

HUB Talks 

Evolution and the science of eugenics

Presenter

Frederick Tobun

Date

Aug 2020

Time

11-1pm
(GMT)

Place

Online @ The Hub
[Restorecitizenship.net](https://RestoreCitizenship.net)

RESTORE CITIZENSHIP.org

Session outline

What is the session about? Following on from the origins of nations and the study of race, we will be taking a deep dive into the 19th century to explore evolution and the rise of eugenics.

Why is it important? Citizen's need to understand the impact of evolution theory on science, governments and law making?

What are the learning outcomes? The impact of evolutionary theory on society.

What level of response (*spectating, participation, collaboration, strategic*) is required? Spectating with time for Q&A.

History of the theory of evolution

What is life?

Before evolution many people tried to answer the question “What is life? These theories were fuelled by religious, cosmological and philosophical sources of information.

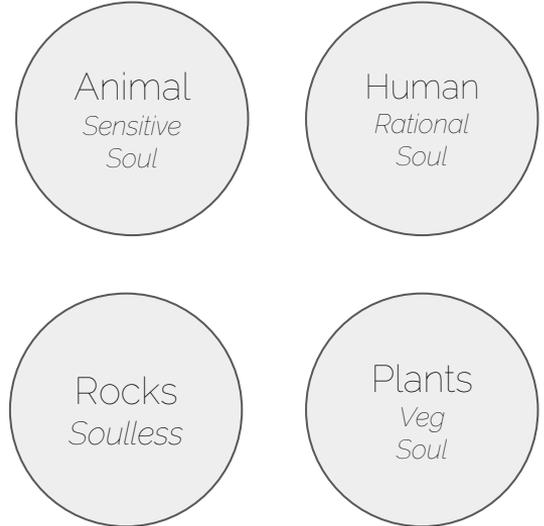
The root of some of these ideas can be found in the works of both Plato and Aristotle. Aristotle held the view that living things were all of one kind animated by different types of soul.



History of Animals

Aristotle 385 - 323 BC

Plato 429 - 423 BC



History of the theory of evolution

What is life?

Plotinus was a Hellenistic philosopher living in Roman Egypt. Drawing upon mystical sources for reference whilst holding to the clear and logical analysis of the works of Plato.

Plotinus took Aristotle's hierarchy of distinct beings and "spiritualized" it under the banner of Neoplatonism (428-347 BC)



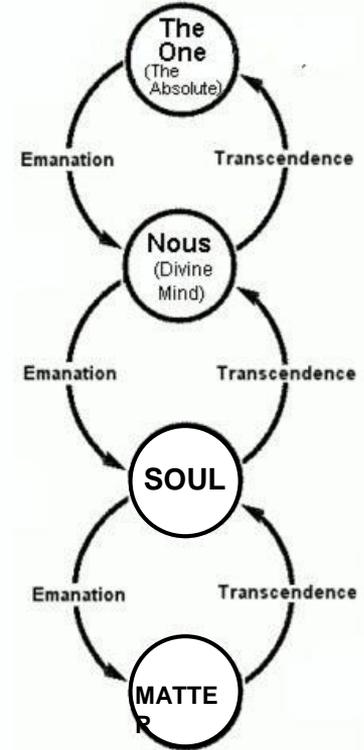
History of Animals

Aristotle 385 - 323 BC
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Neoplatonism

Plotinus
205 - 270 AD

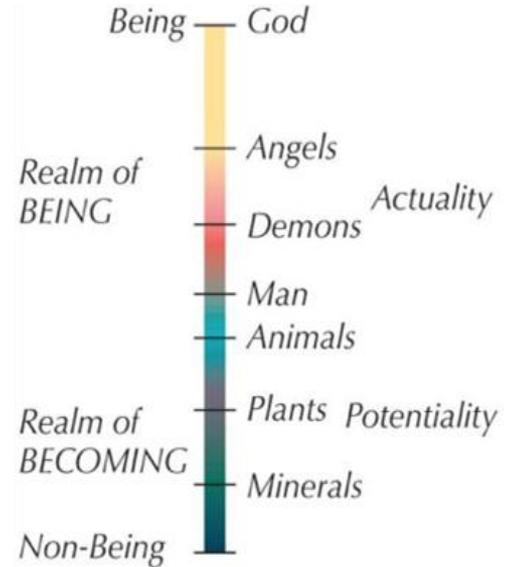


History of the theory of evolution

The great chain of being

St. Augustine borrowed the basic scheme developed by Neoplatonism and theologized it into a Christian understanding.

