



Black History Reimagined

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BLIASPORA®

& Black 360° Five®

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PREFACE

BLIASPORA[®]

Blaspora is the dispersion of Black people from Africa throughout the world. Due to the Arab and Transatlantic slave trades Black people have been dispersed throughout the world, these groups of people of African descent reshaped the political, economic, and culture of nations for centuries. Although millions of Blacks were forced into slavery, many others voluntarily migrated from Africa for promises of a better life elsewhere.

Black 360° Five[®]

Black 360° Five is like Pan Africanism which celebrates and recognizes the various nationalities and cultures within the Black community 365 days a year.

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

Blaspora and ***Black 360° Five*** were created from the stagnation of Black history month. Year after year Black history month repeatedly discusses the first in the African American communities, civil rights, and slavery. The narrative of Black people is not the same, black history month completely ignores Africans, Afro-Caribbean's, and Afro-Latinos who are an integral part and are embedded in African American history and are not discussed. Amongst many Afro-Caribbean's a separate month in June to discuss their history is picking up steam, with that frustration being comprehensible. Whether the cultural difference within the Black community is small or large the conversations should be discussed. W.E.B. Dubois, Stokely Carmichael, Marcus Garvey, Colin Powell, and Barack Obama are all prominent names mentioned throughout Black history, but it is unfortunate they are labeled Afro-American and not Afro-Caribbean or African. People can fit into multiple categories since all five men mentioned are also of African descent, however, among several Afro-Americans foreign Black people are not considered as black. Blaspora is designed to change the narrative of Black history and teach the differences amongst blacks. For too long, the accomplishments of people who are African or African descent have been denied due to the Eurocentric view and/or racism.

Accomplishments Denied

Eurocentric is reflecting a tendency to interpret the world in terms of European or Anglo-American values and experiences. *Racism* is the prejudice, discrimination, or antagonism directed against someone of a different race based on the belief that one's own race is superior. Examples of Eurocentric views would be the depiction of Jesus Christ as white with long straight hair or Ancient Egyptians depicted as white in movies and other media. These Eurocentric views and racism go hand in hand and is the justification of Europeans enslaving Africans since they were viewed as inferior. The view by many in Europe denied the accomplishment of Africans building monumental structures throughout Africa that include the pyramids in Ancient Egypt, Kush, or structures built in Great Zimbabwe. The Dark Continent that Europeans called had no history, that further justified slavery, or in some case attempted to give the credit to themselves for the monuments that were constructed. British historian [Hugh Trevor-Roper](#) went on record as saying: "Perhaps in the future there will be some African history to teach. But at present there is none, only the history of Europeans in Africa. The rest is darkness."

The concept of denying one's culture or race can be seen in former Spanish colonies were importing of Europeans to "whiten" the population is also known as **blanqueamiento**. In some Spanish countries the forefathers were whitened to get rid of the African features in sculptures and paintings. Why are the accomplishments of the [Haitian Revolution](#) where a slave population defeated three superpowers of the French, British, and Spanish after a thirteen-year grueling rebellion just brushed aside? Or that the largest fortress in the Western Hemisphere lays on top of a mountain in Haiti. [Citadelle Laferrière](#) is a mountain top fortress constructed by former slaves in Haiti to fend off a possible attack from France to reinstitute slavery, some say the 8th wonder of the world. The biggest lie Ancient Egypt, like mentioned earlier, in most cinema Ancient Egyptians are portrayed as lighter skinned with straight hair. Why are the [noses of statues broken off](#), was it done to hide the African features of this once great civilization? [Vivant Denon](#) was a French artist, diplomat, writer, and archeologist noted.

*"...Though its proportions are colossal, the outline is pure and graceful; the expression of the head is mild, gracious, and tranquil; **the character is African, but the mouth, and lips of which are thick, has a softness and delicacy of execution truly admirable**; it seems real life and flesh. Art must have been at a high pitch when this monument was executed; for, if the head wants what is called style, that is the say, the straight and bold lines which give expression to the figures under which the Greeks have designated their deities, yet sufficient justice has been rendered to the fine simplicity and character of nature which is displayed in this figure..."*

Another Frenchmen, [Constantine de Volney](#), was a nobleman, philosopher, historian, orientalist, politician, and abolitionist wrote.

*“All the Egyptians have a **bloated face, puffed-up eyes, flat nose, thick lips** – in a word, the true face of the mulatto. I was tempted to attribute it to the climate, but when I visited the Sphinx, its appearance gave me the key to the riddle. On seeing that head, **typically Negro** in all its features, I remembered the remarkable passage where Herodotus says:*

‘As for me, I judge the Colchians to be a colony of the Egyptians because, like them, they are Black with woolly hair.’

“In other words, the Ancient Egyptians were true Negroes of the same type as all native-born Africans. That being so, we can see how their blood, mixed for several centuries with that of the Greeks and Romans, must have lost the intensity of its original color, while retaining nonetheless the imprint of its original mold.”

“Just think that this race of Black men today our slave and the object of our scorn, is the very race to which we owe arts, sciences, and eve the use of speech! Just imagine, finally, that it is in the midst of people who call themselves the greatest friends of liberty and humanity that one has approved the most barbarous slavery and questioned whether Black men have the same kind intelligence as whites!”

(Volney, Travels through Syria and Egypt in the Years 1783, 1784, and 1785 p. 80-83)

This denial of one's history along with Eurocentric views can affect one's self-esteem as seen in the doctors [Kenneth and Mamie Clark](#) and "The Doll Test."



“In the 1940s, psychologists Kenneth and Mamie Clark designed and conducted a series of experiments known colloquially as “the doll tests” to study the psychological effects of segregation on African-American children.

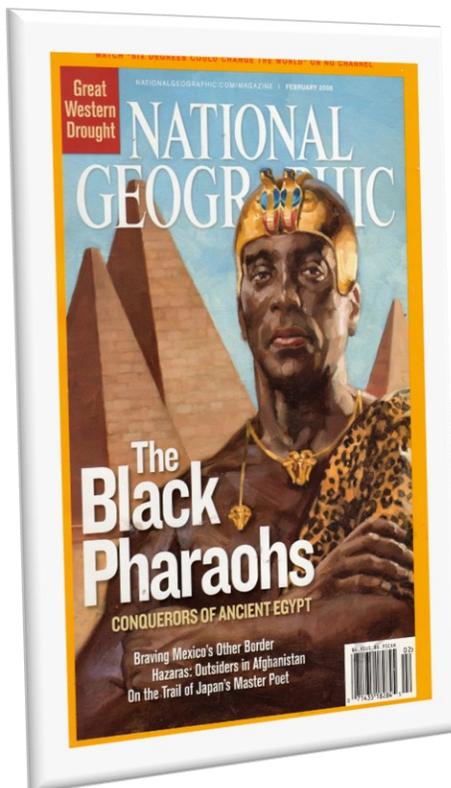
Drs. Clark used four dolls, identical except for color, to test children's racial perceptions. Their subjects, children between the ages of three to seven, were asked to identify both the race of the dolls and which color doll they prefer. Most of the children preferred the white doll and assigned positive characteristics to it. The Clarks concluded that ‘prejudice, discrimination, and segregation’ created a feeling of inferiority

among African American children and damaged their self-esteem. “ (LDF - Defend Educate Empower, 2020) Although this experiment was used to during Brown vs the Board of Education, which separate is not equal, this experiment applies to Eurocentric views today. This denial of history and damaged self-esteem may be the cause of omission of our rich African past where great kingdoms and empires existed. Our history did not begin when we got of the slave ships in the United States, Haiti, Jamaica, Cuba, Brazil, Mexico, Bahamas, Puerto Rico, or many other slave colonies, during the transatlantic slave trade but it began in Africa. To better understand the various cultures amongst Black people it is important begin discussions about Pre-Slavery and Colonization of Africa where great empires ruled.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION VISIT:

https://repositori.upf.edu/bitstream/handle/10230/33501/Monton_EurJArchaeol_mode.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

Chapter 1



African Civilizations

Kingdom of Kush

The kingdom of Kush thrived from 2000 B.C. to 350 A.D. and had ties to Ancient Egypt. The Kingdom of Kush remnants can currently be seen on the walls, tombs, and temples throughout ancient Egypt. The depictions on the murals portray the Kushites as darker skin bearing gifts, this may be seen as a good gesture but the relationship of the two empires was complicated. The Kingdom of Kush was south of Egypt down the Nile River and with this proximity to the two empires created a major trading hub or center. The fractured relationship between Kush and Ancient Egypt as Egypt raided several territories of Kush. During the New Kingdom period (1600-1100 BC), now under the rule of Egypt Kush became to adopt Egyptian way of life which included worshipping Egyptian gods and wearing Egyptian clothing. “Egypt’s weakness was Kush’s strength, and the Kingdom of Kush is first dated to c. 1069 BCE when the Kushite kings were able to reign

without fear or reference to Egyptian monarchs or policies. Napata was chosen as the capital of

the new kingdom which continued to trade with Egypt but were able to expand their commerce now with other nations. Kings at first were still buried at Kerma but eventually the royal necropolis was established at Napata. The kingdom grew steadily until it was powerful enough to take what it wanted from Egypt whenever it pleased, and yet when this time came, they did not enter Egypt as conquerors but as ruler's intent on preserving Egyptian culture." (Mark, The Kingdom of Kush, 2018)

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION VISIT: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_Kush

The Land of Punt The Land of Punt is described in Ancient Egyptian text as the land of gods existed around 2500 BC. Although scholars are still debating the exact location of this ancient civilizations, many scholars believe it is found in modern day Somalia. The Land of Punt traded with Ancient Egypt and both empires benefited equally through these transactions. "Among the treasures brought to Egypt from Punt were gold, ebony, wild animals, animal skins, elephant tusks, ivory, spices, precious woods, cosmetics, incense and frankincense and myrrh trees. The incense trees mentioned were an especially impressive article of trade. As noted, this exchange is the first time in recorded history that fauna (plants and trees) was successfully transplanted in another country." (Mark, Punt, 2011)

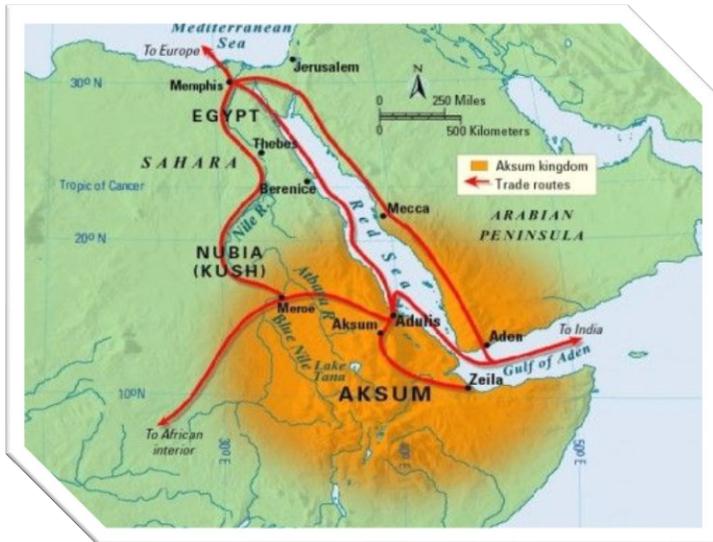
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION VISIT: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Land_of_Punt

Carthage from 813 to 146 BC was a North African hub which existed for over 500 years that clashed with Ancient Rome during the Punic Wars.

"At its peak, its capital city boasted nearly half a million inhabitants and included a protected harbor outfitted with docking bays for 220 ships. Carthage's influence eventually extended from North Africa to Spain and parts of the Mediterranean, but its thirst for expansion led to increased friction with the burgeoning Roman Republic. Beginning in 264 B.C., the ancient superpowers clashed in the three bloody Punic Wars, the last of which ended in 146 B.C. with the near-total destruction of Carthage. Today, almost all that remains of the once-mighty empire is a series of ruins in the city of Tunis." (ANDREWS, 7 Influential African Empires, 2018) To some Carthage may be controversial since some question whether this great empire was ruled by blacks. History tells us that Europeans cannot accept the fact that Black people can be advanced or defeat a white empire, ex. Haiti. Whether it be racism or colorism, that narrative still exist. Ancient Egyptians being depicted as white in movies.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION VISIT: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carthage>

[The Kingdom of Aksum](#) as seen below Aksum was in eastern Africa where current nations of Ethiopia, Somalia, and including the southwestern portion of the Arabian Peninsula.



From 300 to 700 A.D. the Aksum empire existed where trading with empires of Egypt, Arabia, Persia, India, and Rome made Aksum an international trading power.

“Aksum provides a counterpoint to the Greek and Roman worlds and is an interesting example of a sub-Saharan civilization flourishing towards the end of the period of the great Mediterranean empires. It provides a link between the trading systems of the Mediterranean and the Asiatic world and shows the extent of international commerce at that time. It holds the fascination of

being a “lost” civilization, yet one that was African, Christian, with its own script, coinage, and international reputation. It was arguably as advanced as the Western European societies of the time.” (THE BRITISH MUSEUM, 2016) After 800 years of existence Aksum fell to Muslim invaders between 632 and 750 A.D. the empire lost its hold as a trading superpower after the port city was destroyed resulting in an isolated empire.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON VISIT: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_Aksum



[Mali Empire](#) The Kingdom of Mali existed from 1230 - 1600 A.D. in Western Africa after the collapse of the Ghana Empire. Like the Ghana Empire the source of wealth came from gold but further eastward where new gold deposits were found. Although, gold was the most profitable commodity salt was another source of revenue for this empire. It was in this context that the Empire of “Mali’s most famous ruler, [Mansa Musa](#), ascended to the throne. It is debated by

historians whether Mansa Musa was the grandson of one of Sundiata’s brothers, thus making him Sundiata’s grand-nephew, or if he was the grandson of Abu Bakr. What is known is that Mansa Musa converted to Islam and underwent a pilgrimage to Mecca in 1324, accompanied by 60 000 individuals and massive quantities of gold. His generosity was so great that by the time

he left Mecca he had used every piece of gold he had taken with him and had to borrow money for the return trip.

Mansa Musa was known to be a wise and efficient ruler, and one of his greatest accomplishments was his commission of some of the greatest buildings of Timbuktu. In 1327 the Great Mosque in Timbuktu was constructed, and Timbuktu would later become a center of learning. At the end of Mansa Musa's reign, he had built and funded the Sankara Madrassa, which subsequently becomes one of the greatest centers of learning in the Islamic world, and the greatest library in Africa at the time. The Sankara Madrassa is estimated to have housed between 250 000 and 700 000 manuscripts, making it the largest library in Africa since the Great Library of Alexandria. Some sources claim that during his reign Mansa Musa conquered 24 cities with its surrounding land, thus expanding the empire greatly." (The Empire of Mali, 2019)

Mansa Musa died in 1337 resulting with the remaining successors lacking the ability to govern the way Mansa Musa did so efficiently and effectively. Within 50 years the powerful kingdom of Mali began to weaken after the Mansa Musa and the discovery of more gold has been discovered east of the Mali Empire.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION VISIT: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mali_Empire



Songhai Empire with the decline of the Mali Empire in the 1400s the Songhai Empire arose to the east. The Songhai had two rulers, one being Sunni Ali, who built a vast empire by military conquest. Sunni Ali's rule began in 1464 and lasted almost 30 years. Sunni Ali's son was ousted by Askia Muhammad after fellow Muslims accused him of not being a devout Muslim and revolted. Muhammad was in power for 37 years, becoming an excellent leader and set up an efficient tax system. "The opening up of the sea route to the Mediterranean would also

mean the trans-Saharan camel caravans now faced serious competition as the best way to get trade goods to North Africa and Europe. However, the Portuguese were not quite so successful as they had hoped in exploiting Africa's resources. Certainly, the Songhai in any case managed to monopolize the Saharan caravan trade which brought rock salt and luxury goods like fine cloth, glassware, sugar, and horses to the Sudan region in exchange for gold, ivory, spices, kola nuts, hides, and slaves. Timbuktu, with a population of around 100,000 in the mid-15th century CE, continued to thrive as a trade 'port' and as a center of learning into the 16th and 17th centuries CE when the city boasted many mosques and 150-180 Koranic schools." (Cartwright, 2019) The downfall of the Songhai Empire was their lack of weapons. The Songhai used spears and swords, however, the invading forces had advanced to projectile weapons with the use of gunpowder that was invented by the Chinese in the ninth century.



[Great Zimbabwe](#) was a great empire that arose in the 13th through 15th centuries, and little is known of them due to the lack of any writing found. Carbon dated shows that the first bricks laid for their massive structures began around 900 A.D. Zimbabwe translates to house of rock



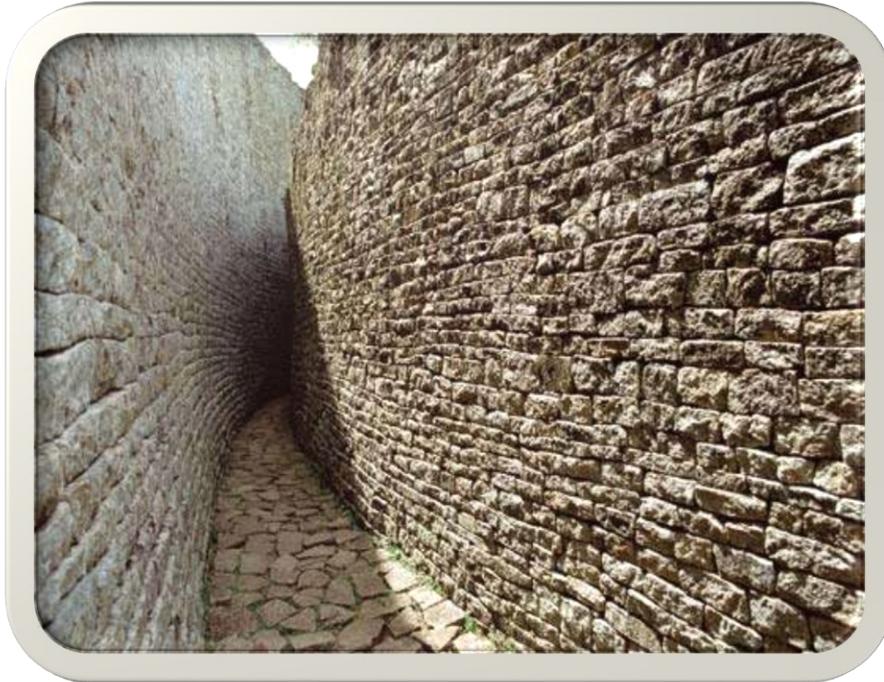
which a suitable name for this stone metropolis. By 1000 A.D. the growing society divided into the classes of the elite and the working class. During this time of growth, large granite structures were built on this large area of land that historians say population of 10,000 to 20,000 occupied this city. “The buildings were made of heavy granite blocks, stacked tightly together.

Stones were arranged carefully, and no mortar was used to seal them together. The largest and most impressive building was an elliptical structure known today as the Great or Western Enclosure. The remains of its outer wall measure over 800 feet long and up to 32 feet high. The wall enclosed several huts and a tall, cone-shaped tower. Archaeologists and anthropologists believe that the enclosure was the city's center and was occupied only by the elite. It was the dividing line between the rich and the rest.” (<http://www.ushistory.org/civ/7d.asp>)

Archaeological finds further proved that Great Zimbabwe continued to flourish in 1200 A.D. where finds of Chinese porcelain, glass from the middle east, and ornaments from West Africa were found. These findings further proved that this empire was a major trading hub.

Unfortunately, this great empire, mysteriously laid abandoned in the mid-15th century. When Portuguese settlers discovered the land, they could not believe that a great empire with large stone buildings could have been built by indigenous African because they were too primitive.

Eurocentric views and *racism* led to excavations of the site, which led to irreparable damage to the site by geologist and archaeologist. “Europeans were colonizing southern Africa, seizing land from native peoples such as the Shona and Zulu. To justify their actions, white politicians, soldiers, and settlers needed to believe that they were superior to the Black Africans. They could not accept that Black Africans, whom they were accustomed to regarding as ‘savages,’ had built the large, well-made stone structures. As word of *Mauch's* find spread, treasure hunters descended on the ruins to dig for gold. They destroyed archaeological evidence, littered the area



with broken liquor bottles and old boots, and were rewarded with small amounts of gold.” (Great Zimbabwe, p. 14-15) Karl Mauch was a German geologist seeking fortune and fame in Africa. In 1890 a British financier, Cecil Rhodes, to establish a colony in South Africa and journalist Richard Hall whom Rhode’s company left in charge of the ruins wrote about the ruins of Great

Zimbabwe. He established that far easterners and Arabs of the more civilized world built Great Zimbabwe, creating the non-African origin of the ruins became established as official history in 1905. David Randall MacIver, an archaeologist, closely examined the ruins and “announced that Great Zimbabwe was ‘unquestionably African in every detail.’ Randall-MacIver was right, but the white colonial establishment rejected his views. Most people were simply not ready to accept the idea that a skilled and powerful civilization had arisen in black Africa. They found other theories more attractive such as ancient Egyptians, shipwrecked Vikings, and even the mythical ‘lost civilization’ of Atlantis.” (Great Zimbabwe p. 16). Another highly skilled British Archaeologist, Gertrude Caton-Thompson, went to Great Zimbabwe in 1929. By using the method of stratigraphy, study of layers of soil, her report stated that Great Zimbabwe was “a native civilization” of “originality and amazing industry.” Her finding was clear and has finally been accepted that Great Zimbabwe is African.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION VISIT: <https://www.britannica.com/place/Great-Zimbabwe>

African Culture

Music The music did vary by region; however, the common denominator was that music strengthens community in Sub-Saharan Africa. “As African society has changed in response to the forces of colonization, [independence](#), and [globalization](#), the role of music changed as well, adapting to the new situation in which the people of Africa find themselves. Though there have been changes in some of the forms of the music, including the infusion of [instruments](#), musical styles, and [genres](#) from outside the African continent, music remains very important in Africa today. Also, as Africans traveled from Africa to other parts of the world, both as a result of African slave trade and later migrations, the music and dance forms of the African diaspora have influenced a number of international musical styles and genres, including many Caribbean and Latin American music genres like [rumba](#) and [salsa](#), as well as providing the foundation of musical tradition behind [African American music](#)”

(http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Music_of_Africa) Pre-Colonization music was considered as traditional music where music was used for various social occasions like weddings and childbirth just to name a couple. During colonization traditional Sub-Saharan African music evolved, the introduction to European instruments and attempted to conform to the colonizer’s musical preference. During the 1960’s post-independence, the musical styles changed and was influenced by music overseas. With the blend of traditional and foreign music new genres emerged. Afrobeat’s one of the more popular styles, which is a fusion of jazz, Afro-American, and Latin Music. “African music is sung, by solo or chorus, alone or accompanied by musical instruments or by simple clapping and other rhythmic body gestures. Singing is usually loud and enthusiastic, often with a strident quality of voice” (Ferris, 338).

Dance Throughout Sub-Saharan Africa there are various forms of dance that are linked to that region or society. “In Africa, the dancer is more than a performer - the dancer is also a teacher, a historian, a social commentator, a celebrant, a spiritual medium, a healer, and a storyteller” (Onwuekwe). Dance was used in ways for initiations, narratives, celebrations that include weddings, holidays, and funerals. Although there are many varied reasons why dance was important and was a way of life it is also important to understand the kinds of dance, that can be broken down into two distinctive categories. Meisner (2006) explains “there are dances for participation, which do not need spectators; and dances for presentation, which are designed for an audience. Dances for participation include work dance, some forms of religious dance and recreational dances such as folk dances and popular, or social dances. Presentational dances are performed in any space where an audience can watch. Dancers entertain royalty such as Obas, Emirs, Obongs and many other traditional rulers in their palaces.” Dance and music go hand in hand, where dance is not only a form of entertainment is a form of culture and comradery that is passed on from generation to generation. In many cultures the traditional African Mask is a part of the dance rituals, which adds importance to the dance being performed.



Mask “The mask is worn by a dancer that becomes the ‘bearer’ of the spirit of the mask, a sort of a medium between the tribe and the spirit. The trance-like state is accomplished with a specific music and dance. Ceremonies and weddings, initiation rites and funerals have a masked dance. It is believed that the earliest mask was used in the Paleolithic Era. They represent the spirits of animals or ancestors, mythological heroes, moral values, or a form of honoring of a person in a symbolic way. They are made wood, pottery, textiles, copper, and bronze. Details could be made from animal teeth, hair, bones, horns, feathers, seashells, straw, and eggshells.”

<http://www.historyofmasks.net/mask-history/history-of-african-masks/>

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION VISIT:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Traditional_African_masks



Great Achievements in Science and Technology in Ancient Africa!

Throughout history the accomplishments of Sub-Saharan Africans have been neglected and forgot about. The fact that this is unspoken of or taught does no justice. Since the narrative of Africa has focused on Sub-Saharan Africans being “primitive,” slavery, or colonization. Like mentioned earlier the Eurocentric view along with racism, people failed to believe that Africans could have such great accomplishments. Fortunately, with the advent of the digital age we live in and the easy access to information from smart phones and computers we no longer just must rely on information that is taught in school. We no longer must go to the library and learn the Dewey Decimal System and gather information from our public libraries, which is still an excellent option, to obtain information that should have informed to the masses about Africa for generations. The curriculum that is the standard in the United States neglects to tell the story of this and other minority groups.

GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN ANCIENT AFRICA



MATH

Surely only a few of us know that many modern high-school-level concepts in mathematics first were developed in Africa, as was the first method of counting. More than 35,000 years ago, Egyptians scripted textbooks about math that included division and multiplication of fractions and geometric formulas to calculate the area and volume of shapes (3).

Distances and angles were calculated, algebraic equations were solved and mathematically based predictions were made of the size of floods of the Nile. The ancient Egyptians considered a circle to have 360 degrees and estimated π at 3.16 (3). Eight thousand years ago, people in present-day Zaire developed their own numeration system, as did Yoruba people in what is now Nigeria. The Yoruba system was based on units of 20 (instead of 10) and required an impressive amount of subtraction to identify different numbers.



ASTRONOMY



Several ancient African cultures birthed discoveries in astronomy. Many of these are foundations on which we still rely, and some were so advanced that their mode of discovery still cannot be understood. Egyptians charted the movement of the sun and constellations and the cycles of the moon. They divided the year into 12 parts and developed a yearlong calendar system containing $365 \frac{1}{4}$ days (3). Clocks were made with moving water and sundial-like clocks were used.

ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING

Various past African societies created sophisticated built environments. Of course, there are the engineering feats of the Egyptians: the bafflingly raised obelisks and the more than 80 pyramids. The largest of the pyramids covers 13 acres and is made of 2.25 million blocks of stone (3). Later, in the 12th century and much farther south, there were hundreds of great cities in Zimbabwe and Mozambique. There, massive-stone complexes were the hubs of cities. One included a 250-meter-long, 15,000-ton curved granite wall (9). The cities featured huge castlelike compounds with numerous rooms for specific tasks, such as iron-smithing. In the 13th century, the empire of Mali boasted impressive cities, including Timbuktu, with grand palaces, mosques and universities (2).



MEDICINE



Many treatments we use today were employed by several ancient peoples throughout Africa. Before the European invasion of Africa, medicine, to name just a few places, was more advanced than medicine in Europe. Some of these practices were the use of plants with salicylic acid for pain (as in aspirin), kaolin for diarrhea (as in Kaopectate), and extracts that were confirmed in the 20th century to kill Gram positive bacteria (2). Other plants used had anticancer properties, caused abortion and treated malaria — and these have been shown to be as effective as many modern-day Western treatments.

NAVIGATION

Most of us learn that Europeans were the first to sail to the Americas. However, several lines of evidence suggest that ancient Africans sailed to South America and Asia hundreds of years before Europeans. Thousands of miles of waterways across Africa were trade routes. Many ancient societies in Africa built a variety of boats, including small reed-based vessels, sailboats and grander structures with many cabins and even cooking facilities. The Mali and Songhai built boats 100 feet long and 13 feet wide that could carry up to 80 tons (2).

People of African descent come from ancient, rich and elaborate cultures that created a wealth of technologies in many areas. Hopefully, over time, there will be more studies in this area and more people will know of these great achievements.



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Original Article by: Sydella Blatch February 01, 2013

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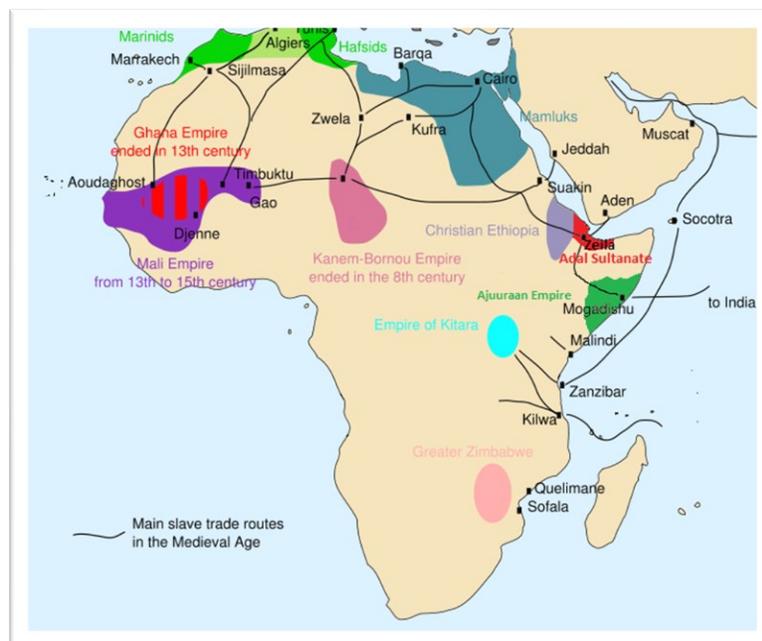
Chapter 2

Slave Trade

Arab Slave Trade Unlike the transatlantic slave trade that brought millions of African Slaves to the Western Hemisphere. This slave trade established trade routes within African, The Middle East, and India. It seems that many are unaware that this slave trade lasted from the 8th to 19th centuries.

The conditions of the enslaved Africans under Islamic Arabs, according to Ronald Segal (Islam's Black Slaves, Atlantic Books 2003) was vastly different from the conditions imposed by Europeans Christians. The most fundamental difference between the two being that under Islam enslaved Africans were still considered human beings with some rights. Additionally, unlike European Christian based slavery where even people who converted to Christianity were kept in perpetual bondage, the children of slaves who converted to Islam were born free.

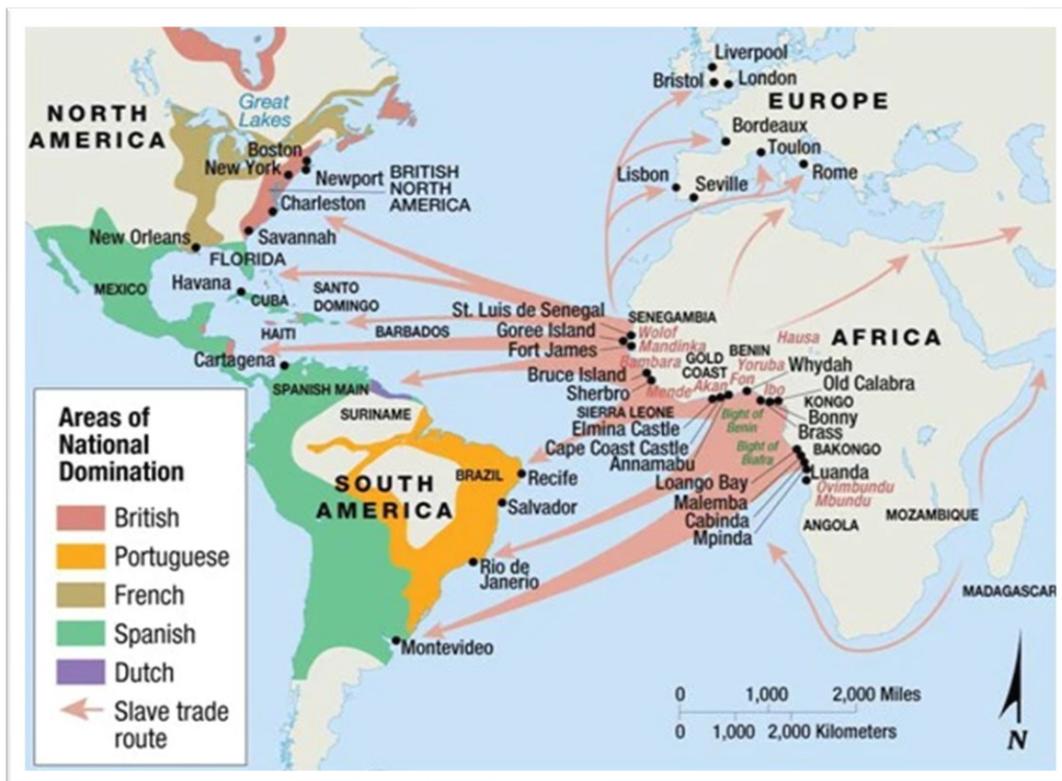
<https://sovereignnations.com/2018/04/30/history-arab-slave-trade-africa/#lybzbwOezFhxMSeR.99>



FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE ARAB SLAVE TRADE:

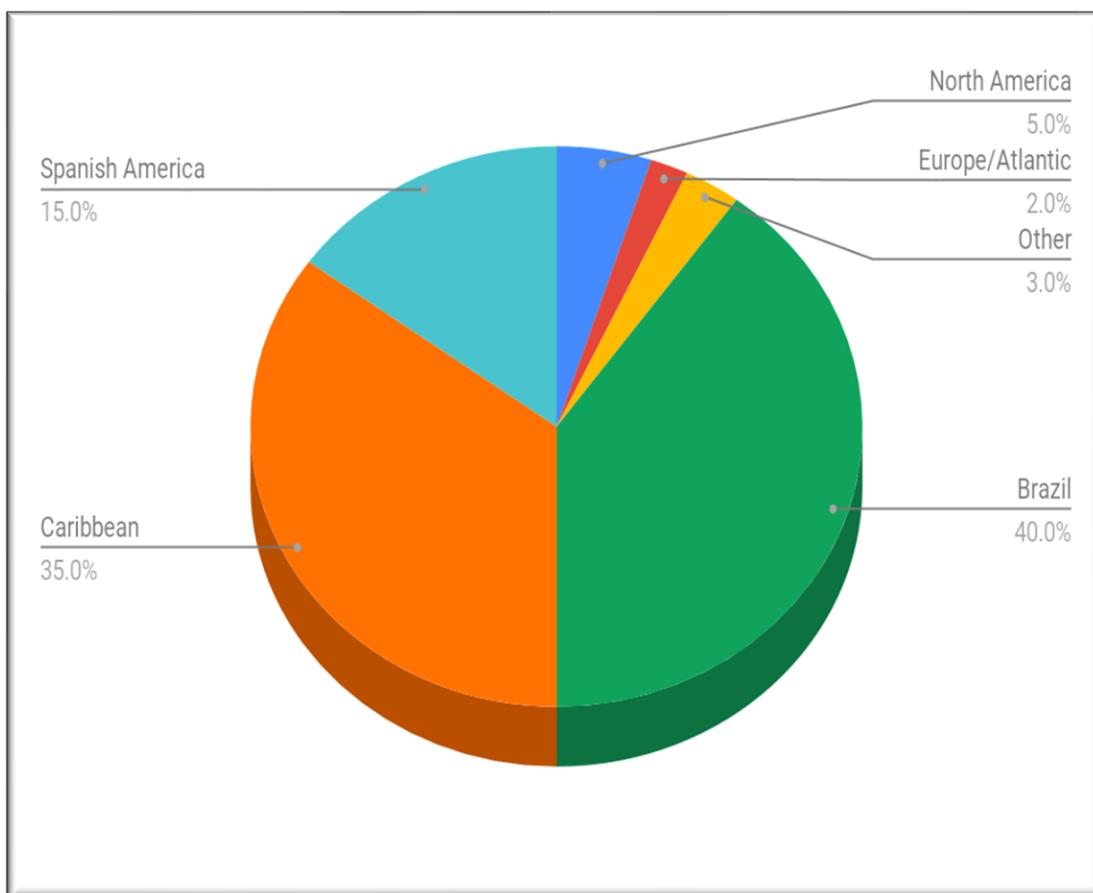
1. <http://www.arabslavetrade.com/>
2. https://www.newenglishreview.org/Emmet_Scott/The_Islamic_Trade_in_European_Slaves/

[Transatlantic Slave Trade](#) is the slave trade that has been brought up in school districts throughout the United States for decades, that heavily focused on the Africans being sent to the thirteen colonies. However, that is just a small portion of the number of slaves brought to the Western Hemisphere. As depicted below the transatlantic slave trade spread from Canada to Argentina also including the Caribbean Islands. This slave trade created three distinct groups: Afro-Americans, Afro-Caribbean's, and Afro-Latinos and these groups can be broken down even further to individual countries. The diverse cultures amongst Black people were created by the country that enslaved them. Spanish colonies produced blacks who speak Spanish and have Spanish surnames, British and Dutch produced Blacks who spoke English with English surnames, and so on. After the Revolutionary War, the United States continued the atrocity of continuing importing slaves from Western Africa.

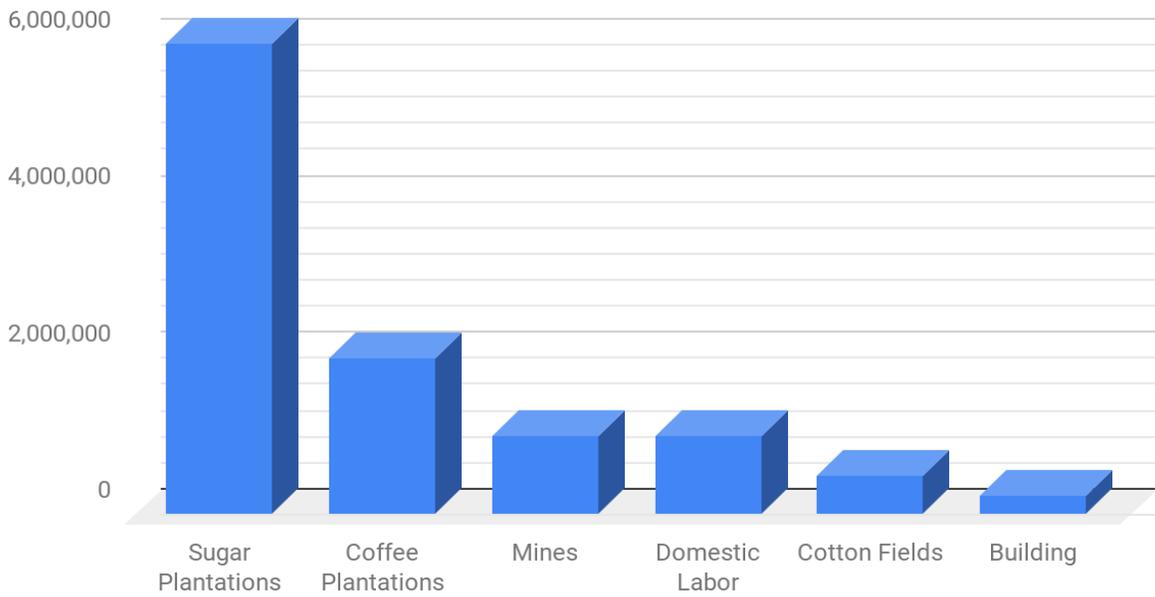


[Intercolonial Slave Trade](#) was the transportation of slaves within the Americas.

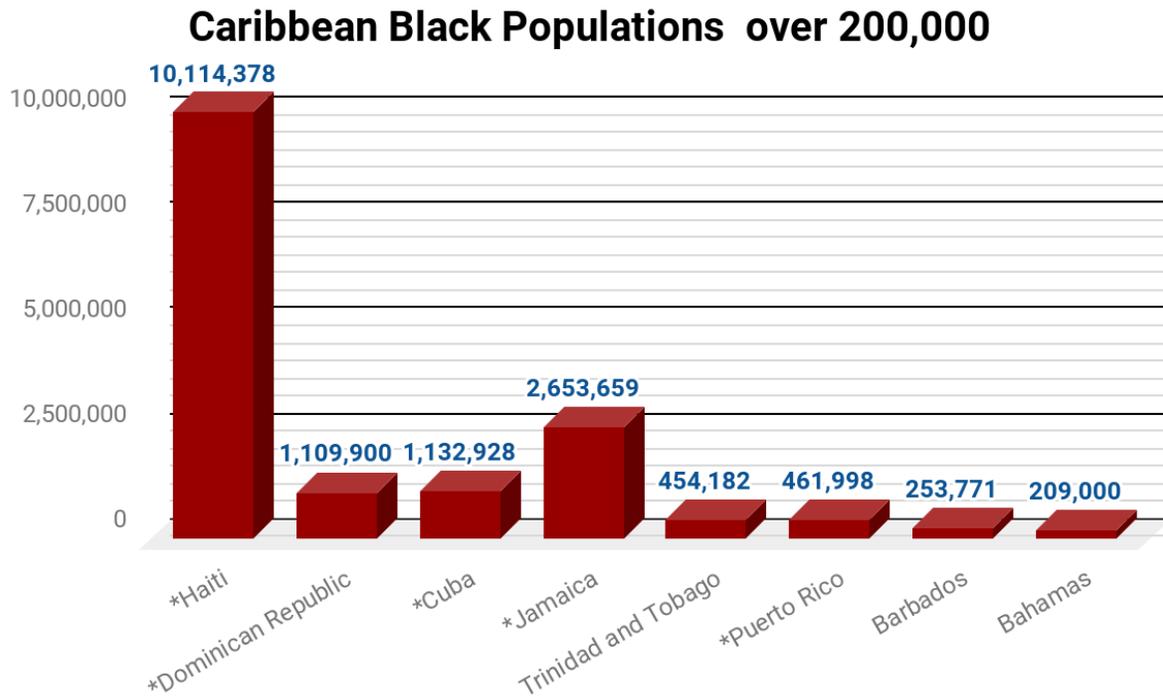
O'Malley's book, *Final Passages: The Intercolonial Slave Trade of British America, 1619-1807*, demonstrates that hundreds of thousands of people who arrived in British American colonies from Africa quickly boarded new ships for intra-American voyages—both within British America and across imperial lines to French and Spanish colonies. Similarly, in the *American Historical Review*, Borucki, David Eltis, and David Wheat estimate that more than twenty-five percent of the two million Africans who arrived in the Spanish Americas, nearly 600,000 individuals, endured transshipment from other American colonies rather than being sent directly from Africa. Older historiographies exist on domestic slave trading in nineteenth-century Brazil and the United States but interest in those topics has also increased in the last two decades. The Intra-American Slave Trade Database seeks to pull data on all such forced migrations together. (Borucki, 2018)



Employment of Slaves in the Americas



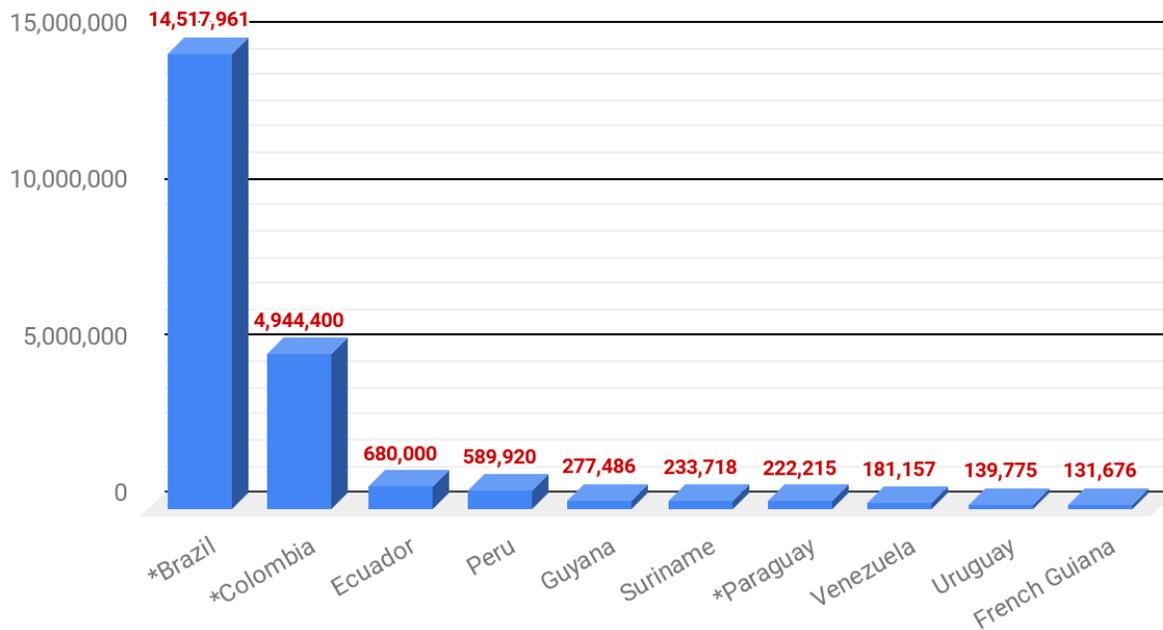
[*http://www.slaverysite.com/Body/facts%20and%20figures.htm](http://www.slaverysite.com/Body/facts%20and%20figures.htm)



* Countries have an additional mixed African population

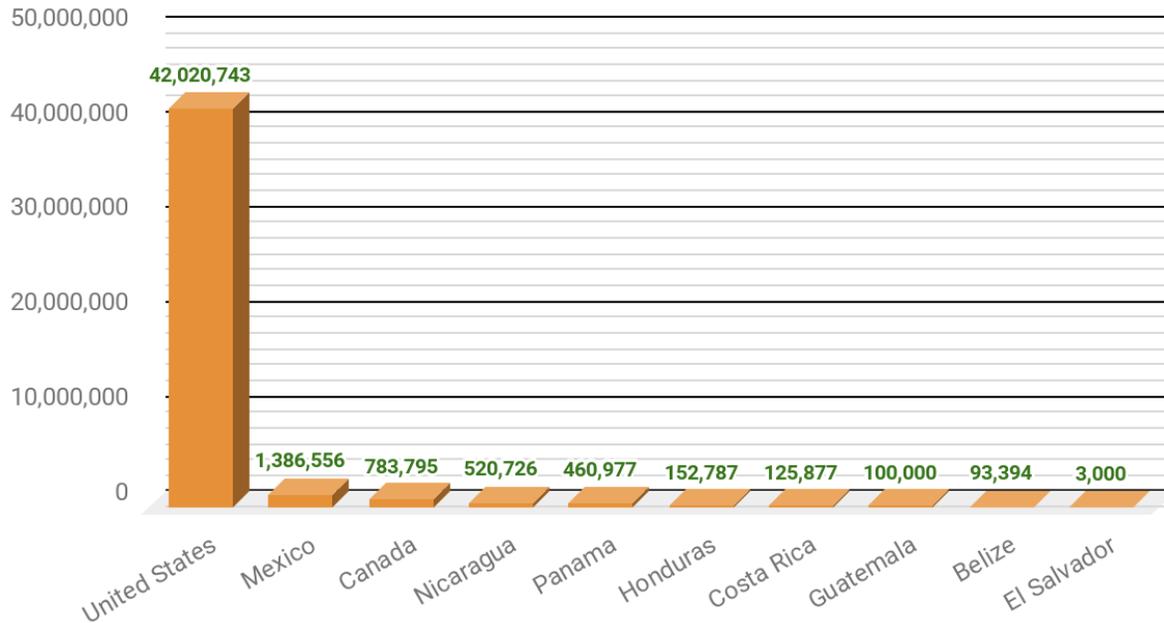
1. *Haiti*: 532,335
2. *Dominican Republic*: 7,365,700
3. *Cuba*: 2,794,106
4. *Jamaica*: 180,402
5. *Puerto Rico*: 122,951

South American Black Populations over 100,000



1. *Brazil* population consist of 8% Black and 21% mulatto.
2. *Columbia* population also includes mixed African ancestry.
3. *Paraguay* Black population is mulatto.

