

# AFRO 100: What is Black History?



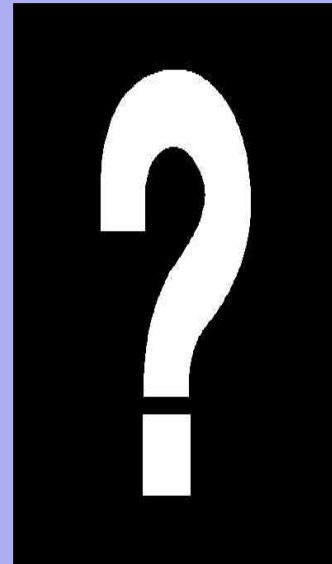
# *What is the relationship between the past, present and future?*



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Our main concern is always the present-future, but to study and prepare for this we focus on the present-past.

# **The process of creating historical consciousness**

**The past:**

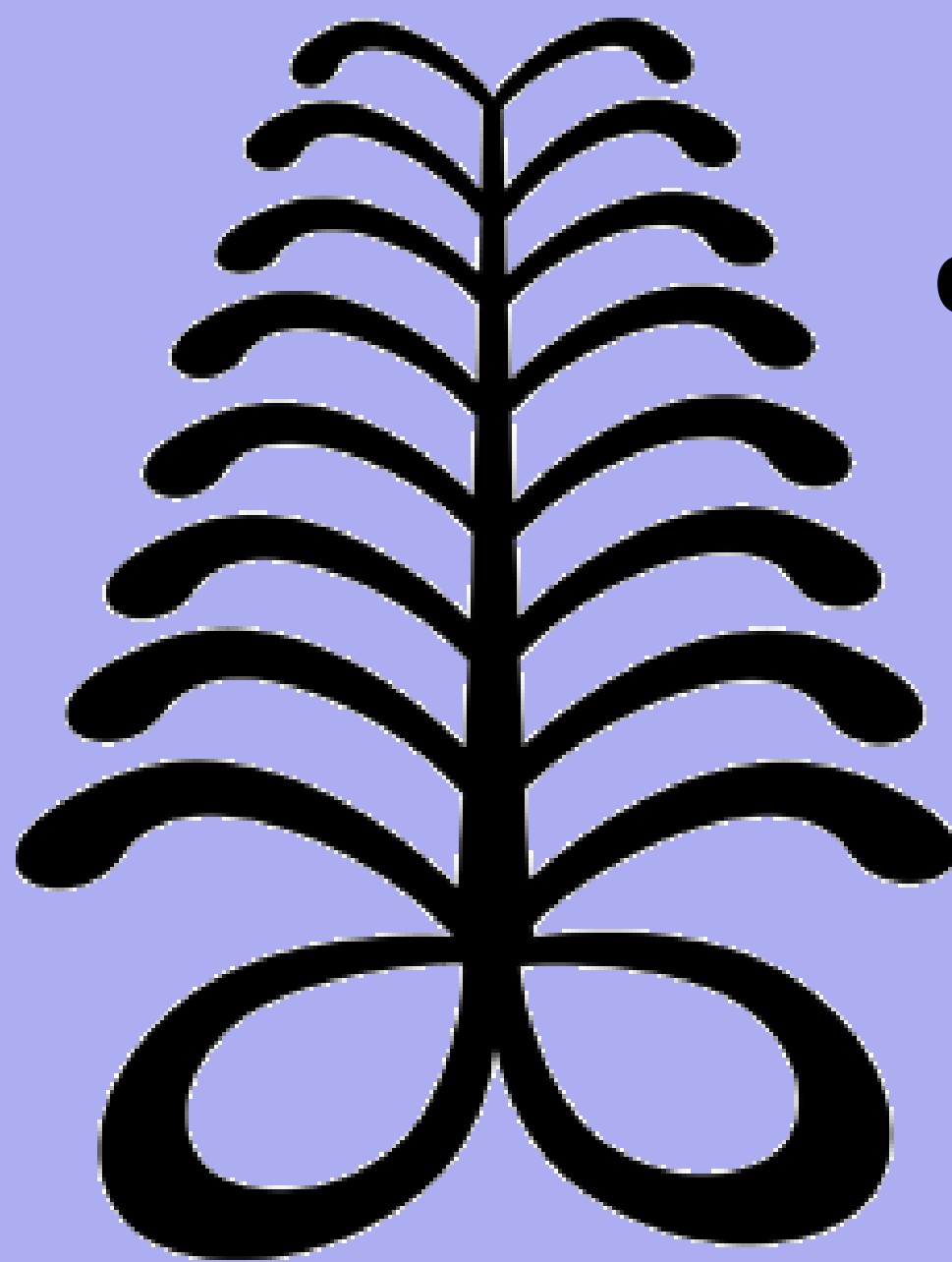
**Memory**

**The present:**

**Perception**

**The future:**

**Imagination**



Aya, the fern  
(endurance and resourcefulness)

