of people is the speaker calling "judgmental"?
11. How does the speaker's assessment of our understanding of race as "clumsy, erroneous" and "not accurately reflected by underlying genetics" conflict with the fact that a genetic ancestry test can tell you, sometimes down to the very village, where your ancestors came from?
12. White people were circumnavigating the world long before any other race of people. We traveled to foreign lands, taking detailed notes on where we went and what we discovered. Most explorations included artists who could render very accurate drawings of new flora, fauna, and peoples, for example:





The speaker claims our “writers and thinkers...did not visit the continents or the people they were attempting to categorize.” Do you believe that statement? Do you think that statement is relevant when discussing race today? Why might the speaker make such a statement?

ANSWERS

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. C
2. C
3. 0.6%, 1.2%
4. B
5. Transcription

ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. The word “racist” is used to describe white people. It is an anti-white slur. It is used to shame and diminish white people so that we will submit to the anti-white narrative without questioning it. It is one of the main tools used in the psychological warfare being waged against our people. Whenever you see the word “racist,” the author is letting you know that he or she is anti-white. In that regard, it’s a very quick and easy way to identify what kind of person you’re dealing with.
2. There is no ambiguity about the word “racist” as it is commonly used. It is used as an anti-white slur to shame white people. Some Republicans/“Conservatives” use the term to describe anti-whites, but that is a sign that those people are full of white guilt; they are using the language of our victimizers. But using the language of our victimizers legitimizes their anti-white narrative. Instead, we say “anti-white.”
3. The speaker uses an anti-white slur (“racist”), which means she believes that the white race exists. She then claims that “*traditional descriptions of race...are not accurately reflected by underlying genetics*” because she wants white people to believe race doesn’t have a firm basis in genetics. This seems like a contradiction, but in reality both statements are anti-white and therefore not contradictory after all. They serve the same objective: anti-whiteism. **This is a common tactic among anti-whites, to defame all white people as “racist” in one breath and then to claim that race doesn’t exist in another breath.** But they would never tell a black person that race doesn’t exist. Therefore they are anti-white.
4. Human perception is individual and subjective. By claiming that race is only real because we “perceive” it, the speaker is implying that race is, in fact, not real at all, despite her just having said that race is real. It’s a sneaky way of denying the reality of race while claiming not to deny the reality of race, which would turn off readers with any common sense. The author then connects those who perceive race as real with “racism.” She believes that those who believe in the reality of race are “racists.” But again, she would only dare say such a thing to white people, who likely make up all or most of her audience. She would never tell a black person that their perception of race is erroneous. She is, again, proving herself to be anti-white.
5. The Enlightenment occurred in the West (United States and Europe) in the late 1600’s and lasted through the 1700’s. It was a cultural movement characterized by an emphasis on science and rational thought. In general, Enlightenment thinkers rejected the idea of the monarchy and the Catholic Church in favor of a more humanistic society. Enlightenment thinkers had faith in the human mind and believed rational thought could solve human problems. Some great **Westmen** were Enlightenment thinkers, including Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson. The Enlightenment also went hand-in-hand with the Scientific Revolution. Unfortunately, the Enlightenment also paved the way for anti-white movements like the French Revolution, Marxism, a turning away from the Divine, etc.

6. The author calls the Enlightenment “so-called” because it was a phenomenon of white people, and the author is anti-white. If such an explosion of ideas and scientific discoveries had happened in Africa, she would not be calling it “so-called,” she would be praising it every chance she got.
7. White people have made approximately 97% of the world’s scientific discoveries.
8. The author uses the term “pseudoscience” to describe the scientific study of race because she is anti-white and is attempting to shame white people who believe in the scientific reality of race. By calling the study of race “pseudoscience” she is attempting to delegitimize it and to delegitimize white identity. She would not tell other races of people that their understanding or study of race is “pseudoscience.” Only the study of race in the **West** is “pseudoscience.”
9. See also #8. According to the anti-white narrative, every non-white race of people is entitled to a racial consciousness and is allowed to work for the interests of their people. Only white people are “racist” for doing those things. Other races of people know who they are and they promote their own interests at the expense of whites. But the author specifies only “**West**[men]” as being wrong about race.
10. Like the word “racist,” the author is using the word “judgmental” as an anti-white slur. She doesn’t believe that Africans are “judgmental” when they have a racial consciousness or work for their own interests, only white people.
11. The fact that DNA tests can tell you what race you are means race is encoded in our genes. When the speaker says that race is “not accurately reflected by underlying genetics,” she is outright lying. She adds the term “accurately” to try to confuse the reader into thinking that maybe race is encoded in our genes, but perhaps the DNA tests aren’t “accurate” or perhaps that our interpretation of genetics isn’t “accurate.” In fact, DNA tests and their interpretations are highly accurate and are backed by many years of scientific study.
12. This is another lie. We of **Westernkind** are the most adventurous and intellectually curious people on the planet. Our scientists and explorers have combed nearly every inch of the seven continents, describing what we have seen in exacting detail. Nonetheless, our ancestors’ understanding of race is irrelevant. Today, we can still distinguish racial differences with our own senses. Our scientific data confirm the differences we see with our own eyes, hear with our own ears, study with our genetic tests, etc. The speaker is attempting to de-legitimize all of modern scientific understanding of race by claiming that the original understanding of race from the 1700’s was not founded on firsthand experience. One thing really has nothing to do with the other. But even if the two were related, the speaker is still wrong on both accounts.

CONCLUSION

As a fun conclusion to this difficult assignment, here is what the anti-white paragraph above might look like from a white-positive perspective:

*"It isn't accurate to say that race doesn't exist, tempting though that might be for anti-whites. Race certainly does exist: we perceive it instinctively and have proven it with countless scientific studies. What is also unequivocal is that colloquial and traditional descriptions of race, as commonly used in the West, remain absolutely accurate to this day. The descriptions provided by our ancestors are borne out by modern genetic studies. The historical science of race, which probably began the first time one race of people encountered another race of people, was firmly established during the Age of Enlightenment, when **Westmen** traversed the planet and began a systematic study of the various peoples of the Earth. Our writers and thinkers traveled the globe in an unprecedented quest for knowledge and managed to categorize people in a way that is still true and useful today. What remarkable acumen they had! What an amazing system of taxonomy they gave us, one so accurate that it is still used by every race of people on the planet today."*