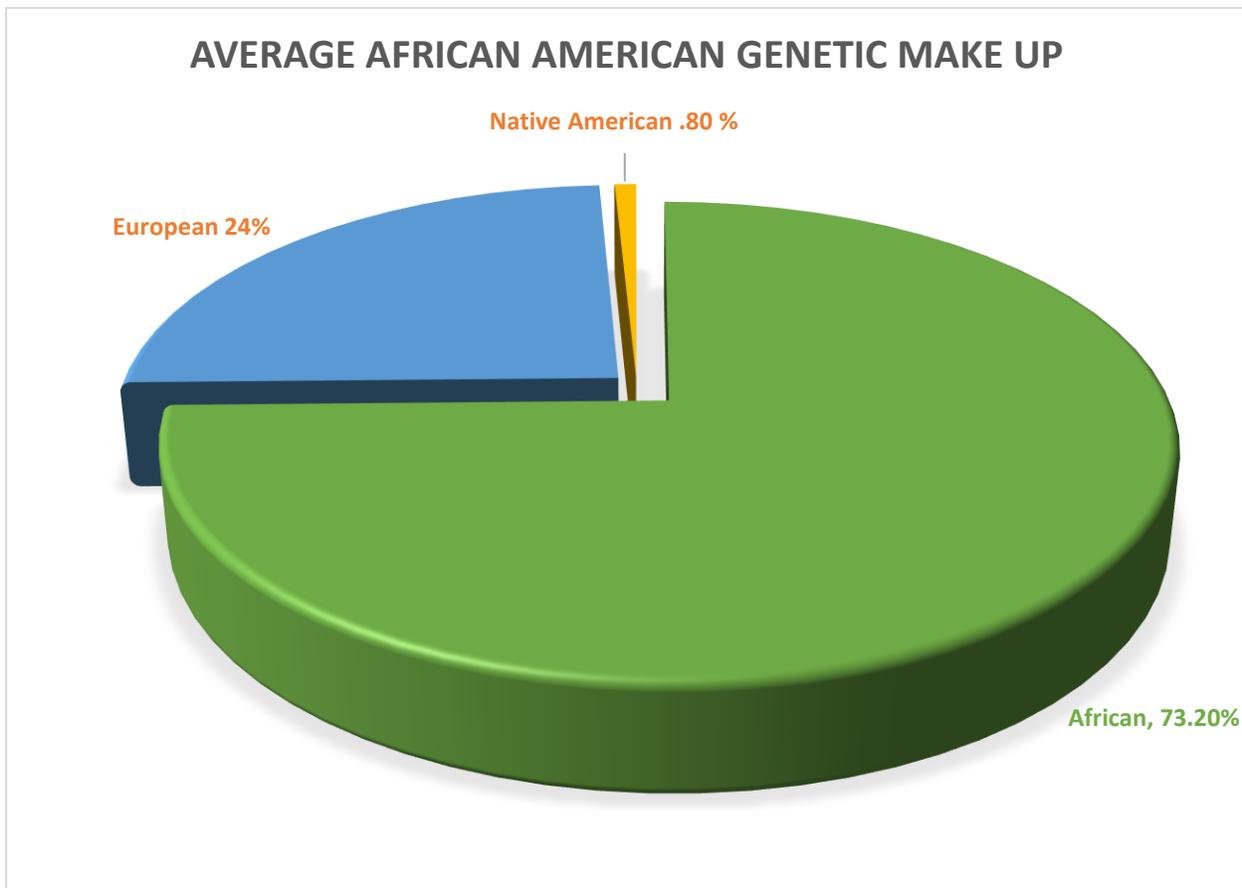
North & Central America Black Population



The differences between slavery and indentured servitude Indentured *servants* are not considered as property and are fulfilling an agreement, contract, for a specified amount of time and can live a free live thereafter. *Slavery*, one has absolutely no rights, and is considered property of the master along with their children. During the transatlantic slave there were only a small number of European nations in the involvement of transportation and enslavement of Africans. Today there are 50 nations in Europe, give or take a few nations since the slave trade, four were involved. ***Britain, Spain, Portugal, Denmark***, and the ***Netherlands*** with the ***United States*** getting involved after they claimed independence from Britain, were all involved of changing history and reshaping the populations of North America, South America, and Africa.

1619

Although not new to the America's since the Portuguese and Spanish slave trade, [1619](#) is significant to the introductory of slavery to the United States.



*Source: sciencemag.org

In recent years, the explosion of home DNA test revealed the hidden truth that many had already expected. Black people who are descendants of the transatlantic slave trade not only in the United States but throughout the Caribbean, Central, and South America have similar results. It is understood that the percentage of European ancestry in recent generations are through consensual relations, marriages, etc. It is the amount of European that is traced back approximately four generations and further people must consider the realization that many white men raped Black women. In the last year [ancestry.com](#) was blasted on social media trying to romanticize slavery by having a white man run off with a slave woman. In schools this portion of slavery is never brought up and brushed under the rug.



James Marion Sims the godfather of gynecology adopted the name at a serious cost, and at the expense of enslaved women. This controversial figure conducted experiments on Black women without the use of anesthesia. After doing the experiments on slaves he would practice his techniques on wealthy white women overseas while using anesthesia.

“Writer and medical ethicist Harriet Washington says Sims’s racist beliefs affected more than his gynecological experiments. Before and after his gynecological

experiments, he also tested surgical treatments on enslaved Black children in an effort to treat “trismus nascentium” (neonatal tetanus)—with little to no success. Sims also believed that African Americans were less intelligent than white people, and thought it was because their skulls grew too quickly around their brain. He would operate on African American children using a shoemaker’s tool to pry their bones apart and loosen their skulls.” (Holland, 2018)

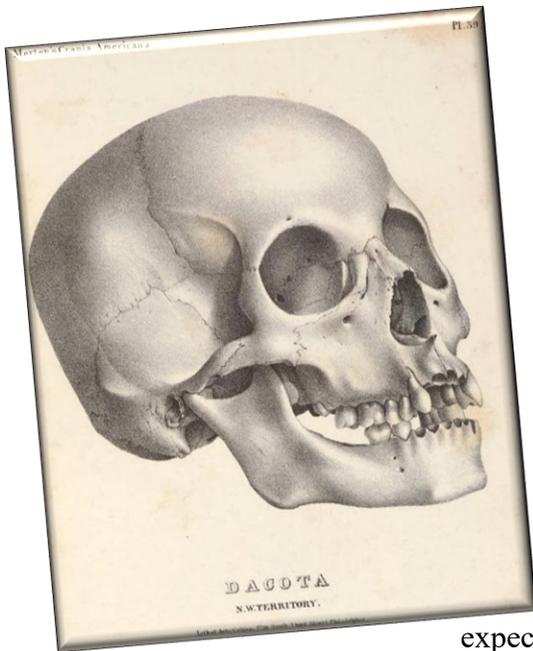


'I can do the child no good'_ Dr Sims and the Enslaved Infants of Montgomery, Alabama.pdf

Sim's Vaginal Speculum



Samuel George Morton did not conduct experiments on slave women, unfortunately, what Morton did is usher the thought of [scientific racism](#). Morton “determined” intelligence by measuring the skulls of various races where whites were on the top (superior), while Black people being on the bottom (inferior).



“In the first half of the 1800s, as debates over slavery were intensifying in the United States, Morton espoused the notion that some races were innately superior to others, and that this could be proven scientifically. He used his Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (ANSP) connections around the world to amass a collection of nearly 1,000 human skulls, which he diligently numbered, measured, and logged into notebooks. At the time, it was roundly accepted that a larger brain correlated to higher intelligence. Morton’s research produced a ranking that was utterly

expected to both himself and many of his contemporaries:

Whites were at the top, Blacks at the bottom, and everyone else fell somewhere in between.”
(Kelleher, 2021)



The Samuel George Morton Cranial Collection.pdf

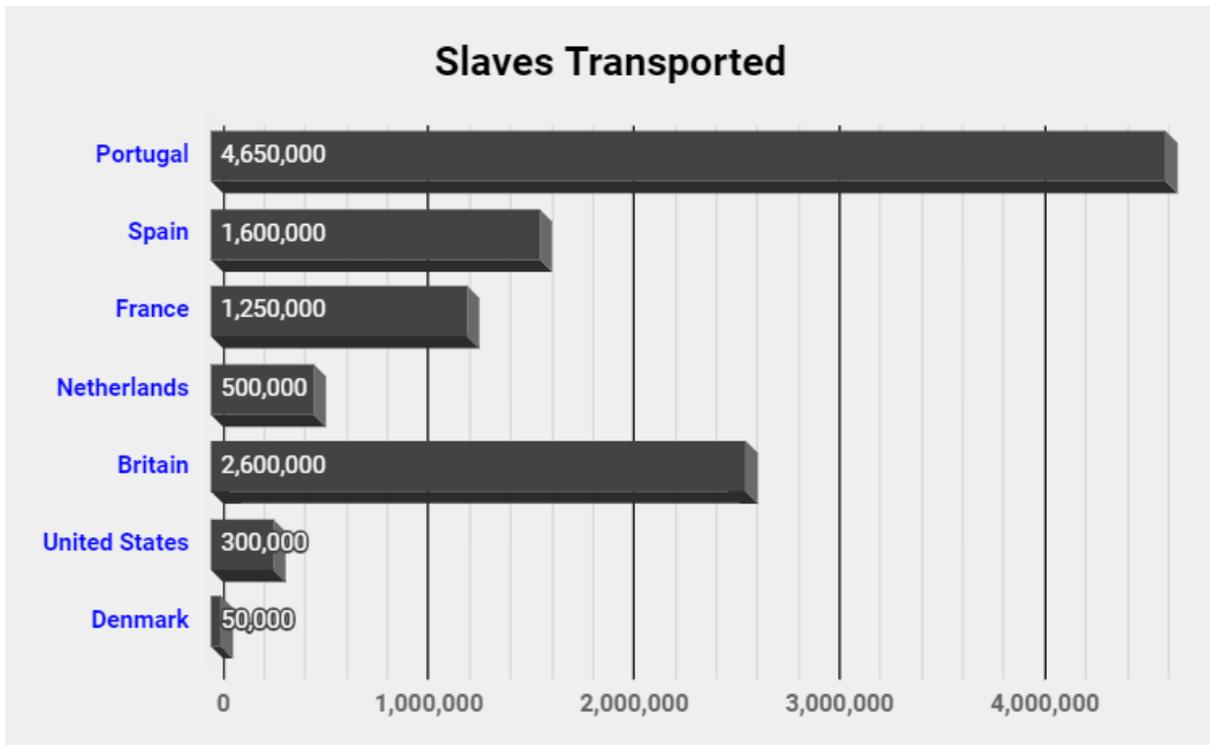
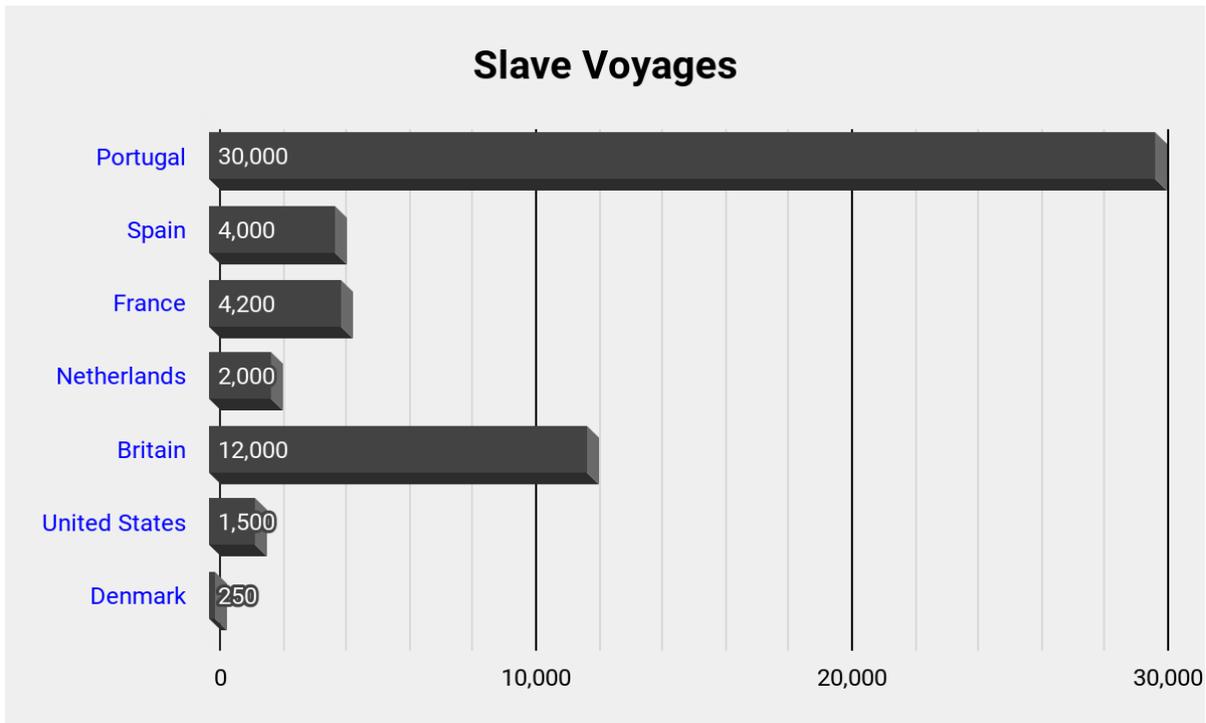
While Sim's and Morton's views of toward Black people and slavery were atrocious, one slave proved to many that blacks are civilized and definitely are not inferior. A slave by the name **Onesimus** told his owner [Cotton Mather](#) a way to rid of [smallpox](#). A practice that was used in Africa not yet known Mather, Onesimus informed him of a way to inoculate people infected with smallpox.

Onesimus, who “is a pretty intelligent fellow,” Mather [wrote](#), told him he had had smallpox—and then hadn't. Onesimus said that he “had undergone an operation, which had given him something of the smallpox and would forever preserve him from it...and whoever had the courage to use it was forever free of the fear of contagion.”

The operation Onesimus referred to consisted of rubbing pus from an infected person into an open wound on the arm. This was done in a [controlled manner and under the supervision of a physician](#) so the symptoms would be milder but still confer immunity. Once the infected material was introduced into the body, the person who underwent the procedure was inoculated against smallpox. It wasn't a vaccination, which involves exposure to a less dangerous virus to provoke immunity, but it did activate the recipient's immune response and protected against the disease most of the time. (Blakemore, 2021)



Figure 1 Unknown patient with smallpox



*<http://www.slaverysite.com/Body/facts%20and%20figures.htm>

Chapter 3



The United States of America

The United States of America was created when the colonies wanted to secede from the British Empire, due to high taxation, this cause was one of the primary reasons of the [Revolutionary War](#). The Revolutionary War followed the events of the [Boston Tea Party](#) after the [Stamp Act](#) and [Townshend Act](#) levied high taxes on the colonist. This first act of defiance from the colonist eventually led to the birth of the United States that lead to Declaration of Independence and The United States Constitution.

“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.”

~Thomas Jefferson

The Declaration of Independence in theory was revolutionary but was false from the onset of the historic document. This newly found nation stole land from [Native Americans](#), while killing them in the process, [women](#) absolutely didn't have any rights, while slavery was accepted and flourished. The institute of slavery not only made individuals and families rich, but it also made the United States a wealthy nation. With plantations to the south and industry to the north, the lifestyles of the nation were completely different.

Crispus Attucks

Crispus Attucks (c.1723 – March 5, 1770) was an American [stevedore](#) of African and native American descent, widely regarded as the first person killed in the [Boston massacre](#) and thus the first American killed in the [American Revolutionary War](#). Historians disagree on whether he was a free man or an escaped slave, but most agree that he was of [Wampanoag](#) and African descent. Attucks became an icon of the anti-slavery movement in the mid-19th century. Supporters of the abolition movement lauded him for playing a heroic role in the history of the United States.

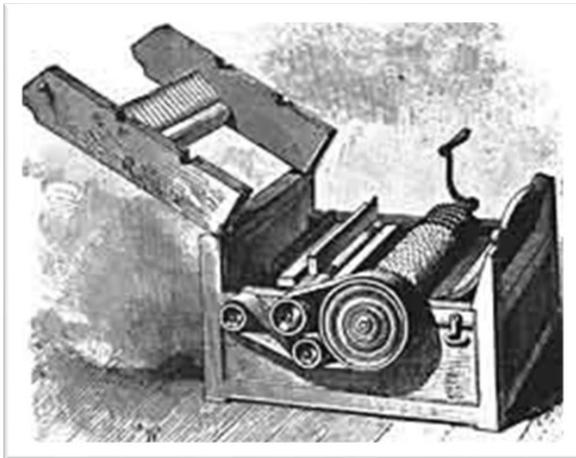
Source: Wikipedia

A Nation Divided

“The new constitution has put at rest, forever, all the agitating questions relating to our peculiar institution African slavery as it exists amongst us, the proper status of the negro in our form of civilization. This was the immediate cause of the late rupture and present revolution. Jefferson in his forecast, had anticipated this, as the ‘rock upon which the old Union would split.’ He was right. What was conjecture with him, is now a realized fact. [Our] foundations are laid, its cornerstone rests, upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery, subordination to the superior race is his natural and normal condition.”

Savannah Republican, March 21, 1861

The primary reason for the Civil War was slavery and it took a series of events to have the north and south to have the deadliest war in American History. The cotton gin, Missouri Compromise, Fugitive Slave Act, Harriet Beecher Stowe’s *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*, Kansas-



Nebraska Act, Dred Scott Case, John Brown and Harper’s Ferry, and the election of Abraham Lincoln, are some main causes of the Civil War.

The Cotton Gin “In 1793, Whitney invented and submitted a patent for the cotton gin—a machine that used rotating brushes and teeth to remove seeds from cotton fiber. His invention revolutionized cotton production, although Whitney faced challenges enforcing his patent and saw little profit from it. While an enslaved person needed about ten hours to separate the seeds from one pound of cotton fiber by hand,

two people using the cotton gin could produce about fifty pounds of cotton in the same timeframe. The invention of the cotton gin forever altered the economy, geography, and politics of the United States. The cotton gin made cotton tremendously profitable, which encouraged westward migration to new areas of the US South to grow more cotton. The number of enslaved people rose with the increase in cotton production, from 700,000 in 1790 to over three million by 1850.”

Source: <https://dp.la/primary-source-sets/cotton-gin-and-the-expansion-of-slavery>

Nat Turner’s Rebellion was on August 22, 1831, in Southampton County Virginia. The slave revolt lasted days as a result 51 whites have been killed. Nat Turner was found two months later where he was tried on November 5 and hung on November 11, 1831. As a result, approximately 200 slaves were killed, and new slave codes were enacted which also prohibited the slaves the ability to read.

Missouri Compromise The compromise allowed Missouri into the union as a slave state, however, it no longer allowed the northern expansion of slavery. This compromise allowed the balance of power to remain the between slave and non-slave states, as the State of Maine joined the union as a free state.

Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 “were a group of bills that helped quiet early calls for Southern secession—this new law forcibly compelled citizens to assist in the capture of runaway slaves. It also denied slaves the right to a jury trial and increased the penalty for interfering with the rendition process to \$1,000 and six months in jail. In order to ensure the statute was enforced, the 1850 law also placed control of individual cases in the hands of federal commissioners. These agents were paid more for returning a suspected slave than for freeing them, leading many to argue the law was biased in favor of Southern slaveholders.”

Source: <https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/fugitive-slave-acts>



Harriet Beecher Stowe is a white abolitionist who authored “*Uncle Tom’s Cabin*,” a fictitious account of live of slavery in the south. “The book sold 300,000 copies in its first year and became the second best-selling book of the 19th century, following the Bible. The novel’s popularity roused intense new resentment in the South.” (www.nps.gov)

Kansas-Nebraska Act and the *Rise of John Brown* “In 1854, passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act invoked the concept of “popular sovereignty” which gave the people of each territory choosing to pursue statehood the right to decide whether or not to allow slavery. Pro- and Anti-Slavery factions turned the Kansas Territory into a bloody battleground. Settlers from the North were determined to make Kansas a free state. Southern settlers were equally determined to make it a slave state. Missouri’s Border Ruffians intimidated free-soilers and raided abolitionist towns. Some Northerners shipped in boxes of rifles, known as “Beecher’s Bibles.” (Filled with antislavery fervor, the Reverend Henry Ward Beecher had once said there might be situations where a gun was more useful than a Bible.) John Brown and his followers started their bloody fight against slavery, killing Pro-Slavery sympathizers in Kansas.”

(www.nps.gov)

Dred Scott Case in St. Louis Missouri, “1857, Dred Scott, an enslaved man who was taken by his owner, an army surgeon, into Illinois and Wisconsin Territory (later Minnesota) which were part of the Northwest Territory in which slavery was prohibited, sued for his freedom. The U. S. Supreme Court decided that Americans of African descent—whether enslaved or free—were not U.S. citizens and did not have the right to sue. The Court also found the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional, ruling that the federal government did not have the authority to prohibit slavery in the territories.”

(www.nps.gov)



Figure 2: Statue of Dred and Harriet Scott outside old St. Louis Courthouse

Courtesy: Dred Scott Heritage Foundation

John Brown and Harper’s Ferry In 1859 John Brown with a small militia consisting of several Black people and a couple of his sons attempted to start a slave rebellion in Harpers Ferry West Virginia. The federal armory housed weapons to fulfill his purpose of an armed insurrection of slaves. Unfortunately, after 36 hours General Robert E. Lee took control of the armory and captured Brown and was tried for treason. This act of a failed slave revolt ignited additional tensions between north and south, more about John Brown will be mentioned later.

Republican Party and Abraham Lincoln for many to believe that the Republican Party was anti-slavery may be hard to fathom in today’s political climate. The truth is prior to Franklin Delano Roosevelt’s [New Deal](#) in the 1930s, African Americans were primarily Republican. “The recently formed Republican Party emerged as the advocate for abolishing slavery in the territories. Abraham Lincoln was the party candidate. The Democratic Party, which had dominated politics in the 1850s, split along sectional lines, with Northern Democrats nominating Stephen A. Douglas, and adopting a platform of extending popular sovereignty to the territories. The Southern Democrats nominated John C. Breckenridge, and their platform advocated the protection of slavery where it existed and in the territories. Lincoln hoped desperately to achieve a peaceful solution, but when he decided to resupply the U.S. army troops at Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor in April of 1861, Confederate forces fired on the fort. Lincoln’s call for 75,000 volunteers to put down the rebellion prompted Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas to join the Confederacy. Civil war had come.”

(www.nps.gov)

The Civil War

The American Civil War began in 1861 and ended in 1865 with the surrender of the confederacy. To date the Civil war was the deadliest war in U.S. history with approximately 620,000 troops killed. During the civil war over 200,000 [black troops](#) fought for the union.



Slavery Cause and Catalyst of the Civil War.pdf



[Robert Smalls](#) born into slavery Smalls was a publisher, businessman, politician, and maritime pilot. During the Civil War commandeered a confederate ship and sailed it into union territory. Smalls did this by freeing himself, his crew, and families as a result of his bravery persuaded Abraham Lincoln to allow African American into the Union Army.

Smalls accomplished this by [planning](#) “to commandeer the *Planter* and deliver it to the imposing fleet of Union ships anchored outside Charleston Harbor. These vessels were part of the blockade of all major Southern ports President Abraham Lincoln had initiated shortly after Fort

Sumter fell in April 1861. As one of the largest ports in

the Confederacy, Charleston was a lifeline for the South. A largely agrarian society, the South depended on imports of war materiel, food, medicine, manufactured goods, and other supplies. With the U.S. Navy blocking the harbor, daring blockade runners, looking to make hefty profits, smuggled these goods into Charleston and carried cotton and rice out of the city for sale in European markets. After supplies arrived in Charleston, the city’s railroad connections delivered them throughout the Confederate states.” (Lineberry, 2017)

13th, 14th, & 15th Amendments

Amendment XIII

Passed by Congress January 31, 1865. Ratified December 6, 1865. The 13th Amendment changed a portion of Article IV, Section 2.

SECTION. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment XIV

Passed by Congress June 13, 1866. Ratified July 9, 1868. The 14th Amendment changed a portion of Article I, Section 2. A portion of the 14th Amendment was changed by the 26th Amendment.

SECTION. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State

SECTION. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SECTION. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION. 5. The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Amendment XV

Passed by Congress February 26, 1869. Ratified February 3, 1870.

SECTION. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION. 2. The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Reconstruction

“[The Reconstruction Era](#) (1861 to 1900), the historic period in which the United States grappled with the question of how to integrate millions of newly freed African Americans into social, political, and labor systems, was a time of significant transformation within the United States. Reconstruction began when the first United States soldiers arrived in slaveholding territories and enslaved people escaped from plantations and farms; some of them fled into free states, and others found safety with U.S. forces. During the period, Congress passed three constitutional amendments that permanently abolished slavery, defined birthright citizenship and guaranteed due process and equal protection under the law, and granted all males the ability to vote by prohibiting voter discrimination based on race, color, or previous condition of servitude (Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth amendments). Congress also passed a series of Reconstruction Acts that divided the former Confederacy into five military districts and laid out requirements for re-admittance to the Union (except Tennessee). The experience of Reconstruction, and the rebuilding of the Union following the Civil War, played out across America, and resulted in changes that fundamentally altered the meaning of citizenship and the relationship between Federal and state governments. Central to this drama was the former Confederacy where social, economic, and political changes dramatically transformed the region and where major activities of and resistance to Reconstruction took place. African Americans - across America - faced steep obstacles as they attempted to claim their newly won rights. Ultimately, the unmet promises of Reconstruction led to the modern civil rights movement 100 years later.” (National Park Service, 2021)

During the era of Reconstruction, the Black Codes were enacted. The codes were a way to keep post-Civil War African Americans locked in perpetual systematic racism in the southern states. “**Black code**, in U.S. history, any of numerous laws enacted in the states of the former [Confederacy](#) after the [American Civil War](#) and intended to assure the continuance of [white supremacy](#). Enacted in 1865 and 1866, the laws were designed to replace the social controls of [slavery](#) that had been removed by the [Emancipation Proclamation](#) and the [Thirteenth Amendment](#) to the Constitution.” (Mckenna, n.d.)





Buffalo Soldiers and the Black Cowboys

Buffalo Soldiers were infantrymen in the west created by the U.S. Government after the civil war. Created in 1866 after congress passed the Act, there were six all black regiments total with four infantry and two cavalries.

“In 1869, the U.S. Army restructured the troops, a change that included consolidating Black

troops into two cavalry units and two infantry units. These were composed of Black enlisted men led by white officers. The cavalry units served on the western frontier, protecting, and assisting with supply and mail routes, and guarding against attacks from outlaws, Mexican revolutionaries, and Native Americans.” (RIVARD, n.d.)

Black Cowboys not to be mistaken with Buffalo Soldiers, the only similarity is they are a band of Black men that ride horseback. Not too many are aware of the Black cowboy since they are not depicted in film or pop culture. It is noted that 1 in 4 cowboys were Black, unfortunately their contributions seemed to have been erased from existence. After slavery was abolished and after cattle rangers returned after the civil war. Help was needed to corral all the livestock that escaped while the ranches were unattended. Many former slaves also did not have any interest in becoming elevator operators or working in the fields.

“*Bill Pickett*, born in 1870 in Texas to former slaves, became one of the most famous early rodeo stars. He dropped out of school to become a ranch hand and gained an international reputation for his unique method of catching stray cows. Modeled after his observations of how ranch dogs caught wandering cattle, Pickett controlled a steer by biting the cow’s lip, subduing him. He performed his trick, called bulldogging or steer wrestling, for audiences around the world with the Miller Brothers’ 101 Wild Ranch Show.” (Nodjimbadem, 2017)

The Gullah Geechee People

After abolition of slavery, it may be hard to imagine there is a distinct group of African Americans in the states who managed to keep many of their African traditions without completely assimilating to African American culture that we know of today. On the coastal lands of the Carolinas down to Florida including the nearby islands this group still exist today, the Gullah Geechee people are unique to say the least.

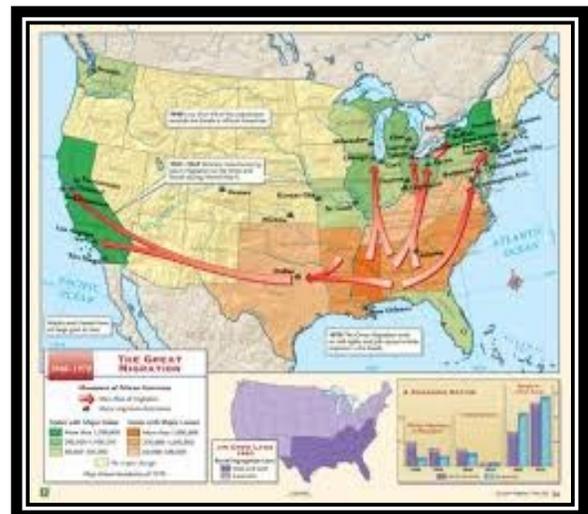
“The Gullah Geechee people are the descendants of West and Central Africans who were enslaved and bought to the lower Atlantic states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, and Georgia to work on the coastal rice, Sea Island cotton and indigo plantations. Because their enslavement was on isolated coastal plantations, sea, and barrier islands, they were able to retain many of their indigenous African traditions. These traditions are reflected in their foodways, arts and crafts, and spiritual traditions. They also created a new language, Gullah, a creole language spoken nowhere else in the world.” (National Park Service, 2019)

THE BIRTH OF A NATION

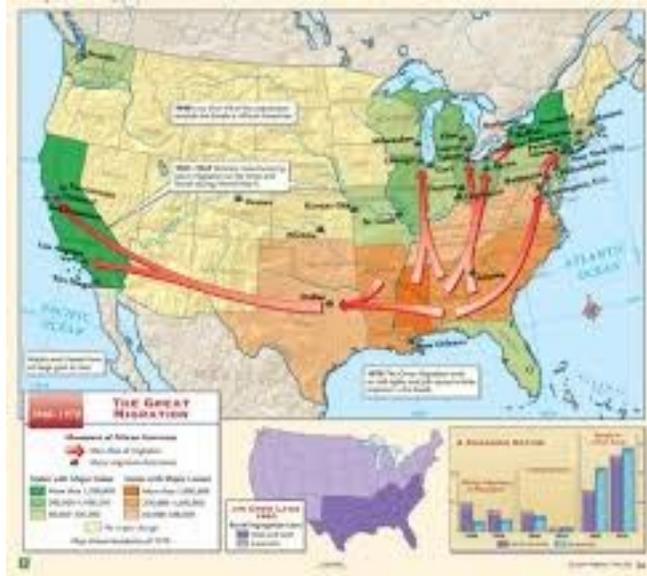
Birth of a Nation was a silent film originally adapted from the book *The Clansmen*, in 1915, which created the resurgence of KKK. “*The Birth of a Nation* portrayed Reconstruction as catastrophic. It showed Radical Republicans encouraging equality for blacks, who in the film are represented as uncouth, intellectually inferior and predators of white women. And this racist narrative was widely accepted as historical fact.” (CLARK, 2019) Although very controversial, people flocked to theaters to see this historic film that the KKK used as a recruiting tool. Former President Woodrow Wilson played the film in the White House, where he agreed with the inaccurate and racist depiction of Black people of that time.

THE GREAT MIGRATION AND WORLD WAR I

In the South thousands of Black people were systematically discriminated against by Jim Crow Laws. Coincidentally the combination of frustration and opportunity Blacks began to migrate to major cities in the north that included Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh, New York, and St. Louis just to name a few. At the same time the war in Europe led to opportunity in manufacturing a major relief of doing agricultural field work. The war in Europe led to a shortage of European workers so blacks were there to fill the void.



During this time President Wilson did not want to get involved in the conflict until Germany placed several submarines in the Atlantic that led to American casualties. “On January 16, 1917, British code breakers intercepted an encrypted message from Zimmermann intended for Heinrich von Eckardt, the German ambassador to Mexico. The missive gave the ambassador a now-famous set of instructions: if the neutral United States entered the war on the side of the Allies, Von Eckardt was to approach Mexico’s president with an offer to forge a secret wartime alliance. The Germans would provide military and financial support for a Mexican attack on the United States, and in exchange Mexico would be free to annex “lost territory in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. In addition, Von Eckardt was told to use the Mexicans as a go-between to entice the Japanese Empire to join the German cause. On April 2, 1917, President Wilson abandoned his policy of neutrality and asked Congress to declare war against Germany and the Central Powers.” (ANDREWS, What was the Zimmermann Telegram?, 2018) Once the war began the demand of African Americans increased due to the enlistment of whites in the military leading to more available jobs in the north. Segregation was not legal in the north, but whites were discouraged to sell houses to blacks.



The Summer of 1919 “Red Summer”

The Red Summer was a period in 1919 where there was an influx of attacks on African Americans throughout the United States leading to approximately 170 deaths. Most notably the race riots during the summer of 1919 in Chicago. The segregated beach on Chicago’s south side led to a stoning and drowning of a Black teen when he crossed an imaginary line dividing whites and blacks in Lake Michigan. The death of the teen led to one of the worst race riots in U.S. history “it lasted 13 days and left 38 people dead, 537 injured and 1,000 Black families without homes.” (<https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/great-migration>) Riots also erupted in New York City, Memphis, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Baltimore, and Omaha Nebraska to name a few. “The violence didn’t start or end in 1919. Some count the era of Red Summer as beginning with the deaths of more than two dozen African Americans in East St. Louis, Illinois, in 1917 and extending through the Rosewood Massacre of 1923, when a black town in Florida was destroyed. All told, at least 1,122 Americans were killed in racial violence over those six years, by Mr. Tuttle’s count.” (<https://www.post-gazette.com/news/nation/2019/07/25/Red-Summer-anniversary-race-violence-Chicago-Arkansas-New-York-Maryland/stories/201907250178>) The Rosewood Massacre is perhaps more known because of the 1997 film then the Tulsa Race Massacre of 1921. The affluent neighborhood of Greenwood was considered the Black Wall Street. With a segregated city the white population took the law into their own hands on numerous occasions, so on May 30, 1921, when a Black

teen got into an elevator with a white female elevator operator the beginning of the end of Greenwood had begun. Speculation began when the operator got startled and screamed so the teenager ran, which led to anger, that lead to rioting and killing. In the end all of Greenwood lay to waste, in a pile of ash and rubble, thousands homeless and injured and many dead. Around the same time African Americans were getting massacred throughout the nation a neighborhood in upper Manhattan would change the way people would see Black people not only nationally but globally.... *Harlem!*

THE HARLEM RENAISSANCE

The era of the [Harlem Renaissance](#) varies slightly, some sources say the 1910's others say the 1920's many sources agree in ends in the mid 1930's during the beginning of the Great Depression. The era was a mecca of black enlightenment in Harlem NYC where poetry, great thinking, music, film, art, and self-identity flourished. "The Harlem Renaissance was successful in that it brought the Black experience clearly within the corpus of American cultural history. Not only through an explosion of culture, but on a sociological level, the legacy of the Harlem Renaissance redefined how America, and the world, viewed African Americans. The migration of southern Blacks to the north changed the image of the African American from rural, undereducated peasants to one of urban, cosmopolitan sophistication. This new identity led to a greater social consciousness, and African Americans became players on the world stage, expanding intellectual and social contacts internationally." (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harlem_Renaissance) During this time period prominent blacks such as [Zora Neale Hurston](#), [Marcus Garvey](#), [Langston Hughes](#), [Duke Ellington](#), [Josephine Baker](#), [Louis Armstrong](#), [Aaron Douglas](#), [Alain Leroy Locke](#), [Claude McKay](#), and [W.E.B. DuBois](#) were at the forefront of this new era amongst blacks and changed the perceptions of blacks on a global scale.



The Great Depression and The New Deal

"The Great Depression of the 1930s worsened the already black economic situation of Black Americans. African Americans were the first people to be fired from their jobs as they suffered from an unemployment rate two to three times that of whites. In early public assistance programs Black people often received substantially less aid than whites, and some charitable organizations even excluded blacks from their soup kitchens. It was an extremely poor and desperate time for most African Americans. Blacks benefited greatly from New Deal programs though discrimination by local administrators was common. Low-cost public housing was made available to Black families. The National Youth Administration and the Civilian Conservation

Corps enabled Black youths to continue their education. The Work Projects Administration gave jobs to many Black people, and its Federal Writers Project supported the work of many authors, among them Zora Neale Hurston, Arna Bontemps, Waters Turpin, and Melvin B. Tolson.” (https://web.stanford.edu/class/e297c/poverty_prejudice/soc_sec/hgreat.htm) Since the Civil War, African Americans for the first time would change political party affiliation. Prior to the New Deal African Americans were primarily republican after Abraham Lincoln, a Republican, emancipated hundreds of thousands of slaves. Approximately 90 years later many African Americans still identify as Democrat after Franklin Delano Roosevelt’s New Deal.

Jesse Owens and the 1936 Olympics

In 1936 Adolf Hitler hosted the summer Olympics in Berlin to place Nazi Germany to the forefront and prove his Aryan superiority on the global stage. Jesse Owens who shattered records as a collegiate star will now disprove Hitler’s belief that whites were superior. In Berlin Owens won four gold medals, the first American, proving to Hitler that African American athletes were a threat. Post Berlin Jesse did have his struggles to make a living. After initial fanfare after the Olympics Jesse Owens was not invited to the White House.



“After the 1936 Olympics, Jesse accepts a job as a playground instructor for underprivileged youth in Cleveland, earning \$30 a week. A year later he becomes a band leader, owner of a basketball team and part owner in a dry-cleaning business. In 1940 with money, he earns in an exhibition race against a horse, Jesse returns to OSU to resume his studies”

(<https://jesseowensmemorialpark.com>).

Ebony Magazine



Created in Chicago by [John H. Johnson](#) in 1945, [Ebony](#) magazine was the first successful black owned magazine geared toward the African American community. In 1942 Johnson also created the first Black owned magazine the pocket size *Negro Digest* that was not as successful. Ebony initially focused on celebrities and athletes but eventually changed the focus on Black achievements. November 1, 1951, Johnson debuted sister magazine [JET](#), a weekly magazine that was equally successful.

JACKIE ROBINSON

Ten years after Jesse Owens proved Adolf Hitler wrong that whites were the superior race on a national stage, [Jackie Robinson](#) broke the race barrier for national sports in the United States. After playing in the [Negro Leagues](#) for one year the Brooklyn Dodgers signed Robinson in 1946, resulting with him winning the National League Rookie of the year.



“Immortal Cells” Henrietta Lacks



[Henrietta Lacks](#) was an African American tobacco farmer from Virginia who got cervical cancer at the age of 30. After her passing in 1951, a scientist at John Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, took a sample of her tumor without her consent before her passing or the knowledge of her family. To say the least what scientist discovered were remarkable. Code named HeLa cells in her honor, many did not know the origin of the donor, but these immortal cells were used for polio vaccinations, cloning, and gene cloning.

Civil Rights Movement

“December 7, 1941 a date which will live in infamy” The quote that Franklin D.



[Tuskegee Airmen 1](#)

Roosevelt made famous after the surprise attack on [Pearl Harbor](#) by the Japanese threw the United States into World War II. Why this some may ask, prior to WWII the primary roadblock to blacks were [Jim Crow Laws](#) and similar discriminatory practices in the north. World War II had Black people serving and dying for the country and continued to see discrimination at home. The hypocrisy of the United States to fight for democracy and “freedoms” to only have [African American troops](#)

serving not to see this come to fruition for themselves.

Tuskegee Airmen

“Prior to World War II, many in the military believed that African-Americans would not perform well in combat and were incapable of flying. A 1925 study conducted by the Army War College concluded that African Americans were inherently ill-suited for combat physically and psychologically. In 1939, the government began establishing flight schools at colleges around the nation but refused to do so at any of the Black colleges. A Howard University student lodged a lawsuit in protest, and thanks to mounting pressure from Black newspapers, the NAACP, and sympathetic government leaders, including President Franklin D. Roosevelt and his wife Eleanor, the "Tuskegee Experiment" was begun. A flight school was founded at the historic Tuskegee University in Alabama, and On July 19, 1941, the Army Air Corps initiated the program.” (<https://www.military.com/history/the-tuskegee-airmen.html>)

TUSKEGEE AIRMEN FACTS:

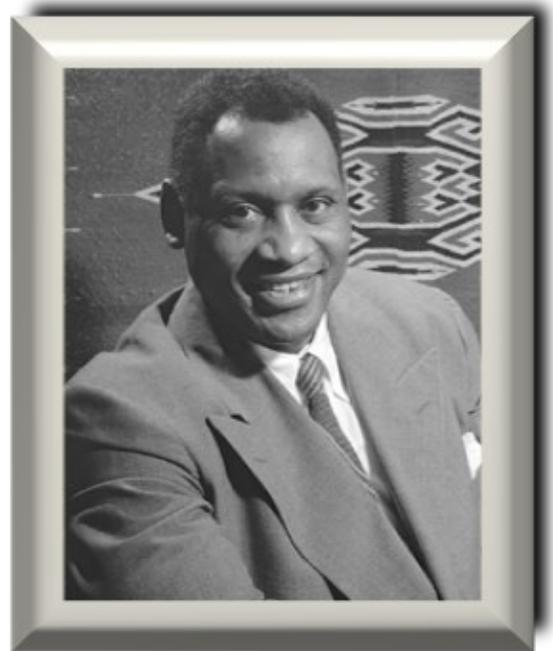
- *The Tuskegee pilots shot down 409 German aircraft.*
- *Destroyed 950 units of ground transportation and sank a destroyer with machine guns alone -- a unique accomplishment.*
- ***Not one** friendly bomber was lost to enemy aircraft during 2000 escort missions!!*
- *Reflecting their superior performance, they were called "Black Birdmen" by the Germans and given the nickname of "Black Redtail Angels" by the Americans (because of the vivid red markings on their aircraft tails).*



[The Black "Rosie's"](#) showed up in force during WWII, while many of their husbands fought overseas the women stayed behind. "More than **half-million** "Black Rosie's" who worked alongside their white counterparts in the war effort. Coming from throughout the United States, these "Black Rosie's" worked tirelessly—in shipyards and factories, along railroads, inside administrative offices and elsewhere—to fight both the foreign enemy of authoritarianism abroad and the familiar enemy of racism at home." (Randle, 2021)

Approximately three years after the end of WWII, on **July 26, 1948**, President Truman signed an executive order to end segregation in the armed forces which lead many people thinking, if this can happen in the military, why not for civilians.

[Paul Robeson](#) is the Civil Rights icon that most people never heard of this multitalented individual was a star football player at Rutgers, an actor, and singer. **In 1946** Robeson and six others met with Truman to discuss the lynching's in the south after WWII to pass new legislation. "The issue of lynching became an important issue with the end of World War II. A number of returning African American veterans were lynched as southern racists sought to reinforce the racial caste system and were frightened at the prospect that African American veterans had taken seriously the official U.S. position that the war was a war for democracy and that Nazi Germany was a murderous, racist, totalitarian regime. The brutal beating and blinding of veteran [Isaac Woodard](#) in South Carolina on February 12 , 1946 provoked national outrage." (Walker, 2014) Robeson confronted Truman in the Oval Office and after a brief spat Truman did not want to hear from Robeson and abruptly cut the meeting short.



Robeson became a global icon and by far the most popular and celebrated Black icon of the time, not only in the United States but overseas. Unfortunately, his views did not sit well with the U.S. government where Robeson views aligned with Russia. With his views and Civil Rights activism Robeson was seen as enemy by the U.S. government and was eventually blacklisted.



["No Known Restrictions: NAACP Attorney Thurgood Marshall by Thomas J. O'Halloran, 1957 \(LOC\)"](#) by [pingnews.com](#) is marked with [CC PDM 1.0](#)

May 17, 1954, [Brown vs. The Board of Education](#) overturns [Plessy vs. Ferguson](#) of 1896 that segregation is legal. Future supreme court justice [Thurgood Marshall](#) argued for the landmark case that consisted of five cases consolidated into one. During the trial supreme court Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson passed away where President Eisenhower appointed California Governor Earl Warren to replace him. Warren wrote that “in the field of public education the doctrine of ‘separate but equal’ has no place,’ as segregated schools are “inherently unequal.” As a result, the Court ruled that the plaintiffs were being “deprived of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the 14th Amendment.”