While the lower, material realm remained the same, the higher intelligible sphere and the notion of the Good shifted in important ways.



History of Animals

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Neoplatonism

Plotinus
205 - 270 AD



Scholasticism

St. Augustine
354 - 430 AD

History of the theory of evolution

Natural theology vs natural history

With the development of biological taxonomy in the late 17th century, two opposing ideas influenced Western thinking.

Essentialism which was consistent with natural theology and **Anti-Aristotelian** which suited natural history.



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Natural history

Study of living things
19th century

History of the theory of evolution

The first theory of evolution

Naturalists began to focus on the variability of species; the emergence of paleontology and the concept of **extinction** further undermined static views of **natural** theology.

Jean-Baptiste Lamarck proposed his theory of the transmutation of species, the first fully formed *theory of evolution*.



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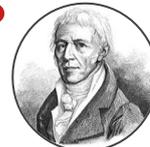
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Natural history

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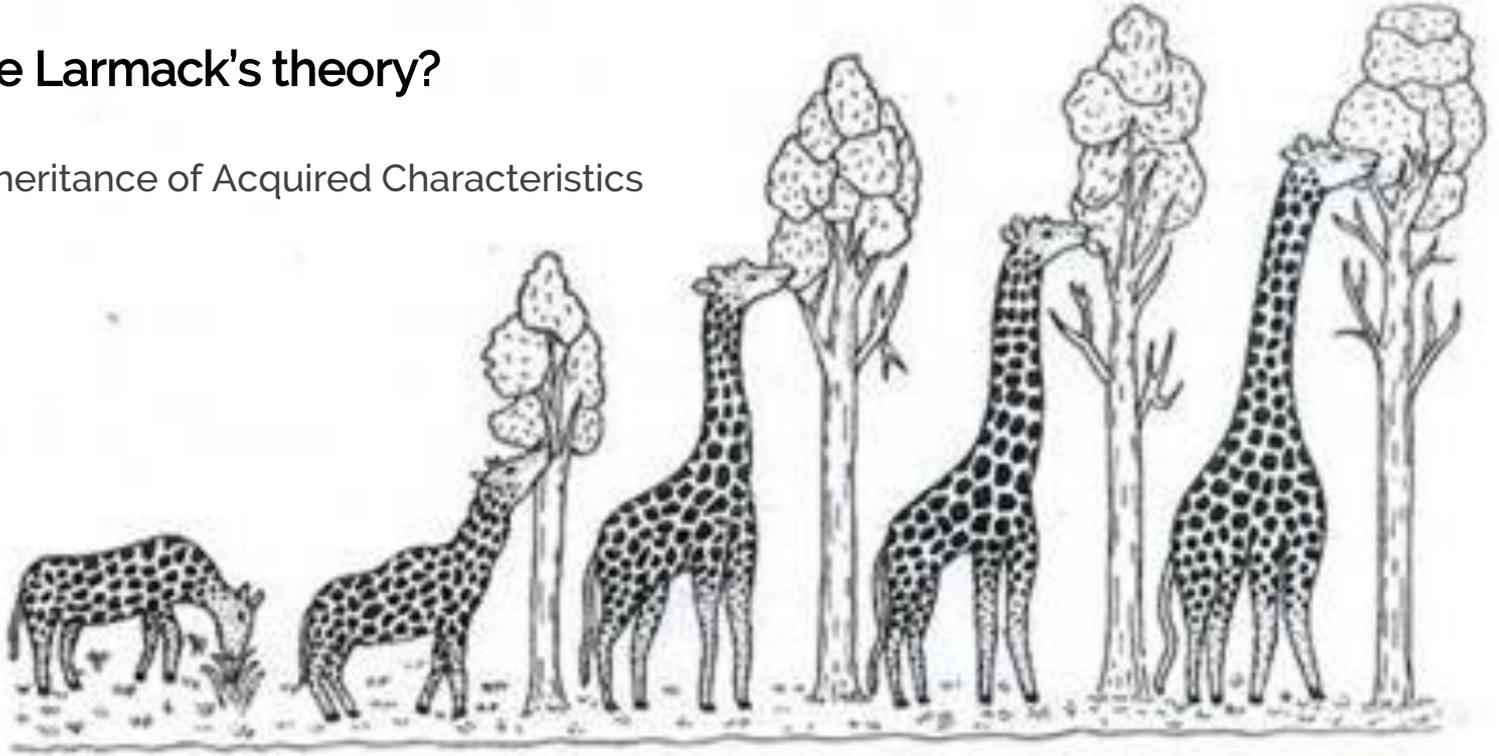
Transmutation of species