# Dialectics of historical method

## Qualitative method

Subjective ... the evaluative narrative



## Quantitative method

Objective ... measured variables



# ***Philosophy of history:*** **models of historical change**



**Chronology: sequencing  
events by time**

**Metaphysics: teleology  
or a set pattern**

**Dialectics: conflicting  
forces produce change**

# Modes of historical experience

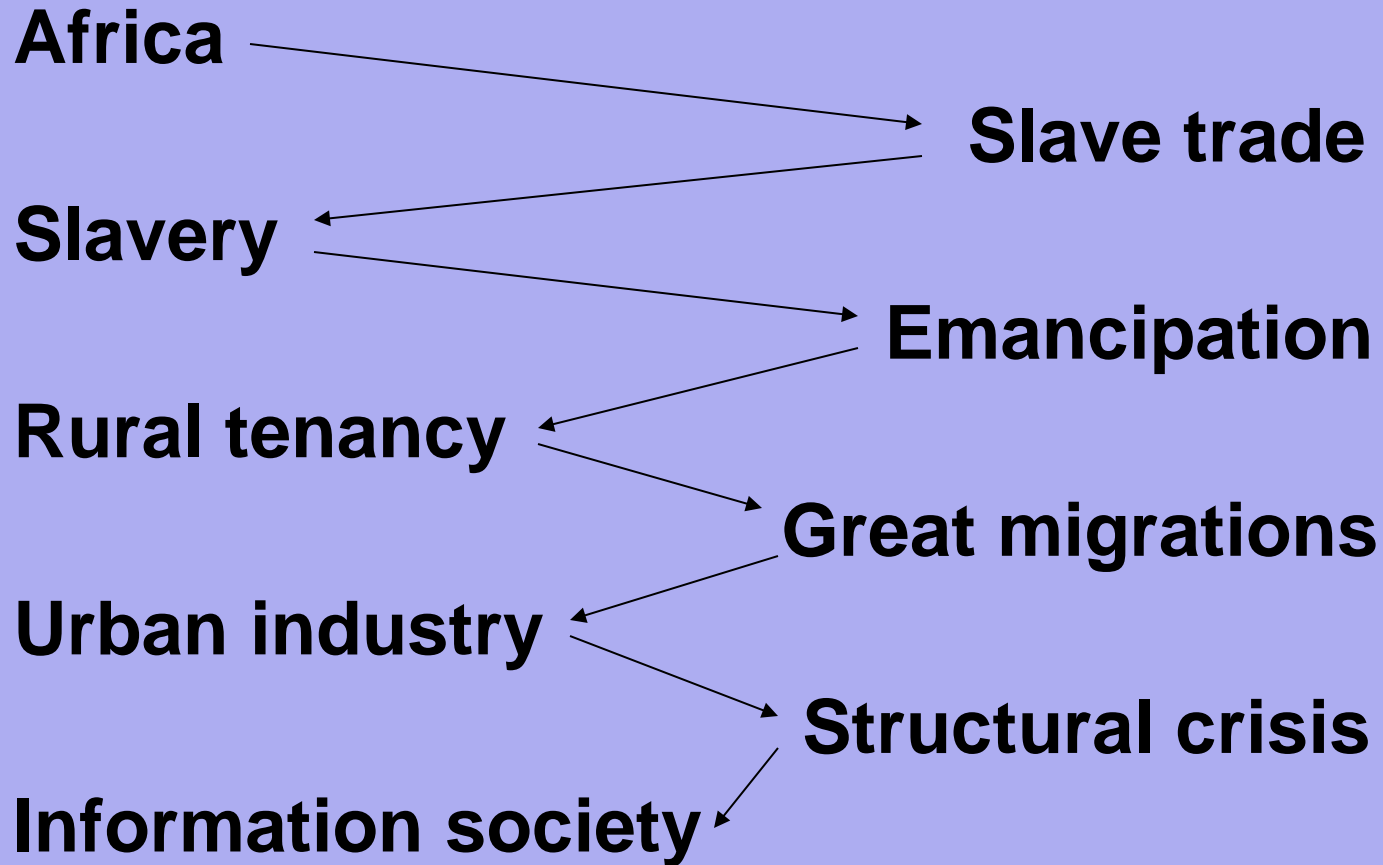
**Modes of social cohesion:** The critical process is social reproduction. This is about how each generation is able to reproduce itself and thereby maintain continuity into the future.