August 28, 1955, the lynching of [Emmett Till](#) after falsely being accused of whistling at a white woman brought national headlines. To show the severity of his lynching Mamie Till, his mother, decided to have an open casket funeral.



December 1, 1955 the day that catapulted the Civil Rights Movement when [Rosa Parks](#) refused to give up her seat to a white man on a bus in Montgomery Alabama. Her arrest led to the [Montgomery Bus Boycott](#) that lasted one year. The impact of Rosa Parks actions cannot be understated that the significance of her actions brought change that effected generations of people until this day. In 1999, Parks was awarded the Congressional Gold Medal, the highest honor the United States bestows on a civilian. On October 24, 2005, when she passed away at the age of 92, she became the first woman in the nation’s history to lie in state at the U.S. Capitol.



"4 - The U.S. Civil Rights Movement" by U.S. Embassy The Hague is licensed under [CC BY-ND 2.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nd/2.0/)

September 7, 1957 The integration of [Central High School](#) in Little Rock Arkansas. Nine Black students were blocked from entering the high school known as the "Little Rock Nine", as a result President Eisenhower had to deploy Federal Troops to aid in integration.

February 1, 1960 [Sit-Ins](#) at a Woolworth in Greensboro North after four college students, *Ezell Blair Jr., David Richmond, Franklin McCain and Joseph McNeil*

refused to move from an all-white lunch counter. These sit-ins started similar acts of civil disobedience throughout the south, and evaluate the limits of non-violent protest, as protesters were spit on, hit, and beaten by counter protesters. Non-



Violent protest was enacted by Martin Luther King Jr. and fellow Black pastors in 1957. A tactic that Gandhi successfully used to protest British settlement and colonization of India.



Ella Baker is a civil rights *powerhouse* that does not get the recognition as others during the era. “Inspired by the historic bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama, in 1955, Baker cofounded the organization In Friendship to raise money for the civil rights movement in the South. In 1957 she met with a group of Southern black ministers and helped form the [Southern Christian Leadership](#)

[Conference](#) (SCLC) to coordinate reform efforts throughout the South. Martin Luther King Jr. served as the SCLC’s first president and Baker as its director. She left the SCLC in 1960 to help student leaders of college activist groups organize the [Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee](#) (SNCC). With her guidance and encouragement, SNCC became one of the foremost advocates for human rights in the country. Her influence was reflected in the nickname she acquired: “Fundu,” a Swahili word meaning a person who teaches a craft to the next generation.” (The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica , 2021)

Ella Baker believed in grassroots working from the ground up, where the future was with the youth. Baker is also responsible for mentoring merging activist [Diane Nash](#), Stokely Carmichael, and [Bob Moses](#).



In 1960 six Black children in New Orleans passed an exam to integrate and all white elementary school. While families of two decided to stay in their school, three known as [McDonogh Three](#) went to McDonogh Elementary. While [Ruby Bridges](#) family decided to send Ruby to *William Frantz Elementary School*. On November 14, 1960, Ruby, had to be escorted by Federal Marshals to attend the school due to the constant threats.

June 11, 1963, Alabama Governor [George Wallace](#) stood in the doorway at the University of Alabama to halt integration. After refusing to let two Black students from entering, [President John F. Kennedy](#), called on the United States National Guard to protect and aid in integration.



August 28, 1963, [The March on Washington](#), that some say was the pinnacle of



["Martin Luther King Jr National Historic Site"](#) by [National Park Service](#) is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](#)

[Martin Luther King's](#) stature, as he delivered the iconic and historical ["I Have a Dream"](#) speech on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial. With an estimated 250,000 in attendance King addressed freedoms and jobs and to high light the economic and social disparities for African Americans.

June 12, 1963, [Medgar Evers](#) a civil rights activist and a member of the NAACP was assassinated outside of his home in Mississippi. Justice was not served until 1994 when his case was reopened.

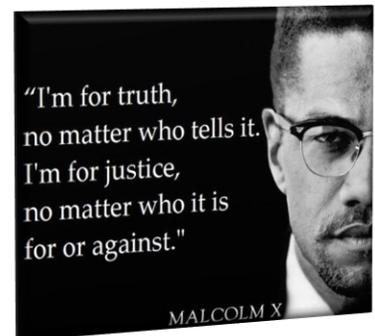


September 15, 1963, four girls are killed and several injured after a church bombing at [16th St. Baptist Church](#) in Birmingham Alabama leading to protest.

The four girls killed in the bombing (clockwise from top left): Addie Mae Collins, Cynthia Wesley, Carole Robertson, and Carol Denise McNair

["Malcolm X: I'm for truth, no matter who tells it."](#) by [Paulsasleepwalker](#) is licensed under [CC BY-ND 2.0](#)

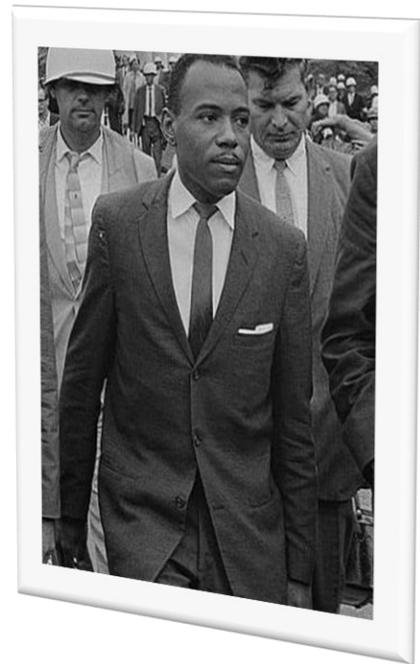
February 21, 1965, Civil rights icon [Malcolm X](#) was assassinated while rallying for members for the Nation of Islam.





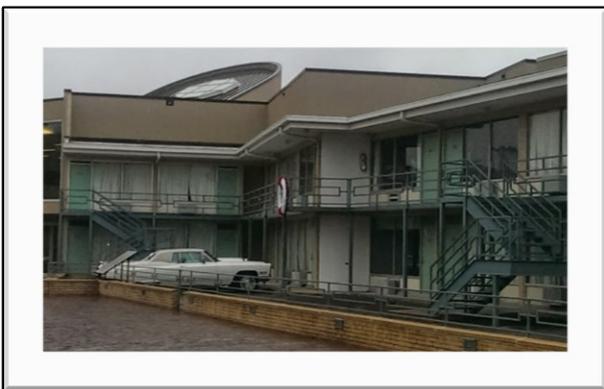
March 7, 1965 The March to [Selma](#) that also included [Bloody Sunday](#) brought international attention when Martin Luther King along with [Southern Christian Leadership Council](#) (SCLC) and the [Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee](#) (SNCC) attempted to register black voters. Opposition from local authorities hampered efforts until the U.S. government provided safe passage for Marchers from Selma to Montgomery.

[James Meredith](#) on **June 6, 1966** Meredith embarked on a solo 220-mile trip through the Mississippi Delta to highlight the passing of the Voters Right Act of 1965 to encourage black to vote and highlight racial oppression. On his second day from his trip from Memphis, TN to Jackson, MS he was shot and wounded by **Aubrey James Norvell**. After Meredith lay wounded and recovered organizers continued his march and amassed 15,000 people arriving in Jackson Mississippi on June 26, 1966. As a result, 4,000 Black Mississippian's registered to vote.



During this March both **Martin Luther King Jr.** and **Stokely Carmichael** marched side by side, however, the different generations had opposing views. By this time MLK's non-violent protest was beginning to subside while Carmichael opposed this creating a shift in ideals in the Black community.

October 1966 Originally the Black Panther Party of Self Defense the name was changed simply to the [Black Panther Party](#). Founded in Oakland California by [Huey Newton](#) and [Bobby Seale](#) after the assassination of Malcolm X and to address the issue of police brutality in the African American community. The Black Panther Party was a militant group which they did not agree completely with Martin Luther King Jr's non-violent protest and were more in line by Malcolm X's "by any means necessary" mantra. Later on, [Stokely Carmichael](#) became "honorary prime minister" after developing the [black power movement](#). This Afro Trinidadian American was leader of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee and after changing his approach from non-violent protest he eventually became leader of the All-African People's Revolutionary Party.



April 4, 1968, while in Memphis Tennessee protesting a sanitation strike Martin Luther King Jr. was struck down by an assassin's bullet on the balcony of the [Lorraine Motel](#). Later, authorities captured [James Earl Ray](#) of murder, Ray died approximately 30 years later.

October 16, 1968 Mexico City, Mexico during the Olympics sprinters [Tommie Smith](#) and [John Carlos](#) give the black power salute in protest of the treatment of African Americans back home. Later, the sacrifice Australian sprinter Peter Norman faced after supporting Smith and Carlos will be mentioned.



[Wyomia Tyus](#) on that same day in Mexico Tyus also made history by becoming the first person to win back 100m gold medals 20 years before Carl Lewis. Unfortunately overshadowed by Smith and Carlos her subtle [protest](#) was not seen and long forgotten. Instead of the required white shorts Tyus wore dark blue shorts with the protest against racism symbol.

[The Olympic Project for Human Rights](#) aim was to highlight and protest against segregation in the U.S. and elsewhere. This patch was displayed on Olympians such as *Tommie Smith*, *John Carlos*, *Peter Norman*, *Wyomia Tyus*, and others during the 1968 Olympics.





December 4, 1969, Chicagoland native and leader, [Fred Hampton](#), of the Chicago Chapter of the *Black Panther Party* was **executed** by Cook County Police while working with the FBI and Chicago Police Department while conducting a raid. Hampton was a revolutionary, as the creator of the [Rainbow Coalition](#) he was capable to relate and recruit various races and ethnicities for his cause. The multicultural leader worked along with the [Young Patriots](#) a poor white southern group from Appalachia residing in Chicago's Uptown Neighborhood and the [Young Lords](#) a Latino street gang that became a civil and human rights organization and created alliances with various Chicago gangs for a common cause.

Unlike the former Spanish colonies where intermarriage was encouraged to “whiten” the nation, in the United States this was illegal in certain states. **June 12, 1967** The Supreme Court announced Virginia's interracial law violated the 14th Amendment, in the [Loving v. Virginia](#) case. About a year and a half later, around the time The Civil Rights Movement was coming to an end, history was made on **November 22, 1968** on the television show *Star Trek* with the [first interracial kiss](#) seen on American television. [Nichelle Nichols](#) was first African American woman to have a continuing co-starring role on television. Groundbreaking for the time, years later after this accomplishment she makes history once again with costar [William Shatner](#).

Post-Civil Rights Era

Black history during the 1970s was a change in identity from early to mid-1970s with the



introduction of **Blaxploitation** movies. Prior to blaxploitation movies black were normally seen as passive and subservient to whites this changed since it ushered a new era of Black identity. Black people were heroes and no longer the sidekick, with its setbacks of negative stereotypes, no longer taking orders with confidence and bravery. The negative stereotypes include Blacks living in the ghetto, glorifying pimps, and prostitution.

Around the same time blaxploitation movies were in abundance,

in Chicago, an innovator and business man by the name of Don Cornelius was

creating a black show similar to American Bandstand, that show would be **SOUL TRAIN**.

This cultural phenomenon had famous acts such as Marvin Gaye, Smokey Robinson, The Jackson 5, and many more. The showed Black pride and culture for the nation to see. Cornelius was the first African American to have his own syndicated television show after getting partnership with local company Johnson Products Company the maker of Afro-Sheen, Soul Train received national syndication.



August 11, 1973 at 1520 Sedgewick Ave

Bronx New York, the back to school party that changed *everything*. Long time Bronx resident

Clive Campbell aka DJ Kool Herc found

an innovative way to play music using two turn tables playing the same record focusing on the

rhythm or beat section of the track.. Clive

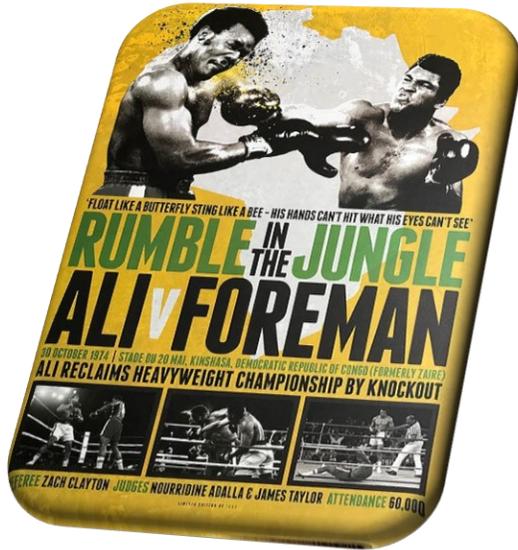
Campbell also began to speak over the tracks

something that was common in his native country

of Jamaica. Thus Hip-Hop was officially

born making history.

The Rumble in The Jungle



On October 30, 1974 “The Greatest” [Muhammed Ali](#) and heavy weight champion [George Foreman](#) fought in Zaire, modern day Congo, that some say was the best sporting event in the 20th century. Prior to cementing himself as the “greatest,” Ali, was also a civil rights icon and critic of the Vietnam War. After refusing to enlist in the war, then Cassius Clay, was stripped of his title and was sentenced five years in 1967 that was not served. After missing out of his prime years for about 3 years Ali returned to the ring. After converting to Islam in the early 70’s Ali returned to the ring. Prior to the Rumble in The Jungle Ali had 17 fights leading to the fight including two losses one to [Joe Frazier](#) and another to [Ken Norton](#). Ali trained in Africa for the fight where he rallied the locals in his favor.

Chanting “Ali Bomaye” (kill him), Ali won the crowd. During the fight Ali was nine years older and not as strong as Foreman, so Ali used trash talk to anger Foreman and the [Rope a Dope](#) to tire his stronger opponent. The results was historic, Ali knocked out Foreman in the 8th round and reclaimed the heavy weight title.

Just after the nations bi-centennial ABC broadcasting took a gamble and aired the epic [Roots](#) mini-series after Alex Haley’s novel. January 1977 Roots was educational to the masses and showed a harsh and accurate glimpse what slavery was like approximately 110 some odd years prior when slavery was abolished.

[Black history during the 1980s](#) had an abundant of firsts, which is not going to be mentioned during this decade. On November 2, 1983 [President Ronald Reagan](#) made **Martin Luther King Jr. Day a federal holiday**, that is observed on the third Monday in January. A month later December 3, 1983, the music landscape changed forever with [Michael Jackson’s](#) smash hit Thriller that debuted on MTV. “But the album's success can't be measured by sales alone. As Jackson moonwalked his way into music history, "Thriller" set a new benchmark for blockbusters that changed how the music business promoted and marketed superstar releases. It also changed MTV, breaking down the cable network's *racial barriers* and raising the bar for video quality.” (Mitchell, 2009)





In **1983** during an MTV interview [David Bowie](#) addressed the issue of racism on the network. Bowie, husband of [Iman](#), and an extraordinary musician brought the issue to the forefront.



[Black history during the 1990s](#) The beginning of the decade was highlighted by police brutality that Black people have been voicing for decades. It was finally seen worldwide when motorist [Rodney King](#) was caught on camera getting beaten by Los Angeles police officers. “On March 3, 1991, King was violently beaten by LAPD officers during his arrest for fleeing and evading on [California State Route 210](#). A civilian, *George Holliday*, filmed the incident from his nearby balcony and sent the footage to local news station [KTLA](#). The footage clearly showed King being beaten repeatedly, and the incident was covered by news media around the world.” (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rodney_King) On April 29, 1992, after a predominately white jury deliberated for 7 days found four white officers “not guilty” in the beating of King. The results, a community fed up and enraged, the beginning of the [LA riots](#) had begun. The riots lasted for about 6 days with 1 billion in damages, approximately 60 deaths, 16,000 riot related crimes, 7,000 fires, and about 14,000 troops deployed it is understandable to the staggering price tag.

The Rodney King beating brought to light racial injustice and the uncomfortable topic of race that divided America. Ironically approximately five weeks prior, on January 27, 1991, across the nation in Tampa Florida, Super Bowl XXV national anthem unified a nation.

At the age of 27, ten days after the Gulf War began, [Whitney Houston](#) sang the greatest rendition of the **Star Spangle Banner**.



Since 2000 we seen a lot of first that are not going to be mentioned except for one. In 2005 a natural disaster demonstrated how a person's social economics status can be a life and death situation. [Hurricane](#)

[Katrina](#) pounded New Orleans causing levees to collapse under the immense hurricane winds and storm surge. The population of New Orleans at the time was approximately 60% African American, unfortunately, many of the Black people resided in low lying areas susceptible to flooding. These areas at time would be easily 10 feet below sea level and have the deepest of waters where many had to climb onto rooftops to escape the flooding. No real plan was in place, if you had money, you could take a plane, bus, or train the poor was forced to ride out the storm with thousands heading to the super dome.

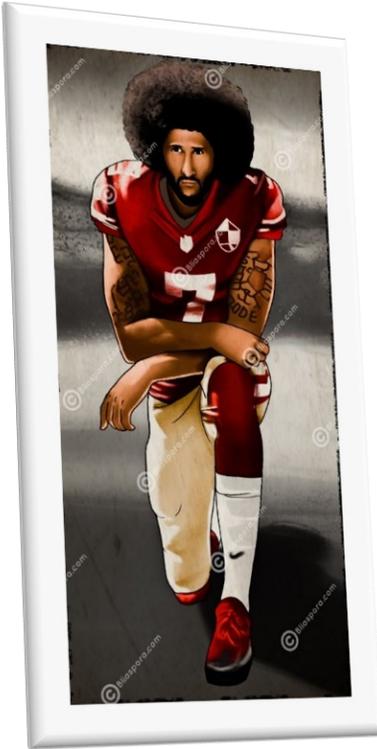


November 4, 2008, [Barack](#)

[Obama](#) became the first African American president of the United States. Born from a white mother and a Kenyan father, Obama won approximately 53% of the popular vote to Arizona Senator [John McCain's](#) approximate 46%. Four years later Obama defeated Mitt Romney to become a two-term president. In the eight years as Commander in Chief, Obama, racked up some impressive accolades.

[Obamacare](#), ending the [great recession](#), saving the U.S. auto industry, capture and killing Osama Bin Laden, and Fought for LGBTQ rights and marriage including many more. During Obama's tenure technology advanced by leaps and bounds. The device that is a lifeline to us all, the cell phone, changed when [Steve Jobs](#) introduced the iPhone in January 2007 with a launch in June that same year. Although launched at the end of [President George W. Bush's](#) presidency it was not until the 3rd generation that a video camera was introduced. Along with Android phones people essentially have pocket computers, which can do many things, one of them capturing video. And with these videos, many can finally see the horrible truth that happens in black communities for a long time, [police killings of black men and the brutality of people of color](#).

On February 27, 2012, [Trayvon Martin](#) was killed by community watch captain George Zimmerman, in Florida, with the states controversial “Stand Your Ground” law as his defense.



Similar in nature to the killing of a young Black male with Emmitt Till in the 1950s which contributed to the Civil Rights Movement, Martin’s death and acquittal of his murderer started another movement, [Black Lives Matter](#). August 9, 2014, a police shooting in [Ferguson Missouri](#) added fuel to the flames. Mike Brown an unarmed Black teen was shot by police six times resulting in Browns lifeless body remaining in the center of the street. The aftermath a movement has risen in Black Lives Matter, and some would call the [disruptors](#) who would not be ignored. Riots lasted for over a week with attempts of Ferguson officers not only attempting to stop the violence but suppress the freedom of press by arresting journalists from doing their jobs. Black Lives Matter received more notoriety during Ferguson but continued its mission in later police shootings. Summer of 2016 with the killing of two black men, [Alton Sterling](#) and [Philando Castile](#), in the hands of the police days apart captured by video made national headlines.

A couple of months later the issue of police brutality was brought back on the national stage during the San Francisco Giants third preseason game. People noticed that quarterback [Colin Kaepernick](#) did not stand for the national anthem. The post-game interview Kaepernick explained “I am not going to stand up to show pride in a flag for a country that oppresses Black people and people of color. To me, this is bigger than football and it would be selfish on my part to look the other way. There are bodies in the street and people getting paid leave and getting away with murder.” The following game of the preseason Kaepernick received advised from a veteran that kneeling would more appropriate during his protest. Along with a couple of teammates the decision to kneel became common, kneeling began spreading to other teams throughout the NFL.

January 26, 2020, a helicopter crash in Calabasas California killing nine, including



[Kobe Bryant](#) and 13-year-old daughter [Gianna](#) created shockwaves across the globe. A year removed after winning an Oscar, Bryant was transitioning to his second act after basketball with a tremendous amount of time focusing on his family and the support of women athletics. The people who he touched was incredible where tributes from the NBA, NHL, UFC, PGA, soccer, and tennis players. Fans from India, Philippines, Italy, and United States were painting [murals](#) in his honor, Bryant's death signifies the importance of sports in our daily lives.

"Kobe Bryant" by [WDPG share](#) is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](#)

May 25, 2020 Memorial Day, a day where two events one in [Central Park](#) and another in Minneapolis with the death of George Floyd, shows that the United States has a long way to go on the subject on race and police brutality. The incident in Central Park is an example of a series of events in recent years where white women would call the police on primarily African Americans also other people of color for doing daily activities. "Karen's," now known as, has called police on Blacks for doing the following activities:

1. Barbecuing at a park
2. Sitting in a Starbucks
3. Shopping at a CVS
4. Selling water
5. Mowing lawns
6. Going to the store
7. Returning from a late night at work
8. Playing golf
9. Staying at an Airbnb
10. Napping on a couch
11. Visiting a pool
12. Running a business
13. Cashing a check

Source: [USA Today](#)

Christian and Amy Cooper's (not related) incident made national headlines due to the lengths Amy Cooper went to attempt to get Christian arrested. The video shows her using an elevated voice and distress to appear as if her life was in imminent danger while choking her dog in the process. By the time the police arrived at the scene they had both left. Recently, it was reported 911 had called her back, she stated that Christian tried to assault her. The results from the incident were swift, Amy lost her job once she was identified and temporarily got her dog taken away from her. Now she faces possible jail time for filing a false police report. As a result, some local governments are attempting to curb this trend by arresting people who file false police reports.

Slightly over 1,100 miles away in Minneapolis later that evening [George Floyd](#) was getting arrested for *possibly* passing off a counterfeit bill to pay for cigarettes. Responding officers *Derek Chauvin, Tao Thao, James Alexander Kueng, and Thomas Kiernan Lane* arrested Floyd while onlookers watched and recorded. Initial video shows officer Chauvin callously kneeling on Floyd's neck for 9 minutes and 29 seconds while Floyd can be heard repeatedly saying "I can't breathe", "Please", and "Mama." A second video was released later showing that the other two officers Kueng and Lane kneeling on his torso and his legs. With the combined compression of three men there was no way Floyd could have gotten up. While onlookers pleaded to the officers to get off him and to check his pulse, it was too late George Floyd died in the hands of the police sparking a [global movement](#) and protest **LIKE NO OTHER.**



["File:Protest against police violence - Justice for George Floyd, May 26, 2020 25.jpg"](#) by [Fibonacci Blue](#) is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](#)

["Protest against police violence - Justice for George Floyd"](#) by [Fibonacci Blue](#) is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](#)



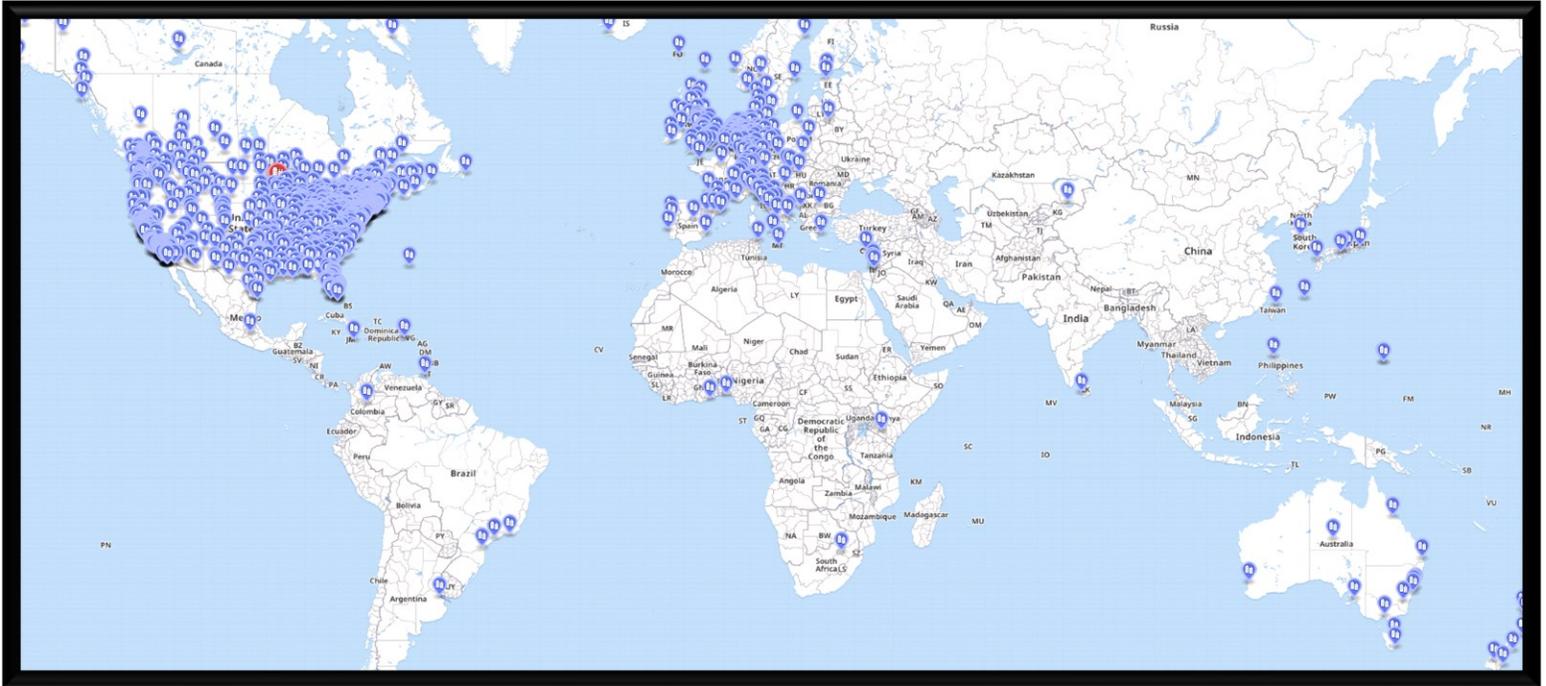
["A protester at 38th Street and S. Chicago Avenue in Minneapolis on Tuesday after the death of George Floyd in Minneapolis, Minnesota"](#) by [Lorie Shaul](#) is licensed under [CC BY-SA 2.0](#)



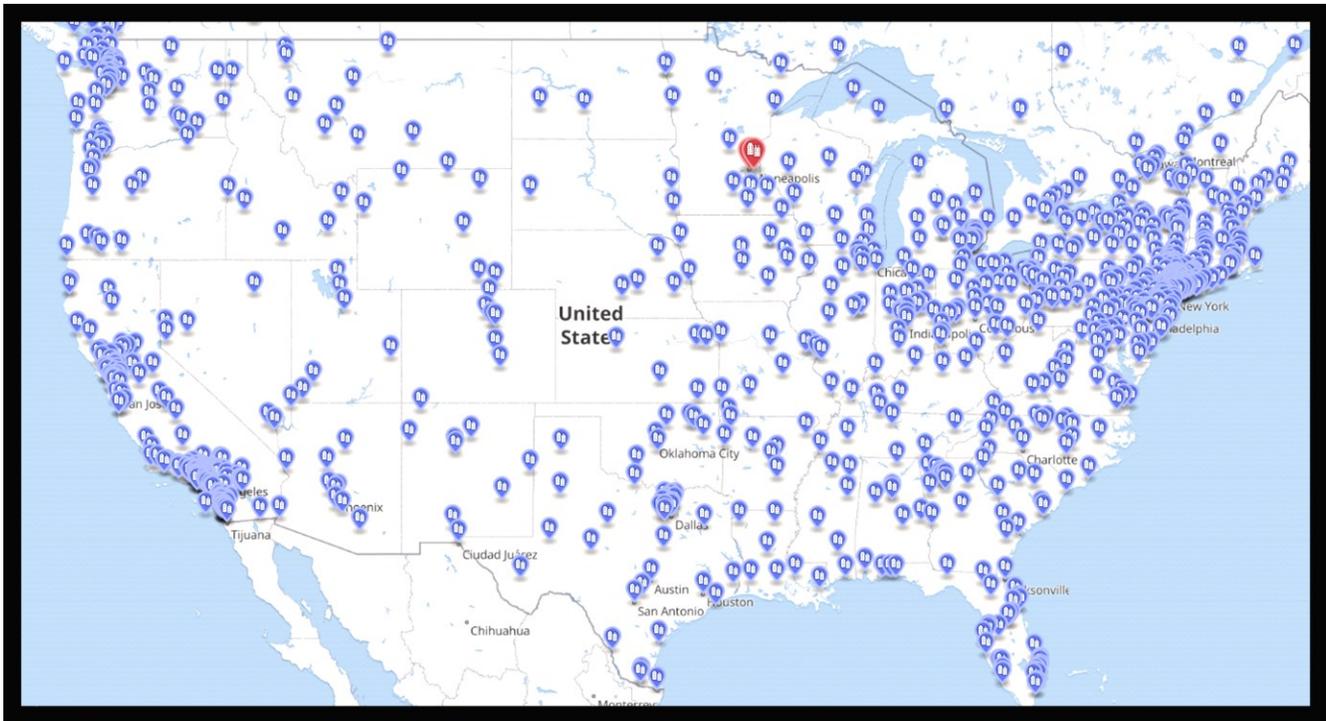
["The Day Miami Burned"](#) by [Mike Shaheen](#) is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](#)

["DSC03302"](#) by [BAMCorp](#) is licensed under [CC BY-SA 2.0](#)





["File:Map of George Floyd protests worldwide.png"](#) by [Phoebe](#) is licensed under [CC BY-SA 4.0](#)

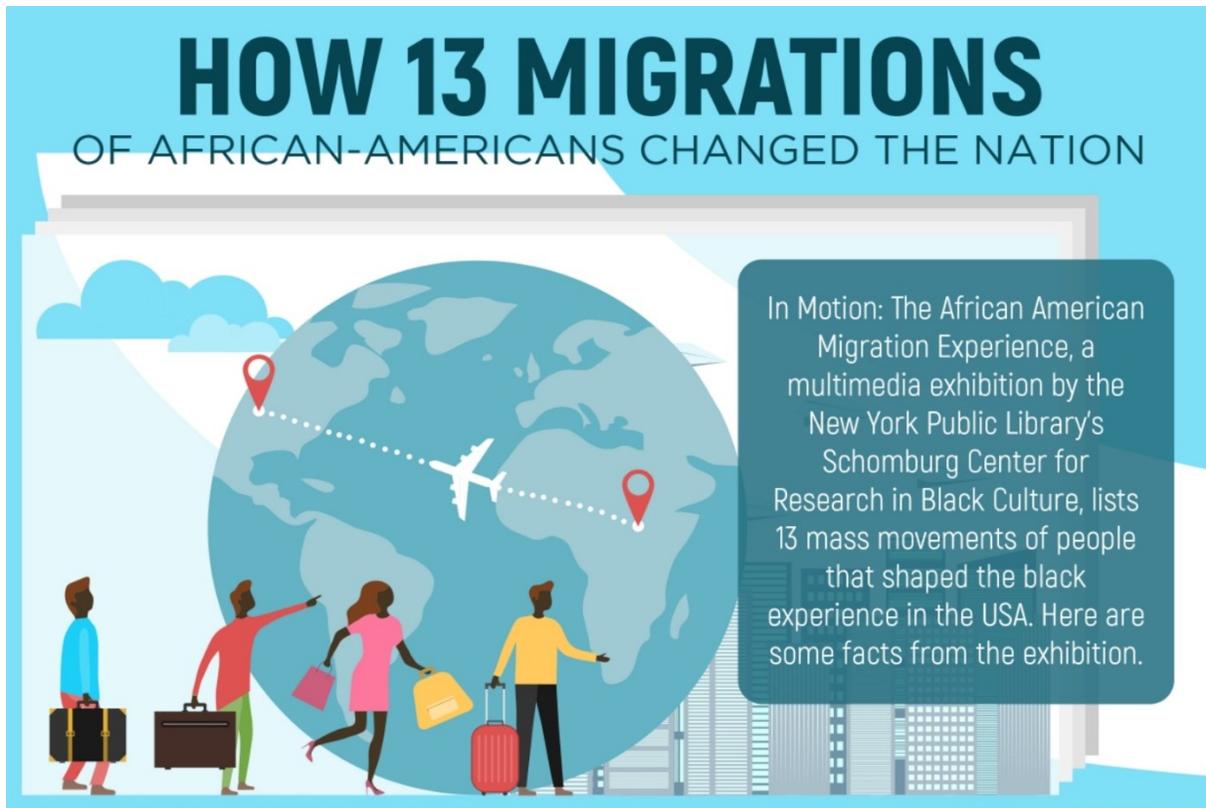


["File:Map of George Floyd protests in North America.png"](#) by [Phoebe](#) is licensed under [CC BY-SA 4.0](#)

The following has occurred after the death of George Floyd:

1. A police officer was fired 3 months after the death of [Breonna Taylor](#).
2. Minneapolis officials agreed to disband the police.
3. New York Mayor Bill De Blasio agreed to move resources from the police department toward youth and social services.
4. Officials in several states vowed to ban choke holds and make steps toward police reform.
5. Democrats in Congress have also unveiled sweeping legislation on police reform, including banning chokeholds and forcing federal police officers to use body and dashboard cameras.
6. A new database has been set up to collect video footage that documents police violence at the demonstrations across the country.
7. Demonstrations has been the *toppling of several confederate and slavery-linked* statues around the world.
8. The protests have also sparked wide-ranging conversations about the responsibility industries and organizations — including the media — must address institutional racism.
9. Reddit cofounder Alexis Ohanian stepped down from the company's board of directors, urging the company to fill his board seat with a Black candidate.
10. The entertainment industry has reacted to the movement. After 32 seasons, the reality TV show "Cops" was canceled by Paramount Network.
11. The Grammy's also announced that they would no longer use the word "urban" to describe music of Black origin.
12. PepsiCo Inc., which owns the Aunt Jemima pancake mix brand, said it would rebrand "to make progress toward racial equality." Other brands such as Uncle Ben's, Mrs. Butterworth, and Cream of Wheat are considering rebranding.
13. Johnson & Johnson also announced it would stop selling products that had been used by some people to lighten their skin tone.
14. [White voice actors stepping down on portraying minority animated characters](#).

Source: [Business Insider](#)



1.

Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade: 1450-1867

More than 12 million Africans were brought to the Americas during this trade. About 500,000 of them were taken to the USA. The bulk went to South America and the Caribbean

2.

Runaway Journeys: 1630s-1865

About 50,000 people a year attempted to escape slavery, but only a few thousand made it to freedom. Escapees usually came from the upper South. After passage of the Fugitive Slave Act in 1850, blacks headed to Canada, to rural areas near Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, and to all black communities.

3.

Domestic Slave Trade: 1760s-1865

- Roughly 1.2 million people were displaced.
- Early on, slaves were moved south from northern colonies such as Pennsylvania New York and Massachusetts. In later years, slaves were exported from the upper South to the Deep South.

4.

Colonization and Emigration: 1783-1910s

- Blacks seeking freedom from oppression migrated from the USA to Canada, Haiti, [Mexico](#) and, most often, Africa. Immigration to Africa peaked between 1848 and 1854.

5.

Haitian Immigration: 1791-1809

- From the 1790s to 1809 thousands of refugees settled in the USA, mostly in formerly French Louisiana, during the Haitian Revolution.
- The population included Creole whites as well as free blacks, although the latter's attempts to migrate were met with resistance.

6.

Western Migration: 1840s-1970s

- This migration started before the Civil War, when free blacks left Northern states to homestead in the West.
- After emancipation, former slaves fleeing white terrorism in the South homesteaded in Kansas, Oklahoma and often as far as Utah. After World War II, blacks seeking work moved to California, Oregon, and Washington



7.

Northern migration: 1840s–1890s

Before and after the Civil War, free blacks left the South for a less oppressive life in the North. The earliest destinations were cities closer to the South, such as Cincinnati, but large numbers also moved to Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Buffalo.

8.

THE GREAT MIGRATION: 1916-1930

About 1.5 Million people left the South for the North, lured by the prospect of industrial jobs. The movement was a first step in the urbanization of the African-American population.

9.

The Second Great Migration: 1940-1970

-An estimated 5 million people left the South for the North and West.

-By the end of the 1970s, the African-American population had almost completely shifted from rural to urban. More than 80 percent of blacks lived in cities, compared with 70 percent of whites.

10.

Caribbean Immigration: 1900-present

More than 1.5 million Afro-Caribbeans represent about 5 percent of the black population.

11.

Return to The South Migration: 1970-present

-Starting in the 1970s, more African-Americans moved to the South than left it.

-Blacks especially left Midwestern cities like Detroit, Pittsburgh, and Chicago for Southern metro areas such as Atlanta, Charlotte and Raleigh-Durham, NC.

12.

Haitian Immigration: 1970-present

At least 750,000 Haitian immigrants live in the USA, mostly in New York and Florida

13.

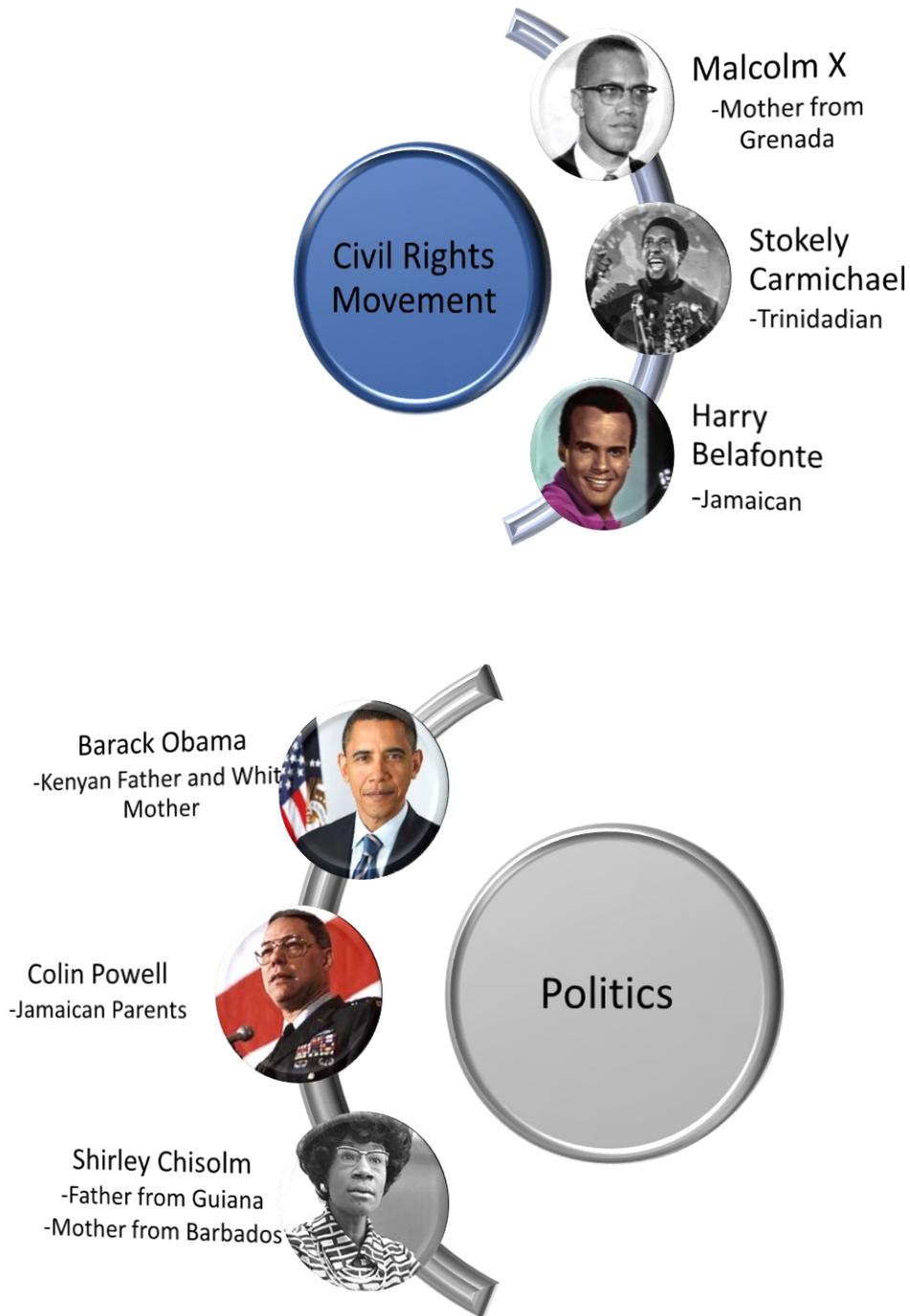
African Immigration: 1970-present

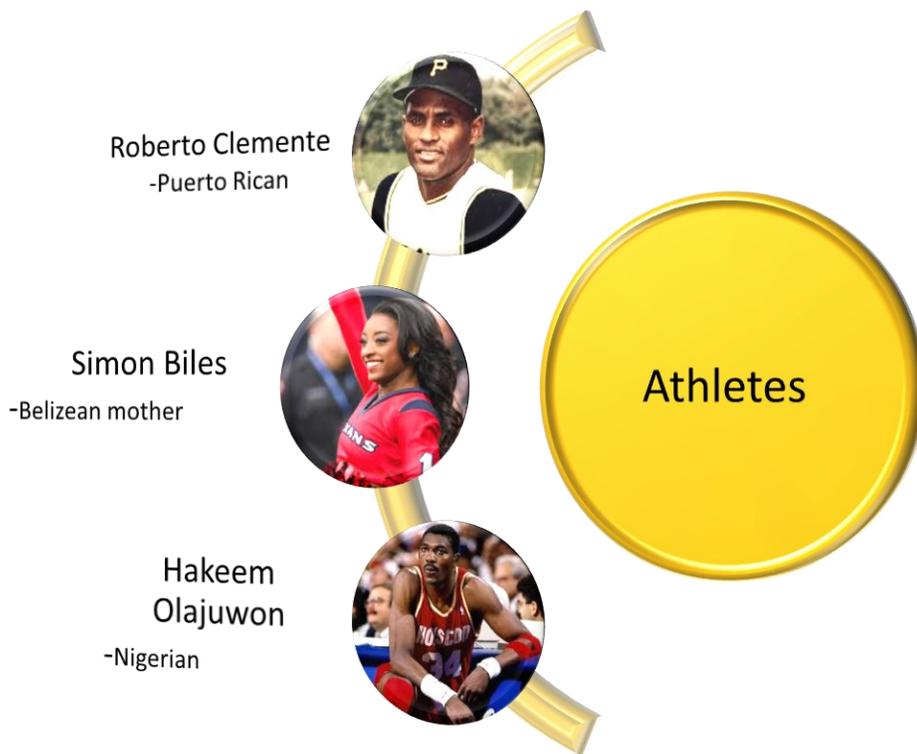
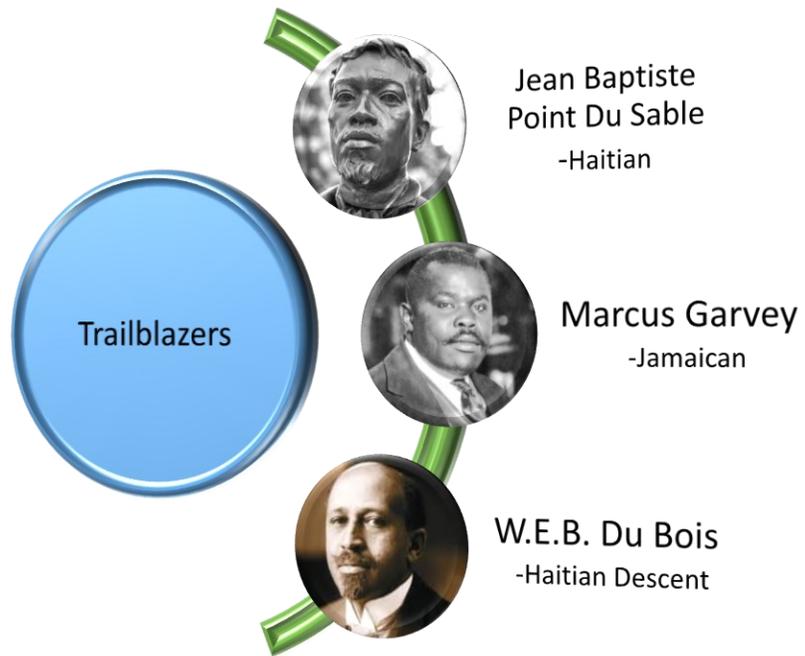
-More than 1.7 million people claim Sub-Saharan ancestry, representing about 5 percent of the African-American population.

