Debunking Soybean Myths and Legends in the Historical and Popular Literature

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Abstract

The soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] is one of humanity's principle food crops. Unfortunately, the historical and popular literature concerning soybean is replete with factual errors that keep recycling from one publication or website to another without documentation. In this essay we attempt to correct the most egregious errors about soybean history. The earliest known introduction of the soybean into North America was by Samuel Bowen in 1765 and not Benjamin Franklin. A royal patent 878 was issued to Bowen for making soy sauce from Chinese vetches (soybean). The 1804 date cited as the oldest introduction of the soybean into the USA is clearly in error. George Washington Carver did not play an important role in the introduction of the soybean to the USA. The soybean is not one of the world's oldest domesticated crops, has not been cultivated in China for more than 5000 yr (50 centuries), and Emperor Shennong is a mythical figure. The current oldest record for the soybean in China dates back to the 11th century BCE or perhaps a bit earlier.

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The historical figure behind the legend of Robin Hood remains a mystery, but scholars have several theories: Robert Hod was an outlaw who failed to appear in court in the summer of 1225. Royal judges in York failed to pay the ordered penalty and his name appeared as "Robbehod" in the following year's ledger. William Robehod was another outlaw mentioned in court records from 1261. Robin Hood in Pop Culture. Countless novels and poems have been written about Robin Hood. In archery, when an archer shoots an arrow into the bullseye and then shoots another arrow perfectly into the bullseye and then shoots another arrow perfectly into the bullseye...

Oki I searched up the bloody Mary legend and found this site with a bunch of comments debunking the myth so... meh. 19 months ago. This is the index page for our 'debunking historical myths' series, which looks at well-known aspects of history that simply aren't true. The legend learned in the playground by all British school children – and those of a fair few other countries – is that Catherine the Great was crushed while trying to have sex with a horse. When people tackle this myth, they often perpetuate another one: that Catherine died on the toilet, which is better, but still not true. In reality, horses were nowhere near. 02.  Almost every popular representation of a Viking has the horns. Unfortunately, there's a problem... there were no horns! 08. of 13. Statues Reveal How People Died/Went on Crusade. Whether an old wives' tale or something that was popularized by media, every generation sees its share of popular myths and misconceptions that simply will not die out. The Internet has not made things any easier in this regard, as it is easier now more than ever to be baited by stories that seem true, but miss the mark on scientific accuracy. We bring you a list of 20 such urban myths that have been debunked time and again, yet somehow stick stubbornly to people's minds. Advertisements. #1. Myth: Lightning never strikes the same place twice. Fact: Lightning can strike the same place twice and