**Modes of social disruption:** The critical process is conflict, the relationship between destruction and construction, ending the past and creating the future.

# The logic of Black history:

modes of social cohesion, modes of social disruption





# Toward a paradigm of unity

Logic of change	<i>Social cohesion</i>	Traditional Africa		Slavery		Rural life		Urban life
	<i>Social disruption</i>		Slave trade		Emancipation		Migrations	
Units of analysis	Ideology	A1	B1	C1	D1	E1	F1	G1
	Nationality	A2	B2	C2	D2	E2	F2	G2
	Class	A3	B3	C3	D3	E3	F3	G3
	Race	A4	B4	C4	D4	E4	F4	G4



# Sam Cooke, “A change gonna come”



1931-1964

<http://video.google.com/videoplay?docid=5637156470133305003&q=black+history&total=6062&start=0&num=10&so=0&type=search&plindex=0>

# W. E. B. DuBois (1868-1963)

## Africa

*The World and Africa* (1947)

## Slavery

*The Suppression*

*of the African Slave Trade* (1896)

*John Brown* (1909)

*Black Reconstruction in America* (1935)



## Rural

*The Negroes of Farmville,  
Virginia* (1898)

*The Negro Landholder of  
Georgia* (1901)

*The Negro Farmer* (1906)



## Urban

*The Philadelphia Negro* (1899)