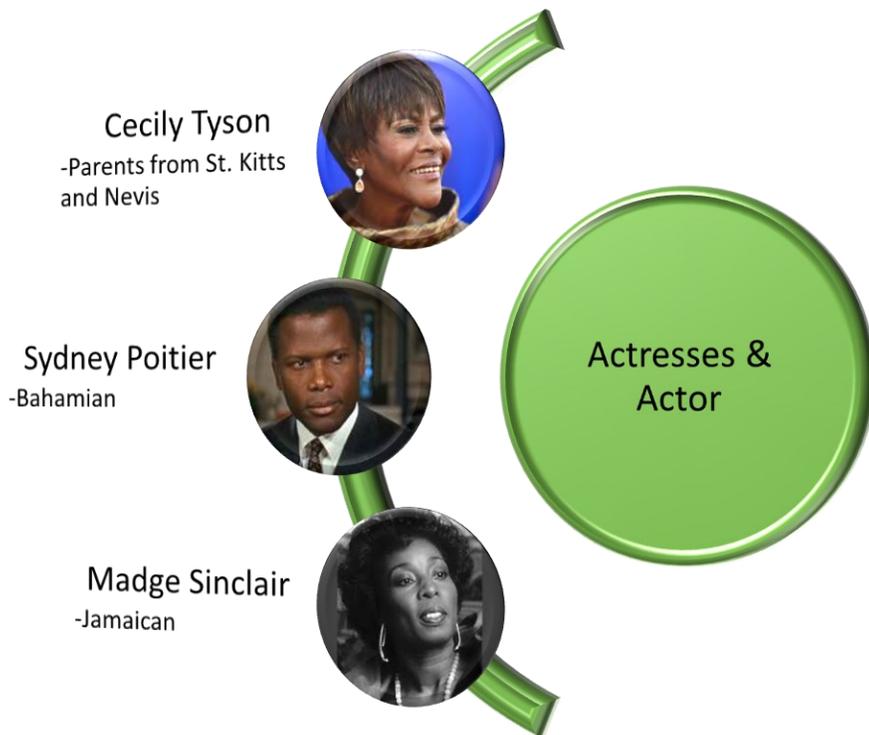
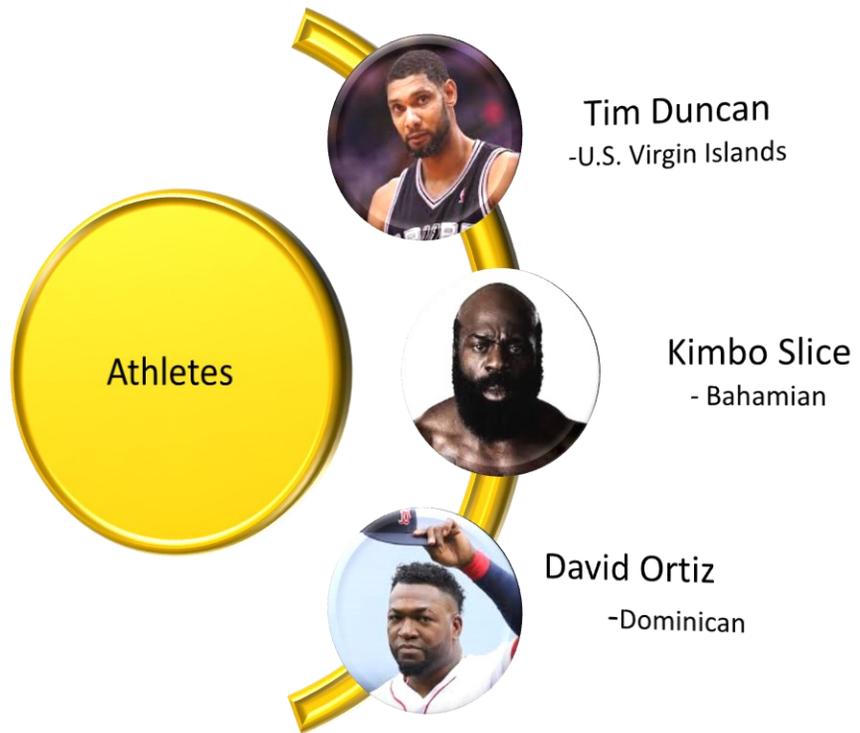
-African immigrants are among the most educated communities in America. Roughly half are college graduates.

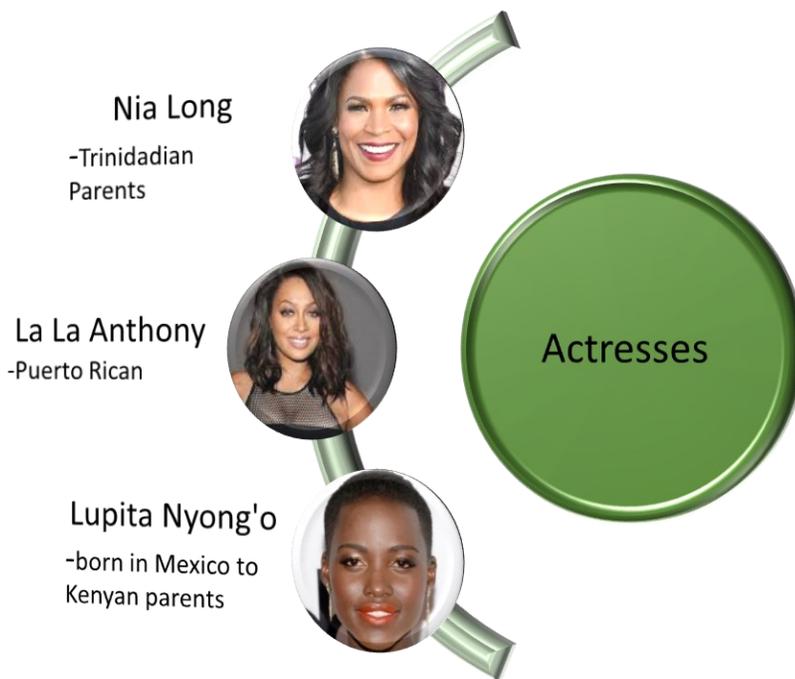
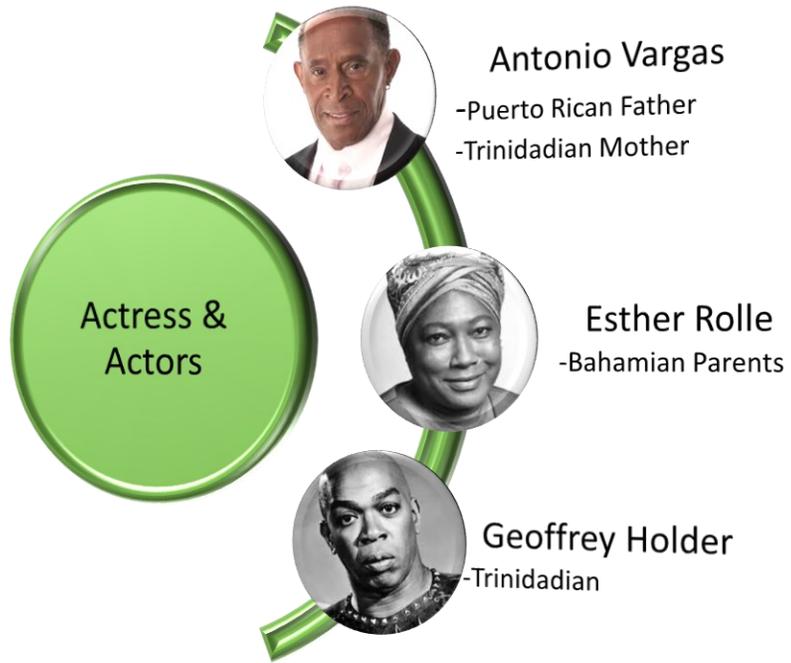
Source: <https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/investigations/2019/03/06/13-migrations-african-americans-black-history/2807843002/> Author: Afi-Odelia Scruggs

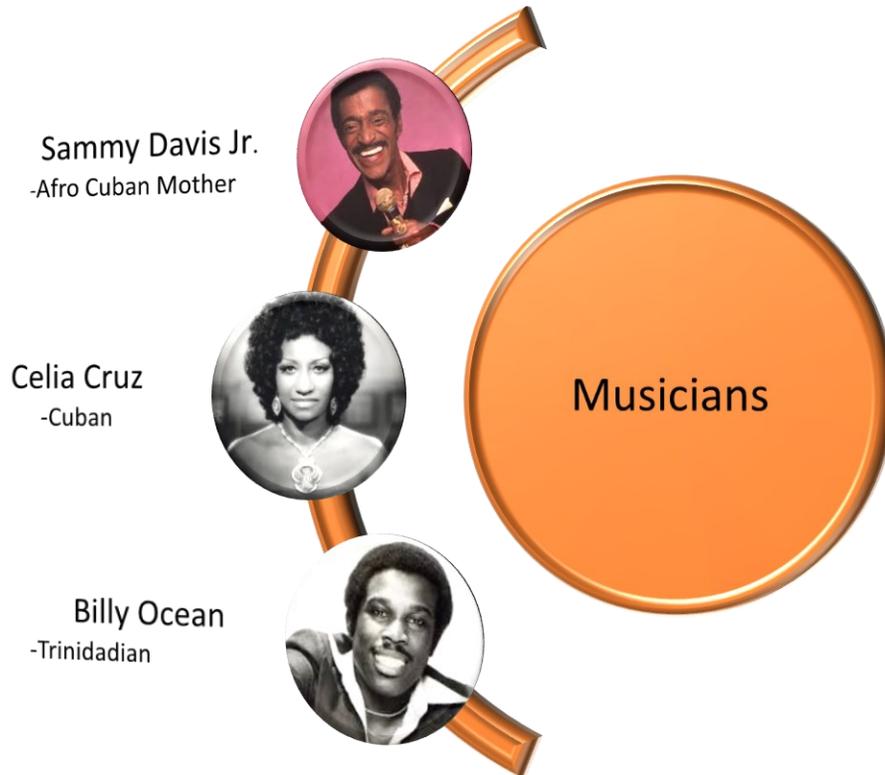
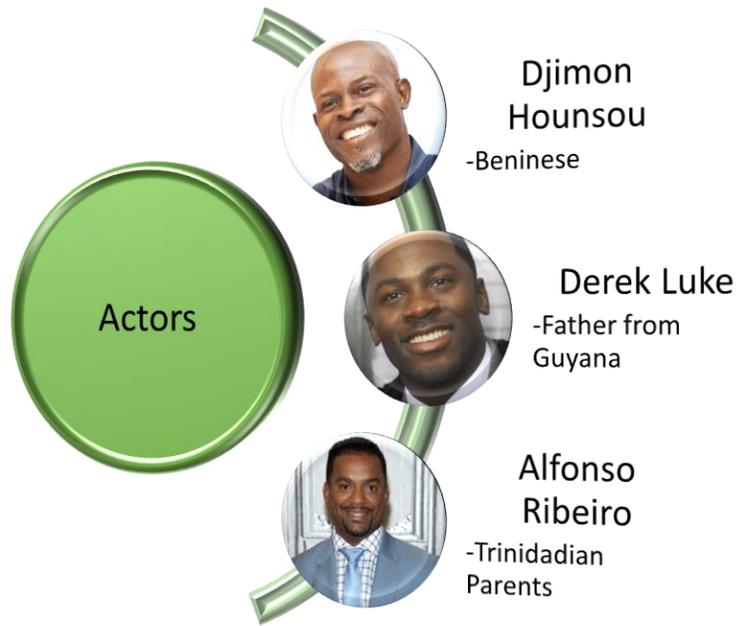
Famous Africans, Afro Caribbean's, and Afro Latino's throughout U.S. History and Popular Culture

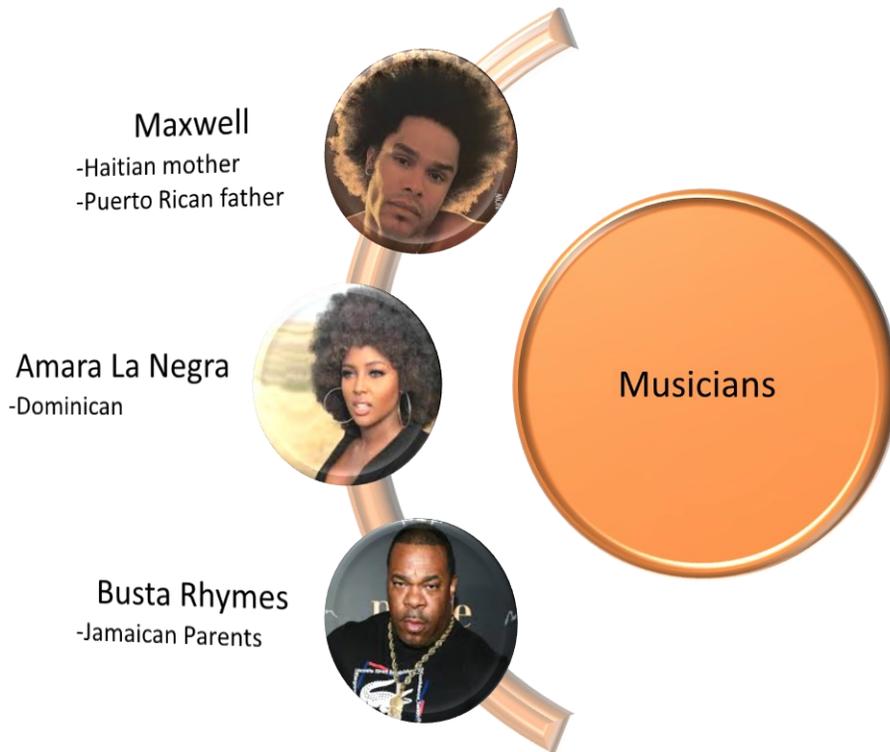
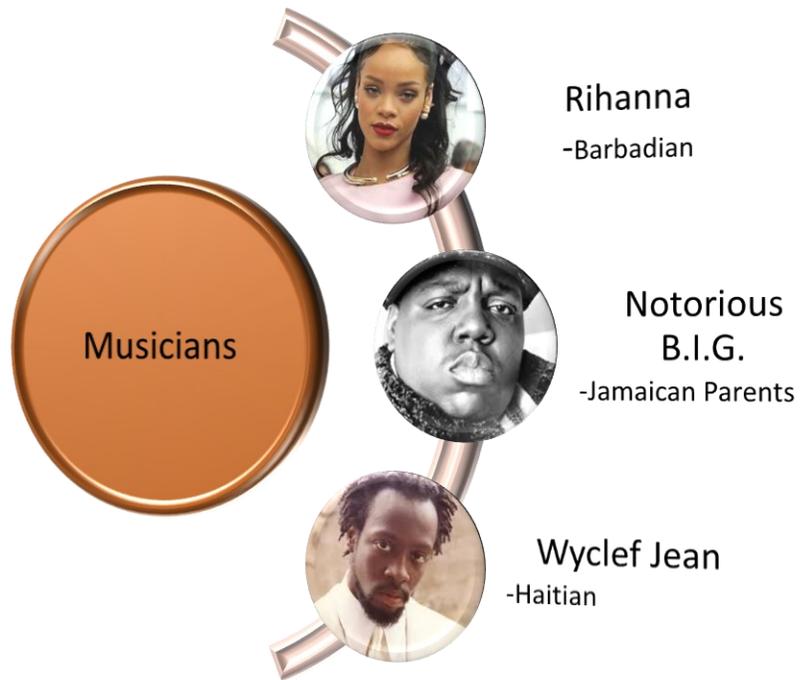


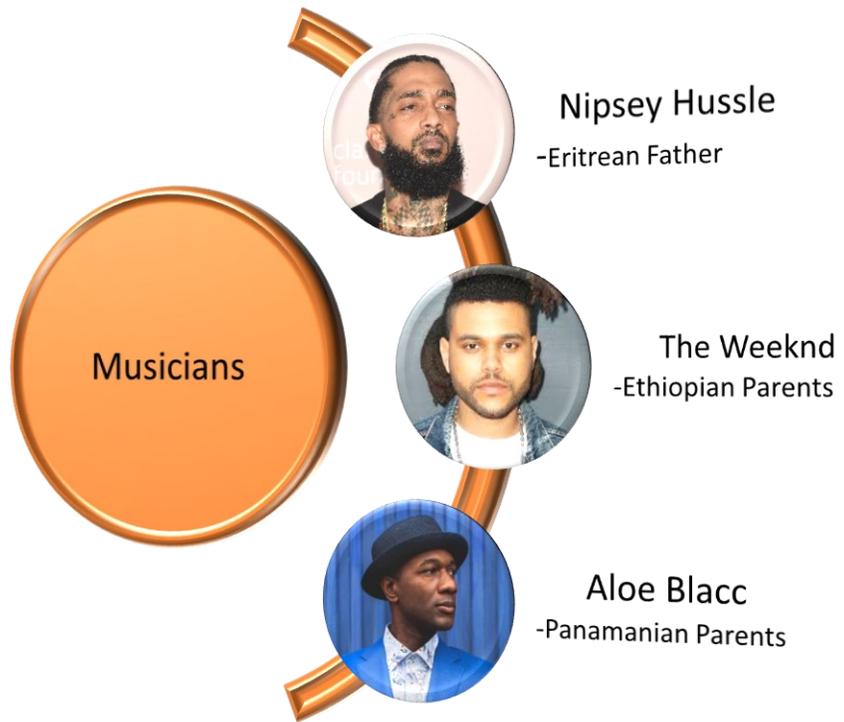




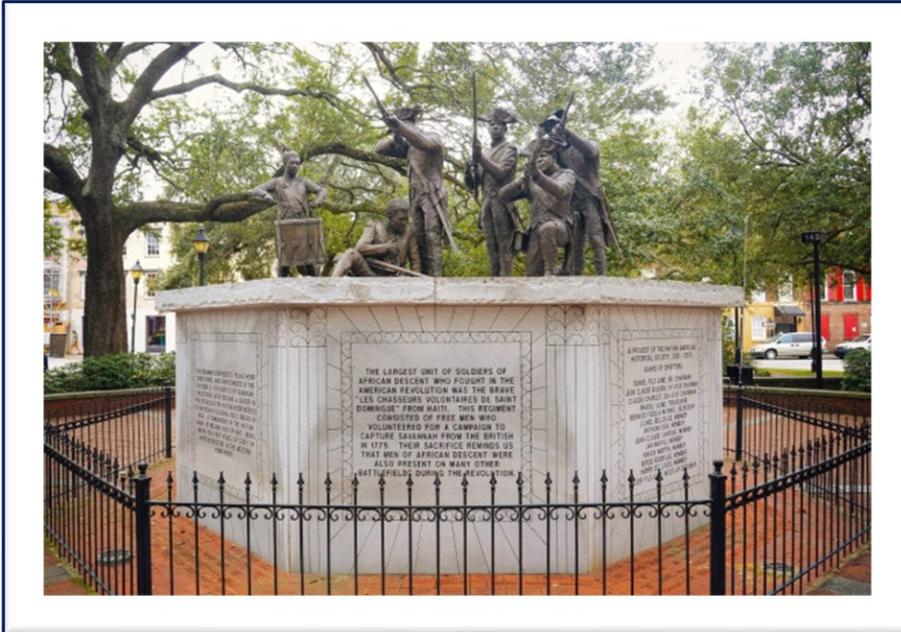








Contributions of Africans, Afro Caribbean's, and Afro Latinos to the United States



During the American Revolutionary War, an army regiment of Haitian Soldiers fought in Savannah Georgia assisting the Americans. During the late 1700s France was the richest empire from the vast amount of money pouring in from **Saint-Domingue (Haiti)** from the most brutal slavery in all the Americas.

Britain was always a threat, so France used 500 Haitians to fight along with them and Americans. The United States was in its infancy, so they did not have the resources or money at the time, so France financed a substantial portion of war efforts for the United States to gain independence from Britain. Photo of Haitian Monument courtesy of:

<https://yourewelcomesavannah.wordpress.com/category/american-revolution/>

February 2018 Marvel Studios released Black Panther a juggernaut in the box office setting Black people saying “Wakanda Forever” for the fictitious country. It is sad to say that many do not want to celebrate or never heard of the Haitian Revolution that all Black people should be proud of. After the inspiration of fighting in the American Revolution and the issues in France during the French Revolution lit a spark in Haiti. The Haitian Revolution lasted from 1791 to 1804 defeating France, Spain, and Britain that will be mentioned in more detail later. The defeat of France led to the **Louisiana Purchase**, with the newly acquired territory the United States doubled in size.

New Orleans one of the most unique cities in the United States has a distinct Haitian influence. During and after the Haitian Revolution thousands of Haitians went to the French Speaking city to escape the war. Later, about 10,000 Haitians that fled to Cuba during the war were exiled to New Orleans doubling the city’s population. Of this group included white, Black, and free people of color.

The War of 1812 at the **Battle of New Orleans** Haitians once again showed up to fight for the United States under the command of future president Andrew Jackson. Preparing for battle the Jackson’s army began to assemble, “As martial music was played, the troops of Frenchmen were followed by a well-drilled battalion of 210 freemen, most of them *Haitians*, commanded by bakery owner, Major Jean Daquin.” (Yaeger, 2017) To defeat the

British in an impressive fashion the unique team that Jackson assembled consisted of Tennessee and Kentucky frontiersmen, Louisiana militia, New Orleans businessmen, Choctaw Indians, pirates, sailors, Marines and United States Troops. Imagine over two hundred years ago thousands of Haitians came to the United States from this migration to New Orleans, how many African Americans of Haitian descent are in the United States today? That is not including the



Figure 4 Yasiel Puig

waves of immigration from Haitians and other Black people throughout U.S. history. Fact is Black History is also Haitian, Jamaican, Bahamian, etc. etc.

["File:2016-10-13 Yasiel Puig 05.jpg"](#) by [Arturo Pardavila III from Hoboken, NJ, USA](#) is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](#)

From the outside looking in many people do not realize almost all the mainstream music in the United States were created by blacks. Gospel, Jazz, Blues, Rock & Roll, Soul, and Hip-Hop all instrumental to the culture of this nation and celebrated globally. But, for **Afro Latinos** there the minority of the minority.

Unfortunately, they do not get any recognition during Hispanic Heritage Month or Black History Month. This holds true to Afro Latino's as well, many forms of Spanish music are from Black people, descendants of the transatlantic slave trade like the United States.

Salsa, Meringue, Son, Reggaeton, etc. This music, although not mainstream are playing in clubs, dancehalls, movies, and other forms of media. Like the racial draft skit from the *Chappelle's Show* we select Afro Latino's and gladly welcome them home. Facing racial discrimination and colorism in their respected nations, millions come here for a better life, and they certainly deserve credit for their contributions. Watch any MLB game and you can see plenty of Afro Latino baseball players winning games and championships for their respected cities and fans.



["File:Dj Kool Herc-03.jpg"](#) by [Mika Väisänen](#) is licensed under [CC BY-SA 4.0](#)

Hip Hop music can be credited to *Jamaican American* pioneer **Clive Campbell** A.K.A. DJ Kool Herc, immigrating to the Bronx with his family at the age of 12.

"File:Grandmaster Flash - James Lavelle's
Meltdown Festival 2014.jpg" by Victor
Frankowski / Southbank Centre is licensed
under [CC BY 2.0](#)

Born in *Barbados* and immigrating to
Bronx NY, **Grandmaster
Flash** is a legend in Hip Hop and is
one of the first-generation artist in the
field.



Figure Error! Bookmark not defined. Grandmaster Flash

The **shotgun house** that was brought to New Orleans and spread throughout the south was originated in Haiti.

Shotgun houses reflect African, Caribbean, and American influences. The origins of those houses were in Haiti, where West Africans built dwellings using traditional West African housing forms—including square rooms, a lack of hallways, and a rectangular exterior—when they were enslaved on sugar and coffee plantations. The West African style soon blended with the housing styles of the [Taino](#) people, the original inhabitants of Haiti, to create the *caille*, a narrow house typically featuring a gabled entrance, stucco walls, shuttered windows, and a thatched roof. After the Haitian rebellion that began in 1791 and culminated in Haiti's independence in 1804, many Haitians relocated to the southern United States, either freely or as slaves brought by plantation owners fleeing Haiti. In Louisiana and other southern states, the *cailles* evolved into shotgun houses made from wood, rather than stucco, but retained the narrow structure and gabled entrances.

Source: <https://www.britannica.com/technology/shotgun-house>



"File:Omalu Picture (7).jpg" by [Wilkinrm1](#) is licensed under [CC BY-SA 4.0](#)

Bennet Ifeakandu Omalu is a Nigerian

physician that discovered and published findings of [CTE](#), chronic traumatic encephalopathy, in Pittsburgh while working in the coroner's office. In 2002 Omalu discovered a high number of proteins in the brain of former Pittsburgh Steelers player Mike Webster. Following Webster death other NFL players committed

suicide after years of chronic head trauma, [Junior Seau](#), and [Dave Duerson](#) along with others began to have suicidal thoughts. Omalu's finding paid off, after years of the NFL denying causes of CTE from playing football they reversed their stance and now have strict concussion protocols to protect the players.

Afro-Brazilian soccer sensation **Pele**

popularized soccer in the states in the 70s and is a catalyst to the MLS in the United States. To promote the game in the United States Pele signed to the New York Cosmos after his prime years in Brazil, catapulting the sport closer to the mainstream. In his farewell game in 1977 fans packed Giant's stadium in New York to see the greatest to have ever play the game. Jeff Carter, the son of then President Carter, read and presented Pelé with a plaque: "Presented to Pelé for the smiles he put on children's faces, the thrills he gave to fans of this nation and the dimension he added to American sports. Pelé has elevated the game of soccer to heights never before attained in America and only Pelé, with his status, incomparable talent and beloved compassion could have accomplished such a mission. The United States of America is deeply grateful."



(<https://www.theguardian.com/football/2017/sep/30/pele-soccer-america-new-york-cosmos>)



"T460965_07" by [jamesjoel](#) is licensed under [CC BY-ND 2.0](#)

Stokely Carmichael a

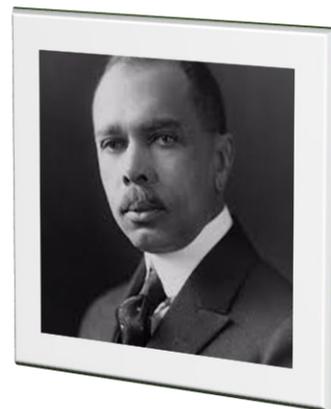
Trinidadian immigrant who moved to Bronx New York at a young age, Carmichael, participated in the Civil Rights movement and his name is on par with Martin Luther King, Malcolm X, Medgar Evers, John Lewis, and Muhammed Ali. His contributions

to the civil rights movement were the leading of the Student Non Violent Coordinating Committee, SNCC, and creator of the **Black Power Movement**. "During this period Carmichael and others associated with SNCC supported the nonviolence approach to desegregation espoused by Martin Luther King Jr., but Carmichael was becoming increasingly frustrated, having witnessed beatings and murders of several civil rights activists. In 1966 he became the chairman of SNCC, and during a march in Mississippi he rallied demonstrators in founding the "black power" movement, which espoused self-defense tactics, self-determination, political and economic power, and racial pride."

(<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Stokely-Carmichael>)

Jean Baptiste Point Du Sable a *Haitian American* of African and French descent is the godfather of Chicago. Du Sable is the cities first non-Native American in the region where he set up the first trading post near the mouth of the Chicago River.

James Weldon Johnson born in Jacksonville Florida on June 17, 1871, to a free born Virginian father and a *Bahamian* mother one the key figures of the Harlem Renaissance. In 1900 Johnson and his brother John wrote **"Lift Every Voice and Sing"** which became the official anthem of the NAACP or "Black National Anthem". Appointed as a diplomat to Venezuela and Nicaragua under Theodore Roosevelt in 1914 Johnson returned to the states where he joined the NAACP by 1920, he was named Chief Executive Officer of the organization.





Marcus Garvey a *Jamaican* was the founder of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League. As a key proponent to the Pan Africanism Movement and Black Nationalism he promoted the unity of blacks from various nations. “By 1919, Marcus Garvey and U.N.I.A. had launched the Black Star Line, a shipping company that would establish trade and commerce between Africans in America, the Caribbean, South and Central America, Canada and Africa. At the same time, Garvey started the Negroes Factories Association, a series of companies that would manufacture marketable commodities in every big industrial center in the Western hemisphere and Africa.”

(<https://www.biography.com/activist/marcus-garvey>)

Celia Cruz the Queen of Salsa!! Born Celia de la Caridad Cruz Alfonso in Havana Cuba, Cruz an *Afro-Cubano* had three siblings and began singing at a young age. Her father wanted Celia to become a teacher, but she pursued her love of music instead and the rest is



history.

“As the Cuban Revolution raged in 1960, Celia (touring in concert in Mexico at the time), made the decision not to return to the island. In 1961, she moved to the U.S., and married Pedro Knight, her longtime friend and trumpet player. Fidel Castro was so enraged by Cruz’s defection, he barred her

from returning to Cuba. In fact, Celia never returned to her homeland.” “Celia was a true pioneer of AfroLatinidad, focusing on the African elements of her identity (music, lyrics and dress) at a time when it was not popular to do so. In 1974, Celia was one of a group of artists including B.B. King, James Brown, The Spinners, Bill Withers and Miriam Makeba that performed in Kinshasa, Zaire alongside top local groups.

The concert was part of a three-day festival, “Zaire ’74,” the brainchild of South African trumpeter High Masekela. The performance was supposed to precede the famous boxing match “Rumble in the Jungle” between George Foreman and Muhammed Ali. Just before the concert was scheduled to begin, Foreman injured



his eye. The bout was pushed back six weeks, but the Show went on – and was brilliantly documented in the powerful film, “Soul Power.” “(<https://celiacruz.com/biography/>)

Cruz’s accolades are tremendous, she has a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame, and she was awarded the American National Medal of the Arts by President Bill Clinton just to name a couple.



Barack Obama born to a white mother and a *Kenyan* father is the first Black president of the United States. This two-term president is a prime example the contributions that immigrant black and their descendants contribute to the United States.

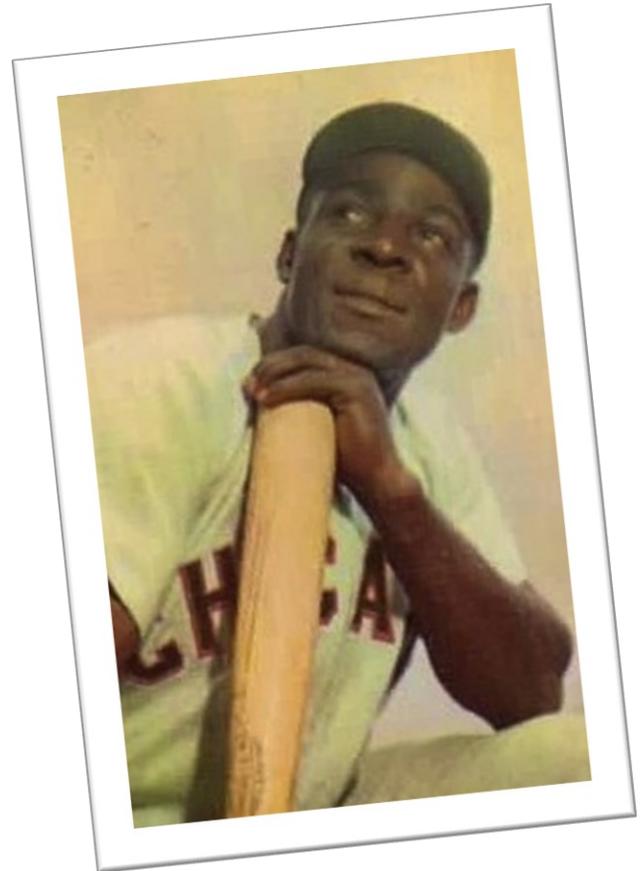
John Carlos is *Afro Cuban & Afro American* sprinter who made headlines in the 1968 Olympics in Mexico City. In protest, Carlos, and fellow American Sprinter [Tommie Smith](#) gave the Black power salute.





Kamala Harris is Vice President of the United States. Daughter of immigrants her mother is from *India* and her father is from *Jamaica*.

Orestes "Minnie" Miñoso born in *Cuba*, Minoso's nicknames were the "Cuban Comet" and "Mr. White Sox." Seen as a trailblazer for Afro-Latino baseball players, Minoso played in the Negro Leagues in 1946 and after Jackie Robinson broke the color line he then played for the Cleveland Indians in 1948 but finding most success with the Chicago White Sox after acquiring him in 1951.





["File:Virgil Abloh Paris Fashion Week Autumn Winter 2019 \(cropped\).jpg"](#) by [Myles Kalus Anak Jihem](#) is licensed under [CC BY-SA 4.0](#)

Born and raised in Rockford IL, **[Virgil Abloh](#)** was *Ghanian American*. As a fashion and entrepreneur, Abloh is founder and chief executive officer of Off-White until his recent passing on November 28, 2021 in Chicago. “Abloh was named among [Time Magazine's 100 Most Influential People](#) in 2018, and the [Museum of Contemporary Art Chicago](#) presented an exhibition of the work of "genre-bending artist and designer" in 2019.” (Caitlin Hu, 2021)

["File:Giannis Antetokounmpo \(24845003687\) \(cropped\).jpg"](#) by [Keith Allison from Hanover, MD, USA](#) is licensed under [CC BY-SA 2.0](#)

[Giannis Antetokounmpo](#)

the “*Greek Freak*” born in Athens Greece of *Nigerian Heritage*; Giannis was drafted to the Milwaukee Bucks in 2013. In a matter of years, he became a household name leading the Bucks to an NBA Championship in 2021 after a 47-year absence.

- [NBA champion \(2021\)](#)
- [NBA Finals MVP \(2021\)](#)
- 2× [NBA Most Valuable Player \(2019, 2020\)](#)
- 5× [NBA All-Star \(2017–2021\)](#)
- [NBA All-Star Game MVP \(2021\)](#)
- 3× [All-NBA First Team \(2019–2021\)](#)
- 2× [All-NBA Second Team \(2017, 2018\)](#)
- [NBA Defensive Player of the Year \(2020\)](#)
- 3× [NBA All-Defensive First Team \(2019–2021\)](#)
- [NBA All-Defensive Second Team \(2017\)](#)
- [NBA Most Improved Player \(2017\)](#)
- [NBA All-Rookie Second Team \(2014\)](#)
- [NBA 75th Anniversary Team](#)





Haiti



Haiti is the only nation to form an independent nation after a successful slave revolt and is the second nation in the Americas after the United States. After the French Revolution, Haitians were inspired by the rhetoric that all men are free. This was not going to be an easy task for Haitians since Haiti was the pearl of the Antilles that generated an immense amount of wealth for France. The conditions in Haiti had the most brutal system of slavery in

all the Americas where the life expectancy was shorter than the surrounding colonies. Later, this constant supply of slaves from Africa would be an advantage since the ratio of slaves to French were said to be 10:1.

On August 21-22, 1791, the Haitian Revolution had begun, with various nations getting involved. During this time, the superpowers of the time British, France, and Spain were in competition with on another so any opportunity to help its self-interest came into play. So, at times one would use the Haitians and supply weapons to fight off the opposing nation. The leader of the Haitian Revolution and French Loyalist Toussaint Louverture who was hesitant to join at the beginning of the slave revolt. However, from 1791 to 1803 Louverture was a well-respected and tactical man who got rid of his rivals in the process. Not only defeating the French under Louverture, but Haitians also defeated both British and Spanish troops attempting to capitalize on the colony's instability. In 1802 when

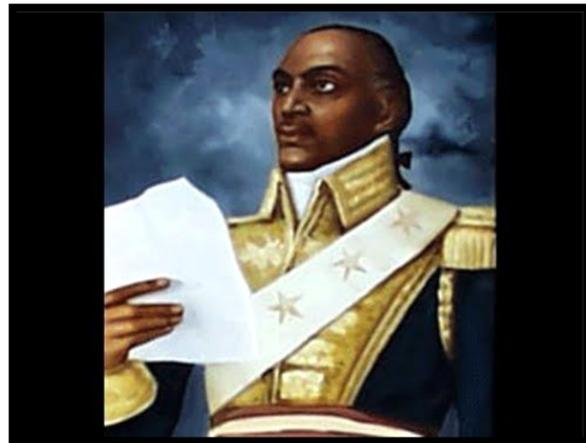


Figure 6 Toussaint Louverture

Louverture made himself governor for life, this enraged Napoleon where he dispatched approximately 20,000 troops to reinstate slavery. After capturing Louverture, he was brought to France where he was interrogated and beaten eventually dying in captivity in 1803. After his capture generals Jean-Jacques Dessalines, Alexandre Pétion and Henry Christophe took over. Eventually in November of 1803 Haitians defeated the French with lead to Napoleon giving up his North American Empire forcing him to sell the Louisiana Purchase to the United States.

On January 1, 1804, the name of the former colony was officially changed to the native name of Haiti. After becoming ruler, Dessalines ordered the massacre of the remaining whites on the island except for the Polish troops that defected from the French army, doctors, and a small group of German Colonist.

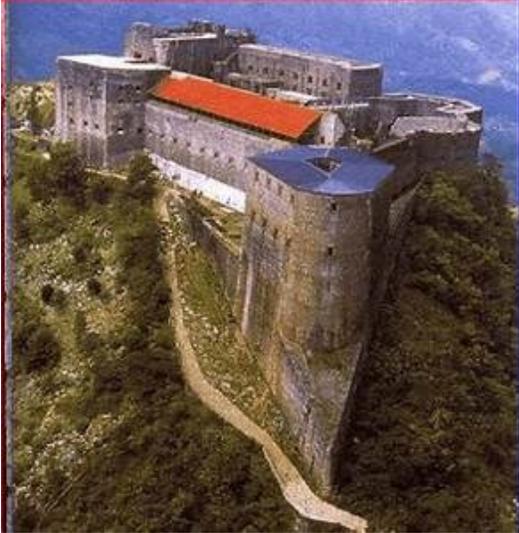


Figure 7 Citadelle Laferriere

In 1806 Dessalines was assassinated, soon after Haiti was divided into North and South with two separate leaders. The north is led by Henri Christophe while the south is led by Alexandre Pétion where both have their accomplishments that cannot be ignored. In 1805 Christophe ordered the construction of the [Citadelle Laferrière](#) that was completed in 1820. The mountaintop fortress, the largest in the Western Hemisphere, was resurrected to protect from a possible attack from France to reinstitute slavery.

In the south the great liberator, [Simon Bolivar](#), sought Haiti's help to free the Spanish colonies after getting rejected by Britain for assistance. Pétion agreed to meet with Bolivar, in Haiti, [to assist in his liberation from Spain](#) on December 15, 1815. In April 1816 Bolivar embarked to South America to

fight the Spanish where he failed. After regrouping in Haiti for more arms and additional help he returned to South America in December 1816 where he successfully defeated Spain.

In 1821 many nations heard of the accomplishments of Haiti's independence from France across the globe. Across the Atlantic [Greece](#) was raging war against the [Ottoman Empire](#) for independence from 1821 and 1832. The Greeks reached out to then President [Jean Pierre Boyer](#) for assistance, so on January 15, 1822 President Boyer responded with this letter translated to English from French.

Before I received your letter from Paris, dated last August 20, the news about the revolution of your co-citizens against the despotism which lasted for about three centuries had already arrived here. With great enthusiasm we learned that Hellas was finally forced to take up arms in order to gain her freedom and the position that she once held among the nations of the world. Such a beautiful and just case and, most importantly, the first successes which have accompanied it, cannot leave Haitians indifferent, for we, like the Hellenes, were for a long time subjected to a dishonorable slavery and finally, with our own chains, broke the head of tyranny. Wishing to Heavens to protect the descendants of Leonidas, we thought to assist these brave warriors, if not with military forces and ammunition, at least with money, which will be useful for acquisition of guns, which you need. But events that have occurred and imposed financial restrictions onto our country absorbed

the entire budget, including the part that could be disposed by our administration. Moreover, at present, the revolution which triumphs on the eastern portion of our island is creating a new obstacle in carrying out our aim; in fact, this portion, which was incorporated into the Republic I preside over, is in extreme poverty and thus justifies immense expenditures of our budget. If the circumstances, as we wish, improve again, then we shall honorably assist you, the sons of Hellas, to the best of our abilities. Citizens! Convey to your co-patriots the warm wishes that the people of Haiti send on behalf of your liberation. The descendants of ancient Hellenes look forward, in the reawakening of their history, to trophies worthy of Salamis. May they prove to be like their ancestors and guided by the commands of Miltiades, and be able, in the fields of the new Marathon, to achieve the triumph of the holy affair that they have undertaken on behalf of their rights, religion and motherland. May it be, at last, through their wise decisions, that they will be commemorated by history as the heirs of the endurance and virtues of their ancestors.

On the 15th of January 1822 and the 19th year of Independence

BOYER

Source: Journal of Haitian Studies, Vol. 11, No. 1 (Spring 2005), pp. 167-171

Although this letter may seem meaningless to some, it is the opposite. The letter, thus Haiti, is the first to recognize Greece as its own separate state. Some historians agree that resource strapped Haiti was still able to assist with a rich commodity, coffee. It was said that Haiti shipped about 20 tons of coffee that could be sold to help the Greek cause. Soon after other nations followed suite beginning with Great Britain.

In 1825 the unthinkable occurred, [France requested Haiti](#) their former colony to pay them reparations for the amount of money France and the slave holders lost for their freedom. France sent warships to Haiti to threaten and enforce repayment, Haiti was a freely liberated Black nation that the world did not want to accept. This realization crippled the nation where embargoes, sanctions, and now stifling debt, Haiti was doomed from the beginning. Haiti was a Black independent nation surrounded by slave colonies in all directions, the world would not treat them as equals. So, it took over 122 years to pay off the debt that bankrupt the nation.

Prior to Haiti recognizing Greece as a State, in November of 1821 President Boyer decided to invade the eastern portion of the island, current day the Dominican Republic. From 1821 to 1844 Haiti was in control of the entire island of Hispaniola until the Dominican Republic won independence.

Briefly mentioned earlier, the events of [John Brown's Raid on Harpers Ferry](#) July 3 1859 sent shockwaves throughout the colonies and Haitians were concerned of the results. Inspired by the Haitian Revolution approximately 50 years earlier Brown attempted to start a slave

insurrection. Unfortunately, the raid failed where ten of his men were killed including two of his sons, later Brown was executed for treason. *In response to Brown's executed [Haiti](#) named a major street in the nation's capital in his honor.*

Months after [President Woodrow Wilson](#) screened [The Birth of A Nation](#) in the White House, in July of 1915, Wilson invaded and began the [occupation of Haiti](#). A series of presidential assassinations in Haiti made the country unstable, so the United States did not want other nations having a political influence so close to U.S. shores. During this time, the U.S. removed the \$500,000 from the national bank for "safe keeping." Other injustices included influencing elections and backing candidates that were loyalist to the U.S. The U.S. also forced Haiti to change the national constitution so foreigners can own land. In 1924 Wilson passed away, eventually Franklin D. Roosevelt became president who enacted the [Good Neighbor Policy](#) where the U.S. withdrew in 1934.

In 1957 through 1986 the father son [Duvalier dictatorship](#) duo created a mass migration to the states, where an estimated 30,000 Haitians died under there rule.

[January 10, 2010](#) a magnitude 7.0 earthquake devastated Haiti with an estimated 220,000 to 300,000 people perished. Ten years later the country is still recovery, the [billions in humanitarian relief seemed to have disappeared](#).

Haitian Demographics

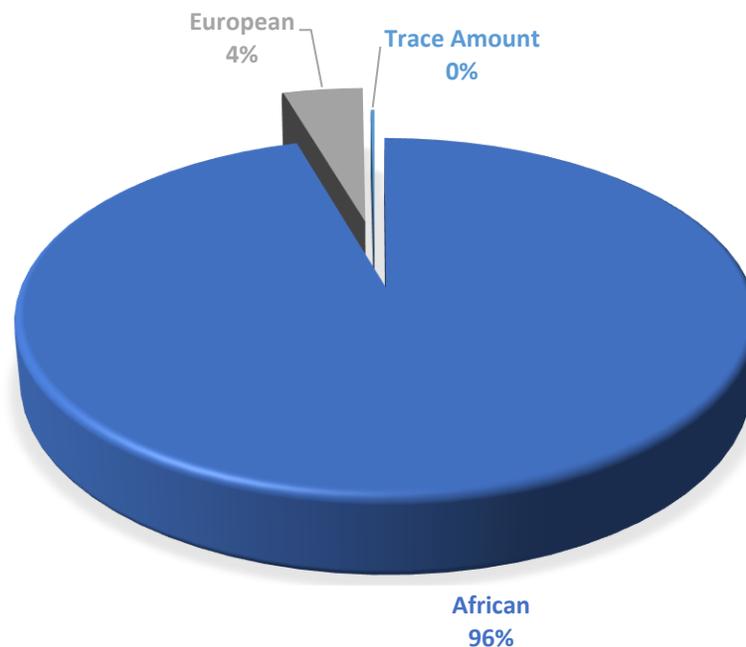
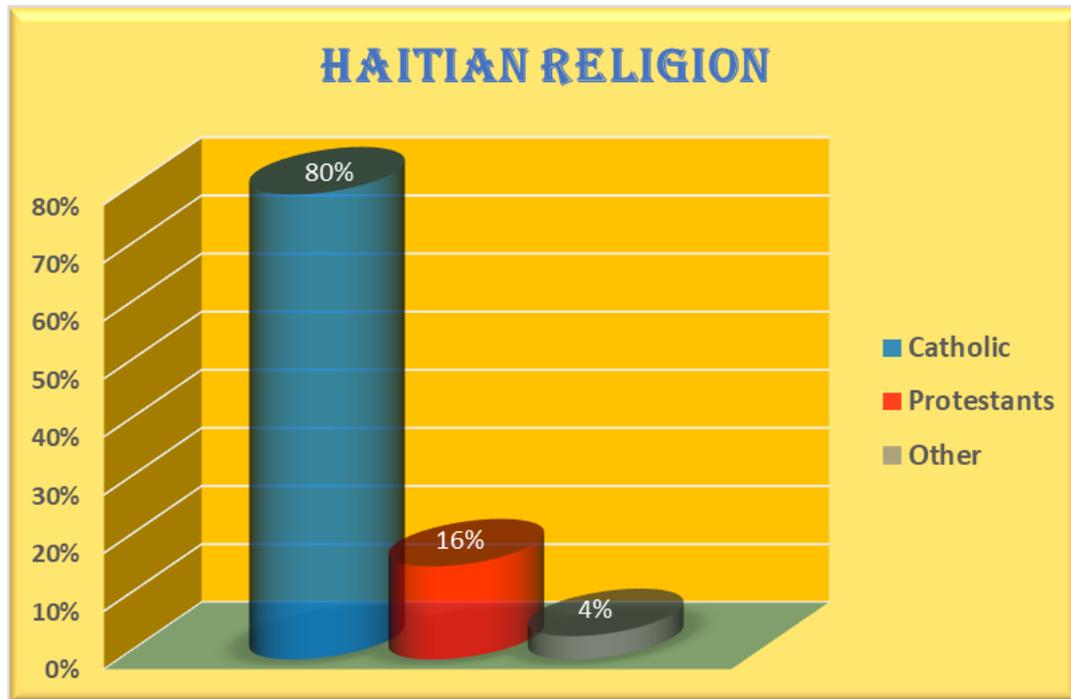


Figure **Error! Unknown switch argument.** Data From: [worldpopulationreview.com](#)



*Vodou and combinations of Vodou and other religion is also practiced including Islam, Judaism, and Buddhism *Data From: worldpopulationreview.com*

The official languages in Haiti are [Haitian Creole](#) and French.

