





Bob Marley, Redemption song

[http://video.google.com/videoplay?docid=-](http://video.google.com/videoplay?docid=-2805162139319335653&q=freedom+songs&total=9720&start=0&num=10&so=0&type=search&plindex=5)

[2805162139319335653&q=freedom+songs&total=9720&start=0&num=10&so=0&type=search&plindex=5](http://video.google.com/videoplay?docid=-2805162139319335653&q=freedom+songs&total=9720&start=0&num=10&so=0&type=search&plindex=5)

Timetable for the end of term

November 27	TODAY, 13th Lecture, <u>Turn in 12th paper</u>
November 29	13th Discussion, Return graded papers
December 4	14th and final lecture, <u>Turn in 13th paper</u>
December 6	14th Discussion, <u>TURN IN 14TH PAPER</u>, Return graded papers
December 7	FRIDAY – PICK UP 14TH PAPER AT NOON, AFRO HOUSE, 1201 NEVADA
December 10	1:30 TURN IN FINAL PROJECTS AT AFRO HOUSE, 1201 NEVADA

REWRITE: This includes the following:
respond to all comments on your paper
add graphics and numbers to all papers
cite at least the text and/or the lecture in each paper
add one additional page to each paper

INTRODUCTION: Answer four questions in at least 2 pages:

To what extent did this course meet your expectations, did you learn?

Evaluate your experience with writing weekly papers?

How would you improve the course?

Finally, did you discuss any aspect of this course with your family or friends, and how did that turn out?

BINDING: Kinkos (6th and Wright) use coil binding.



Title Page

Title (in all caps)

**By
Your name**

**Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the course AFRO 100 Introduction to African American Studies
in the African American Studies and Research Program
in the College of Arts and Sciences of the
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign**

**Professor Abdul Alkalimat
Teaching Assistant NAME
date**

Table of Contents (Total = > 100 pages)

1. Introduction (3 pages)
2. Revised Papers (1 - 14)
(add one page to each)
3. Original Papers (1 - 14)
4. Bibliography
5. Webliography