# Carter G Woodson (1875-1950)

## Africa

*African Heroes and Heroines (1939)*

## Slavery

*Free Negro Owners of Slaves (1924)*

*Free Negro Heads of Families (1925)*

*The Mind of the Negro 1800-1860 (1926)*

*The Education of the Negro prior to  
1861 (1915)*



## Rural

*The Rural Negro (1930)*

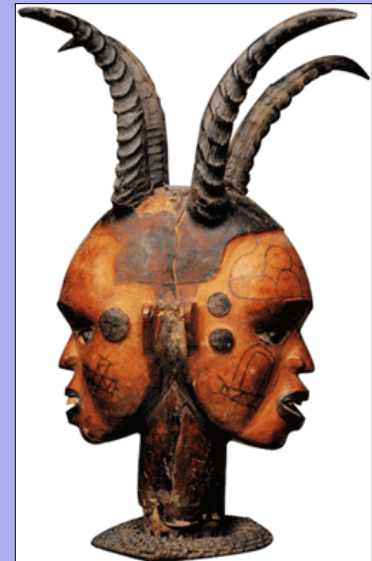
## Urban

*A Century of Negro Migration (1918)*

*The Negro as Businessman (1929)*

*The Negro Wage Earner (1930)*

*The Negro Professional Man (1934)*



# E. Franklin Frazier (1894-1962)



## Africa

*Race and Culture Contacts  
in the Modern World (1957)*

## Slavery

*The Free Negro Family on Chicago (1932)*

## Urban

*The Negro Family in Chicago (1932)*