HAITIAN MUSIC

- **Meringue**
- **Rara**
- **Twoubadou**
- **Compas**
- **Mini Jazz**
- **Haitian Rock**
- **Mizik Rasin**
- **Zouk**
- **Haitian Hip Hop**

HAITIAN CUISINE

- **Bouillon Soup:** consist of sliced meat, potatoes, plantains, spinach, and cabbage.
- **Poulet Aux Noix:** Chicken and cashew nuts
- **Legim:** Vegetable stew
- **Griot:** Fried pork
- **Joumou:** is soup simmered in a saucepan along with pieces of beef, potato, plantains, and vegetables.
- **Pâté:** is a flaky patty with meat inside that varies from beef to chicken.
- **Sauce pois:** Rice with bean sauce
- **Fried Plantain**



Jamaica



The third largest island in the Caribbean, after Cuba and the Island of Hispaniola, [Jamaica](#) is rich in culture and tradition. For a small island nation Jamaica's culture and athletes are known globally. Originally "discovered" by Christopher Columbus in 1494 Jamaica was previously a Spanish colony until 1655 when the British rid the Spanish of the island in about five years.

"A slave's life in Jamaica was brutal and short, because of high incidences of tropical and imported diseases and harsh working conditions; the number of slave deaths was consistently larger than the number of births. Europeans fared much better but were also susceptible to tropical diseases, such as [yellow fever](#) and malaria. Despite those conditions, slave traffic and European immigration increased, and the island's population grew from a few thousand in the mid-17th century to about 18,000 in the 1680s, with slaves

accounting for more than half of the total.”

(<https://www.britannica.com/place/Jamaica/British-rule>)

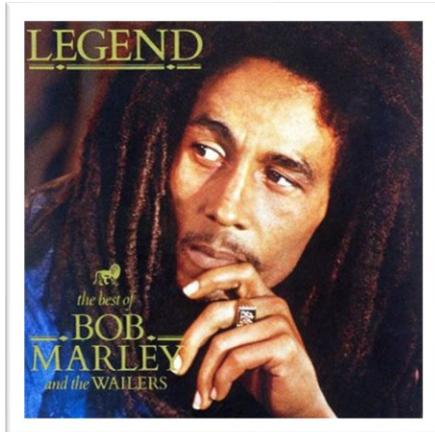
Jamaica was very lucrative for Britain based off the production of sugar; this created an increase of slave labor. As a result, the demand for more slave labor swelled where the number of slaves outnumbered the British approximately 5 to 1. Prior to British occupancy of Jamaica, [maroon](#) communities existed during Spanish colonization. The maroons were a fierce group of free slaves that used guerrilla warfare tactics in the islands interior to elude and attack Spanish and British. There were two factions of maroons the windward(east) and leeward(west) that were a constant problem for the British.

“As more slaves were imported from Africa to work on the developing sugar plantations, and the population of enslaved Africans grew on Jamaica, there were more rebellions by the slaves. Some of the rebel slaves disappeared into the mountains and joined the maroon communities. As the Maroon population grew, the Jamaican government decided to defeat the Maroons once and for all. They were seen as a constant threat by the government. The First Maroon War began in 1728. The campaign against them made the Maroons more determined than ever. Under their leader called Cudjoe, the Maroons fought back. In 1739, the British and the Maroons made peace. The freedom of the Maroons was recognized, and their land was given to them. The Maroons were to govern themselves. In return they would support the British government in Jamaica against foreign invasion and would help capture rebel slaves and runaways from the plantations and return them to their owners. Although this agreement might seem strange now, it was one way for the Maroons to live in peace with the island’s government.” (<http://discoveringbristol.org.uk/slavery/against-slavery/black-resistance-against-slavery/the-maroons-of-jamaica/>)

In 1807 the British Parliament abandoned the Transatlantic Slave Trade, unfortunately, it was not until 1838 where all the slaves were free throughout all the British colonies. After the abolishment of slavery Britain began to use indentured servants from India 1845 and China in 1854 were many still reside today. “On August 6, 1962, Jamaica became independent with full dominion status within the Commonwealth, under a constitution that retained the British monarch as head of state. Sir Alexander Bustamante assumed the title of prime minister. The following year Jamaica joined the International Monetary Fund (IMF).”

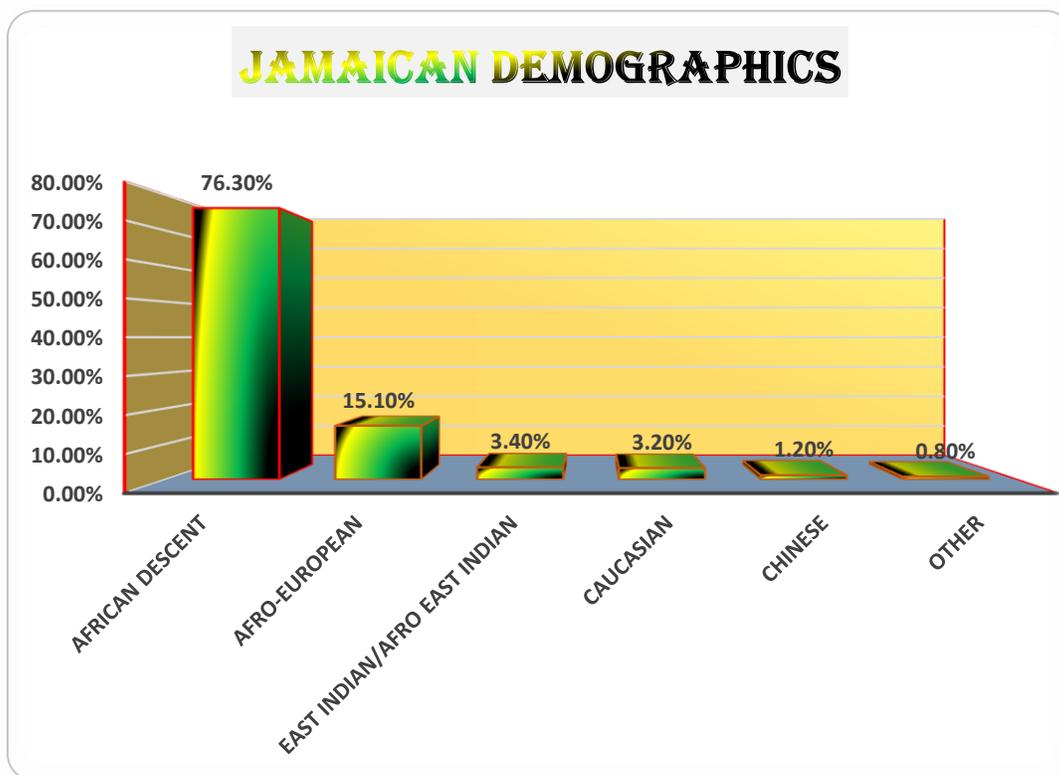
(<https://www.britannica.com/place/Jamaica/Self-government>)

Today Jamaica is known for tourism, music, sports, and religion. The birthplace of [Reggae](#), Dub, and [Dancehall](#) amongst others. Gives this island nation a deep sense of pride.

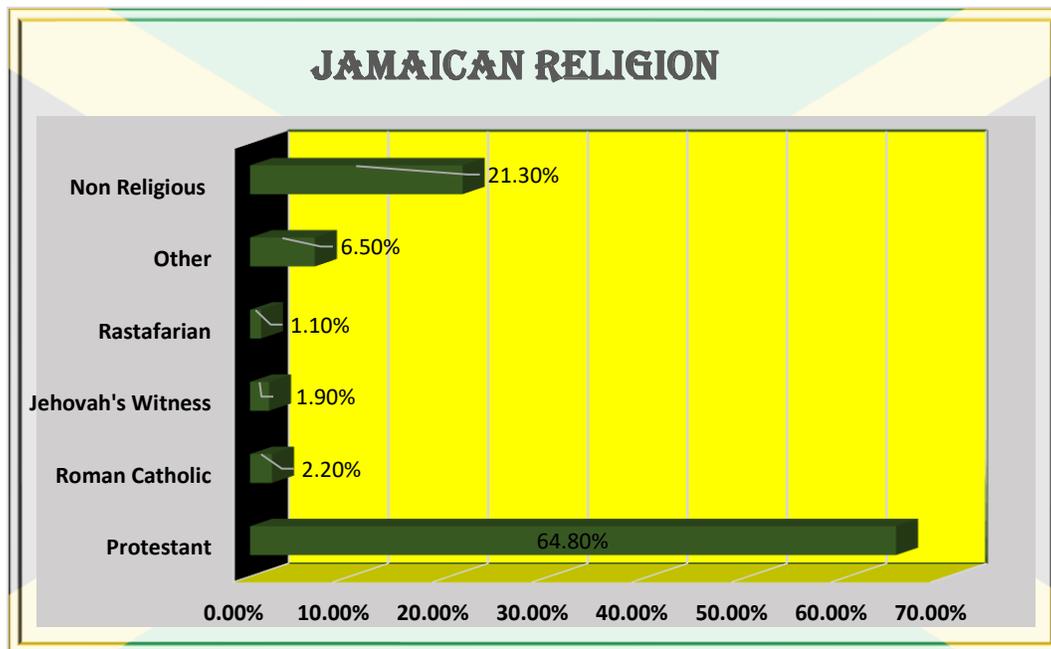


The 1960s and 70s [Bob Marley](#) and the Wailers brought the popular genre of Reggae to the masses, where Marley solidified himself as a global icon during and after death. The music from Jamaica also influenced hip-hop music in the states, as mentioned earlier, was created by a Jamaican Immigrant. Every four years during the summer Olympics Jamaican track and field athlete's shine. It is guaranteed that these star athletes will take home plenty of medals. Now retired Olympian [Usain Bolt](#) is the fastest man alive and arguably the best sprinter of all time. Jamaica is less known for their winter sports since it is located in the tropics, however, Jamaica's [bobsled team](#) has earned the international respect. The success of the team inspired the

Hollywood film "[Cool Runnings](#)" in 1993 that was a hit in the United States. Other popular sports include football(soccer), cricket, and netball with the rising popularity of basketball. Rastafarian "religious and political movement, begun in Jamaica in the 1930s and adopted by many groups around the globe, that combines Protestant, Christianity, mysticism and a pan-African political consciousness." (<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Rastafari>)



*Data From: <http://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/jamaica-population/>



*Data From: <http://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/jamaica-population/>

JAMAICAN MUSIC

- **Reggae**
- **Dancehall**
- **Calypso**
- **Mento**
- **Jazz**
- **Ska**
- **DJs and Toasting**
- **Rocksteady**

JAMAICAN CUISINE

- **Jamaican Rice and Peas** is a delicacy and is eaten as a side dish to a high protein meal.
- **Beef Patty** made of a flaky crust is packed with beef.
- **Jerk Chicken and Pork** a staple of any Jamaican cuisine is the jerk flavor added to either chicken or pork.

- **Ackee and Saltfish** ackee is the national fruit and is often made with fish.
- **Ital Stew** Ingredients in a stew can include vegetables (such as carrots, potatoes, onions, beans, peppers, mushrooms, and tomatoes) protein is added such as seafood, beef, or chicken.
- **Curry Shrimp** is an Indonesian cuisine
- **Mannish Water** is a goat soup.

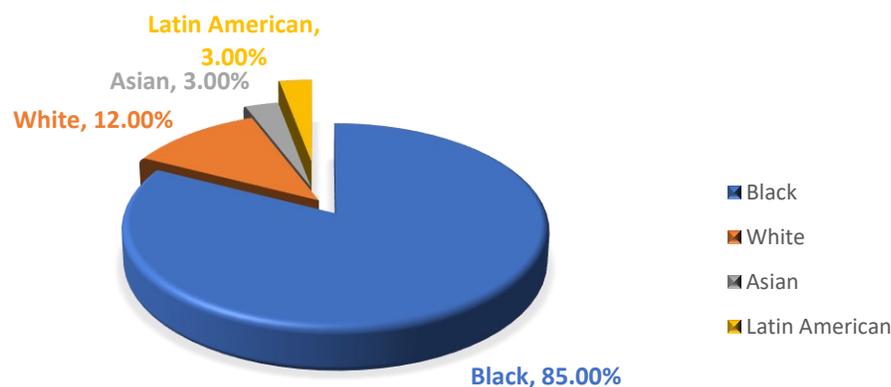


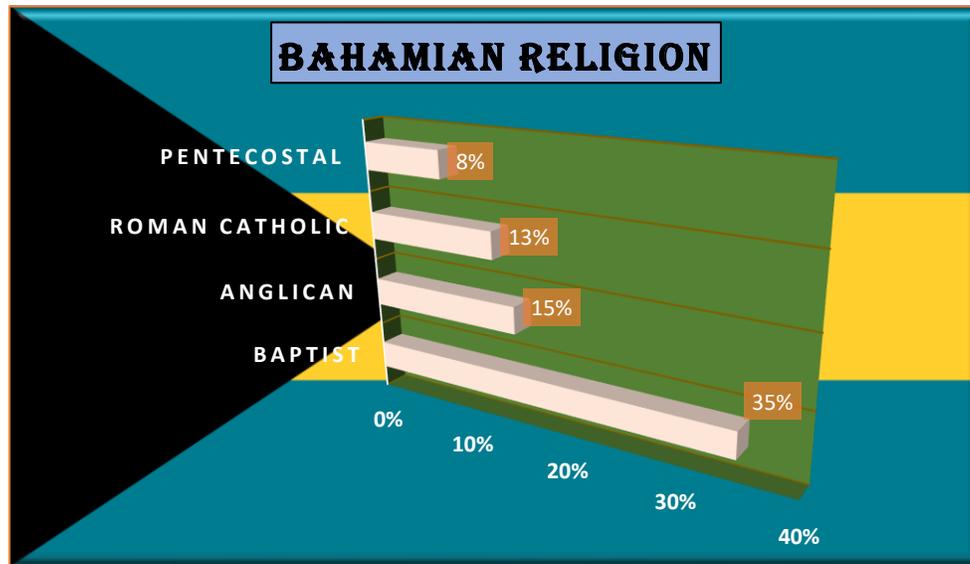
Bahamas



The Bahamas is located just southeast of the Florida mainland and east of the Florida Keys. This chain of islands has an approximate population of 386,000 people consisting mostly of Black people from the transatlantic slave trade. The country is a former British Colony and still is a commonwealth of the nation receiving independent commonwealth realm in 1973.

BAHAMIAN DEMOGRAPHICS





*Data From: <http://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/bahamas-population/>

English is the official language in the Bahamas, Haitian Creole is spoken by Haitian immigrants that comprise approximately 25% of the Islands population. The economy in the Bahamas is generated by their tourism that accounts for 50% of the country's GDP, coincidentally that same amount consists of the countries workforce to accommodate the tourist industry.

Due to the proximity to the United States, they are heavily influenced by American sports like baseball, basketball, and American Football. Unlike other British colonies and commonwealths where cricket is the primary sport, this not the case in the Bahamas.

BAHAMIAN MUSIC

- **Calypso**
- **Soca**
- **Junkanoo**
- **Rake and Scrape**

BAHAMIAN CUISINE

- **Conch** is the national dish; this mollusk can be found near the waters of the Bahamas.
- **Rock Lobster** is a spiny clawless crab that is usually boiled, grinded up, and served in salad.
- **Grits**
- **Baked Macaroni and Cheese** is a less saucy than the American version.
- **Potato Salad**
- **Peas and Rice**
- **Johnnycake** is a cornmeal bread side dish.



Barbados



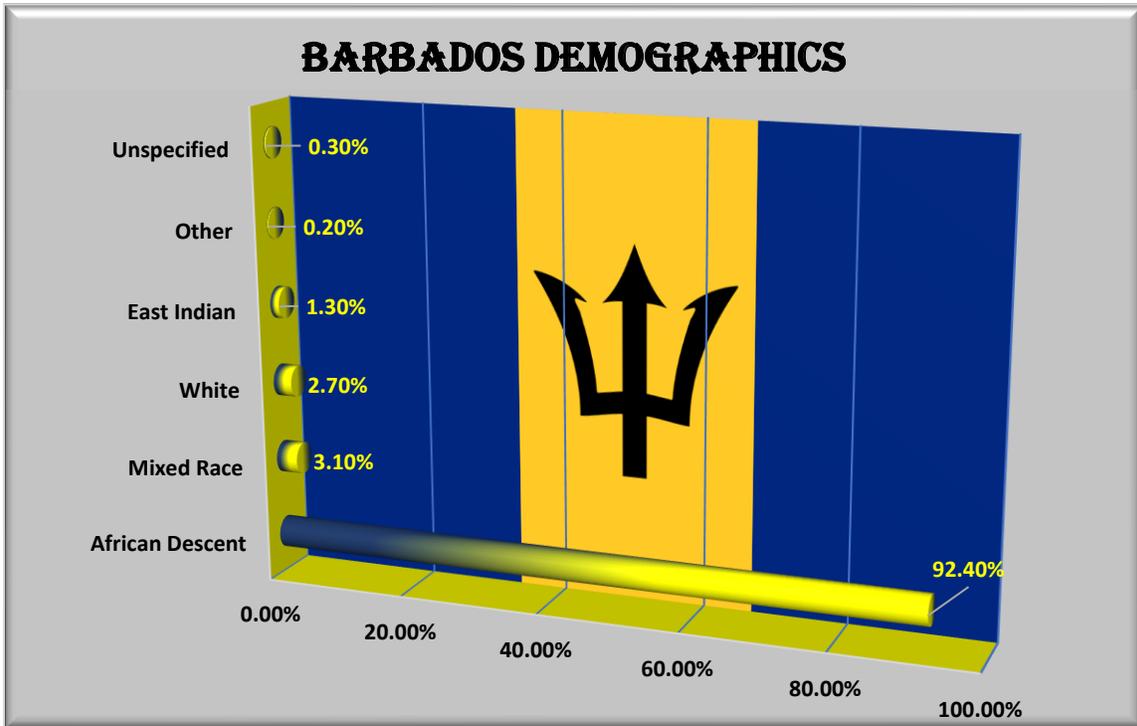
Barbados is in the Atlantic but due to the proximity to the Caribbean it is classified as a Caribbean Island. Barbados was a former colony and many of the residents are Black, descendants of the transatlantic slave trade. “Society in Barbados was composed of three categories of persons: free, indentured, and enslaved. ‘Race’ was a central determinant of status. There were three “racial,” or ethnic, groups—whites, coloureds (those of part-European and part-African parentage or ancestry), and Blacks. Some whites were free, and some were indentured; some coloureds were free and some were enslaved; and some Black people were free, and some were enslaved. No whites were enslaved.” (<https://www.britannica.com/place/Barbados/British-rule>)

With sugar the primary crop of choice the British required an increase of slave labor. In 1640 whites were the majority on the island in 1834 when slavery was abolished the Black population eclipsed the minority white population. Several slave revolts occurred unfortunately they were stopped by the British Troops and local militia.

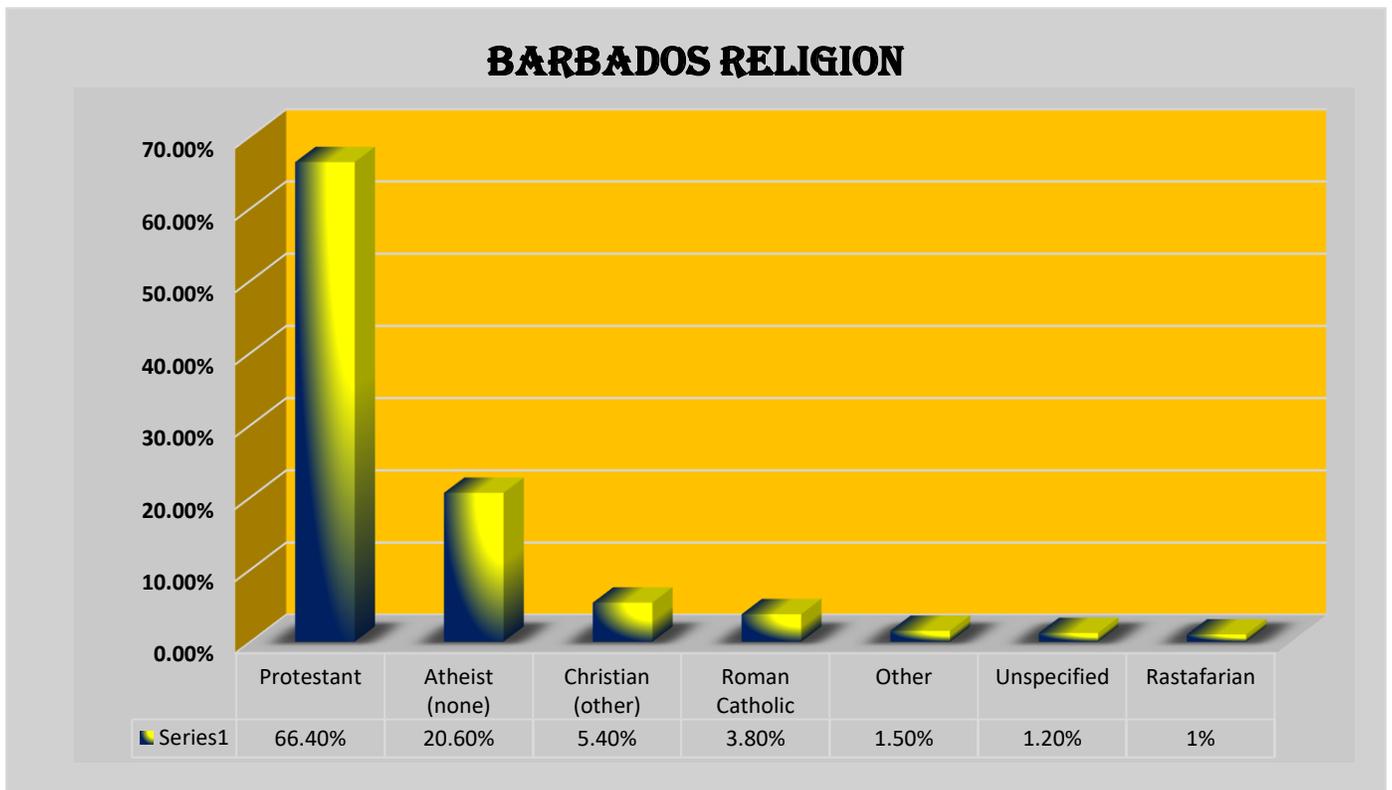


Barbados became an independent nation on November 30, 1966, with a commonwealth status to Britain. The economy is robust and is one of the best economies in the Caribbean region. Like many former British colonies, the official language is English with the national sport being cricket that is common across many former British colonies.

On October 12, 2021 Barbados took a step closer to distance itself from there colonial past by electing [Dame Sandra Prunella Mason](#) as the nation’s next Prime Minister. After 55 years of independence Barbados took the next step to have [Queen Elizabeth II](#) to no longer be head of state of the island nation.



*Data From: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bb.html>



BARBADIAN MUSIC

- **Calypso**
- **Spouge**
- **Jazz**
- **Rock**

BARBADIAN CUISINE

- **Flying Fish** is the national dish and is served with creole sauce.
- **Pudding and Souse** is pickled pork and sweet potatoes.
- **Bajan Fish Cutters** this national dish also makes an excellent sandwich.
- **Barbados Pepperpot** is stewed meat dish.
- **Brown Stew Chicken** is a stewed chicken served with carrots, potatoes, and other ingredients.



Trinidad and Tobago



Trinidad and Tobago by far the most diverse of all the Caribbean nations is at the most southern portion of the Caribbean Island chain. Just off the coast of South America the island nation is rich in culture and traditions. Originally a Spanish Colony, they encouraged Roman Catholics from nearby islands to bring their slave labor. Slaves were also brought from Africa, in 1797 the island was seceded to Britain to begin a slave society with sugar being the crop of choice. “In 1806–07 the slave trade was completely prohibited. Slavery was abolished in two stages between

1834 and 1838, and the sugarcane planters were unable to secure the steady, tractable, and cheap labor they wanted. In 1845 the immigration of indentured workers from the Indian subcontinent began; it continued until 1917. As early as 1870, about one-fourth of the total population

consisted of Indo-Trinidadians. The original Trinidadian Indian inhabitants had by then virtually disappeared. Other immigrants came to Trinidad after 1838 from the smaller British Caribbean colonies, Africa (as free settlers rescued from foreign slave ships), Madeira, China, [Syria](#), [Lebanon](#), [Venezuela](#), and the United Kingdom. Trinidad's population became one of the most heterogeneous in the Caribbean.” (<https://www.britannica.com/place/Trinidad-and-Tobago/History#ref275761>)



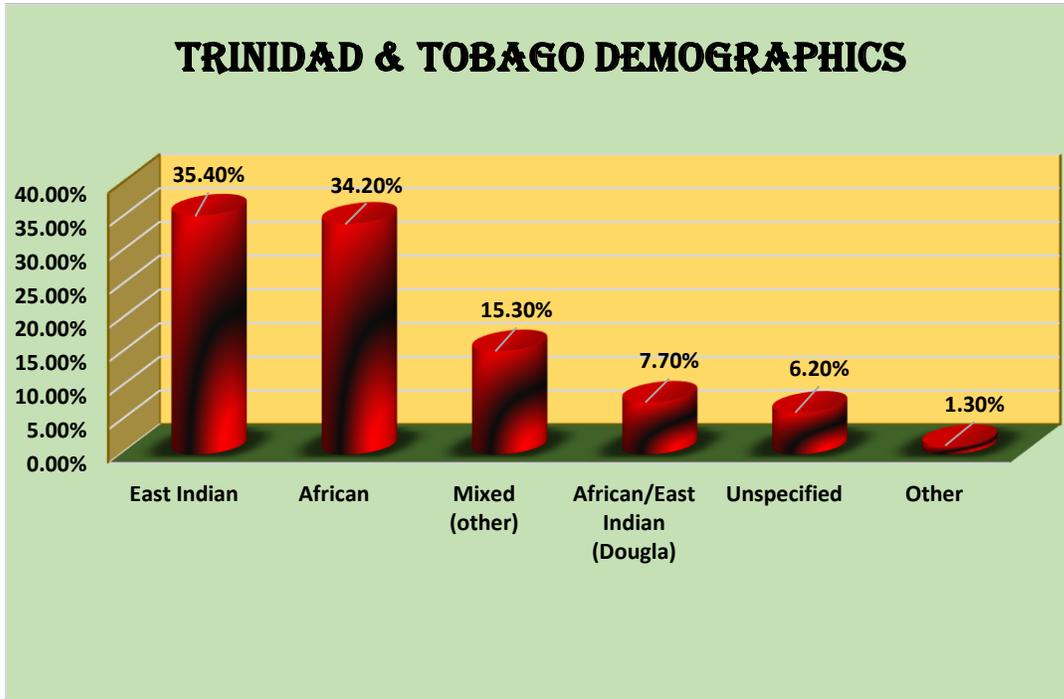
The Afro-Trinidadian influences on the island are the creation of [calypso](#), [soca](#), and [rapso](#) styles of music with the creation of [steel-pan](#) and the [limbo](#) all originated in Trinidad. The population amongst Afro-Trinidadians and Indo-Trinidadians are almost equal around 35% with the Indian population having a slightly higher populace. On the island of Tobago, many of the inhabitants are black with the numbers hover around 85%. Politically the party system are along ethnic lines where the two largest groups of the island Black people and Indians having major influence. The day-to-day interactions are

peaceful like any diverse nation, however, race comes to play around elections. A mix race person in Trinidad-Tobago of African and Indian ancestry are called [Douglas](#) that consist of a small portion of the population.

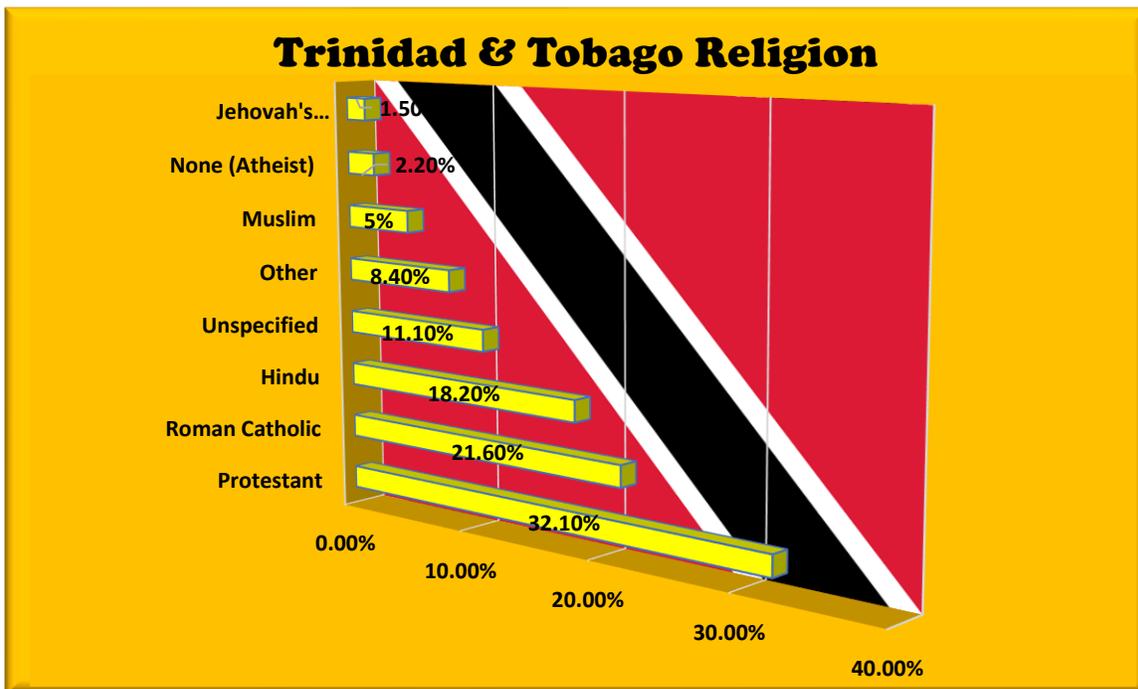
Carnival!! by far the largest of all carnival festivities in the Caribbean, the diversity of the island sets it apart, where the large African influences for the annual celebrations cannot be ignored. “From 1783 for half a century, the French developed their Carnival, which was noted to be a season of gay and elegant festivities extending from Christmas to Ash Wednesday. These festivities consisted of dinners, balls, concerts, and hunting parties. The Africans started to participate in the festivities from 1833 after the Emancipation Bill was passed. The Africans brought Can Boulay to its festivities. Can Boulay was first played on August 1st, Emancipation Day, but subsequently took place after midnight on Dimanche Gras, the Sunday before Carnival.”

(<http://www.ncctt.org/new/index.php/carnival-history/history-of-carnival.html>)





*Data From: https://www.indexmundi.com/trinidad_and_tobago/demographics_profile.html



*Data From: https://www.indexmundi.com/trinidad_and_tobago/demographics_profile.html

TRINIDADIAN AND TOBAGONIAN MUSIC

- **Bélé**
- **Tambo-Bambo**
- **Kaiso**
- **Calypso**
- **Soca**
- **Rapso**
- **Extempo**
- **Steel-pan and steel bands**
- **Chutney (Indian)**

LANGUAGES SPOKEN:

- **English (official)**
- **Trinidadian Creole English**
- **Tobagonian Creole English**
- **Caribbean Hindustani (a dialect of Hindi)**
- **Trinidadian Creole French**
- **Spanish**
- **Chinese**

List of Remaining Afro-Caribbean Nations

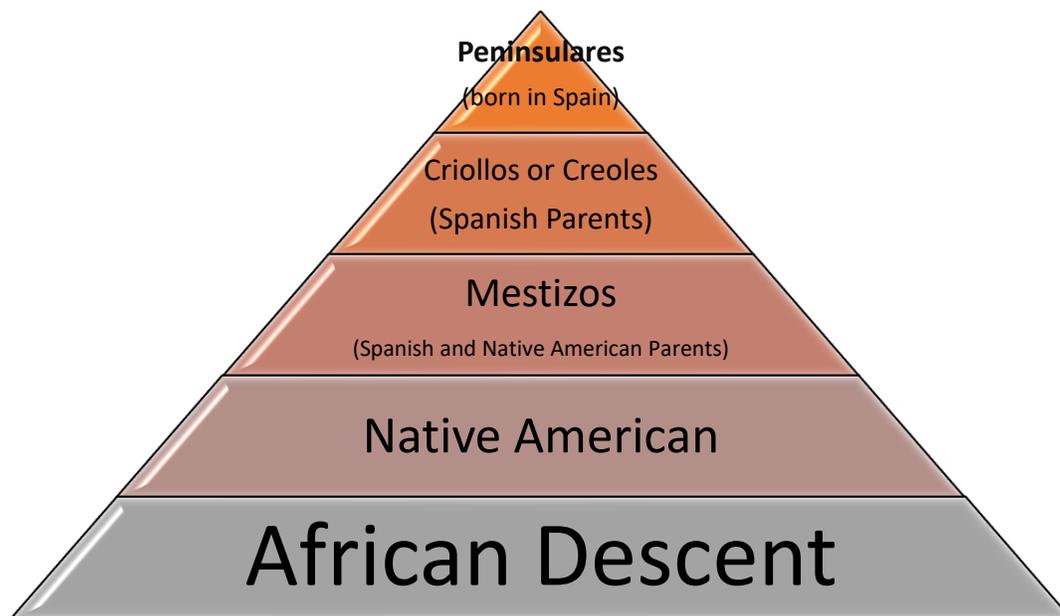
1.  [Turks and Caicos Islands](#)
2.  [British Virgin Islands](#)
3.  [U.S. Virgin Islands](#)
4.  [Anguilla](#)
5.  [St. Kitts & Nevis](#)
6.  [Antigua and Barbuda](#)
7.  [Montserrat](#)
8.  [Guadeloupe](#)
9.  [Dominica](#)

10.  [Martinique](#)
11.  [Saint Lucia](#)
12.  [St. Vincent and the Grenadines](#)
13.  [Grenada](#)

CHAPTER 5

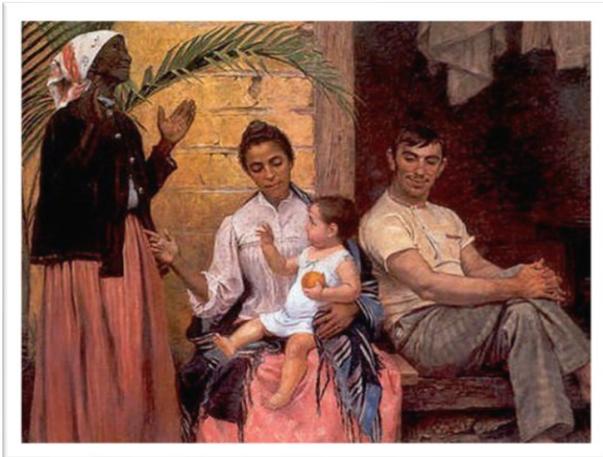
AFRO-LATINOS

During the transatlantic slave trade most, slaves went to the Caribbean and South America. The term Hispanic did not become until the 1970s to account for number of people from Spanish speaking nations in the United States. The term Latino did not appear until the 1990 census. Latino is not a race it is an ethnic group that shares a similar culture and language, separate from race. Race is a group of people who share the same or similar physical traits. All the countries to south of the United States that includes all Central and South America are former Spanish colonies except for Belize, Brazil, [Guyana](#), [Suriname](#), and [French Guiana](#). Factoring Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Dominican Republic in the Caribbean that is a large amount of Spanish speaking immigrants who came to the United States so Hispanic/Latino was added to U.S. Census Bureau.



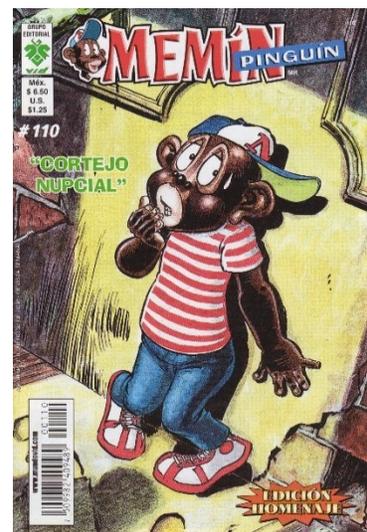
The [Spanish Caste System](#) depicted above, vary slightly and in some cases have a tremendous number of groupings. The common denominator is that European ancestry was on top, Native Americans (indigenous) in the middle, while Black people are at the bottom. The system was to create insight in Spanish Colonies racial mixture and create a hierarchy wealth, social status, and legal rights.

The [one-drop rule](#) is when a person has a traceable amount of African Ancestry. In the United States this created white supremacy or hierarchy status where Black people were at the bottom. It is blatant racism, Blacks were “inferior” so any trace amount of that made you tainted. The United States is the only country to adopt this rule. Although never federally recognized it promoted white supremacy and it was used in the Jim Crow south, fortunately this practice was not recognized in the Spanish speaking countries. It is common for these countries to negate race and focus on national identity, the way these countries overseen post slavery is like night and day compared to the United States.



The a number of the Central and South American countries practiced [miscegenation](#) or [mestizaje](#), the complete opposite of the segregated United States. These nations encouraged interracial relationships to whiten the society ([blanqueamiento](#)) and to dilute the African influence in these countries. “Under whitening, elites held concerns that their countries’ large Black, indigenous, and mixed-race populations would impede national development; in response, several countries encouraged European immigration and further race mixture to whiten the population

(Skidmore 1974; Stepan 1991). However, as science increasingly discredited white supremacy, other elites began to develop ideas about mestizaje that would put a positive spin on mixture as the essence of Latin American nationhood (Stepan 1991; Telles 2004). In contrast to formally racist countries like the United States, these new ideologies were promoted as a moral high road for Latin America, even though elements of whitening often remained (Andrews 2004; Telles 2004; Wade 1993).” (Garcia, 2013). For these countries to negate race it prevented Blacks from assembling and forming their own distinct identity. Since race did not exist but national identity was the plan, colorism came to play. The dark skin people, blacks, and mixed race were systematically discriminated against where they were not getting the better paying jobs, no representation in media or politics, and racist images similar in the United States were on display. Memín Pinguin is a racist cartoon character from Mexico, in 2005 this character made national headlines when



the Mexican government decided to place Memin Pinguin on a stamp. [Blackface](#) characters can still be seen today in Latin American plays and shows today, and it is the norm. Despite the 130 million Blacks living in Latin America they get little or no representation in media despite the contributions black contributed to the culture. Majority of the music genres in Latin America have been created by people of African Descent and they do not receive the recognition they deserve, today this lack of representation and “whitening” culture can lead to self-hatred. On-line you can see plenty of people revealing their results from both Ancestry DNA and 23 and Me and it is disturbing to see a percentage of Afro-Latino not wanting to embrace their African ancestry, however, this self-hatred is not only towards Afro-Latinos. In other parts of the globe including Africa the bleaching of skin is an issue where lighter or “whiter” is more accepted. In 2015 Mexico finally decided to add people of African Descent for their preliminary [census](#) numbers something that Afro-Mexicans have been fighting for. With this additional of this on the census, the hope that this practice will spread throughout Central and South America including the Caribbean so Afro-Latino’s can finally receive the representation and recognition they so much deserve.

➤ **Additional Information on Afro-Latino’s**



● Race in Latin America.pdf



Cuba



Approximately 105 miles south of Florida and the largest Caribbean Island, [Cuba](#), is a former Spanish Colony, prior to Spanish settlement the island was inhabited by the Taino, Guanahatabey, and Ciboney people. Slavery in Cuba began earlier in the United States by the late 1500’s there were slaves already on the island it was not until the demand of sugar that the number of slaves increased dramatically. “Between 1763 and 1860 the island’s population increased from less than 150,000 to more than 1,300,000. The number of

slaves also increased dramatically, from 39,000 in the 1770s to some 400,000 in the 1840s—roughly one-third of the island’s population. In the 19th century Cuba imported more than 600,000 African slaves, most of whom arrived after 1820, the date that Spain and Great Britain had agreed would mark the end of slave trading in the Spanish colonies. Cuban plantation owners were among those who insisted on continuing the slave trade, despite the controversies raised between the Spanish and British governments.”

(<https://www.britannica.com/place/Cuba/Sugarcane-and-the-growth-of-slavery>)

By 1850 Cuba consisted of four-fifths of the world’s sugar production, these booms of sugar production created an enormous amount of wealth for the plantation owners. To aid in the production of sugar despite having slaves, plantation owners imported Mexican Indians and Chinese to assist as indentured servants. The African Slave Trade did not end until 1865 but Cuba did not abolish slavery until 1886. In 1895 Cuba began to rebel against Spain where they sent nearly 200,000 troops to the island. Approximately three years after the rebellion against Spain the United States sent [Battleship Maine](#) to Cuba where it exploded in Havana harbor killing about 75 percent of the crew. After the conclusion that Spain had a hand in the sinking of the Maine, the United States and Spain declared war in April 1898. Cuba did not receive independence from Spain until 1898 with the involvement of the United States. The United States swiftly defeated the Spanish in months and ceased possession of Guam, The Philippines, and Puerto Rico from Spain after the signing of the [Treaty of Paris](#).

The Republic of Cuba was founded on May 20, 1902, which lasted until 1959 when [Fidel Castro](#) came into power. Castro was the primary opposing party to then president Fulgencio Batista. Fidel Castro’s forces along with Argentinian Revolutionary [Che Guevara](#) fought a guerrilla warfare approach to defeat Batista’s regime. Castro turned legalized a communist government in retaliation the United States were swift with their sanctions against the island nation. Between 1960-64 the U.S. placed a total ban on trade between the two nations and froze Cuban owned assets in the United States. “In March 1960, U.S. President [Dwight D. Eisenhower](#) gave his approval to a [CIA](#) plan to arm and train a group of Cuban refugees to overthrow the Castro regime. The invasion (known as the [Bay of Pigs Invasion](#)) took place on 14 April 1961, during the term of President [John F. Kennedy](#). About 1,400 Cuban exiles disembarked at the [Bay of Pigs](#), but failed in their attempt to overthrow Castro. In January 1962, Cuba was suspended from the [Organization of American States](#) (OAS), and later the same year the OAS started to impose sanctions against Cuba of similar nature to the U.S. sanctions. The [Cuban Missile Crisis](#) occurred in October 1962. By 1963, Cuba was moving towards a full-fledged Communist system modeled on the USSR.”

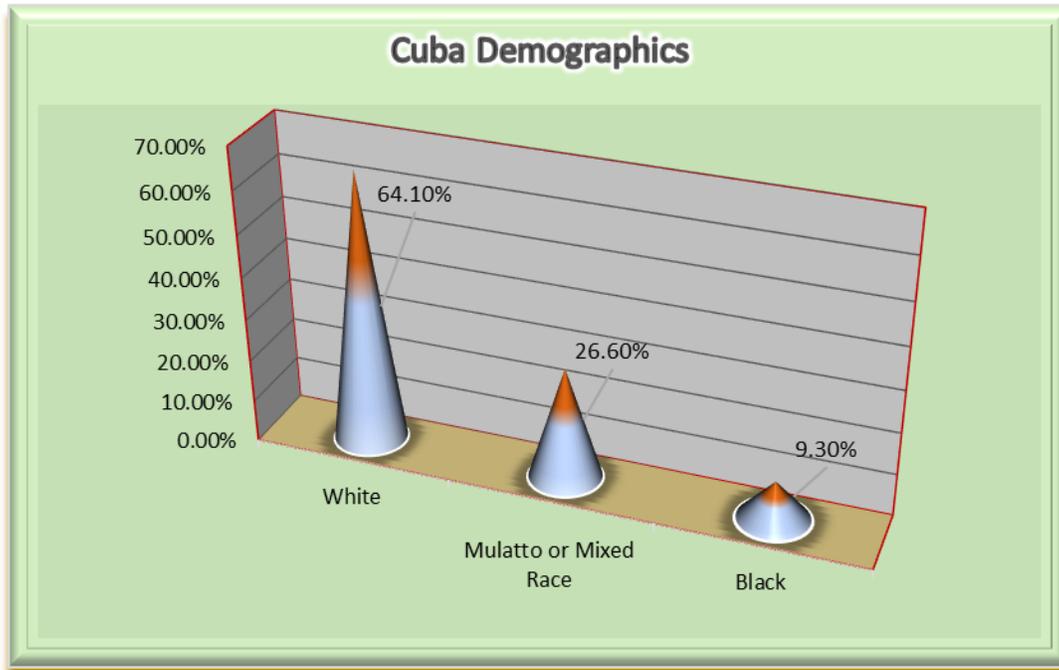
([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cuba#Revolution_and_Communist_party_rule_\(1959%E2%80%93present\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cuba#Revolution_and_Communist_party_rule_(1959%E2%80%93present)))

After the revolution under Castro discrimination of [Afro-Cubans](#) in theory was supposed to stop but it did not. The government and culture remained Eurocentric, poverty plagued Afro-Cubans, while the prison system contained about 70% blacks. Like in the United States African Americans heavily contribute the culture of the United States the same can be said in Cuba, where the culture is derived from the Afro-Cuban population. [Afro Cuban Music](#) can be contributed to not only a source of culture to Cuba but to Latin America as well.