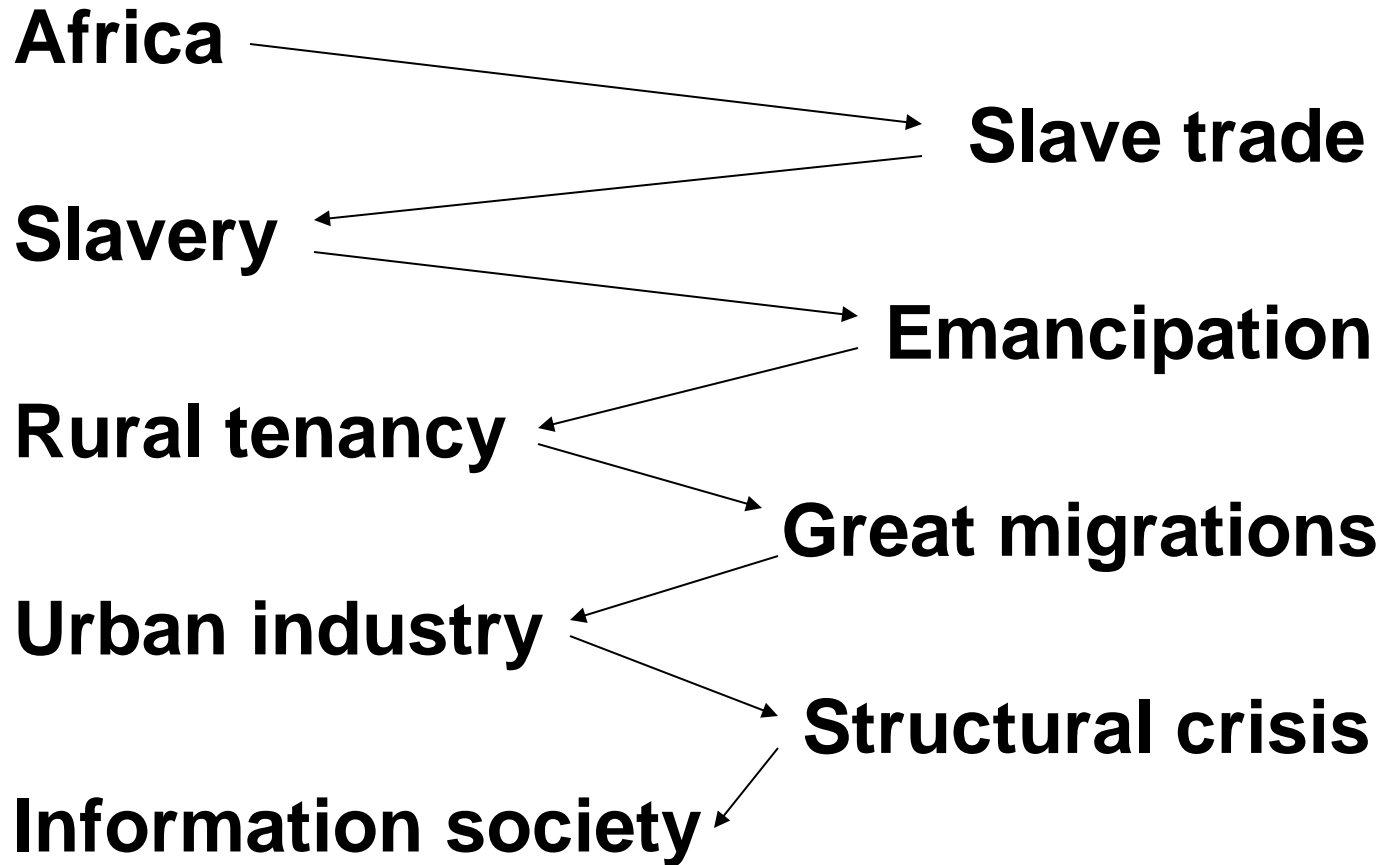
UIUC Thesis Handbook

<http://www.grad.uiuc.edu/thesis/thesis-handbook/appendixB.asp>



The logic of Black history:

modes of social cohesion, modes of social disruption



The national question

- 1. Africans in America became African Americans over two centuries in the US South.**
- 2. African Americans were also forced to live in urban ghettos.**
- 3. Special problems require special solutions (group or individual solutions?).**
- 4. Who should decide on the solution?**

<http://video.google.com/videoplay?docid=-7146193359930662123&q=black+college+students&total=628&start=0&num=10&so=0&type=search&plindex=0>

Nations and self-determination

- 1.The US was the first colonized nation to fight and get free in the modern era – 1776. But slavery did not end!**
- 2.International law and morality gives every nation the right of self-determination.**
- 3.What is self determination?**
- 4.What is national self-determination in the era of globalization?**

Black Self-Determination and Social Revolution

- 1. Black oppression has always been the most severe but never the only group oppression, e.g., other nations, gender, etc.**
- 2. When Black people organize and mobilize to fight for democracy and justice other groups activate to solve their problems as well.**
- 3. There is a difference between reform and revolution.**
 - a. Reform – changing some thing, but the basic system stays intact.**
 - b. Revolution – a fundamental change in the system.**
- 4. There have been two revolutionary moments in Black history:**
 - a. Middle of the 19th century – the end of slavery**
 - b. Beginning of the 21st century – the end of capitalism**