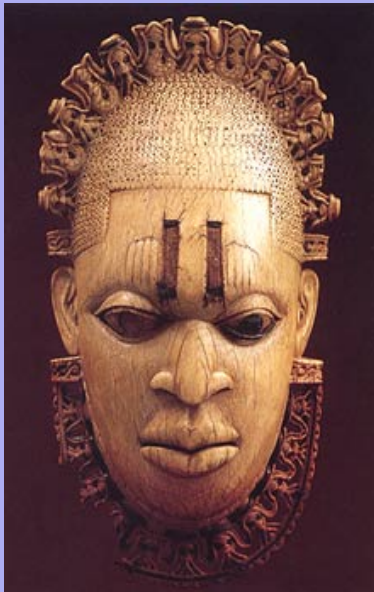
*Negro Youth at the Crossways (1940)*

*Black Bourgeoisie (1955)*

## Institutions

*The Negro Family in the United States (1939)*

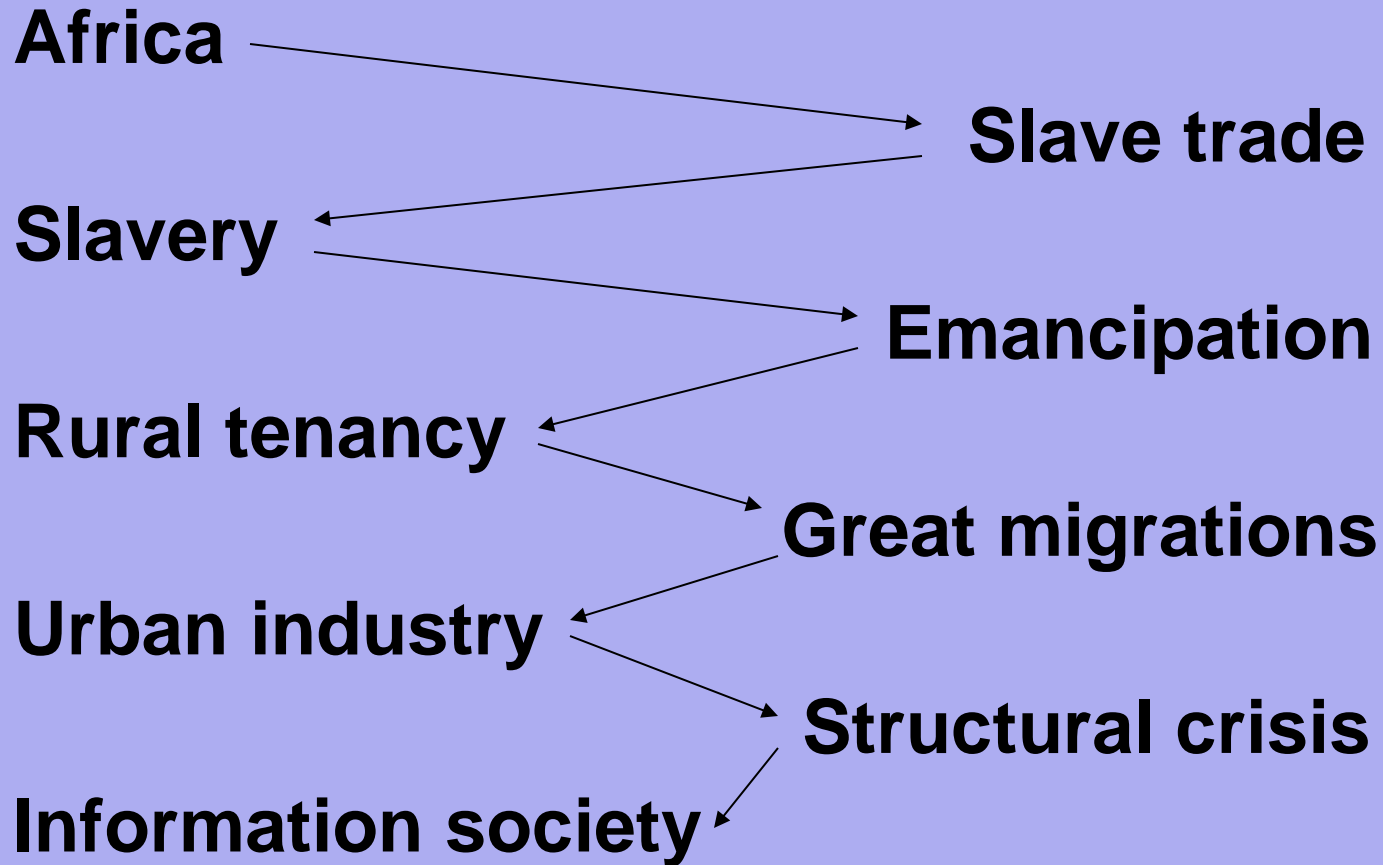
*The Negro Church in America (1964)*



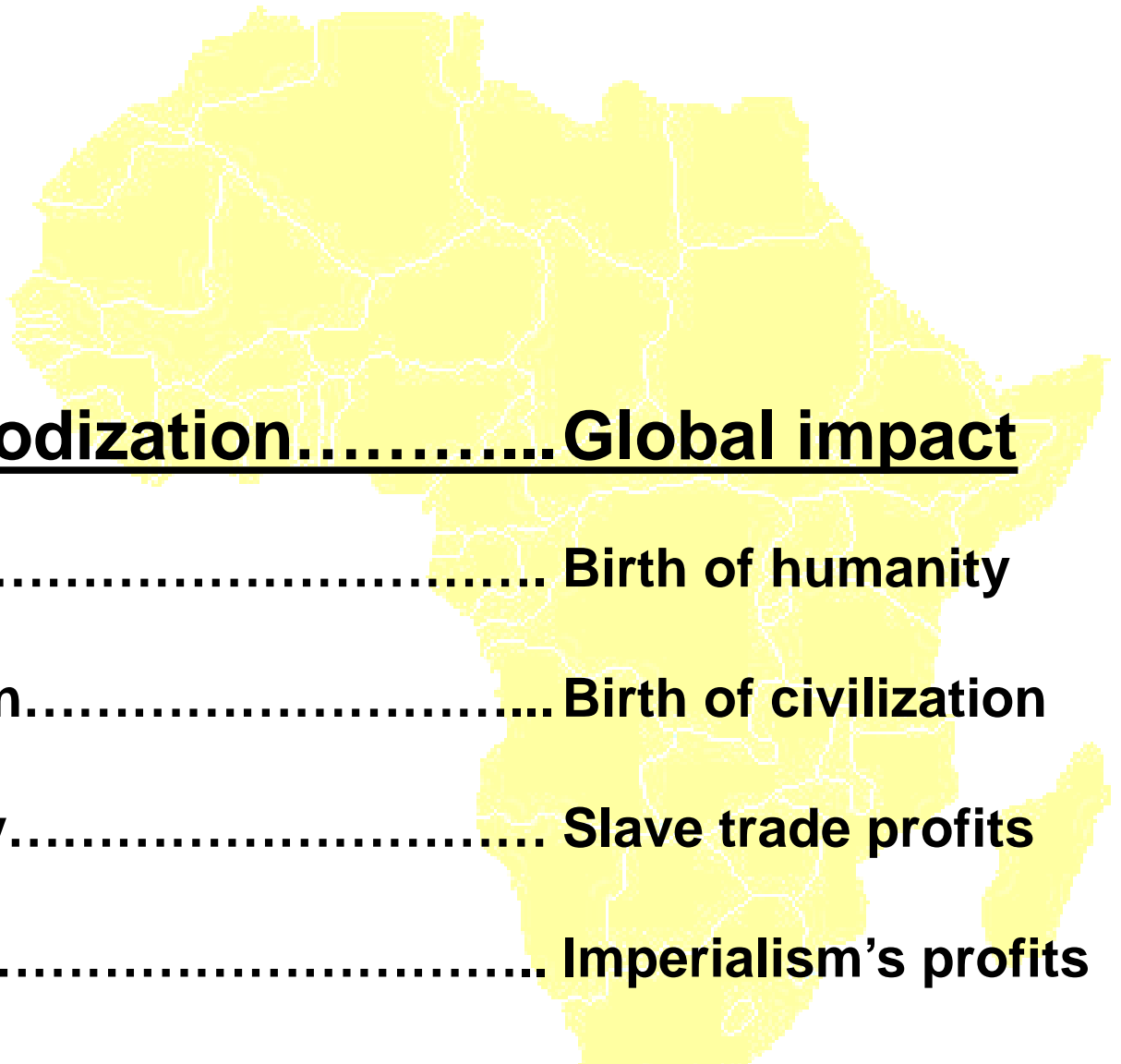


# The logic of Black history:

modes of social cohesion, modes of social disruption



# AFRICA



## Historical periodization.....Global impact

Origins.....	Birth of humanity
Ancient civilization.....	Birth of civilization
Traditional society.....	Slave trade profits
Industrial society.....	Imperialism's profits
Globalization.....	Genocide