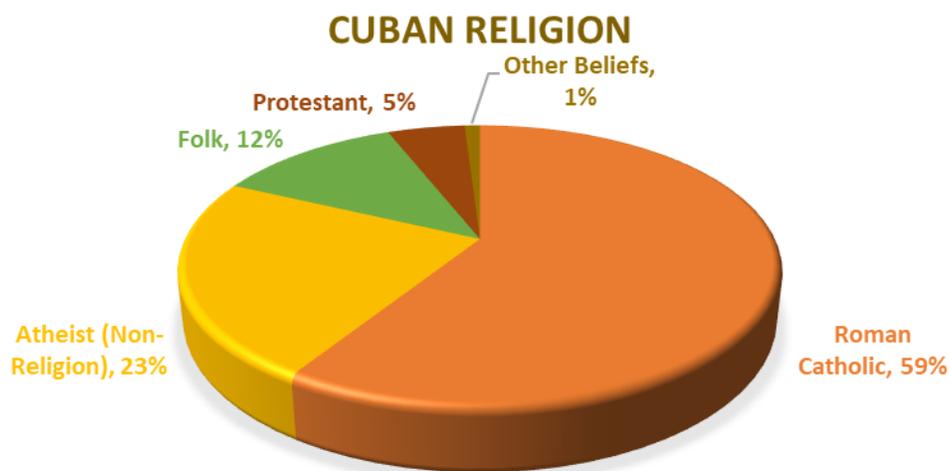


Figure 9 (Right) Fidel Castro with Che Guevara

❖ **Additional Information:** [History of Afro-Cuban Music](#)



Data From: https://www.indexmundi.com/cuba/demographics_profile.html



*Note: (Folk) “Santeria is a blend of some African traditional practices and Christianity. Its adherents make up approximately 12% of the entire Cuban population. It draws from aspects of

the Yoruba culture mixed up with Roman Catholicism. It found its way to Cuba through the slaves that got transported from West Africa to work in the various plantations in Cuba and other Western countries. Santeria has allowed the communities to keep their traditional beliefs while appearing to practice Catholicism.” (<https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/religious-beliefs-in-cuba.html>)



Puerto Rico



Puerto Rico is situated east of the

Dominican Republic and is a former Spanish Colony. “Christopher Columbus arrived at Puerto Rico in 1493. He originally called the island San Juan Bautista, but thanks to the gold in the river, it was soon known as Puerto Rico, or ‘rich port;’ and the capital city took the name San Juan. Soon, Puerto Rico was a Spanish

colony on its way to becoming an important military outpost. Puerto Rico began to produce cattle, sugar cane, coffee, and tobacco, which led to the importation of slaves from Africa. As a result, Puerto Rican bloodlines and culture evolved through a mixing of the Spanish, African, and indigenous Taíno and Carib Indian races that shared the island. Today, many Puerto Rican towns retain their Taíno names, such as Utuado, Mayagüez and Caguas.”

(<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/travel/puerto-rico-history-and-heritage-13990189/>)

Like many other colonies throughout the America’s in Puerto Rico the right for freedom was exercised through slave revolts. Although, many were small the most notable was the Grito de Lares the last known slave uprising on the island, soon after, slavery was abolished like similar Spanish colonies in 1873. Like Cuba the Spanish America War led to the involvement with the United States on the Island. The U.S. saw the island as a place to station their warships as a contribution to the Caribbean stability especially with the soon to be built Panama Canal on the horizon.

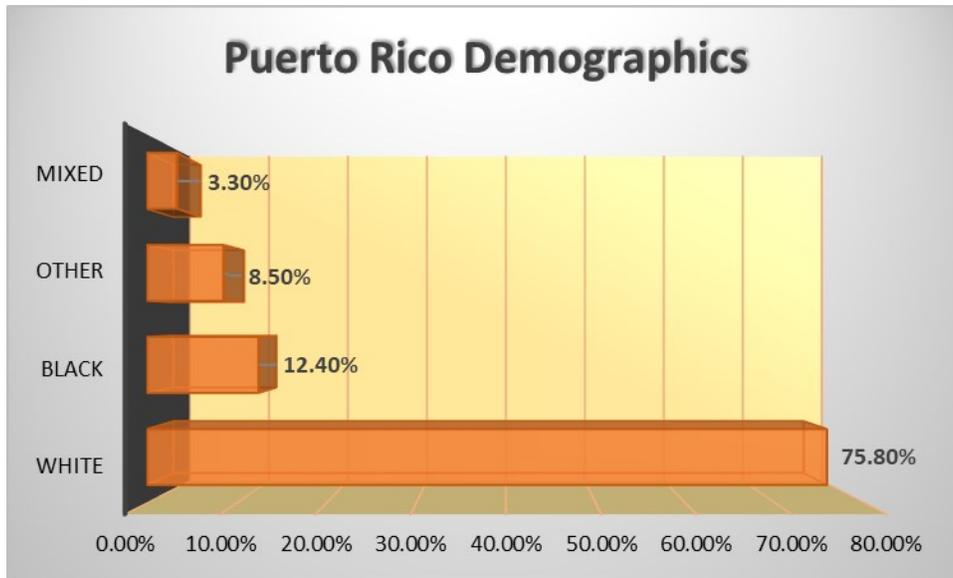
On October 18, 1898, Gen. John R. Brooke became military governor of Puerto Rico. Spain subsequently ceded the island to the United States by the Treaty of Paris, which was signed in December 1898 and ratified by the U.S. Senate in February 1899. The military administration, which lasted until May 1900, successfully policed the island, established a public school system, managed government finances, and built sanitation networks, highways, and other public works. The U.S. Congress instituted

civil government in Puerto Rico with the [Foraker Act](#) (May 1900), under which the United States continued to exercise the controlling power, a condition that proved distasteful to many Puerto Ricans; as a consequence, the law was subsequently amended to give Puerto Ricans a wider role in the government. The Olmsted Act, approved by the U.S. Congress in July 1909, gave the U.S. president a more direct role in Puerto Rican affairs. However, the majority of Puerto Ricans eventually demanded a larger measure of local control and many other changes. During World War I the U.S. Congress responded to these pressures—and to the threat of German submarines prowling Caribbean waters—by passing the [Jones Act](#), which came into effect in March 1917. Under its terms U.S. citizenship was conferred collectively on Puerto Ricans. (<https://www.britannica.com/place/Puerto-Rico/Rule-by-the-United-States>)

In recent years Puerto Rico faced a couple of natural disasters including Category 5 Hurricane Maria that killed approximately 3,000 people in September of 2017. Now January 2020 Island is periodically getting hit with earthquakes and aftershocks that is causing extensive damage. Politically the island is undecided whether to seek statehood status. The debate to become the 51st state in the United States have been brought up throughout the years, the first in 1967.

➤ [Additional Statehood Info](#)

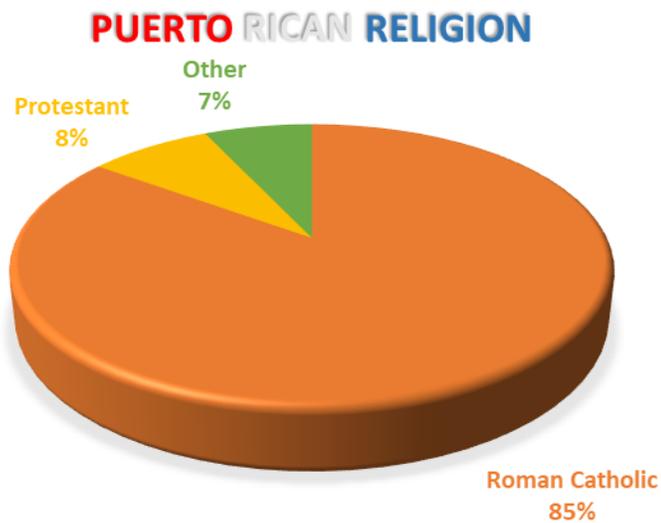
Like many Spanish speaking nations in the America's the African influence can be seen in the music and like those nations Puerto Rico's music is inspired by Afro Latino's. [Bomba and Plena](#) are styles of music created during Spanish rule. Despite the contributions that [Afro Puerto Ricans](#) made they still see systematic forms of racism, like other nations where Blacks are the minority.



*Other: includes American Indian, Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander.

*99% of the population is Latino

*Data From: (https://www.indexmundi.com/puerto_rico/demographics_profile.html)



Data From: <http://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/puerto-rico-population/>



Dominican Republic



The [Dominican Republic](#) occupies the eastern portion of the Island of Hispaniola sharing with Haiti in the Caribbean. Unlike Cuba and Puerto Rico, the story for the Dominican Republic is not the same. Since the western portion of the island was a French Colony and is now modern-day Haiti created a [unique story](#) unlike the other former Spanish Colonies. Prior to colonization from Spain

the Island was inhabited by the Taino people, unfortunately, due to wars and disease from European conquerors their numbers dwindled to non-existence. Christopher Columbus landed on the island in 1492 and claimed the island La Espanola after Spain. Now under Spanish rule the Dominican Republic had the oldest Cathedral, monastery, and hospital in the Western Hemisphere.

For the better part of the next three centuries, Hispaniola remained a neglected, poverty-ridden backwater of the Spanish empire. Successive raids by British, Dutch, and French marauders and buccaneers further devastated the island. Eventually, the Spanish crown recognized France's claims to the western third of Hispaniola, a region that was renamed Saint-Domingue (later Haiti); a prosperous sugar-producing colony based on black slavery grew up there. The Spanish colony also experienced a modest economic boom in the 18th century as a by-product of Saint-Domingue's prosperity, but its population reached only about 100,000—about one-fifth that of the French colony.

(<https://www.britannica.com/place/Dominican-Republic/Press-and-broadcasting#ref54452>)

The turmoil going on in the west spread on the eastern portion of the island as the leader of the Haitian Revolution [Toussaint L'Ouverture](#) crossed in the Spanish territory battling both British and Spanish troops. Eventually the opposing armies were able to push him back to the already defeated French portion of the island as is known today as Haiti. In 1809 the colony was reunited with Spain until 1821 where Dominican leaders declared independence from Spain. Soon after then president of Haiti [Jean-Pierre Boyer](#) stormed the Dominican Republic with his troops. Boyer liberated the remaining slaves but also not popular was ousting the traditional

ruling class, ridding of European and Hispanic traditions, and taking food supplies. This attempt to unify the island lasted until 1842 where Dominicans fought for independence from Haiti and won.

Between 1844 and 1899 the nation was gripped with instability with several military strongmen in charge. It was not until the United States involvement in 1905 that the direction began to go in a positive direction.

The United States began to administer the Dominican Republic's customs agency, using it in part to pay off the republic's European creditors, who had threatened to collect on their debts. The United States assumed complete control of the nation's government in 1916 after its fragile political structure collapsed again. During the occupation (1916–24) the United States placed thousands of troops in the Dominican Republic as well as in neighboring Haiti, which it administered from 1915 to 1934. The U.S. Marines built roads, schools, communications and sanitation facilities, and other projects, and the occupation government enacted legal reforms that allowed U.S.-owned sugarcane companies to expand their operations. In addition, the marines transformed the nation's cultural life by introducing chewing gum and baseball, a sport that has since become a Dominican passion.

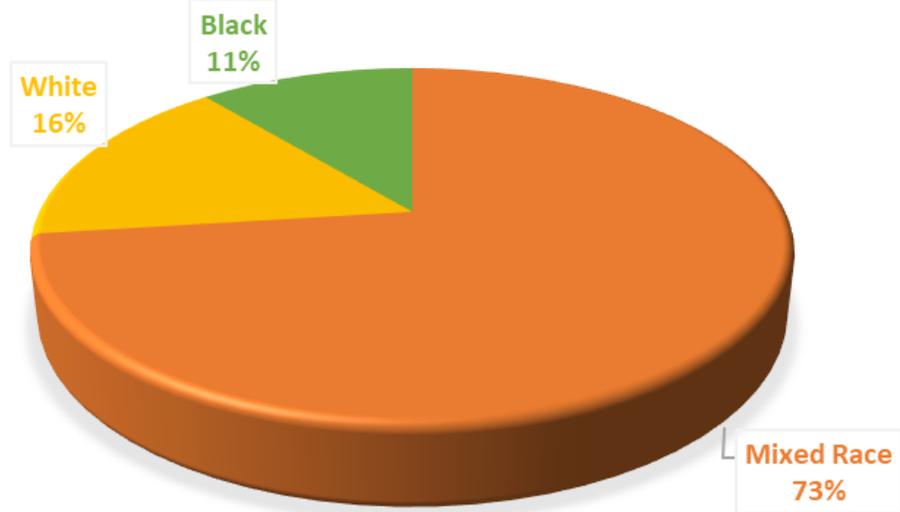
<https://www.britannica.com/place/Dominican-Republic/Caudillos>

In 1930 [Rafael Trujillo's](#) thirty-one-year dictatorship began. "Shortly into Trujillo's first term, Santo Domingo, the Dominican capital, was devastated by a hurricane. Trujillo used the disaster as an excuse to impose martial law on all citizens. He also imposed "emergency taxes" and even seized the bank accounts of his opposition. Trujillo spent the next six years renovating the city and building several monuments in his own honor. Upon completing renovations, Trujillo renamed Santo Domingo "Ciudad Trujillo." (<https://www.biography.com/dictator/rafael-trujillo>) Other atrocity's under Trujillo regime was the absolute control of all major industries, financial institutions, and the [massacre](#) of Haitian migrants in the Dominican Republic. It was not until [Trujillo's assassination](#) on May 30, 1961, on a dark highway that sealed his fate and ended one of the darkest chapters in Dominican Republic's history.

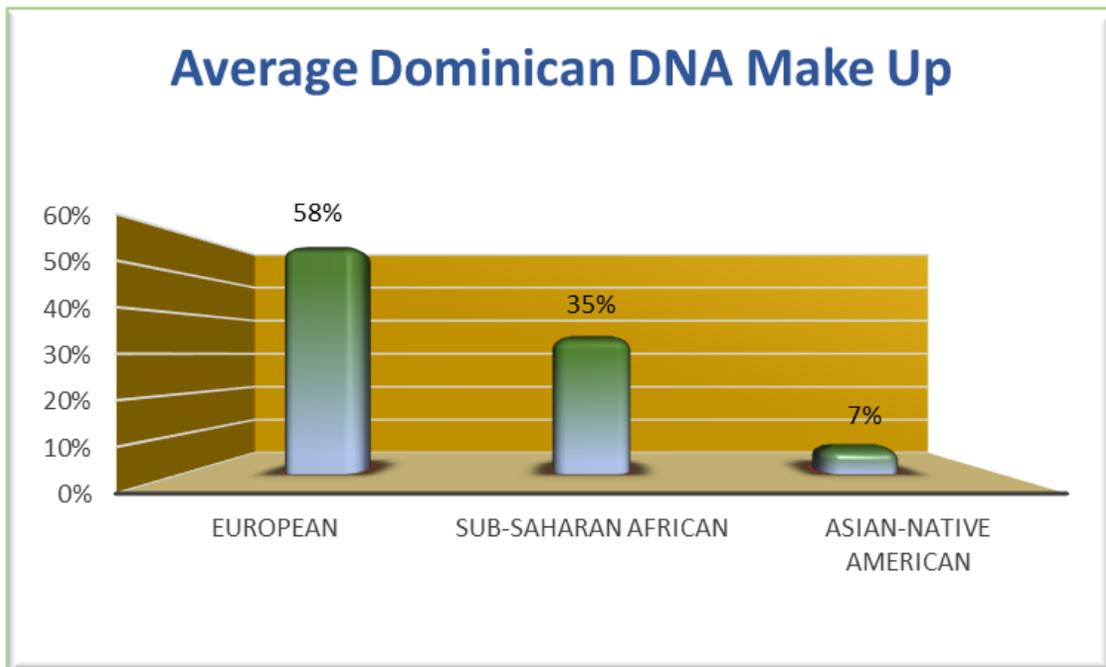
Today the Dominican Republic is a democratic nation with a world class tourist industry that millions travel to each year. The number one tourist location in the Caribbean the Dominican Republic, visitors are greeted with sprawling telecommunications, infrastructure, transportation, and culture. All these combined allows people to enjoy resorts along the beach, and lavish travel packages.

[Meringue](#) is the music of the Dominican Republic with a blend of African roots from slavery while baseball in the national sport on the islands producing some of the best players to have ever played in the major leagues.

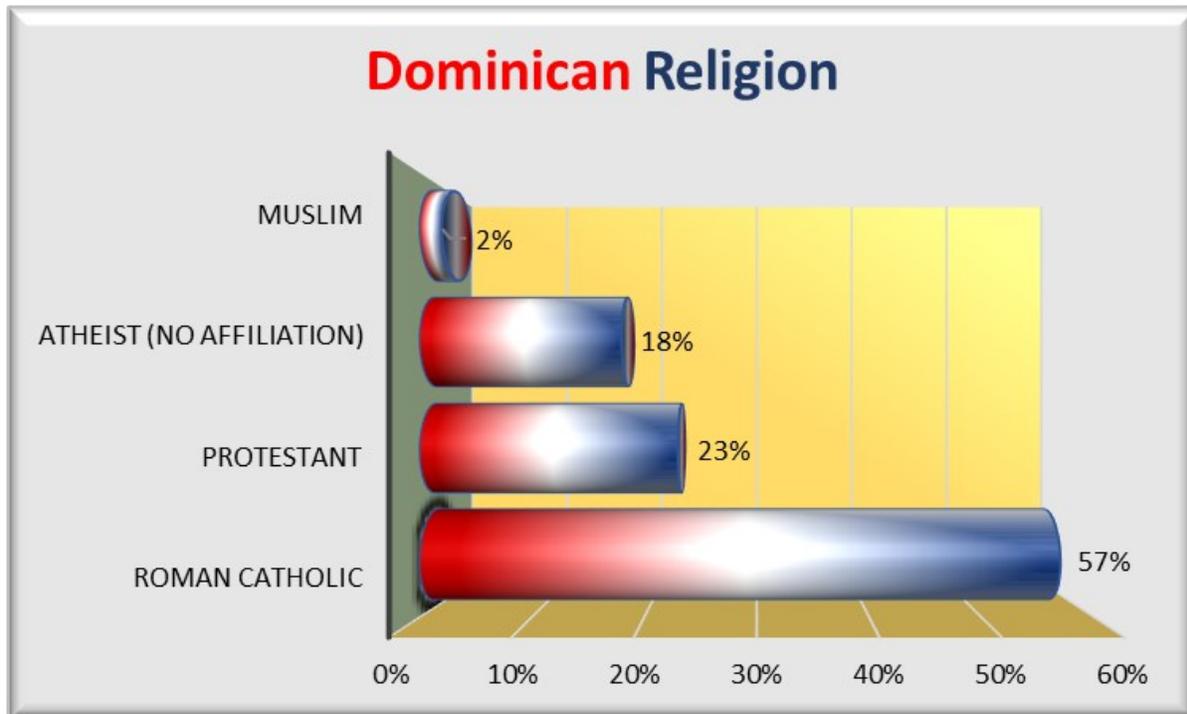
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC DEMOGRAPHICS



Data From: <http://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/dominican-republic-population/>



Data From: <http://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/dominican-republic-population/>

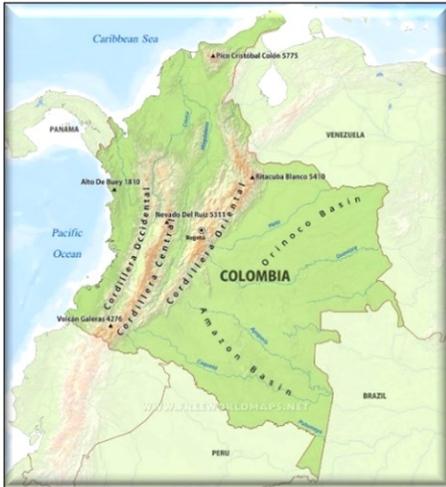


*Cultural traditions in the Dominican Republic are a bit of a conglomeration, combining Roman Catholic traditions with African religious ceremonies, like Santeria.

Data From: <http://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/dominican-republic-population/>



Colombia



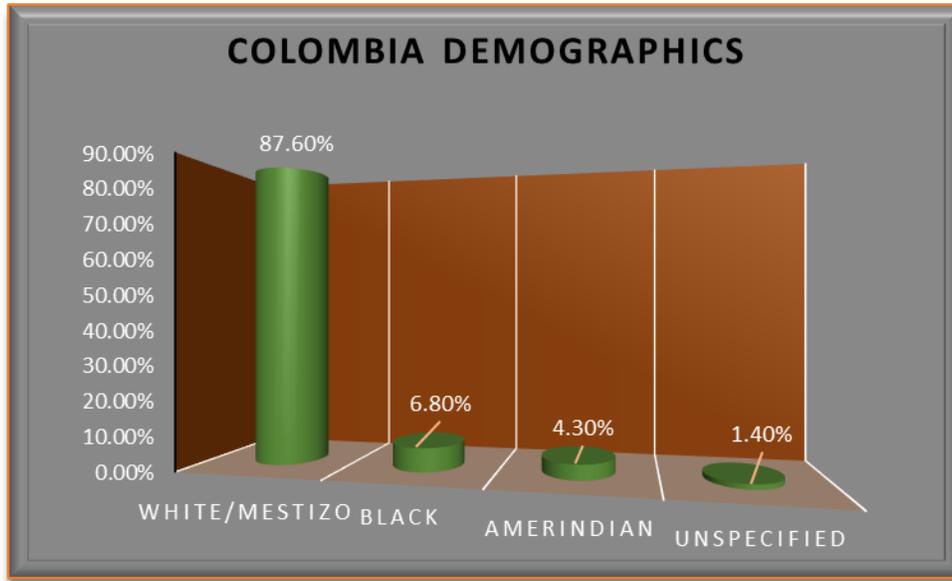
Like many other nations throughout the America's [Colombia](#) was under the control of Spain, and today Colombia's [Afro-Colombian](#) population is the second largest black population in Latin America. The only nation to be named after Christopher Columbus, most of the population lies within the mountainous interior. Africans were imported from the 1520s into settlements along the northern coast of colonial New Granada. The Caribbean port city of Cartagena became the principal slave port for the colony. Black people were used in agriculture and as personal servants in this region from early on, but they were mainly used in the mining areas. Prior to 1600, perhaps 100,000 slaves were imported, but from about 1560 the Spanish settlements in the gold-rich Cauca Valley and northern Antioquia increased the demand for slaves to supplement scanty and fast-declining Indian labor. The Pacific coastal region was colonized effectively from the late seventeenth century and became a major user of slave labor.



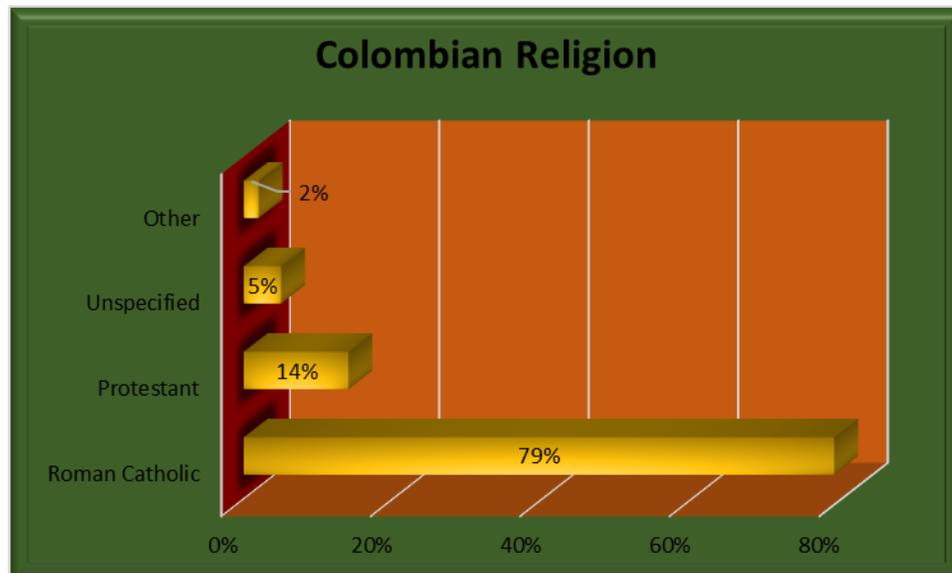
Figure 10 Statue of Benkos Bioho Colombia

New Grenada consisted of modern-day Colombia, Venezuela, Panama, and Ecuador which declared its independence on July 20, 1810, and was recognized as independent on August 7, 1819. Under the leadership of liberator Simon Bolivar he and his rebels were able to defeat the Spanish empire with the help of [Haiti](#) that supplied Bolivar with additional supplies and assistance. By 1829 Bolivar separated New Grenada into four jurisdictions that we now as separate countries today as Columbia, Venezuela, Panama, and Ecuador. Bolivar died a year later of tuberculosis on December 17, 1830. The abolition of slavery in Colombia occurred on May 21, 1851, today the Black people in Columbia face similar issues with blacks as a minority in similar nations. “-Colombians are about one-quarter of the entire population, yet nearly 80% of Afro-Colombians live in poverty, more than 30% have no water and sanitation services, and their infant mortality rate is more than three times the national average. Limited access to land is a key factor in this disparity. Such displacement has accelerated since passage of the U.S.-Colombia trade agreement, which increased agro-

industrial and mining projects on the Pacific coast.” (Finnegan, 2016) Today Afro-Colombians are facing a civil rights movement where they are seeking equal rights, better living conditions, and representation. “Against this regime of death, striking Chocoanos are demanding basic civil rights to public services, healthcare, and education that are all but guaranteed to many other Colombians, particularly those who are whiter, wealthier, and reside in the country’s major cities. Confronting this racialized segregation, the strike in Chocó is a deep historical reckoning with Colombia itself, for the region’s crushing poverty is a product of what Saidiya Hartman calls ‘the afterlife of slavery—skewed life chances, limited access to health and education, premature death, incarceration, and impoverishment.’” (Barragan, 2017)



Data From: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/co.html>



Data From: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/co.html>

[Additional Afro Colombian Information](#)



Panama

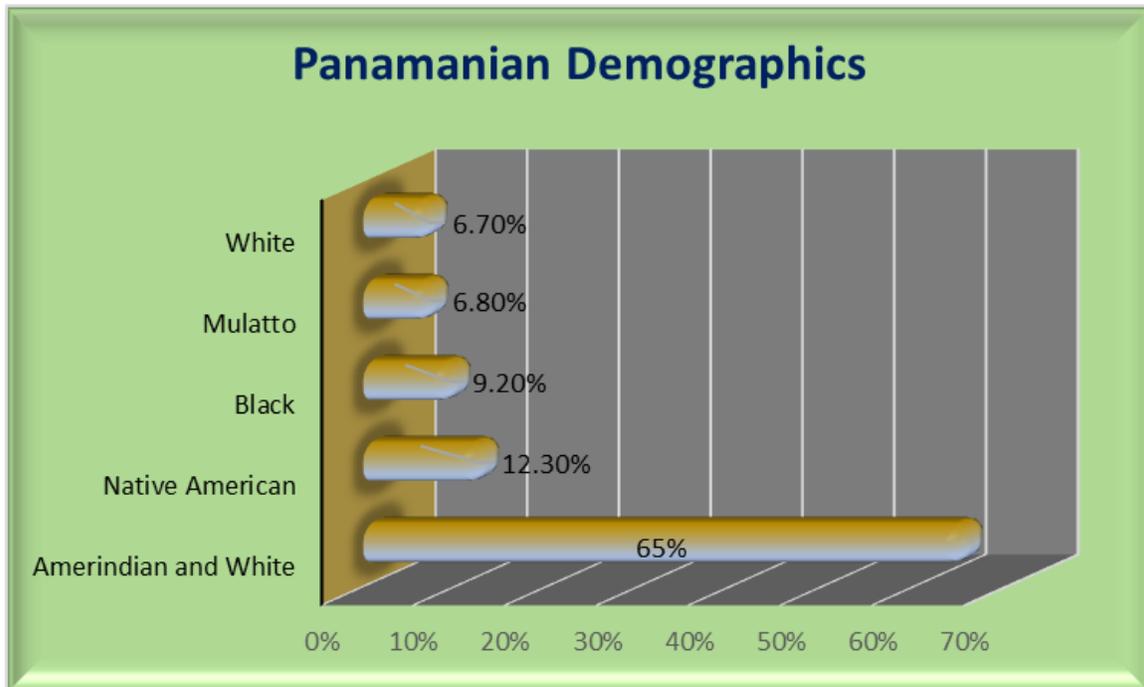


Located in Central America, [Panama](#) is in a very sought after and distinctive location in the Western Hemisphere. A former Spanish colony the story behind this nation is unique compared to the others in terms of global politics and the [black population](#). The isthmus of Panama was formed approximately three million years ago forming a land bridge between North and South America today Panama capitalizes on this location due to the Panama Canal. Without the Panama Canal ships would have to take the months long journey to reach either the Atlantic or Pacific by sailing past the southern most point of South America. Under Spanish Rule from 1538 to 1821 the region imported slaves to work on the transportation of goods across Panama from the Caribbean coast to the Pacific coast, one ship to the other. Tens of thousands of slaves were also sold to Spanish planters and miners in Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, and Peru. In 1821 Panama sought independence from Spain and joined Grand Colombia voluntarily. From 1821 until 1903 Panama attempted to succeed numerous times, it was not until the United States interference that was the catalyst for independence. January 22, 1903 the United States supported the separation movement from Grand Colombia in return to build, fortify, and defend the Panama Canal. In November 1903 the Panama claimed its independence and by 1914 the United States completed the 52 mile canal.

The construction of the Panama Canal led to the increase black population via the Afro Caribbean work force. Prior to the United States construction of the canal the French unsuccessfully attempted to build it while giving the false promises to Jamaican workers of riches on the project. Years later when the United States began construction on the project Jamaican workers were reluctant to work on the project after false promises from the French, so the United States workforce were primarily from Barbados. Now Panama has a black population that are descendants from Spanish Colonial slavery and the descendants of British Colonial slavery who stayed in Panama after the construction of the canal. During the construction the black workforce were paid less, had worse working conditions, inferior housing, and accounted for more deaths during construction.

- [Additional Panama Canal Construction](#)

Culturally Panama music scene is similar to various spanish speaking nations, however, the Afro-Caribbean imigrants influenced a different genre of music of *Spanish Reggae* or *Reggaeton*.



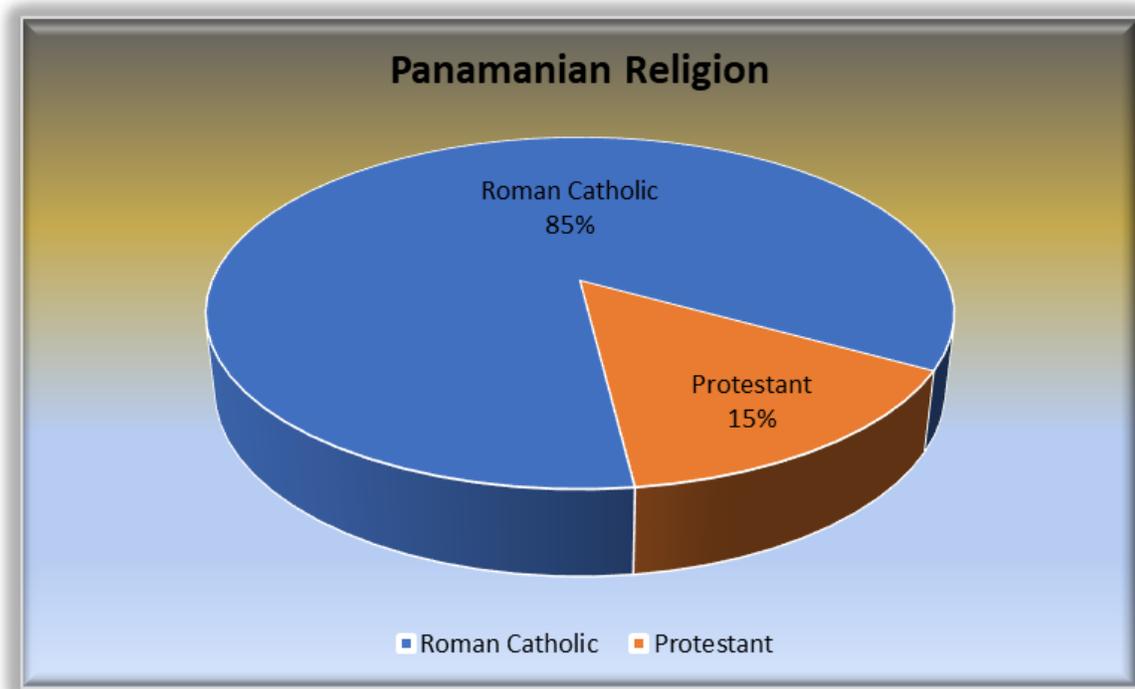
Data From: https://www.indexmundi.com/panama/demographics_profile.html

Languages Spoken:

- *Spanish (official)*
- *Indigenous Languages*
 - * *Ngabere, Buglere, Kuna, Embrera, Wounan, Naso, and Bri*
- *Panamanian English Creole (Similar to Jamaican English Creole)*
- *English*
- *Chinese*
- *Arabic*
- *French Creole*

- *Other*
**Yiddish, Hebrew, Korean, and Japanese*
- *Note: Many Panamanians are bilingual*

Data From: https://www.indexmundi.com/panama/demographics_profile.html



* Less than one percent practice Judaism, Hindi, and Buddhism



Mexico



Mexico formerly part of the Mayan Empire steeped in culture and history which consist of the largest Spanish speaking populace in the world, unfortunately ranks number two amongst the post slavery nations to do a disturbingly excellent job of erasing the black presence in their country. Like many former Spanish colonies, Mexico focused on the indigenous and European influence negated race and fixated on national identity. It was not

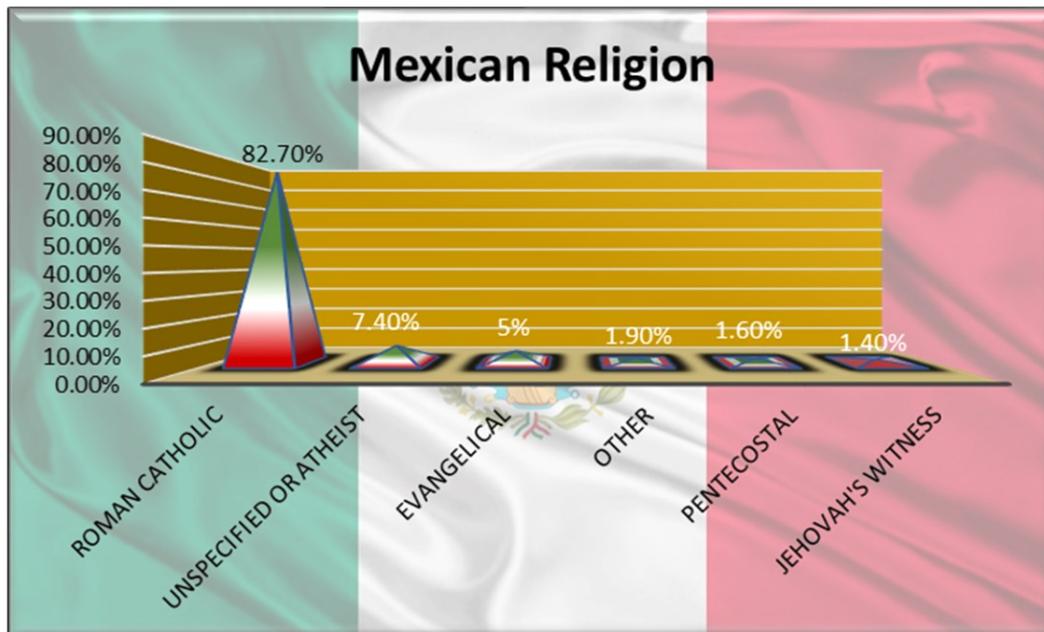
until 2015 Mexico began to account for the Afro-Mexican population in the preliminary census, today **1.38 million** people that consist of **1.2%** of Mexico's population identifies as black. A full census accounting for all ethnicities will be included in 2020 to get a more accurate depiction of Mexico's diverse population.

As in the rest of the Americas, slavery in Mexico exacted a severe physical and psychological price from its victims. Abuse was a constant part of a slave's existence; resisting oppression often meant torture, mutilation, whipping, or being put in confinement. Death rates were high, especially for slaves in the silver mines and on the sugar plantations. Yet, for the most part, their spirits were never broken, and many fled to establish settlements ("palenques") in remote areas of the country. These fugitives were a constant thorn in the side of slave owners. The most renowned group of "maroons," as they were called, escaped to the mountains near Veracruz. Unable to defeat these intrepid Africans, the colonist finally recognized their freedom and allowed them to build and administer their own town. Today their leader, Yanga, remains a symbol of black resistance in Mexico. (Palmer, n.d.)



Slavery was abolished in Mexico in 1829 by Afro-Mestizo president [Vicente Guerrero](#) one of the generals who fought the Spanish Empire for independence. His tenure as president was brief, less than a year, when Guerrero was assassinated. Although having a brief presence, the impact that Guerrero had on Mexico of freeing the slaves as well as one of the generals in the war of independence from Spain however ironic as well. Today in Mexico there have been incidences when Afro-Mexicans will venture to other regions of the country where they are treated as foreigners. The erasure of

slavery and negating race into the nations psyche created a false narrative to Afro-Mexicans, and with the recent addition of Black people on Mexico's 2015 preliminary census is a definite step in the right direction.



Data From: <http://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/mexico-population/>

Additional Information on Afro-Mexicans:

- [Slavery in Mexico](#)



-



Argentina

Argentina a surprise too many to see this country mentioned on the site, since



there seems to be no black populace in this country. Argentina took Mexico's omission of Blacks and took it a step further but not exactly genocide. Like other Spanish colonies, Argentina, did participate in the slave trade where a third of the population was Black in 1800.

From 1580 to 1640, the main commercial activity for Buenos Aires was the slave trade. More than 70 percent of the value of all imports arriving in Buenos were enslaved Africans. Slaves came primarily from Brazil via the Portuguese slave trade from Angola and other Western states in Africa. Once arriving in Buenos Aires, they could be sent as far as Lima, Peru; slaves were provided to Mendoza, Tucuman, Salta Jujuy, Chile, Paraguay, and what is today Bolivia and southern Peru. Cordoba functioned primarily as redistribution center

for this slave transfer until 1610. (Edwards, 2014)

Slavery was abolished in 1813 but the practice continued until 1853 when the population of former slaves drastically dropped. Before the erasure of Black people in Argentina they left their mark by *contributing* to the culture by *influencing* [Tango](#), a popular style of music and dance that originated in Argentina. Soon after 1853 the "blackout" began, where the erasure of Blacks from Argentina's history was taking shape.

"While a number of Latin American countries pursued policies of racial Whitening," Elizondo writes, "Argentina stands out for its 'success' in this area." Some blamed it on the nineteenth-century wars that country fought, in which Black population suffered heavy casualties after being put on the front lines. Others attributed it to assimilation through marriage. Still others pointed to the devastating and disproportionate effects of cholera and yellow fever on Black people, as well as emigration out the country to other South American locales. (Henry Louis Gates, 2017)

To further decimate the Black population the Argentinian government encouraged the migration of Europeans to the country. Millions of Europeans arrived to further whiten the nation, which was extremely successful, it was until recently the nation is coming to terms of the contributions of Blacks to Argentina.

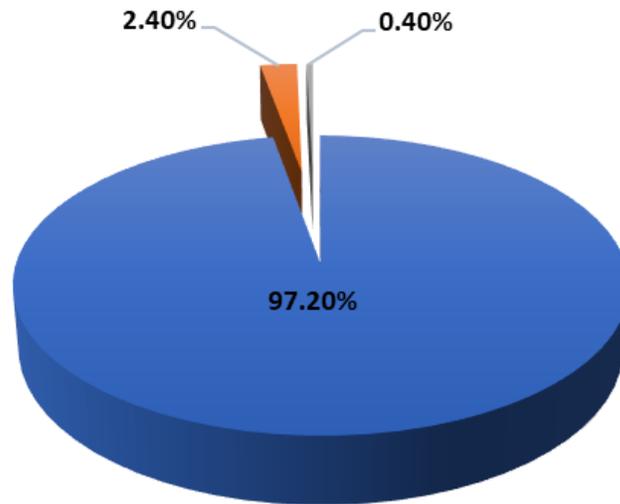


- **Additional Information:**

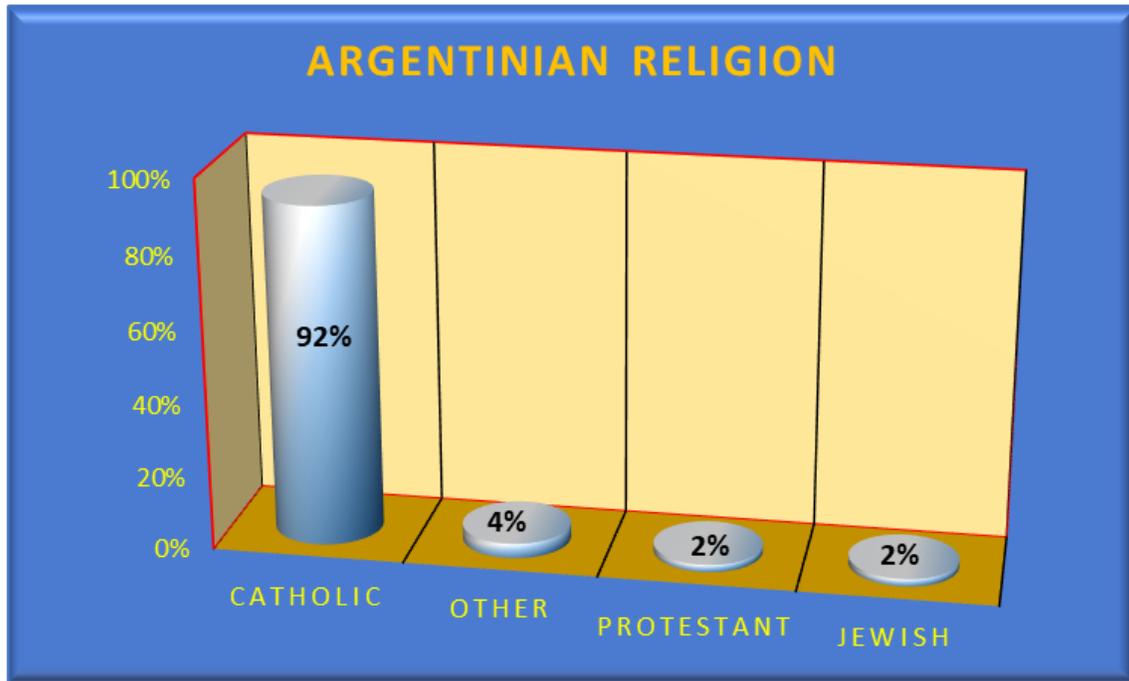
The Afro-Argentines of Buenos Aires.pdf



Argentinian Demographics (2010)



■ European and Mestizo ■ Amerindian ■ African



Data From: https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/print_ar.html

Remaining Spanish Speaking Nations with Black Populations:

- ❖  [Guatemala](#)
- ❖  [El Salvador](#) * 0.13% of the total population, with Blacks having traditionally been prevented from immigrating via government policies
- ❖  [Honduras](#)
- ❖  [Nicaragua](#)
- ❖  [Costa Rica](#)
- ❖  [Venezuela](#)
- ❖  [Ecuador](#)
- ❖  [Peru](#)
- ❖  [Bolivia](#)



[Belize](#) is unique, the only country in Central America where the official language is English. A former British colony Belize is located between Mexico and Guatemala. Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, and five states in Mexico were part of the Mayan Empire that existed from 2000 B.C. to 1697 A.D. Since the collapse of the empire both Spanish and British claimed Belize until the [Battle of St. George's Caye](#) in 1798. Belize has an extraordinarily rich and diverse culture and like other nations in the America's slavery was in existence. However, unlike the states or parts of the Caribbean Islands the slaves were primarily used for logging until the abolishment of slavery in 1833. The Black population is represented by the [Garifuna](#) people that are

consist of indigenous and African ancestry and creole that are primarily descendants of the Transatlantic Slave Trade.

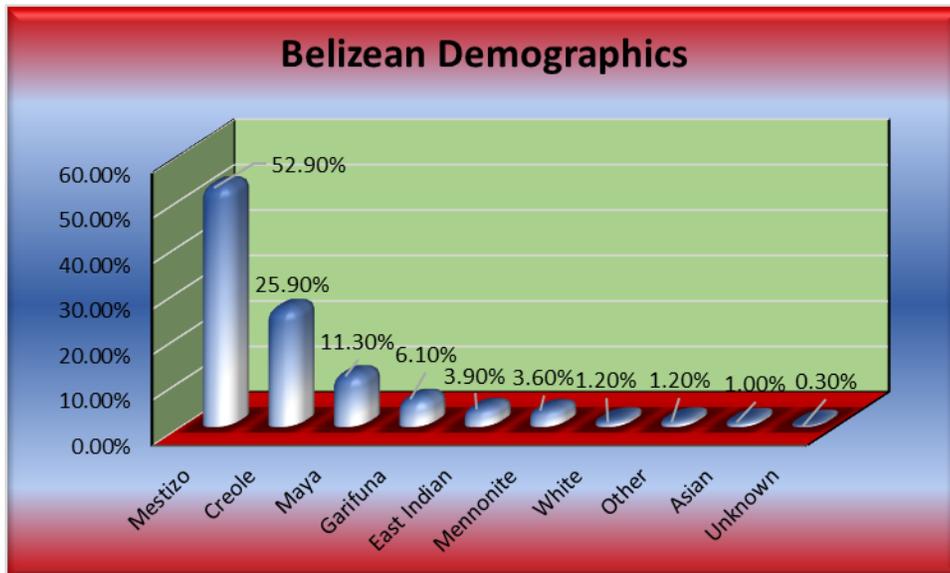
Then in 1635, when two Spanish ships shipwrecked in the area, carrying hundreds of indentured Nigerians, many of the surviving slaves were able to seek refuge on the island among the Carib-Arawak population. This event further added to the genetic emergence of St. Vincent's ethnic population. Anthropologists recognize the Garifuna as a product of 'voluntary assimilation', which indicates the peaceful creation of this new ethnic group, but the ensuing years of searching for a homeland saw very little peace for the Garifuna. <https://belize.com/history-of-the-garifuna-people/>

The Garifuna destined to be slaves from their journey from Africa took a different path after their shipwreck, today the Garifuna take pride for their fortune, and they were not the forced into slavery.