Giants of the African American Self-determination Debate

W. E. B. DuBois



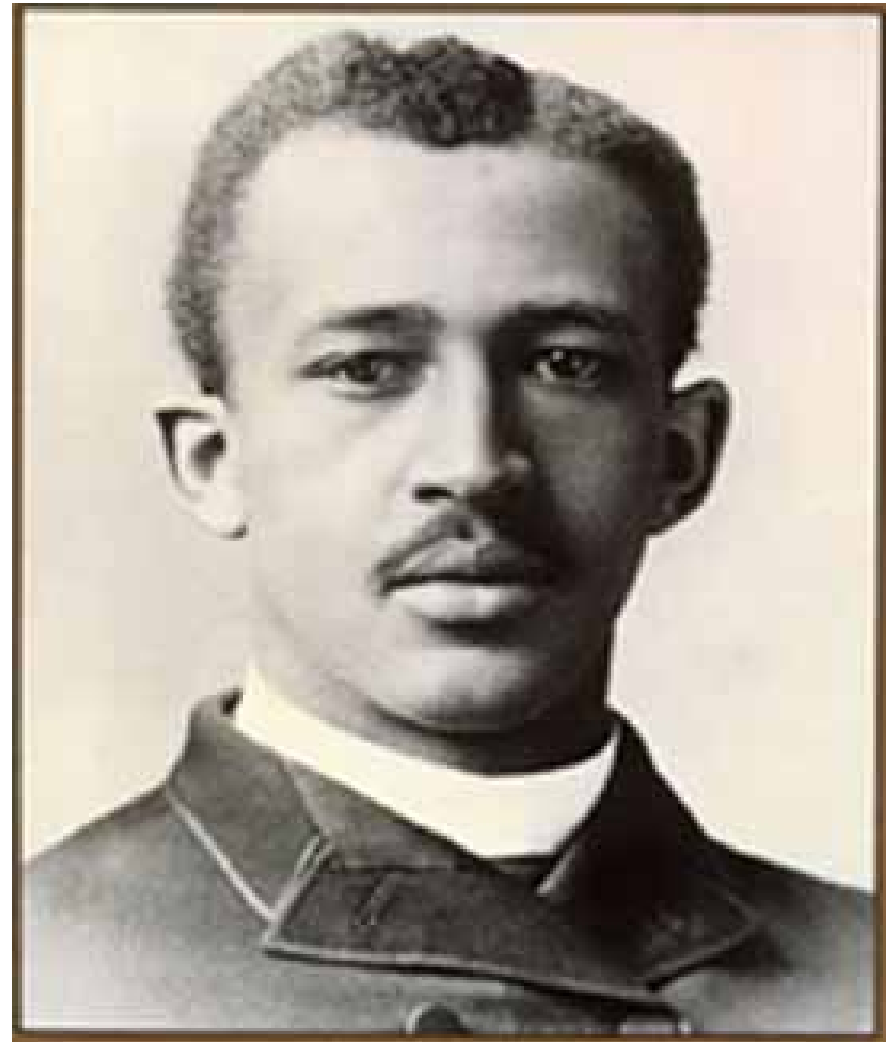
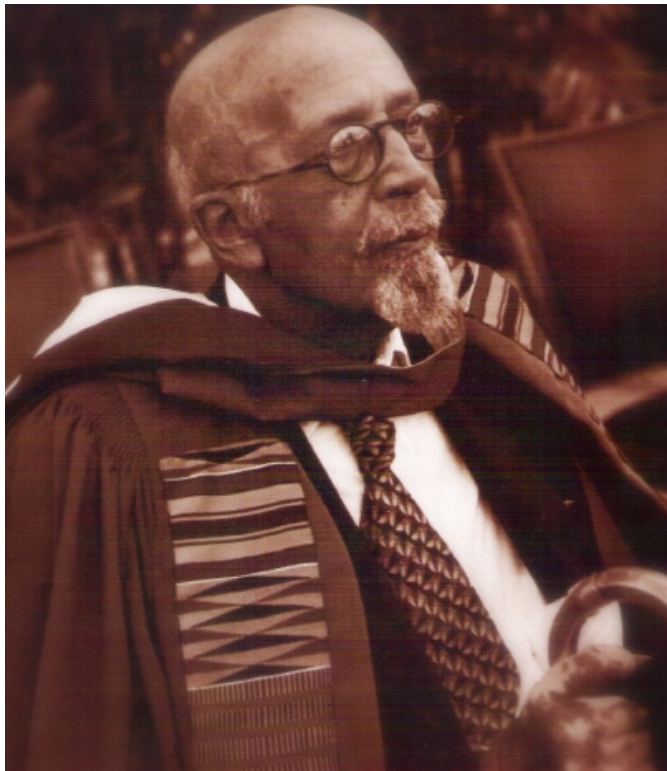
Booker T. Washington