Jean Baptiste Lamarck
1744 - 1829

History of the theory of evolution

What was the Larmack's theory?

The theory of Inheritance of Acquired Characteristics



It is a capital mistake to **theorize** before one has data.
Insensibly one begins to twist facts to suit theories,
instead of theories to suit facts.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Sherlock Holmes

History of the theory of evolution

Darwin's theory of evolution

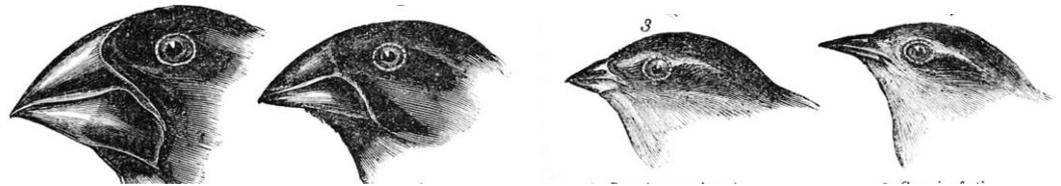
The theory of evolution by natural selection was conceived independently by Charles Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace in the mid-19th century in Darwin's book *On the Origin of Species*.

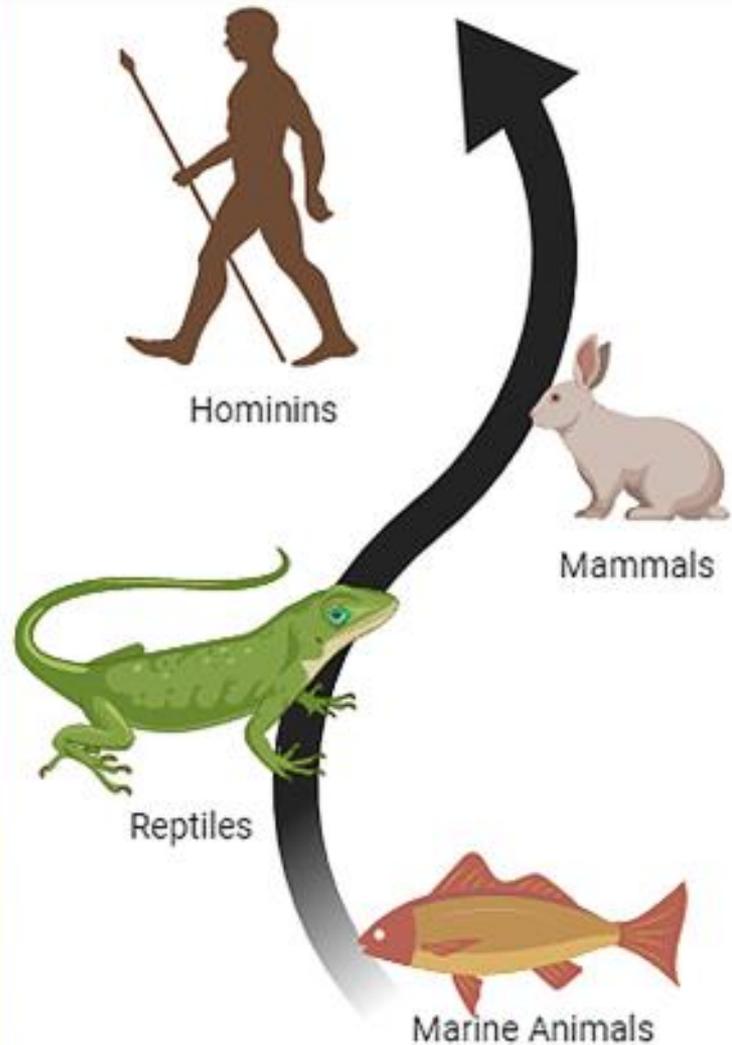
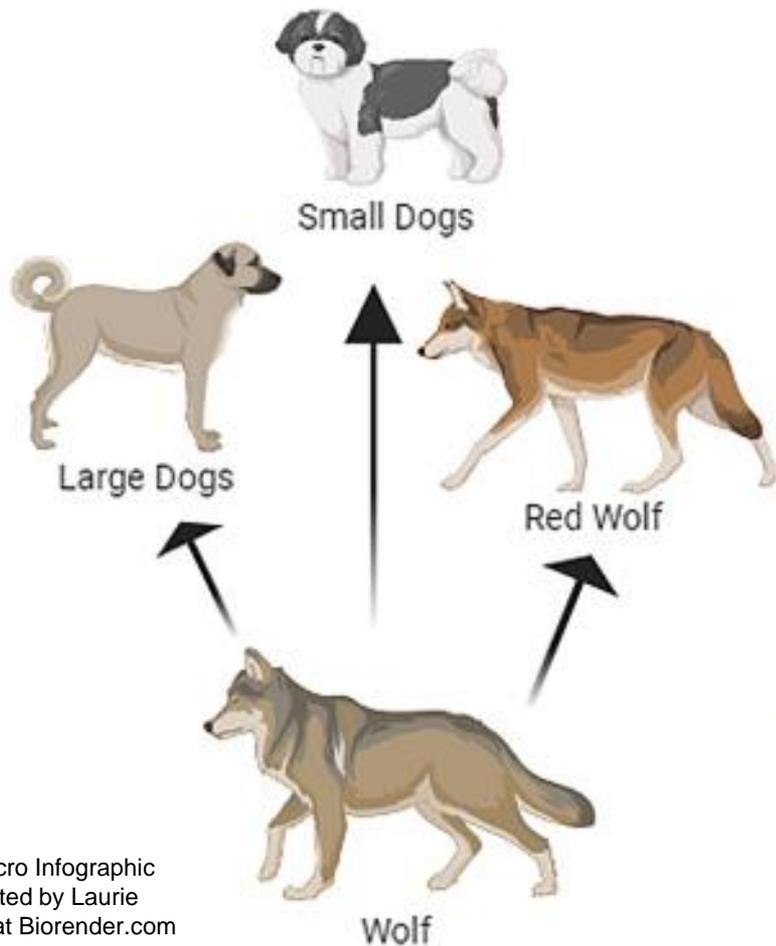
According to Darwin's theory of evolution, only the plants and animals best adapted to their environment will survive to reproduce and transfer their genes to the next generation. Animals and plants that are poorly adapted to their environment will not survive to reproduce.



Origin of species

Charles Darwin
Alfred Wallace





MicroMacro Infographic
was created by Laurie
Luckritz at Biorender.com
(2019)

From theory to population control

Social Darwinism

Social Darwinism is a loose set of ideologies that emerged in the late 1800s using the theory of evolution by natural selection to justify certain political, social, or economic views.

Social Darwinists believe in “survival of the fittest” — the idea that certain people become powerful in society because they are innately better.



Origin of species

Charles Darwin 1809 - 82
Alfred Wallace 1823 1913



Survival of the fittest

Herbert Spencer
1820 - 1903

From theory to population control

Eugenics

As social Darwinism gained popularity in the late 1800s, British scholar Sir Francis Galton (*a half-cousin of Darwin*) launched a new “science” aimed at improving the human race by ridding society of its “undesirables.” He called it eugenics.



Origin of species

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Survival of the fittest

Herbert Spencer
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Science of eugenics

Sir Francis Galton
1822 - 1911

The war you never heard of in the USA.



From theory to population control

Legal impact of Eugenics

Marriage restriction laws 1895
For the disabled, diseased or poor.