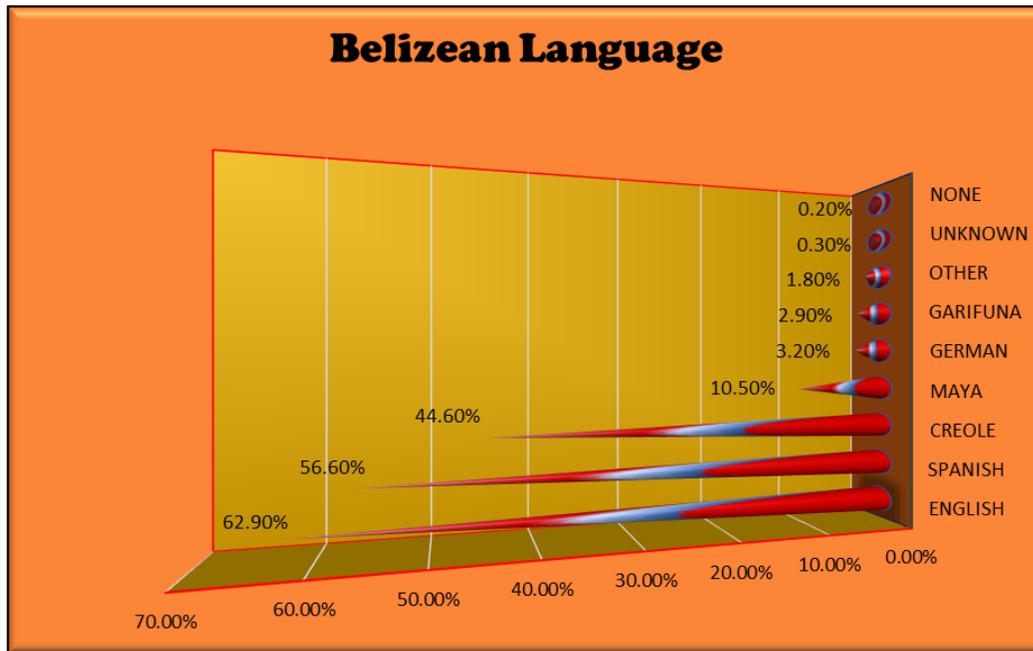
Today Belize economy is generated by tourism and agriculture. “A combination of natural factors—climate, the Belize Barrier Reef over 450 offshore Cays (islands), excellent fishing, safe waters for boating, scuba diving, snorkeling and freediving, numerous rivers for rafting, and kayaking, various jungle and wildlife reserves of fauna and flora, for hiking, bird watching, and helicopter touring, as well as many Maya sites—support the thriving tourism and ecotourism industry. It also has the largest cave system in Central America.”

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Belize>

Punta the style of music in Belize has African Roots and is originated by Garifuna community.



Data From: https://www.indexmundi.com/belize/demographics_profile.html



*Shares sum to more than 100% because some respondents gave more than one answer on the census

Data From: https://www.indexmundi.com/belize/demographics_profile.html

Belizean Religion

➤ *Roman Catholic: 40.1%*

➤ *Protestant: 31.5%*

**Includes*

- *Pentecostal: 8.4%*
- *Seventh Day Adventist: 5.4%*
- *Anglican: 4.7%*
- *Mennonite: 3.7%*
- *Baptist: 3.6%*
- *Methodist: 2.9%*

- *Nazarene: 2.8%*
- *Jehovah's Witness: 1.7%*
- *Other: 10.5%*

**Includes*

- *Baha'i*
- *Buddhist*
- *Hindu*
- *Mormon*
- *Muslim*
- *Rastafarian*
- *Salvation Army*
- *Atheist: 15.5%*
- *Unspecified: 0.6%*

➤ Data From: https://www.indexmundi.com/belize/demographics_profile.html



Brazil



Brazil the most populace nation in South America and Latin America, the 5th largest nation by area and 6th largest population in the world, Brazil is also one the most racially diverse. With the largest number of slaves from the transatlantic slave trade, Brazil imported the approximate number of slaves from all the Caribbean nations and the United States combined. Totaling approximately **four million slaves** between the 16th and 19th centuries, today, Brazil has the most people of African descent living outside of Africa. As a former Portuguese colony, it is unique unlike other colonies such as Britain or Spain, that the former colonial nation did not fracture into numerous nations. Now centuries later that cohesion amongst Brazilians adds to the unique cultural identity, except for the numerous tribes scattered throughout Brazil that still speak their native

language. Today Afro Brazilians encounter similar problems like other nations, where discrimination and living in poverty occurs.

From the 18th century onward, when the mining of gold and diamonds began, more slaves were sent to Minas Gerais. The majority worked as labourers and domestic servants, but some escaped and fled into the interior, where they established independent farming communities or mixed with Indian groups. After the abolition of slavery in 1888, a large proportion of Africans left the areas where they had been held captive and settled in other agricultural regions or in towns; however, the Northeast retained the heaviest concentration of Africans and mulattoes. From the 1860s to the 1920s, Brazilian manufacturers hired millions of European immigrants but largely avoided employing the descendants of slaves, who remained at the margin of Brazil's economy. By the turn of the 21st century, an increasing number of individuals used education to attain upward mobility. (Poppino, 2020)

Unlike the United States, Brazil did not have a civil war to abolish slavery or a reconstruction period. Around the beginning of the 19th century the two nations did have something in common.

As commentators have often pointed out, the United States and Brazil both began the 19th century with a slave population of 1 million slaves in the 19th century and had a resident slave population of only 1.7 million in the late 1850s, whereas the United States imported a few hundred thousand slaves

and ended up with a resident population of 4 million slaves on the eve of the Civil War. When one adds in the manumitted slaves and their offspring, the difference declines greatly. There were just 4.4 million free and slave Afro-Americans in the United States at the time of the Civil War, whereas in Brazil at the time of the first census in 1872 these numbered 5.8 million persons. This would suggest that both societies saw their original African populations grow positively well beyond their initial slave trade numbers, though even so the North American Afro-American population still grew at a more rapid rate. (Klein & Vinson, p. 138)

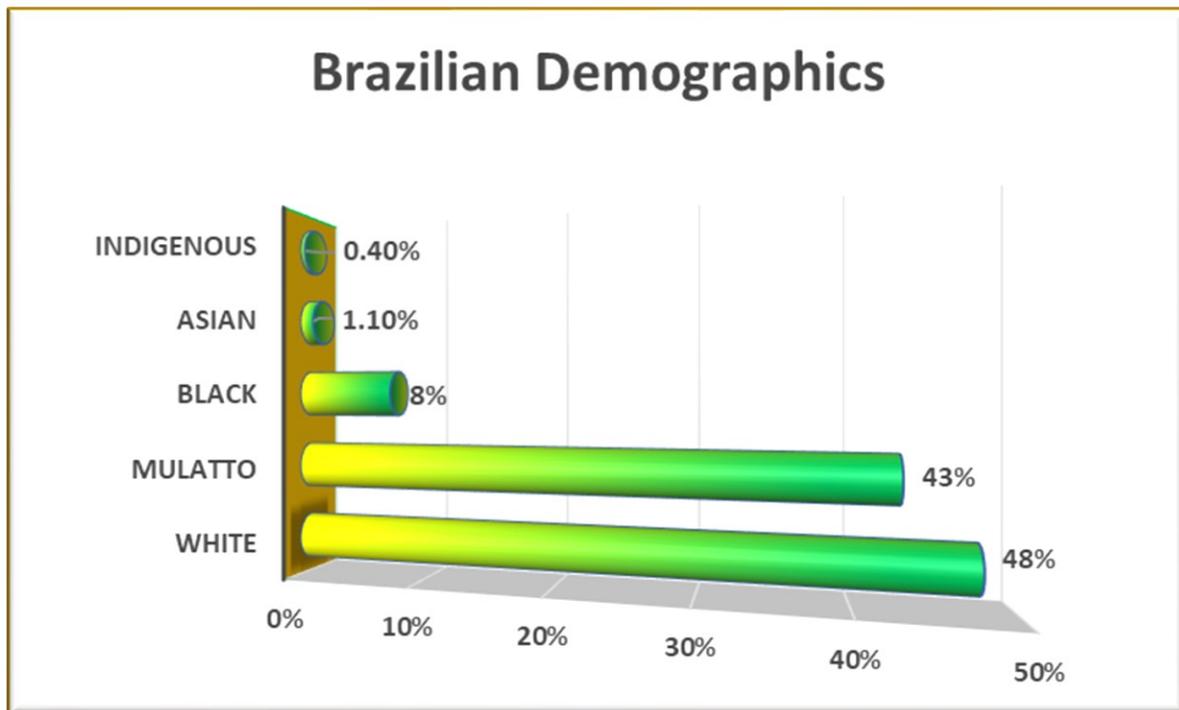
Despite all the contributions that Afro Brazilians made, from the beginning the government encouraged the immigrations of Europeans to the country to reduce the black populace and reduce influence throughout the nation. Like the Spanish colonies Brazil encouraged “whitening” of the society that was opposite of the United States that encouraged and legalized segregation, Jim Crow, and enforced the one-drop rule.

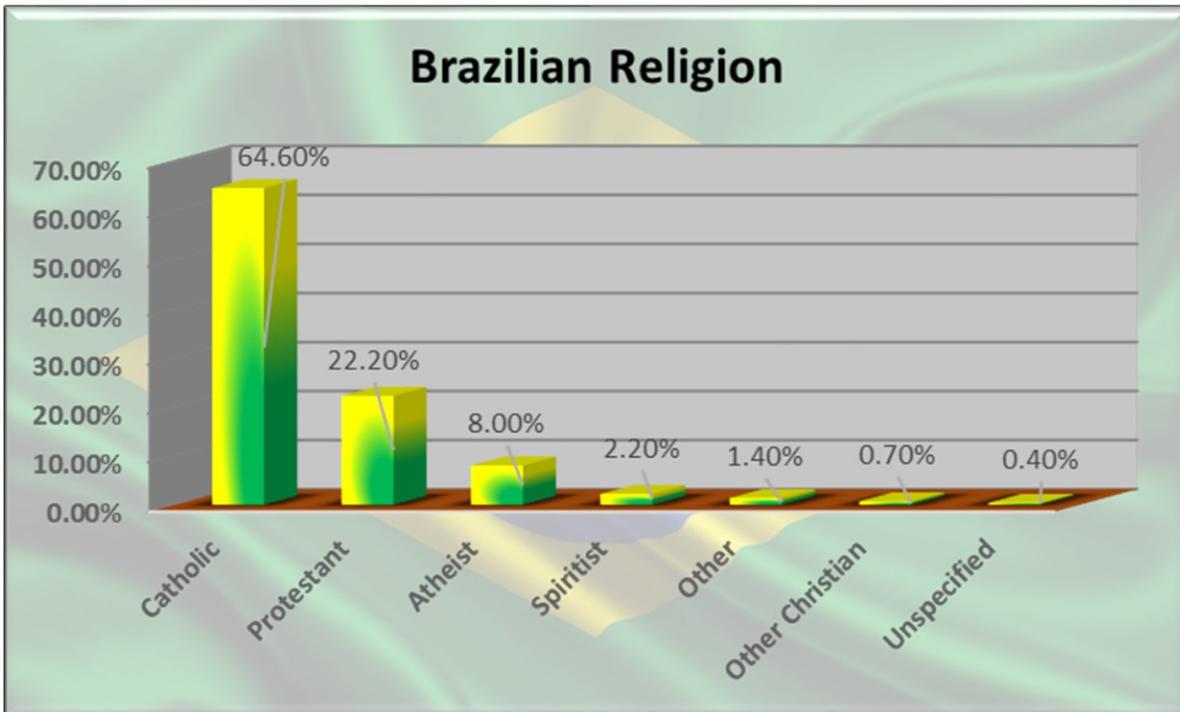
In the late 1970s a new generation of Afro-Brazilians—small in number but outspoken in their militancy—arose to contest in an unprecedented way the “myth” of Brazil’s racial democracy. In several major cities, primarily in the industrialized Southeast, they organized protests against police brutality and mistreatment at the hands of public agencies, as well as discrimination in the job market and in public places. The movement enjoyed a flurry of publicity in the late 1970s and early 1980s and provoked greater interest among foreign academics than their Brazilian counterparts (Mitchell 1985). The militants never enjoyed broad support in the Afro-Brazilian community, although they argued that their potential support went deep. The movement was bedeviled by factionalism and a barrage of animosity from the political and cultural establishment. The latter termed them “un-Brazilian,” “racist,” and mindless imitators of the U.S. civil rights activists. (Skidmore p. 13)

The militant Afro Brazilian group did not even come close to the success to the U.S. civil rights movement. Fifty years after the group attempted to create change in Brazil it is disturbing how Afro-Brazilians do not get much recognition for creating so much culture to a vibrant nation. Unfortunately many are unaware of both the demographic of Afro-Brazilians and/or unaware of the contributions or culture of Afro-Brazilians, [these are the things they want you to know](#).

[Brazilian Culture](#) can be seen like other former slave colonies where Black people contributed many facets of a country's culture from music to pop culture, Brazil's culture is vibrant and cannot be ignored.

- ❖ [Samba Music](#) was created by Afro Brazilians with roots from Western Africa.
- ❖ [Carnival](#) in Brazil was introduced by the Portuguese from Europe to celebrate lent. While converting slaves to Catholicism, they integrated the masks and later samba music to the yearly celebration.
- ❖ [Capoeira](#) is a martial arts form created by former slaves, today Capoeira is part of Brazil's national identity.





Data From: https://www.indexmundi.com/brazil/demographics_profile.html

Brazilian Languages

- **Official:** Portuguese
- Spanish (border areas and schools)
- German
- Italian
- Japanese
- English
- Various Amerindian languages

Chapter 6

Colonization of Africa

The Berlin Conference

The Transatlantic Slave was abolished on January 1, 1808, exactly four years to the day [Haiti](#) claimed independence from France after a 13-year war for freedom. Although the transportation of slaves across the Atlantic was illegal, colonies throughout the Americas abolished slavery at various times with Brazil being last in 1888. On November 15, 1884, through February 26, 1885, a series of European negotiations took place to colonize Africa called [The Berlin Conference](#). Prior to the conference Africa was approximately 10% colonized, the conference took dividing up Africa into high gear. No longer enslaving African descendants in the Americas, Europe decided to go straight to the source, the continent of Africa, to pillage the land and exploit the people.

With one notable exception, the conquest of Africa was accomplished with few European soldiers. Mostly, troops from other parts of Africa were used. The invading armies were not large; in all these wars, the new industrial technology of warfare, especially heavy cannon, and the Maxim machine gun, gave the invaders an advantage. Colonialists referred to the process of establishing control over a territory as “pacification,” a grossly inaccurate term for a violent process. In general, by the first decade of the twentieth century, Africans resigned themselves to or tried to capitalize on European control. Of all the territories in Africa, only Liberia and Ethiopia (2.2f) survived with autonomous governments, although it took until the First World War for European empires to gain control over some areas they claimed within their colonies. (Jacobs)

	Current Name	Independence	Flag	Former Colonial Name	Colonial Rulers
1.	Morocco : Including Western Sahara	1956		Spanish Sahara: was Western Sahara only	France & Spain
2.	Algeria	1962			France
3.	Tunisia	1956			France

4.	Libya	1951			Italy
5.	Egypt	1922/1952			Great Britain
6.	Cape Verde	1975			Portugal
7.	Senegal	1960		FWA	France
8.	Mauritania	1960		FWA	France
9.	Mali	1960		French Soudan FWA	France
10.	Niger	1960		FWA	France
11.	Chad	1960		FEA	France
12.	Sudan	1956			Great Britain & Egypt
13.	Gambia	1965			Great Britain
14.	Guinea Bissau	1974		Portuguese Guinea	Portugal
15.	Guinea	1958		French Guinea FWA	France
16.	Sierra Leone	1961			Great Britain
17.	Liberia	1847			-
18.	Ivory Coast	1960			France
19.	Burkina Faso	1960		Upper Volta FWA	France
20.	Ghana	1957		Gold Coast & British Togoland	Great Britain & Germany

21.	Togo	1960		Togoland/French Togoland	Germany/France
22.	Benin	1960		Dahomey FWA	France
23.	Nigeria	1960			Great Britain
24.	Cameroon	1960			Germany/France & Germany/Great Britain
25.	Central African Republic	1960		Ubangi-Shari FEA	France
26.	South Sudan	2011		Sudan	Great Britain & Egypt
27.	Ethiopia				Occupied by Italy, 1936-41
28.	Eritrea	1933			Italy/Ethiopia
29.	Djibouti	1977		French Somaliland	France
30.	Somalia	1960		British Somaliland & Italian Somaliland	Great Britain & Italy
31.	São Tomé and Príncipe	1975			Portugal
32.	Equatorial Guinea	1968		Spanish Guinea	Spain
33.	Gabon	1960		FEA	France
34.	Congo Brazzaville	1960		Middle Congo, French Congo (FEA)	France
35.	Congo Kinshasa	1960		Congo Free State, Belgian Congo	Belgium
36.	Uganda	1962		Buganda	Great Britain
37.	Kenya	1963			Great Britain

38.	Rwanda	1962		Ruanda-Urundi	Germany/Belgium
39.	Burundi	1962		Ruanda-Urundi	Germany/Belgium
40.	Tanzania	1961/1963		German East Africa Tanganyika & Zanzibar	Germany/ Great Britain
41.	Comoros	1975			France
42.	Seychelles	1976			Great Britain
43.	Angola	1975			Portugal
44.	Zambia	1964		Northern Rhodesia	Great Britain
45.	Zimbabwe	1965/1980		Southern Rhodesia / Rhodesia	Great Britain
46.	Mozambique	1975		Portuguese East Africa	Portugal
47.	Malawi	1964		Nyasaland	Great Britain
48.	Namibia	1990		Southwest Africa	Germany / South Africa
49.	Botswana	1966		Bechuanaland Protectorate	Great Britain
50.	South Africa	1910/1994			Great Britain
51.	Lesotho	1966		Basotholand	Great Britain
52.	Eswatini	1968			Great Britain
53.	Madagascar	1960			France

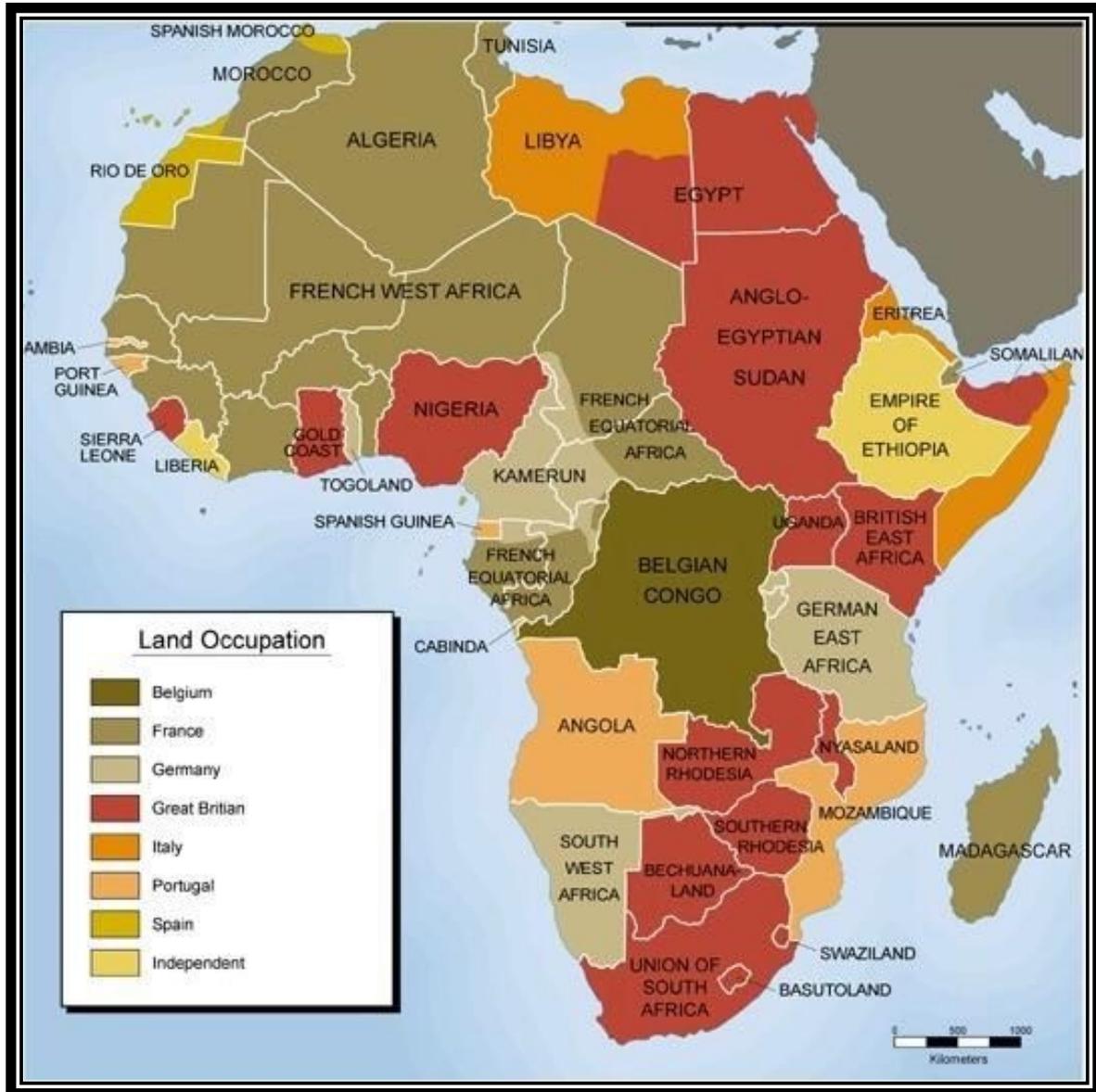
54.	Réunion			Bourbon	France (remains overseas department of France)
55.	Mauritius	1968			Great Britain

*Shaded portion represents black or predominately Black Sub-Saharan nations

A couple of examples of life during Colonial Africa can be understood by the following excerpts.

New laws were approved introducing a legal colour bar between white and Black employees. Whereas British administrators had previously resisted legal discrimination, mining legislation in 1883 decreed that ‘no native is to be permitted to manipulate explosives or prepare the same for blasting or other purposes’. Blasting had to be carried on ‘under the supervision of a European’. Subsequent legislation ruled that: ‘No native shall work or be allowed to work in any mine, whether in open or underground workings, excepting under the responsible charge of some particular white man as his master or “baas”’. To ensure a more reliable supply of black labour, mining companies organized their own system of recruitment. Recruits were required to agree to contracts running for six to twelve months rather than three to six. Their living conditions also changed. Originally, diggers had accommodated black workers on their compounds or encampments in tents or sheds. Subsequently, they were housed in barracks. From 1885, mining companies required Black workers to live in fenced and guarded compounds on their property for the entire term of their contract. Closed compounds had the advantage of preventing diamond theft. They also provided mine owners with greater control of the labour force. (Meredith, 2014)

After serving three months on a government plantation where the workers were beaten, and three months as carrier for a government engineer, he was advised to enlist as a soldier. When he declined, they would give him no tax receipt, so he had to catch fish in order to get the money with which to pay his head tax. In 1922 he served as carrier under heavy burden on a three-months’ trip to Loanda. Within a year he was sent with a heavy load to a point 85 miles from his home. He got neither money nor tax receipt. (Jacobs, p. 282)



Like the United States colonization of Africa began to change because of World War II. The seeds of the Civil Rights Movement began with Black troops serving their nation only to return home to be treated as second class citizens. In Africa World War II had the same affect since [Nazi Germany](#) were engaged with both Britain and France creating additional help Africans filled that void.

Africa and the [Allies](#) shows subjects of the French and British empires engaging with Allied assertions about the war's higher purpose. It begins with a memo by [Éboué](#) to his officials about the importance of colonies to the Free French cause. The Allies used propaganda to persuade Africans to take part, and Africans did enlist, although for their own reason. The assertion that the war was for self-determination inspired some Africans to claim the promises implicit in the [Atlantic Charter](#). The French began public discussions about reforming their African empire in 1944, before the war ended. Returning veterans saw empire differently from the way they did before the war and made claims to rights and benefits by virtue of their service. Because Portugal and Belgium were neutral during the war, it did not have this transformational effect on their empires. (Jacobs)

Of the Sub-Saharan nations Sudan was the first to become an independent nation in 1956 while South Africa being the last in 1994 due to the end of [Apartheid](#). Today many African nations are attempting to have their [stolen artifacts](#) spread-out through Europe and North America museums returned. Some nations agreed to “loan” the artifacts to the respective nations, which questions, you cannot loan something that was stolen.

The imposition of colonialism on Africa altered its history forever. African modes of thought, patterns of cultural development, and ways of life were forever impacted by the change in political structure brought about by colonialism. The African economy was significantly changed by the Atlantic slave trade through the process of imperialism and the economic policies that accompanied colonization. Prior to the "Scramble for Africa," or the official partition of Africa by the major European nations, African economies were advancing in every area, particularly in the area of trade. The aim of colonialism is to exploit the physical, human, and economic resources of an area to benefit the colonizing nation. European powers pursued this goal by encouraging the development of a commodity-based trading system, a cash crop agriculture system, and by building a trade network linking the total economic output of a region to the demands of the colonizing state. The development of colonialism and the partition of Africa by the European colonial powers arrested the natural development of the African economic system. Africa prior to colonialism was not economically isolated from the rest of the world. Indeed, African states had engaged in international trade from the time of the pharaohs of ancient Egypt, and

west Africa specifically had developed extensive international trading systems during the eras of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai. These huge empires relied heavily on the taxing of foreign trade to finance government expenditures. (Settles, 1996)

Colonialism did not allow for industrialization of Africa. It assigned Africa the role of production of primary goods or raw materials in the international division of labour. Colonialism encouraged and intensified class struggle, tribalism, and ethnicity within the African colonies. These were strategies introduced by the colonialists to perpetuate or prolong their rule and domination of African territories. An example is the British colonial policy of “Divide and Rule” in Nigeria. Finally, colonialism shaped both the economic and political structure of African colonies to be in line with the need of the metropolis. It ensured that African economic and political structures both in form and content serve the interest of their home government (European powers). (Ocheni & Nwankwo).

The Africa That You Did Not Expect

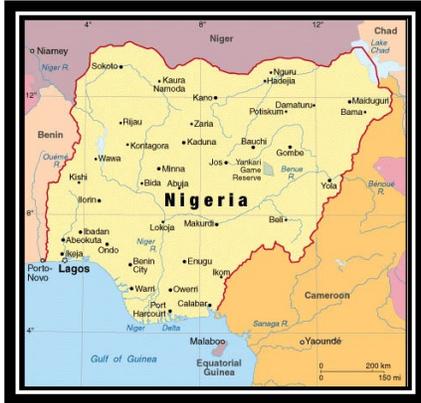
Space Programs

Several nations in Africa are shooting for the stars, although behind in more developed nations, it is showing the world that they are completely capable of taking on the task. Sub-Saharan nations such as Angola, Ghana, Ethiopia, South Africa, and Nigeria are part of the [Africa space race](#) also to mention Egypt and Morocco as additional participants. By 2030 Nigeria wants to put a person into space, today, both Nigeria and South Africa are in the lead.

Unfortunately, because the amount of Sub-Saharan African nations is abundant, only 7 nations will be singled out the remaining nations information can be found by clicking on the link in the previous table. Nigeria, the most populace nation in Africa with approximately 196 million people will be first.



Nigeria



[Nigeria](#) being the most populace nation in Africa and is ranked twenty-four in the world for the largest economy is something to take notice. Prior to being a British Colony, the region had empires dating back to 1500 B.C. to 500 A.D. the Nok Civilization. Pre-colonized Nigeria that overlapped with the transatlantic slave trade has existed from 1180 to 1897. Both eras prove the existence of a civilized people, a reason that Europeans negated to both justify both slavery and colonization. Prior to the Berlin Conference Britain laid a footprint in Nigeria in 1851 by ridding of then ruler Oba

Kosoko. This meddling, which is still a common practice today, lead to the [Treaty of Great Britain and Lagos](#) on January 1, 1852. The British cemented their footprint in this region nine years later with the signing of the [Lagos Treaty Cession](#) in August 1861. [of Benin](#) that existed from 1180 to 1897. Both eras prove the existence of a civilized people, Europeans negated to both justify both slavery and Prior to the Berlin Conference 1851 by ridding of then ruler Oba Kosoko. This meddling, which is still a common practice today, lead to the [Treaty of Great Britain and Lagos](#) on January 1, 1852. The British cemented their footprint in this region nine years later with the signing of the [Lagos Treaty Cession](#) in August 1861.



After the period of British rule Nigeria declared independence on October 1, 1960. The preceding years instability occurred with two military coups and civil war. The war resulted with 1 to 3 million casualties from warfare, disease, and starvation.

The 1970s saw an economic boom due to oil with a return to democracy in 1979. Two military regimes were in control from 1983 to 1999, where a civilian rule took place in May of 1999.

[Obasanjo](#) was sworn in on May 29, 1999. A new constitution was also promulgated that month. Nigerians, tired of prolonged and crisis-prone military regimes, welcomed the change of government, as did the international community. In the first civilian-administered elections since the country achieved independence in 1960, Obasanjo was reelected in 2003, although there were widespread reports of voting irregularities. Although conditions in Nigeria were generally improved under Obasanjo, there was still considerable strife within the country. Ethnic conflict—previously kept in check during the periods of military rule—now erupted in various parts of Nigeria, and friction increased between Muslims and Christians when some of the northern and central states chose to adopt Islamic law (the [Sharī'ah](#)).

(<https://www.britannica.com/place/Nigeria/Military-regimes-1983-99#ref259740>)

The Law of the land is broken up into three categories:

ENGLISH LAW

This consists of:

- (a) the received English law comprising:
- (i) the common law.
 - (ii) the doctrines of equity.
 - (iii) statutes of general application in force in England on January 1, 1900.
 - (iv) statutes and subsidiary legislation on specified matters and
- (b) English law (statutes) made before October 1, 1960 and extending to Nigeria which are not yet repealed. Laws made by the local colonial legislature are treated as part of Nigerian legislation. The failure to review most of these laws especially in the field of criminal law has occasioned the existence of what may be described as impracticable laws or legal provisions which are honored more in breach than in observance. Despite the influence of English Law, the Nigerian legal system is overly complex because of legal pluralism.

CUSTOMARY LAW

The traditional classification of customary law is into the following categories:

- *Ethnic/Non-Moslem*
- *Moslem law/ Sharia*

In the states in the Southern part of the country, Moslem/Islamic law, where it exists, is integrated into and has always been treated as an aspect of the customary law. Since 1956, however, Islamic law has been administered in the Northern states as a separate and distinct system. Even then it has only been in relation to Muslim personal law. However, it is better to accord Islamic law its distinct status as a separate source of law because of its peculiarities in terms of origin, nature, and territorial and personal scope of application.

ETHNIC / NON-MOSLEM LAW

The ethnic customary law is the indigenous law that applies to the members of the different ethnic groups. Nigeria is made up of several ethnic groups each with its own variety of customary law. Customary law is a system of law that reflects the culture, customs, values, and habits of the people whose activities it regulates. It

has been described as a mirror of accepted usage. Customary law is particularly dominant in personal and family relations like marriage, divorce, guardianship and custody of children and succession. Naturally, differences in the customary laws of different ethnic groups do exist and this must be taken for granted. Even within an ethnic group, instances of pockets of differences in aspects of customary law are noticeable. For example, the marriage customs and inheritance rules of the Ibos of the Southeastern Nigeria are different from those of the Yoruba's of the Southwestern Nigeria. Beyond this the customary values and systems of various Yoruba sub-ethnic groups are bound to be different even if they are in the same State. Unfortunately, ethnic customary law is unwritten, uncertain, and difficult to ascertain. It is flexible and has the capacity to adapt to social and economic changes without losing its character. There have been instances of legislative interventions to modify and at times abrogate rules of customary law. Customary law is usually enforced in customary courts, the courts at the lowest rung of the hierarchy of courts, which in most cases are presided over by non-legally trained personnel, though higher courts are equally permitted to observe and to enforce the observance of rules of customary law by their enabling laws. It is to be noted the bulk of causes on the Cause List of customary courts, especially in Southwestern Nigeria, are matters relating to the dissolution of traditional marriages.

ISLAMIC LAW / SHARIA / MOSLEM LAW

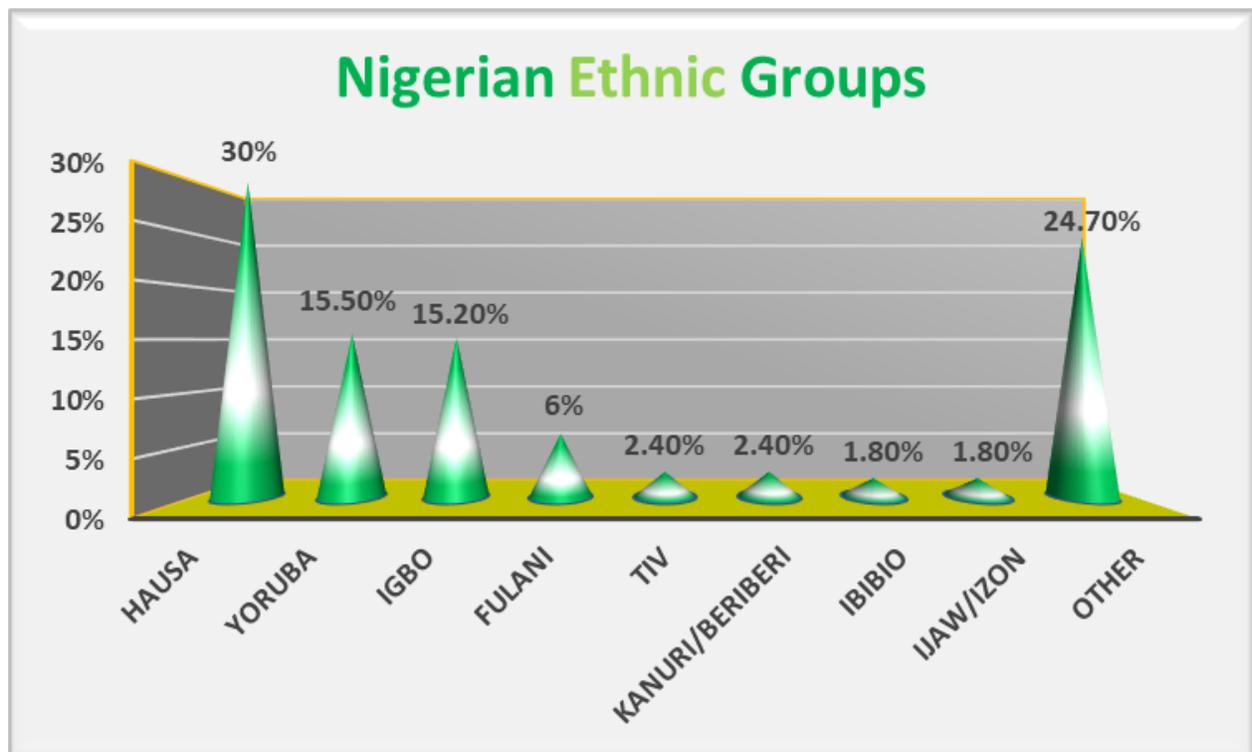
Islamic law, unlike ethnic customary law, is written. Its principles are clearly defined and articulated. This system of law has worked with detailed thoroughness and incisive precision. It is based on the Islamic religion and was introduced into Nigeria by its practitioners as a consequence of a successful process of Islamization. This system of law is based on the Holy Koran and the teachings of Prophet Muhammad. In some areas Islamic law after its introduction completely supplanted the pre-existing system of customary laws whereas in other areas it became incorporated with customary law and the two systems have become fused and are jointly administered. Islamic law is being enforced in some states of Nigeria especially in the Northern part where populations are predominantly Moslem. The scope of operation of Islamic law has been broadened since the introduction of the Sharia legal system in the present democratic dispensation in a number of Northern states such as Zamfara, Kano, Kaduna, and Sokoto, among others. The principal feature of this new development is the introduction of religious based criminal offences, especially on matters of morality and the introduction of punishments sanctioned by the Koran. The apex court, the Supreme Court of Nigeria, has not had the opportunity to pronounce on the constitutionality of punishments like amputation and stoning of a person to death, which the Sharia prescribes for certain offences.

Source: (<https://www.nyulawglobal.org/globalex/Nigeria.html>)

Culture

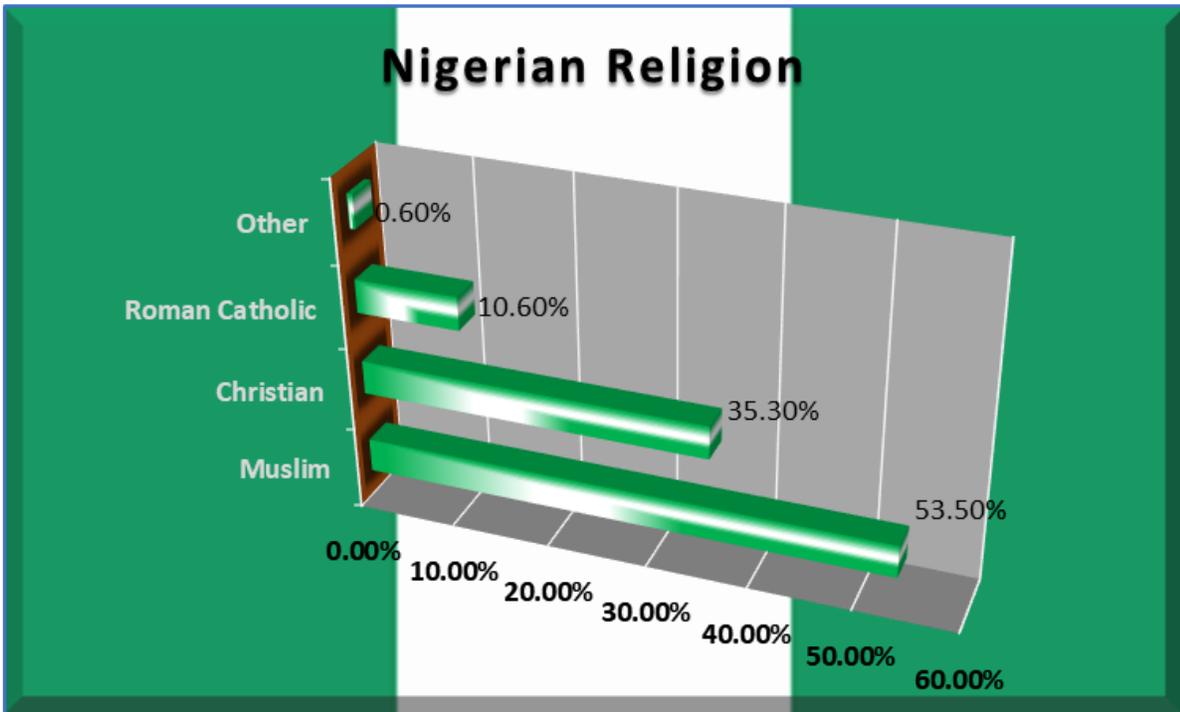
Nigerian culture is vibrant and rich of traditions, from art to music Nigeria never disappoints. Nigerian music scene is highly dependent on percussion instruments, drums, where **Highlife**, **Afro-Beats**, and **Palm Wine** music are the major forms of music.

Nigerian is also well known for the ancient bronze statues of Benin, that unfortunately have been stolen during colonization and can be seen in museums throughout the world. Today wood carving, bronze cast, and elaborate textiles are made. A newer form of art coming out of Nigeria is the extremely talented **hyper realist artist**, just using a pencil these artists are creating realistic eye-popping visuals that is simply amazing.



Note: Nigeria has over 250 ethnic groups

Data From: https://www.indexmundi.com/nigeria/demographics_profile.html



Data From: https://www.indexmundi.com/nigeria/demographics_profile.html

Languages:

- **English (official)**
- **Hausa**
- **Yoruba**
- **Igbo (Ibo)**
- **Fulani**

Plus 500 indigenous languages



Ghana



A former British colony [Ghana](#) is in Western Africa with a population of approximately 30 million people. Former Empires of [Dagbon](#) and [Ashanti](#) were in Ghana's present-day borders long before the colonization of the region. During the 15th century Portugal established trading routes eventually taken over by Britain. After British Colonization Ghana reached independence in 1957 resulting with the first presidential election in 1960. How did Ghana go with that design of the national flag?

- **Red** represents the blood for the struggle for independence
- **Gold** represents the mineral wealth of the country
- **Green** represents the forestry and natural wealth
- The **Black Star** represents Black unity, emancipation, also the star from Marcus Garvey's [Black Star Line](#).

Justice System

The judicial system is based chiefly on the English model, but Ghanaian customary law is recognized as well as English common law. The administration of justice is handled by various courts divided into two groups: the superior courts, consisting of the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal, and the High Court; and inferior courts, consisting of the circuit courts, the district courts, and other courts provided by law, such as the juvenile courts. The adjudicating authorities in chieftaincy and purely traditional matters are the regional and National House of Chiefs. Appeals from decisions of the National House of Chiefs are made directly to the Supreme Court. (Encyclopedia Britannica, n.d.)

Tech Industry

One of the essential building blocks of any start-up ecosystem is talent and Ghana is cultivating a strong pool of future tech leaders. The nation has a strong network of local universities such as public institutions like [Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology \(KNUST\)](#) and the [University of Ghana](#), along with private universities like [Ashesi University](#) (founded by ex-Microsoft Patrick Awuah). Geographically, Ghana is strategically seated in the middle of a couple of Francophone African countries, a largely untapped market. Ghana is also near the most populous country on the continent, Nigeria. Besides, when compared with other West African countries, Ghana benefits from stable infrastructure and democracy. (GSMA, 2018)

Culture

In Ghana, the forms of music in **African Jazz**, **Highlife**, and **Hiplife**. Hiplife is a fusion between Afro Reggae, dancehall, and Hip-Hop.

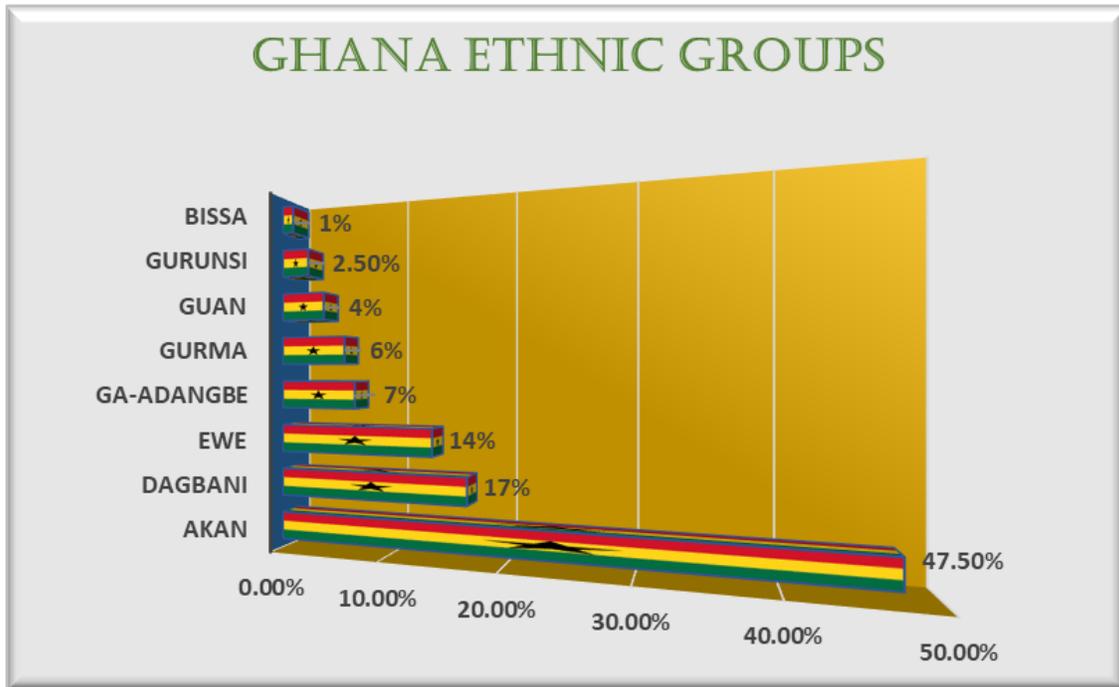
[Various dance styles](#) throughout Ghana include Adzogbo, Kple, Bamaya, Adowa, Nmima, and Agbadza. The top spectator sport is football (soccer) in Ghana which is a powerhouse in Africa.

The [kente cloth](#), the most traditional of all Ghanaian attire. “Kente is a ceremonial cloth hand-woven on a horizontal [treadle loom](#) and strips measuring about 4 inches wide are sewn together into larger pieces of cloths. Cloths come in assorted colors, sizes and designs and are worn during important social and religious occasions.