Marcus Mosiah Garvey

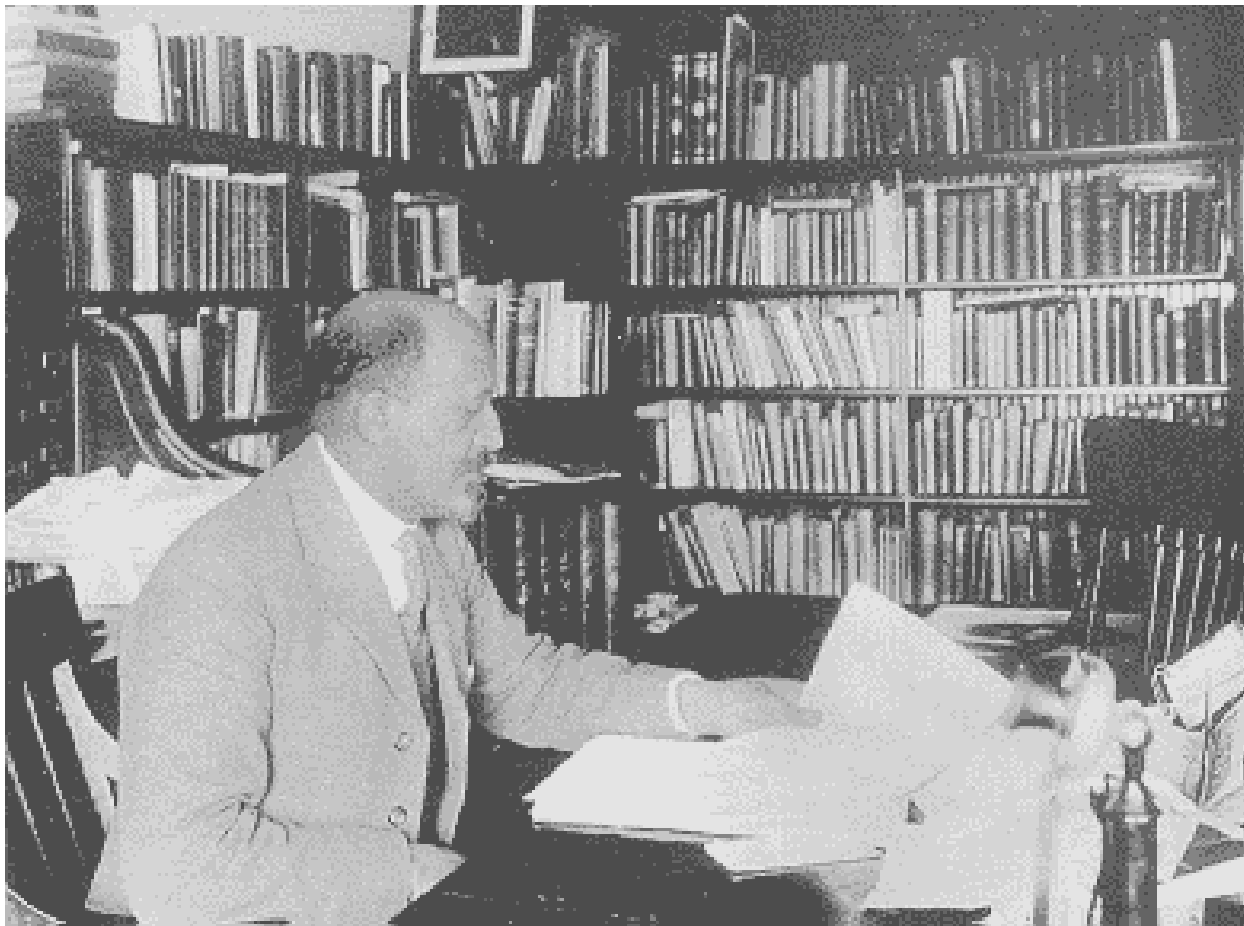


“In the course of his long, turbulent career, W. E. B. DuBois attempted virtually every possible solution to the problem of twentieth-century racism – scholarship, propaganda, integration, cultural and economic separatism, politics, international communism, expatriation, third world solidarity.” David Lewis