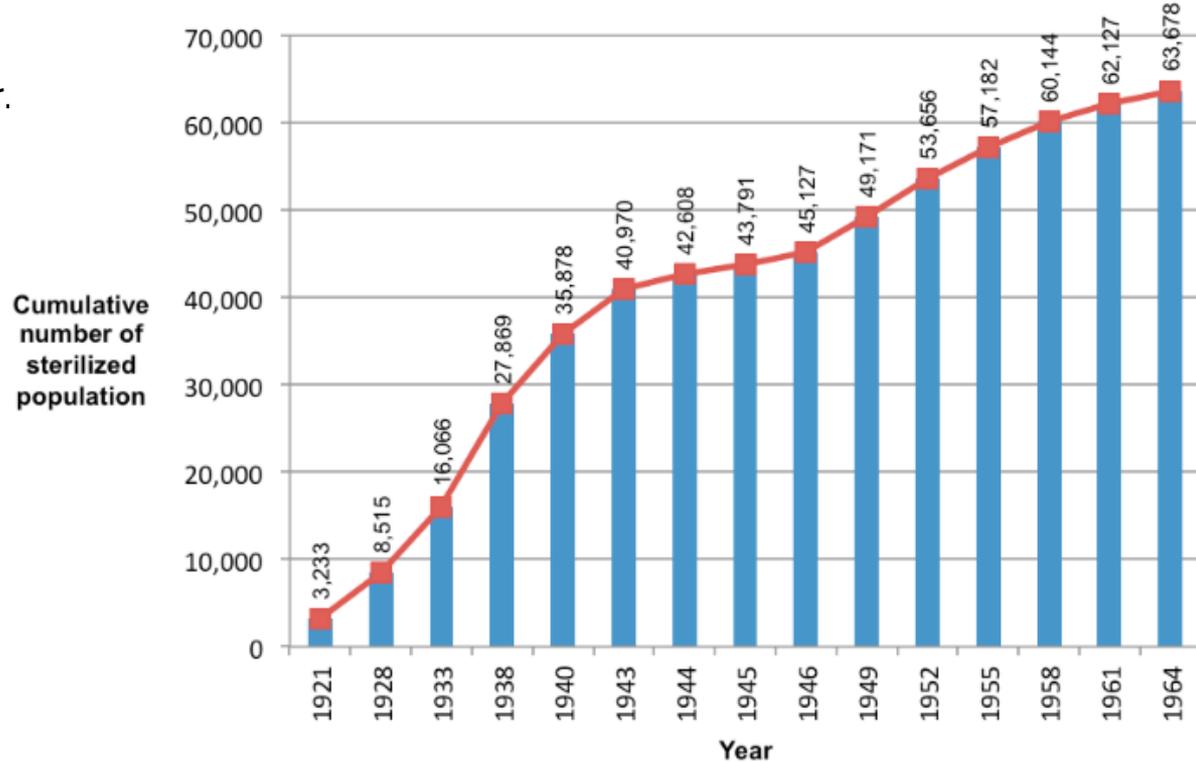
Eugenic Marriage Laws 1913
Requiring Tests for STDs

Racial Integrity Laws 1920s
To prevent interbreeding of
different racial types

Immigration Restriction Law 1924
Establishing National Quotas
(*eugenic ideology with racial hierarchy*)