# Gil Scott Heron on Africa and history

<http://video.google.com/videoplay?docid=-4031062613202550105&q=black+history&total=6062&start=0&num=10&so=0&type=search&index=8>



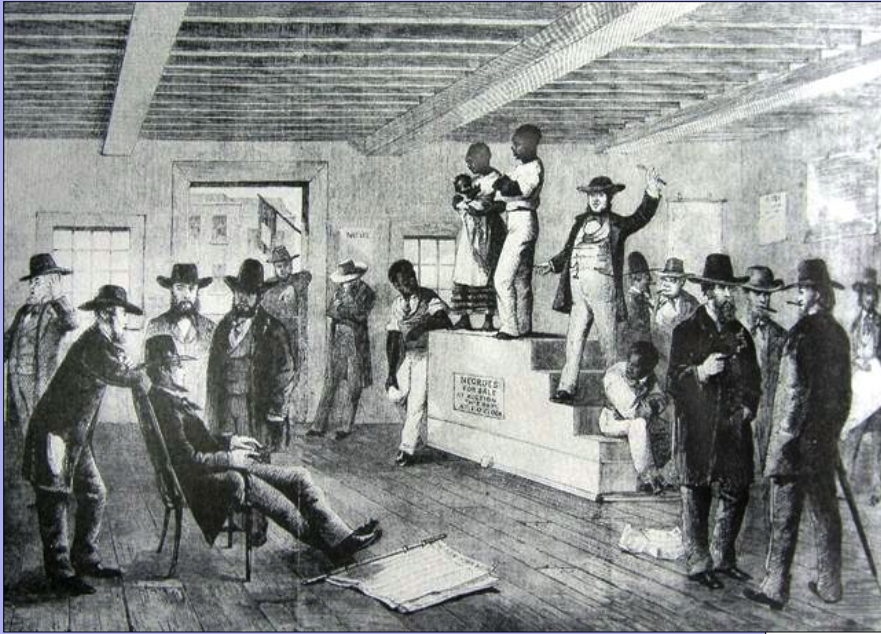
(1949-)



**The European slave trade: multiplication of profits by relocating forced slave labor (Europe, Africa, New World)**

**The US slave trade: same profits (US, Africa, Caribbean)**

# Slavery



**The slave  
as a commodity.**

**Land,  
Labor,  
Capital**

**Slave produced cotton  
as a commodity.**





# MALCOLM



*Historical consciousness:*

## The class dialectics of the slave community

**Malcolm X**

<http://video.google.com/videoplay?docid=-5645134060750722969&q=malcolm+x+history&total=129&start=0&num=10&so=0&type=search&plindex=6>