**William Edward Burghardt DuBois
1868 - 1963**

He wrote 22 books, five novels,
and established four journals



W. E. B. DuBois

Culture and biography

<http://video.google.com/videoplay?docid=860389765422460547&q=w+e+b+dubois&total=62&start=0&num=10&so=0&type=search&plindex=5>

Chronology of W. E. B. DuBois

Africa

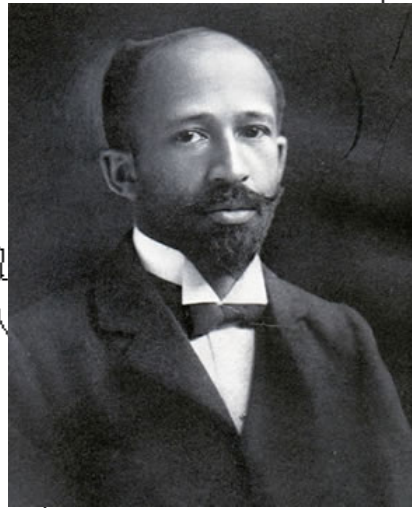
1868 Born, Great Barrington, Mass.

1888 Graduates from Fisk, BA

1890 2nd BA from Harvard

1895 PhD Harvard

1909 Founder of NAACP



1919 Begins leading the PanAfrican Congress Movement

1945 Begins the Encyclopedia project

1951 Federal trial for being a revolutionary

1961 Leaves the US for Ghana

1963 dies a citizen of Ghana



In his own words...

<http://www.international.ucla.edu/africa/mgpp/sound.asp>

Chronology of Marcus Garvey

**1887 Born, St. Ann's
Parish Jamaica**

**1900 Became a
printers apprentice**

**1907 Elected President
of Printers Union**

**1914 Founded the
UNIA**

**1915 Corresponds with
Booker T Washington
but he dies before
Garvey can visit.**

Africa



**1916 Arrives New
York, visits DuBois**

**1918 Founds The
Negro World**

**1920 UNIA claims 4
million members,
Convention of
25,000 at Madison
Square Garden**

**1923 Garvey Sent
to prison**

1940 Garvey dies



Marcus Mosiah Garvey

Culture and biography

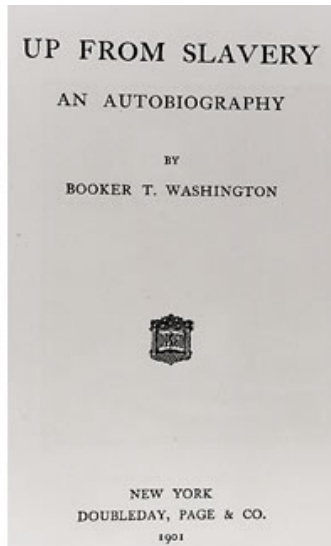
<http://video.google.com/videoplay?docid=6731754975745425990&q=marcus+garvey&total=315&start=0&num=10&so=0&type=search&plindex=1>



Legacy

Marcus Garvey

<http://video.google.com/videoplay?docid=-2302608850097366357&q=marcus+garvey&total=316&start=10&num=10&so=0&type=search&plindex=1>



“Think about it: We went into slavery pagans; we came out Christians. We went into slavery pieces of property; we came out Americans citizens. We went into slavery with chains clanking about our wrists; we came out with the American ballot in our hands....Notwithstanding the cruelty and moral wrong of slavery, we are in a stronger and more hopeful condition, materially, intellectually, morally, and religiously, than is true of an equal number of Black people in any other portion of the globe.”