Sterilization Laws 1907
Mandating surgery on the Unfit

Graph 1: National cumulative number of sterilized population, 1921-1964

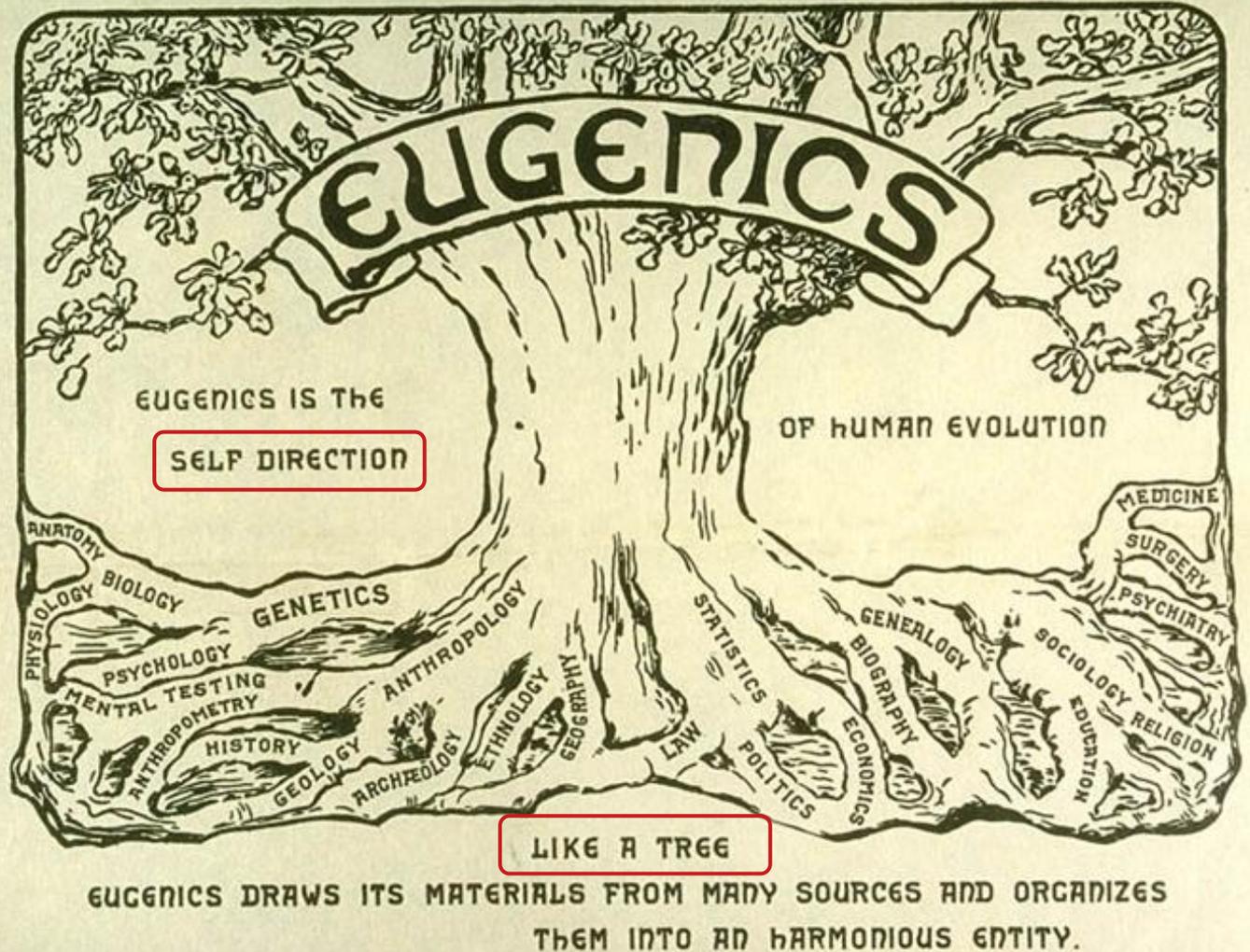


The **legacy** of Darwin's theory can be seen in the rise of eugenics, euthanasia, infanticide and abortion.

Ray Comfort

From theory to population control

Logo from the Second International Eugenics Conference, 1921, depicting eugenics as a tree which unites a variety of different fields



What does the bible have to say?

1

Genesis 1:20-25
Everything created
according to their
kinds

We can **observe** microevolution (adaptability) within the various kinds of creatures God has created.

2

Genesis 1
God blesses creation
with fruitfulness and
multiplication

We can **observe** the blessings of God's fruitfulness and multiplicity in the creation.

3

Genesis 2:18-25
Adam classifies
animals and birds

We can **identify** our responsibility to classify creation within the context of the Lord revealing his work to us.

4

Genesis 3
Adam rebels the
commandment
choosing to determine
good and evil.

We can **witness** the waywardness and extremes of our self determination and decision making without God and biblical history.

5

Genesis 3
Adams lea
ves a legacy of
separation, sin and
death

We can **witness** an unrepentant mankind rejecting it's godly heritage of the vision of a new man in Christ. Preferring to try to fix the old man Adam through eugenics.

The old man wants to fix the old world, rather than accept the new **MAN** to bring in the new **WORLD**.

Frederick Tobun

Notices



Notices

Month of August

Session 4: Colourism

Esther & Mameyaa explore the impact of colorism on racism.

Session 5: Why nobodies lives matter..

Ade explores how the state values life.

Invest in seven ventures,
yes in eight; you do not
know what disaster may
come upon the land.

Ecclesiastes 11:2

Seizing opportunities in a time of crisis

By Jokae | Posted: 02 August 2020

In this series of Hub Talks our speakers focus on how we can be productive, solve problems and increase wealth as citizens of God's kingdom in a time of crisis.

Watch Now

Strategies for generating Income

With Nicola McKenzie