# Rural tenancy

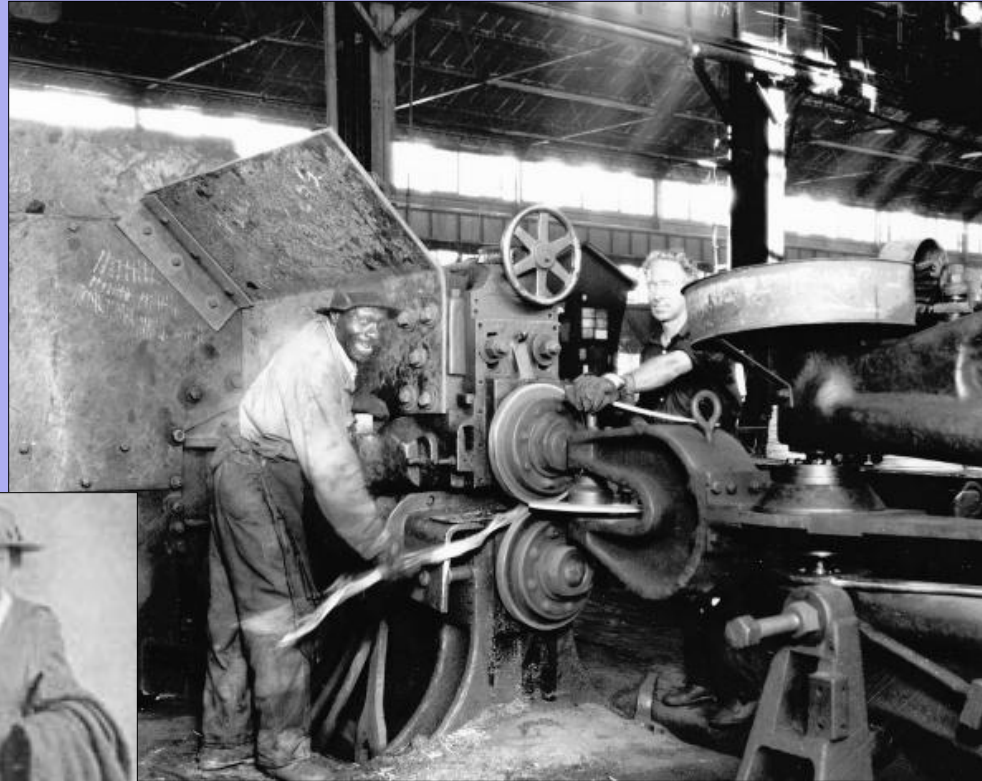
**Renting:  
cash deal**

**Sharecropping:  
living on credit**

**Peonage:  
using indebtedness to  
reinvent slavery**



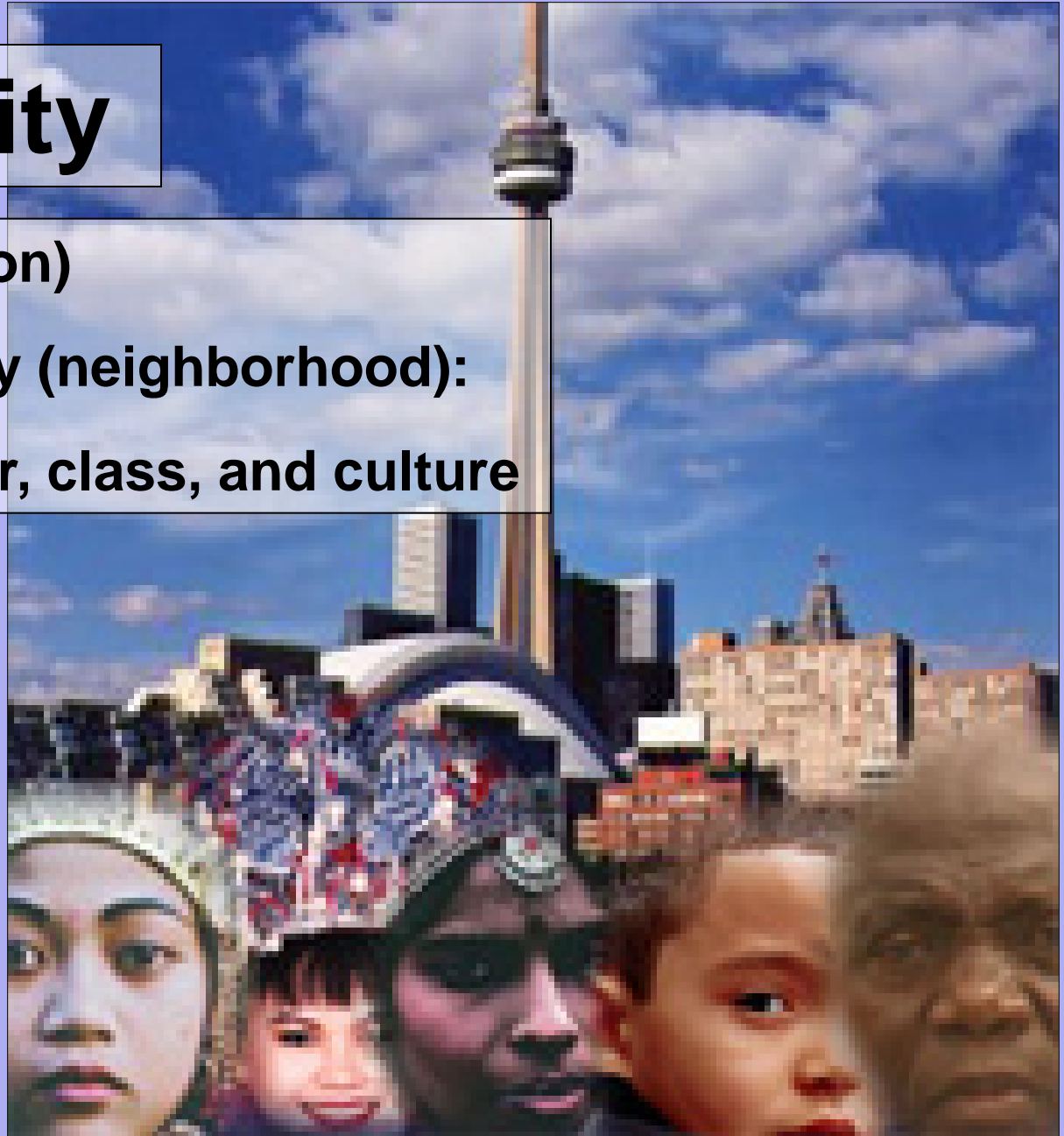
# Two Great Migrations: Push and pull



**Rural to urban,  
South to North,  
agricultural to industrial**

# Industrial city

**On the job (occupation)  
and in the community (neighborhood):  
the dialectics of color, class, and culture**



# **How do you write history?**

- 1. Identify what you want to write about**
- 2. Build bibliography and webliography**
- 3. Gather as much data as possible**
- 4. Establish its chronology**
- 5. Propose a periodization**
- 6. Find organic voices**
- 7. Apply political economy analysis**
- 8. Apply cultural analysis**
- 9. Search for audio-visual material**
- 10. Write up using narrative and numbers**



# How do you write your next assignment?

1. Read the question and think about the concepts
  - a. 19<sup>th</sup> century? But slavery or tenancy?
  - b. Your life? Decades, years, or days?
2. Choose something specific, concrete, and what you know about – everyday culture, politics, family, food, music, etc.
3. Describe in detail the past and the present that you are comparing. Use specifics, including pictures and graphics.
4. Analyze what you are comparing using material from the previous weeks, especially class culture and consciousness. Use the Paradigm of unity to make sure you are using all the information you need to fully analyze your subject.

# Toward a paradigm of unity

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# 19<sup>th</sup> Century



**Dig deep, find similarities and differences with the past – you (whoever you are) need to compare yourself with Black people of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Just how free are you?**



# 21<sup>st</sup> Century