Chronology of Booker T. Washington

1856 Born, Hale's Ford, Virginia

1872 enrolls, Hampton Institute

1881 open Tuskegee as first Principal

1895 Atlanta Compromise speech

1896 Harvard University honorary MA



1900 founds National Negro Business League

1901 autobiography Up From Slavery

1912 began working with Rosenwald Fund, led to 5,000 schools

1915 ★ Died

1940 1st African American on a US stamp



BOOKER T. WASHINGTON AND HIS FAMILY.

<http://video.google.com/videoplay?docid=-7177140588782523287&q=lift+every+voice+and+sing&total=76&start=0&num=10&so=0&type=search&plindex=0>



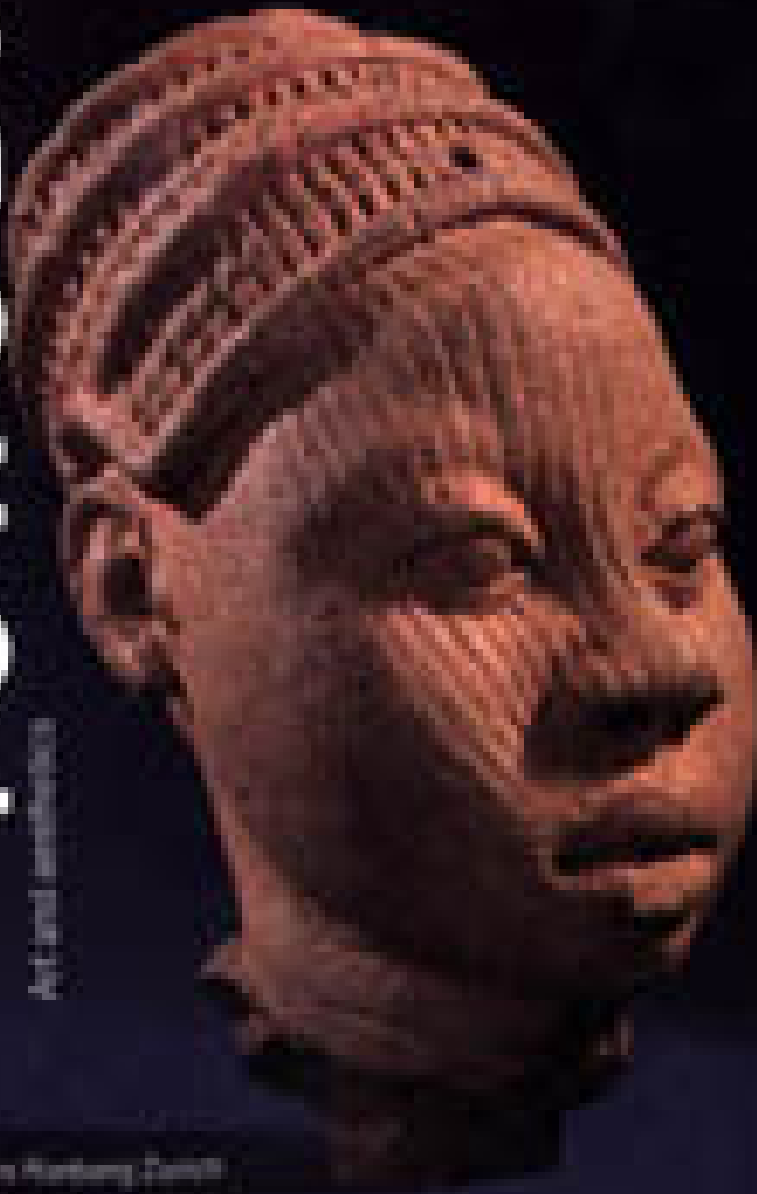


The ideological debate

	DuBois	Garvey	Washington
Nationalism	+	+	+
Liberation theology	+	+	+
Panafricanism	+	+	-
Socialism	+	-	-
Feminism	-	-	-

YORUBA

Art and Architecture



Critical issues:

1. Segregation seemed a permanent part of the American system.
2. Black people needed some way of solving problems
3. Three options:
 - a. Accept segregation and disenfranchisement but build an economy for self sufficiency. (BTW)
 - b. Fight for Civil Rights and social justice (WEBD)
 - c. Emigrate to Africa (MG)