In a cultural context, kente is more important than just a cloth and it is a visual representation of history and a form of written language through weaving.” (Wikipedia)

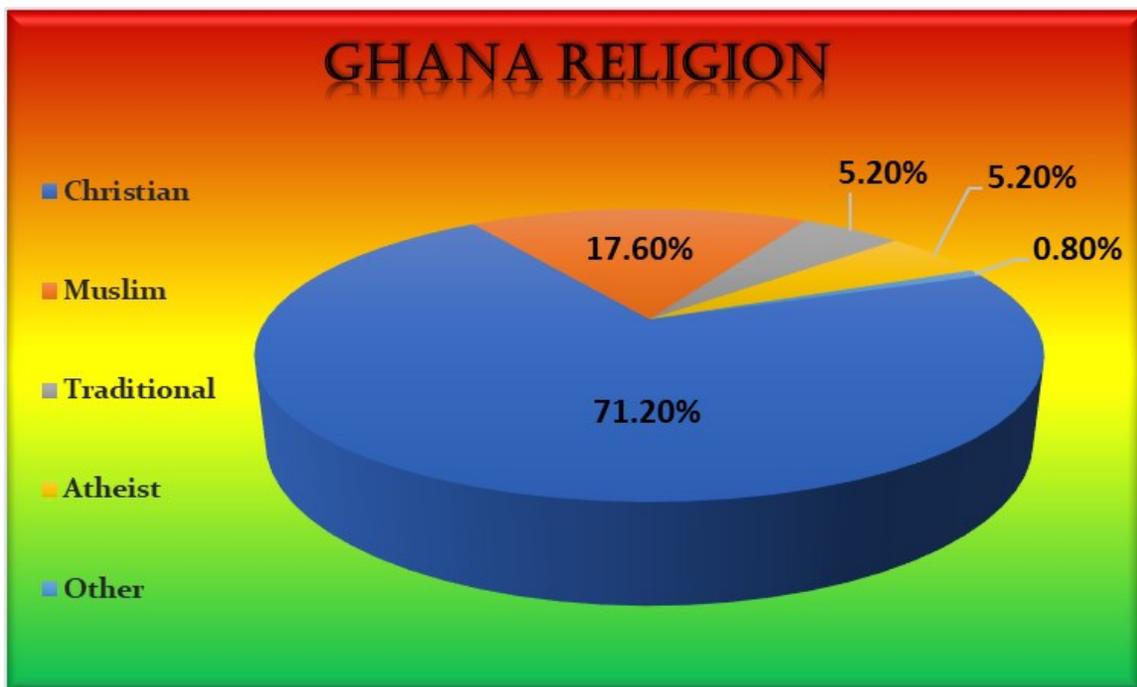
The Year of Return

In 2019 Ghana was courting African Americans and fellow Black people throughout the diaspora to return to Africa after the 400-year anniversary of Jamestown. Today after global protest of African American George Floyd Ghana, encouraged [African Americans to “come home.”](#) Recently Ghana has been offering citizenship to African Americans to move back or to invest in Ghana, a very much appreciated gesture.



Data From: <https://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/ghana-population/>

Note: Ghana consist of a **98%** Black African population



Data From: https://www.indexmundi.com/ghana/demographics_profile.html

Languages:

- Asante: 16%
- Ewe: 14%
- Fante: 11.6%
- Boron (Brong): 4.9%
- Dagomba: 4.4%
- Dangme: 4.2%
- Dagarte (Dagaba): 3.9%
- Kokomba: 3.5%
- Akyem: 3.2%
- Ga: 3.1%
- Other: 31.2%
- Note: **English** is the official language

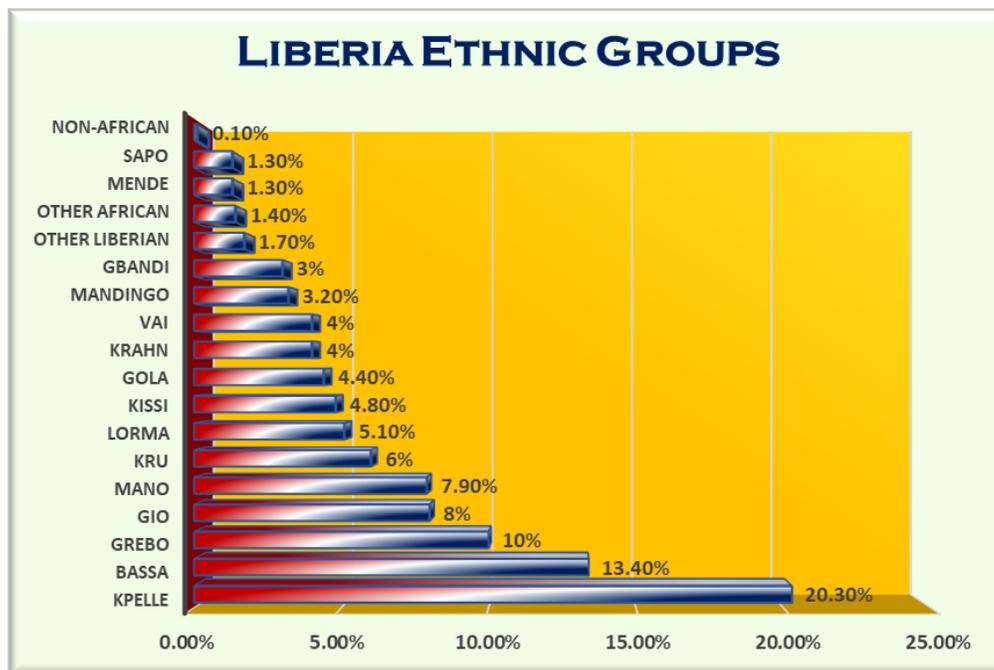


Liberia

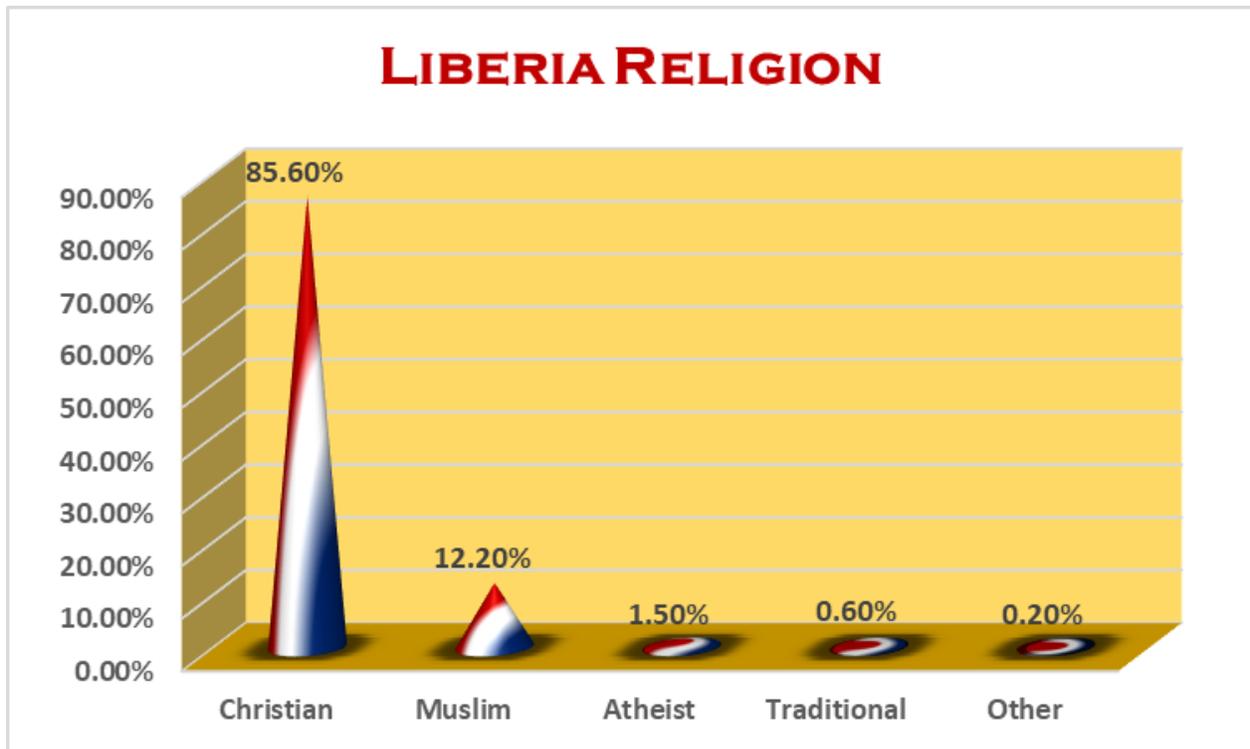


Some may be thinking that flag looks too much like the United States Flag. It is in fact created by Blacks from both the United States and the Caribbean to create their own colony in Western Africa for a better way of life. “Liberia is the only black state in Africa never subjected to colonial rule and is Africa’s oldest republic. It was established on land acquired for freed U.S. slaves by the American Colonization Society, which founded a colony at Cape Mesurado in 1821. In 1824 the territory was named Liberia, and its main settlement was named Monrovia, which is the present-day capital. Liberian independence was

proclaimed in 1847, and its boundaries were expanded.” (ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA, n.d.) Americo-Liberians did not interact well with the indigenous population upon their arrival from the United States. During that time, the descendants of former slaves ruled the politics in Liberia. There was stability in Liberia from inception until a rebellion in 1989 that led into a civil war that lasted to 2003. The estimated death toll of the 14-year civil war varies between 150,000 to 250,000 from various sources even more disturbing 15,000 children participated in war efforts. In 2005, two years after the civil war, Liberia made history by electing Ellen Johnson Sirleaf as president, the first female head of state throughout Africa.



Data From: https://www.indexmundi.com/liberia/demographics_profile.html



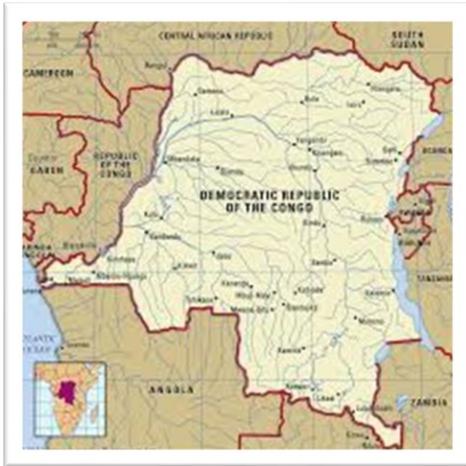
Data From: https://www.indexmundi.com/liberia/demographics_profile.html

Languages:

- English (Official)
- 20 ethnic group languages also spoken



Congo



The Democratic Republic of Congo or DRC

is the second largest country in Africa however the largest below the Sahara Desert. A former Belgium colony the DRC is the most populous francophone (French Speaking) country in the world. “Few individuals managed to extract as much wealth from Africa as [Leopold, King of the Belgians](#). The Berlin Conference (2.1a) granted him authority over the Congo River basin. The colony, called the Congo Free State, was not, however, an actual colony of the country of Belgium but a concession personally controlled by Leopold. In an act of eponymous hubris surpassed only by Cecil Rhodes,

the capital was named Leopoldville (changed after independence to Kinshasa).” (Jacobs, 2014) King Leopold terror in the Congo can be rivaled to Hitler during the holocaust unfortunately people are unaware of the terror he caused during his reign. It is not until recently after the global impact of George Floyd's death in Minneapolis, past atrocities are becoming known, King Leopold is one of them. King Leopold reinstated slavery in the Congo, his personal colony made him an extremely wealthy man.

It is estimated that 10-15 million people were killed as a result of actions or inactions of King Leopold. The people of Congo were “bought” like any merchandise and “owned “by the king making the entire Congolese population slaves to King Leopold. To exert his influence and not seem cruel, he created a philanthropy and a humanitarian guise called International African Society, which was used as a vehicle to extract rich resources through use of forced labor, torture, mutilation, and executions by the king’s private army. This is one of the least advanced genocides and slavery to have taken place on the Africa continent and yet utterly ignored or conveniently forgotten. On the orders of King Leopold, thousands of Congolese were either hung, their hands amputated for failure to meet the daily ratio of sap collection for rubber making. King Leopold took over about 905,000 square miles of African rain forest with the vast mineral resources for his personal use. What is

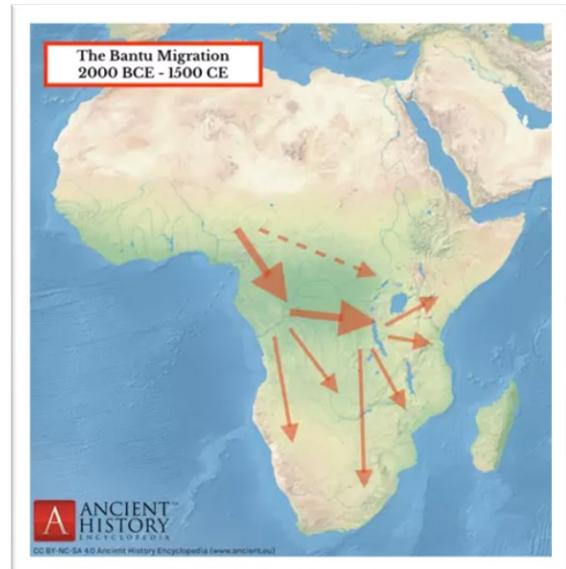
often today described in international criminal justice discourse, as the “Command and Responsibility” fell squarely on King Leopold. For example, he commanded his generals to:

“Cut off the heads of the men and hang them in the villages, have sexual intercourse with the native women and hang children and women on crosses.” He ordered the cutting off of heads and hands, flogging them to death, starvation, burning villages and severe punishment for those who did not meet the quota for rubber production. The sad part though is that despite the overwhelming evidence of such brutality, King Leopold was never held criminally liable for the genocide and ills in Congo. (Atrocities Watch Africa, 2017)



*Figure **Error! Bookmark not defined.** A father stares at a hand and foot of his five-year-old daughter, severed as punishment for harvesting too little rubber.*

Prior to the colonization of the Congo, the [Bantu](#) people populated the region dating back to 2nd millennium B.C. to the 16 century. The Bantu people primarily occupied central Africa from the savannahs to the rain forest, “the Bantu people’s iron tools improved agricultural yields and their iron weapons made them formidable military opponents. They were also hunters, animal herders (goats, sheep, and cattle), potters, weavers and traders, exchanging such goods as salt, copper, and iron ore for those things they needed.” (Cartwright M. , 2019)



Throughout the country’s history the DRC had numerous names: Congo Free State, Belgian Congo, the Republic of Congo-Léopoldville, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and the Republic of Zaire, before returning to its current name the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Since colonization, the DRC cannot seem to catch a break, instability continually plagues the nation. Various conflicts, civil war, poaching, deforestation, corruption, civil rights, and violence against woman occur in the DRC, however, despite all that may seem negative the DRC still manage to have their own culture.

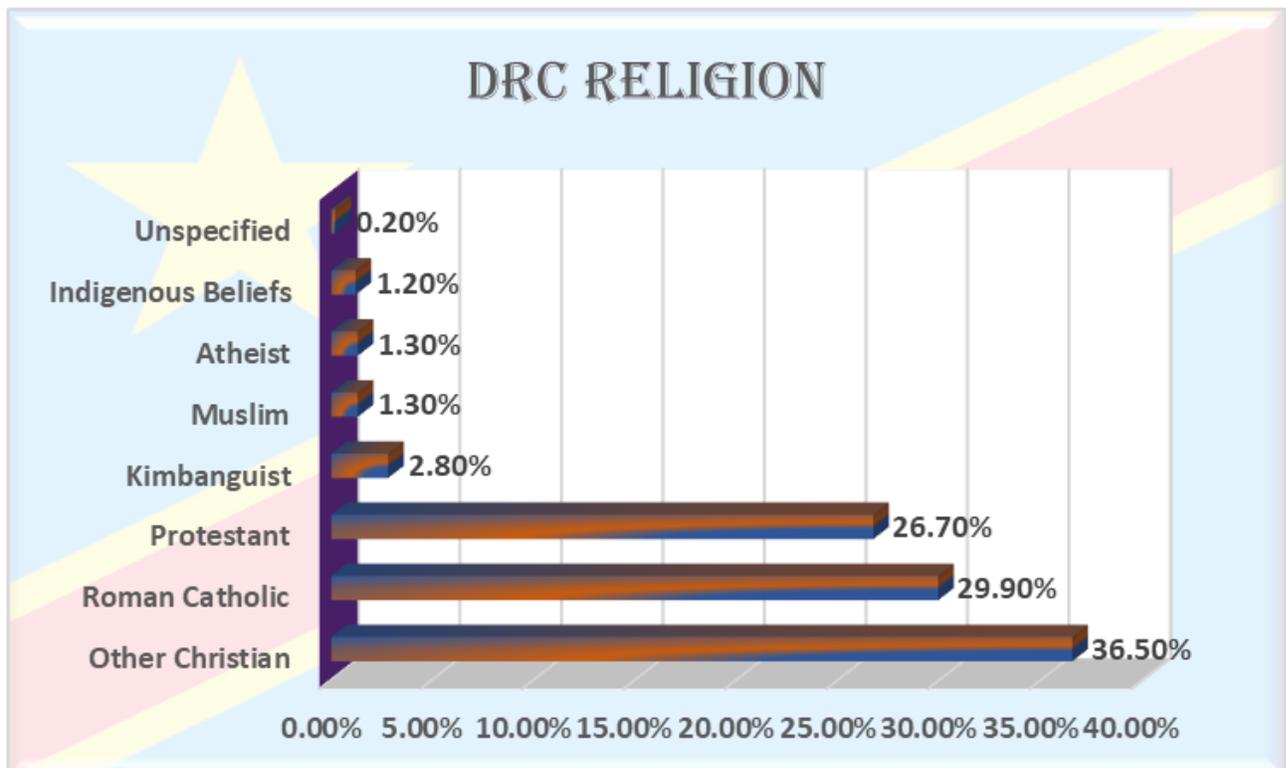
Culture

Music is by far the art form for which Congo is best known. **Kinshasa** is widely regarded as one of the great music centers of the world, and the influence of Congolese music is felt especially throughout sub-Saharan Africa. In the 1950s musicians playing in nightclubs in the Matonge quarter of Kinshasa, foremost among them Kabesele Tshamala and François Lwambo, forged a style called African jazz (or OK jazz), a style that went on to influence contemporary musicians around the continent—and in Europe and North America as well. The rumba and soukous styles became popular in the 1960s, with performers such as [Papa Wemba](#) and the Grand Zaïko Orchestra eventually earning worldwide followings. Coupled with their sound were new dance steps such as the *cavacha* and *silauka*, which were widely adapted throughout Africa. The country’s most revered musical figure is [Papa Wendo](#) (Wendo Kolosoy; 1925–2008), a singer and musician who helped lay the foundations of Congolese rumba and whose career spanned seven decades. He was coaxed out of

retirement in the late 1990s when African-music enthusiasts rediscovered his 1955 hit “Marie Louise” and urged him to perform again. He later appeared with his group, the Victoria Bakolo Miziki Orchestra, at festivals throughout Africa and Europe. The most popular indigenous musical style today is a blend of Cuban merengue, Congolese rumba, and West African highlife sounds, reflecting the many influences that meet in Congo. (Wiese, n.d.)

Arts vary by region throughout the DRC, from mask to statues, despite the nations hardships the artwork is vibrant and reflects how the people face adversity.

[Additional DRC art click:](#)



Data From: https://www.indexmundi.com/democratic_republic_of_the_congo/demographics_profile.html

Ethnic Groups

- Over 200 African groups which the majority are Bantu
- The four largest tribes Mongo, Luba, Kongo (all Bantu) and Mangbetu-Azande (Hamitic) make up about 45% of the population

Language

- French (official)
- Lingala (a lingua franca trade language)
- Kingwana (a dialect of Kiswahili or Swahili)
- Kikongo
- Tshiluba



South Africa



South Africa the most southern portion of Africa is like no other. The system of Apartheid distances itself from other African nations. South Africa is a racially diverse nation where 80.7% are Black African, 8.8% Colored, 7.9% White, and 2.6% Asian. Along with the diversity it has something different in terms of other nations of having three capitals: executive Pretoria, judicial Bloemfontein and legislative Cape Town. Prior to European settlement, the Bantu people occupied the region beginning in the 4th and 5th centuries with

the evidence of iron tools being used around 1050. European exploration of Africa occurred around the same time Cristopher Columbus landed on the Island of Hispaniola in 1492.

Throughout that century, Portuguese mariners were probing further and further from Europe along the western coast of the African continent. Eventually, in 1487, Bartholomeu Dias's expedition of two fifty-ton caravels rounded the Cape peninsula in a storm, anchored in Mossel Bay 170 miles further east, and sailed another 170 miles along the coast to Algoa Bay before returning to Lisbon. In 1497, five years after Christopher Columbus had crossed the Atlantic under Spanish patronage, Vasco da Gama led another Portuguese expedition that rounded the Cape, sailed along the east African coastline to Malindi (modern Mombasa), and then crossed the Indian Ocean to Calicut, India, returning to Portugal with two of his four ships after an absence of twenty-six months. These epic enterprises were longer, more hazardous, and in the short run far more rewarding than Columbus's crossings of the Atlantic Ocean. As the American historian Daniel Boorstin remarks, they "changed the course of both Western and Eastern history," (Thompson, 2000)

After the Portuguese time in South Africa both the Dutch and the British laid settlements in the colony. The way the smaller in number colonist managed to overcome Africans were both by spreading disease that they were not immune to but technology as well.

Whites also possessed great technological advantages. Their firearms were far more effective than African spears; and although there were always traders who were willing to make a profit by selling guns to Africans, most of the guns they dispensed were poor-quality, obsolescent models, grossly inferior to those used by the British army and the colonists; 'Even where Africans gained the upper hand in the opening stages of a conflict, they lost it as time went on. They lacked the equipment to capture fortified positions or laagers composed of circles of wagons, and when Africans resorted to guerrilla tactics the invaders forced them into submission by attacking their food supplies. Time after time, Afrikaner commandos and British regiments brought Africans to their knees by systematically destroying their homes, crops, and grain reserves, seizing their livestock, and turning their women and children into refugees. With their superior economy, which can accumulate and store wealth in a variety of forms, they were able to feed themselves from commissariats carried in ox-drawn wagons. (Thompson, 2000)

The Dutch finally began to depart the Cape Colony in the early 1800s where they began to be under British control. Numerous scimmages occurred with various African tribes in the conquest to colonize South Africa, most notably would be with the [Zulu Tribe](#). The Zulu's clashed with the British long after [Shaka Zulu's](#) assassination in 1828, the two clashed on numerous occasions. The discovery of diamonds in 1867 and gold in 1884 led to greater conflict, with the prospects of wealth the Boers, which are Dutch, began fighting with the

British. During the same time wars between the Zulu's and the British occurred as well. The Anglo-Zulu war began in 1879, although the Zulu's won the [Battle of Isandlwana](#), they lost the war.

The South African War

While the government of Lord Salisbury in Britain went to war to secure its hegemony in Southern Africa, the Boer republics did so to preserve their independence. The expensive and brutal colonial war lasted two and a half years and pitted almost 500,000 imperial troops against 87,000 republican burghers, Cape "rebels," and foreign volunteers. The numerical weakness of the Boers was offset by their familiarity with the terrain, support from the Afrikaner populace, and the poor leadership and dated tactics of the British command. Although often styled a "white man's war," both sides used blacks extensively as labour, and at least 10,000 blacks fought for the British. In the first phase of the war, Boer armies took the offensive and punished British forces at Colenso, Stormberg, and Magersfontein in December 1899 ("Black Week"). During 1900 Britain rushed reinforcements to the front, relieved sieges at Ladysmith, Kimberley, and Mafeking, and took Bloemfontein, Johannesburg, and Pretoria. In the third phase, Boer commandos avoided conventional engagements in favor of guerrilla warfare. The British commander, Lord Kitchener, devised a scorched-earth policy against the commandos and the rural population supporting them, in which he destroyed arms, blockaded the countryside, and placed the civilian population in concentration camps. Some 25,000 Afrikaner women and children died of disease and malnutrition in these camps, while 14,000 Blacks died in separate camps. In Britain, the Liberal opposition vehemently objected to the government's methods for winning the war. Boer forces, which at the end consisted of about 20,000 exhausted and demoralized troops, sued for peace in May 1902. [The Treaty of Vereeniging](#) reflected the conclusive military victory of British power but made a crucial concession. It promised that the "question of granting the franchise to natives [blacks]" would be addressed only after self-government had been restored to the former Boer republics. *The treaty thus allowed the white minority to decide the political fate of the black majority.* (Bundy, 2020)

On May 31, 1910, South Africa declared independence from Great Britain, three years later the [Natives' Land Act](#) was in place which restricted the black population to only 7 percent of the country. In 1931 ties to the United Kingdom have been officially severed with the passing of the [Statute of Westminster](#).



Figure 12: F.W. de Klerk and Nelson Mandela -
Courtesy of [World Economic Forum](#)

[Apartheid](#) was racial segregation that split people into three categories throughout South Africa instituted in 1948. The categories were White, Black, Coloured and later Indians from Asia were added. The most disturbing fact of apartheid is the non-native, European, colonizers were the minority in South Africa and managed to dictate rules and laws to the Black majority. Steps toward the dismantlement of apartheid occurred in 1974 with the [Mahlabatini Declaration](#) of Faith that created the peaceful transition for equality for all. In 1990 after 27 years in prison [Nelson Mandela](#) was freed by the government, three years later president [F.W. de Klerk](#) held bilateral discussions with Mandela for transition of government. In 1994 South Africa

universal election leading to the election of Nelson Mandela as president, the first Black president of the nation.

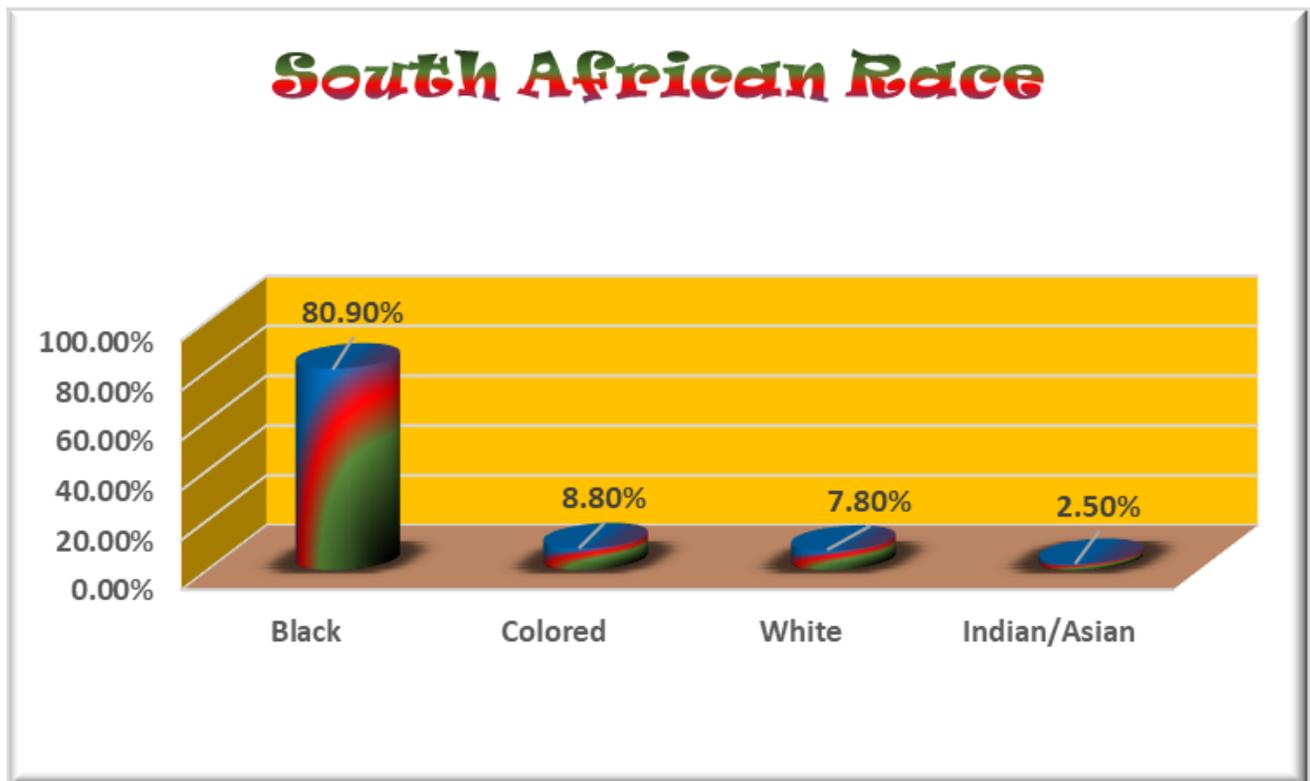
The Mandela government inherited a particularly intractable education situation: nineteen separate education departments—one for each race and one for each Homeland, and so on; immense disparities between the buildings and the equipment in schools created for Whites and those created for Blacks; a dearth of qualified teachers; and the inordinate cost of raising the "Black" schools to anything like the level of the "white" schools. Moreover, the established syllabi and textbooks were devised under the apartheid regime, and there was an imbalance between the focus on the humanities and the national need for industrial skills. The higher education system had similar disparities and imbalances. The universities that the apartheid government created for African students were grossly inadequate. In 1994, 24 percent of the adult African population had no schooling at all, 37 percent had attended only primary school, 22 percent had some secondary education, and only 6 percent had some higher education. Africans had gained the dignity of full citizenship, but most of them were not equipped to prosper in the country where they now formed the political majority.:(Thompson, 2000)

A post-apartheid South Africa saw an influx of Black people moving to the middle class and upper class, however, an increase of unemployment also occurred. Whereas whites finally began to see some of the hardships that Blacks seen during apartheid.

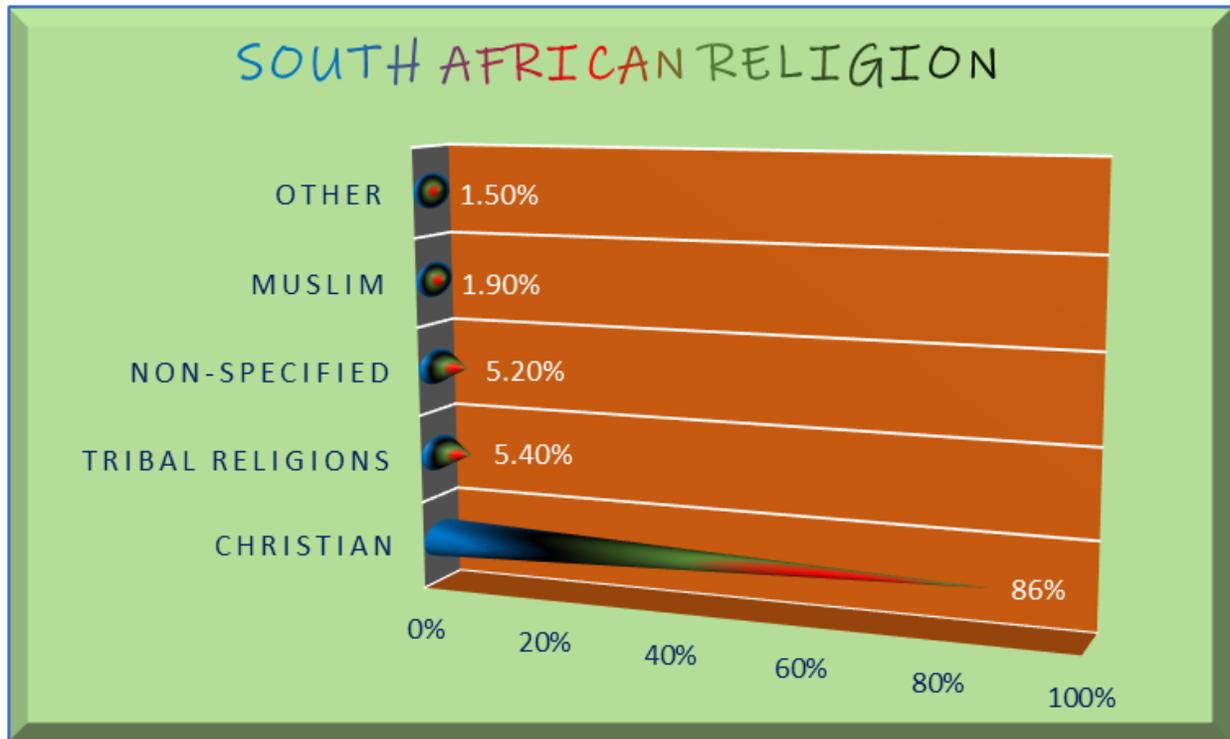
Culture

Music from South Africa is a fusion of tradition, jazz, Christian, and other genres of music from the United States. In the mid-1990s a new genre of music was created soon after the fall of apartheid. Kwaito was and is the music of the post-apartheid generation, like hip hop music from the United States.

Art can be found dating back 26,000 years most are drawings of people and animals. During the colonial period gold sculptures of animals were discovered and more recently wooden statues from the Anglo-Zulu from 1879. (Cobbing, 2020)



Data From: https://www.indexmundi.com/south_africa/demographics_profile.html



Data From: https://www.indexmundi.com/south_africa/demographics_profile.html

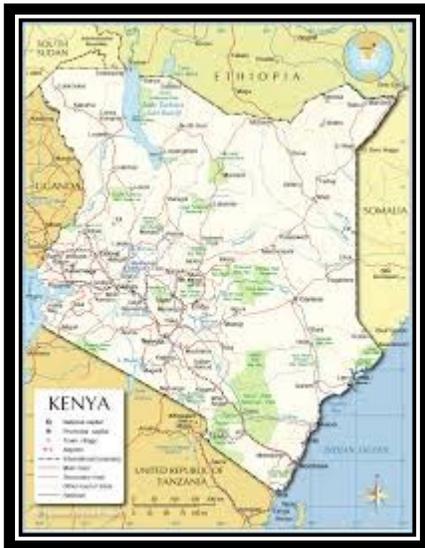
Languages

- isiZulu - 24.7%
- isiXhosa - 15.6%
- Afrikaans - 12.1%
- Sepedi - 9.8%
- Setswana - 8.9%
- English - 8.4%
- Sesotho - 8%
- Xitsonga - 4%

- siSwati – 2.6%
- Tshivenda – 2.5%
- isiNdebele – 1.6%
- Other – 1.9



Kenya



Located in Eastern Africa, [Kenya](#) borders South Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Uganda, and Tanzania. Kenya also borders inland Lake Victoria to the west and the Indian Ocean to the southeast. [The Great Rift Valley](#) also runs through Kenya along with neighboring countries of Ethiopia and Tanzania. The importance of this region is said the first fossils of humans were found in this region. Prior to colonization the bantu and ironworkers occupied the region and due to the proximity to the middle east trade routes with Arabs developed around the first century. During the 18th and 19th centuries, “the [Maasai](#) moved into what is now central Kenya from an area north of Lake Rudolf sometime in the mid-18th century. Their southward advance was checked about 1830 by the Hehe people from what is now Tanzania,

but their raiding parties continued to range widely and even reached the coast south of Mombasa in 1859. [The Kikuyu](#), who were far more numerous than the Maasai, also looked to the mountains and forests for protection against Maasai war parties. The Kikuyu had expanded northward, westward, and southward from their territory in the Fort Hall area of present-day Central province, where they cleared the forests to provide themselves with agricultural land.” (Ntarangwi, n.d.)

Prior to the British colonization of Kenya, the Portuguese established a footprint in the region long before hand. The Portuguese remained in modern day Kenya from 1498 to 1730 while exploiting the people, resources, and location. With the prime location on the Indian Oceans coast the Portuguese capitalized on trade routes with India and the rest of Asia. In 1888 the British continued to lay their global footprint in Africa, adding to their vast empire.

Queen Victoria sat on Britain's throne during much of the African partition, and by the end of the nineteenth century she reigned over the most expansive empire in her country's history. Along with her new African territories were those her imperialist negotiators picked up in the Scramble in East Asia, including Malaya, parts of Borneo and New Guinea, and numerous islands in the Pacific such as Fiji and the Solomons. These were added to an already impressive list of formal colonies, including the prize of India and various islands in the Caribbean, as well as numerous territories claiming dominion status such as Australia, New Zealand, and Canada. The British Empire encompassed nearly *13 million square miles* or roughly *25 percent of the world's total landmass*. Queen Victoria presided over some invested in these countries and their trading dependence on Britain, these territories were British colonies in all but name. (Elkins, 2005)

In August 1896, the British took on the momentous task of constructing a railway expanding 582 miles from coastal region of Mombasa to Lake Victoria. Unfortunately, this task required additional help, so Britain received additional help from their Indian colony. So, during this project Africans and Indians worked side by side under the harshest conditions including the man eating [lions of Tsavo](#). The 1996 film "The Ghost and The Darkness" tells the story of how the lions managed to kill railroad workers despite all the counter measures to prevent future attacks, the lions still manage to take workers consistently. After the killing of the lions, the pair are now in display at the Field Museum in Chicago, IL.



By 1950 Kenya was on the verge of one of the bloodiest and most protracted wars of decolonization fought in Britain's twentieth-century empire. [Mau](#) had enormous grassroots support, and it was clearly directed at both the white and black faces of British colonial rule, notably the settlers and the colonial-appointed chiefs. Alongside the settlers stood the other target of Mau hatred, the colonial-appointed chiefs, and their followers who in the upcoming war would be called loyalists. These men became enormously wealthy and powerful at the expense of their fellow Kikuyu. Some even earned the status of senior chief, overseeing vast portions of the Kikuyu reserves, with all the inherent potential for self-aggrandizement. For the Kikuyu masses, senior chiefs like the soon-to-be-famous Waruhiu represented everything that was corrupt about Britain's civilizing mission. (Elkins, 2005)

The Mau uprising lasted from 1952 to 1960, the uprising was the anger and frustration of British Colonialism. The Mau consisted of about diverse groups throughout the colony; Kamba,



Figure 13: [Dedan Kimathi](#); Mau rebel leader

Kikuyu, Maasai, Meru, and Embu people. Although the Mau were eventually defeated they were skilled warriors that were a formidable force against the British. Casualties from the Mau amassed to approximately 11,000 and little over 1,000 executions from the British. However, the struggle for independence was not in vain, on December 12, 1963 that dream came true. The first president of Kenya, named after him, was [Jomo Kenyatta](#) a member of the [Kenya African National Union](#). In 1991 Kenya departed from a single party government, now as a multiparty government it eventually led to a new

constitution in 2011.

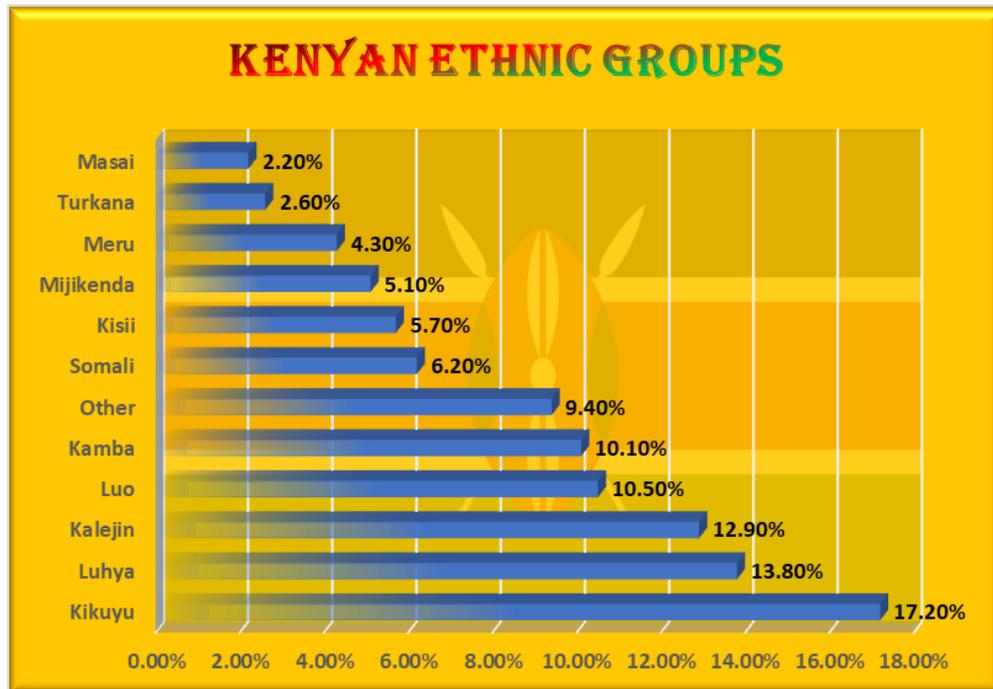
Today Kenya receives much of its revenue from agriculture and tourism. Safaris throughout Kenya's 60 national parks, the wildebeest migration, and the beach resorts along the Indian Ocean brings along with other tourist attractions, Kenya brings in millions of people every year.

Culture

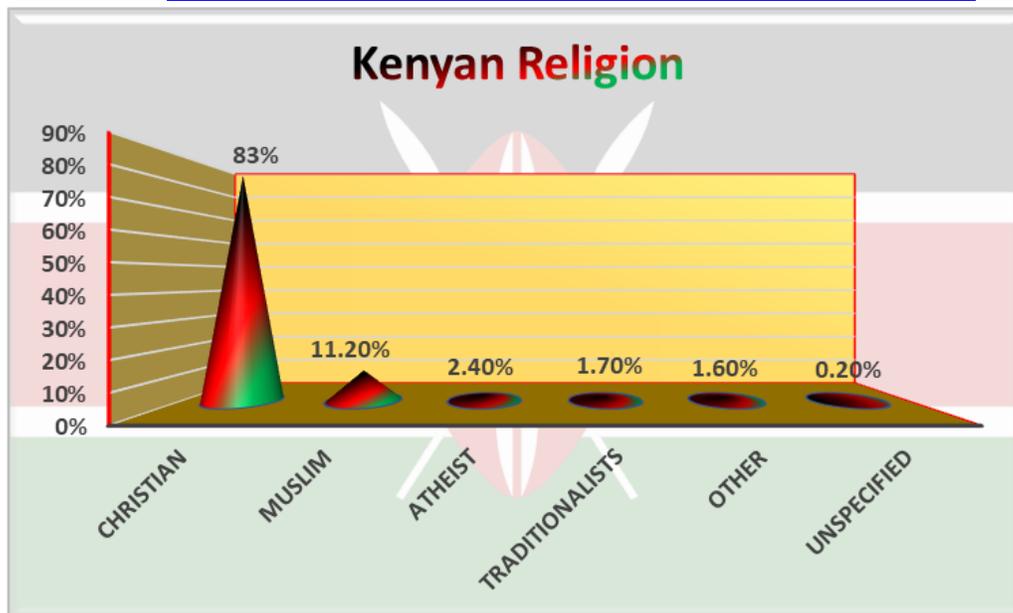
[Music](#) in Kenya varies across the numerous ethnic groups throughout the country.

- [Benga Music](#) has evolved between the 1940s and 1960s and borrows from existing music genres such as soukous, kwela, Congolese music style, and Cuban music.
- Hotel Pop
- Regional Pop
- Hip Hop
- Reggae
- Rock

[Sports](#) Kenyans participate in numerous sports that includes cricket, rugby, football, field hockey, boxing and especially long distance running that they are well known for and they have the medals to prove it.



Source: https://www.indexmundi.com/kenya/demographics_profile.html



Data From: https://www.indexmundi.com/kenya/demographics_profile.html

- Of the 83% **Christian**:
 - *Protestant* - 47.7%
 - *Catholic* - 23.4%
 - *Other Christian* - 11.9%



Ethiopia



Ethiopia is a landlocked nation in the horn of Africa that is surrounded by the nations of Somalia, Kenya, South Sudan, Sudan, Eritrea, and Djibouti. Ethiopia has the proud distinction to be one of two nations throughout Africa is not colonized, the other Liberia, however it was occupied by Italy. “Ethiopia is one of the world’s oldest countries, its territorial extent having varied over the millennia of its existence. In ancient times it remained centered on Aksum, an imperial capital located in the northern part of the modern state, about 100 miles (160 km) from the Red

Sea coast. The present territory was consolidated during the 19th and 20th centuries as European powers encroached into Ethiopia’s historical domain. Ethiopia became prominent in modern world affairs first in 1896, when it defeated colonial Italy in the [Battle of Adwa](#), and again in 1935–36, when it was invaded and occupied by fascist Italy. Liberation during World War II by the Allied powers set the stage for Ethiopia to play a more prominent role in world affairs.” (Mehretu, 2019)

The Importance of The Battle of Adwa

Ethiopia is not going to be defined by the attempted advancement of colonialism in the horn of Africa by Italy, however, the aftermath sent a message to Italy, Europe, and the rest of the world.

The battle of Adwa (1896) was the greatest military operation between Africans and Europeans since the time of Hannibal. For winners, it was the most deceive and for the vanquished, it was the most catastrophic. The Italian colonialist soldiers were crushed totally and in every manner. Indeed, their defeat was extraordinary in scale, and it was estimated that the *casualty of the Italian was 70 percent; their artillery pieces were totally captured; one out of four of their generals were taken as captive and nearly half of their staff officers were killed on the battle*. Thus, the Battle of Adwa was the reflections of historic victory of Ethiopia against

European imperialism. The victory of the battle of Adwa was complete when the news was immediately heard and resounded all over Europe and United States, the Black communities were received with a sense of pride and delight. (Vestal, 2016)

Adwa was the climactic battle that ended the [First Italo-Ethiopian War](#) fought from 1895-1896 after Italy claimed the territory after the Berlin Conference only to be humiliated. The [Second Italo-Ethiopian War](#) from 1935 to 1937 the Italians now part of the [Axis Powers](#) had a grudge since the first. Without a declaration of war Italy's 200,000-man army attacked from the north and the east. Unfortunately, with the Italians advancements in technology and weaponry, the Ethiopians fought valiantly until Italy's full occupation. Occupation of Ethiopia did not occur until the end of World War II with the assistance from Britain after Italy declared war on Britain and the empires colonies in Africa. The [Treaty of Peace with Italy, 1947](#) ultimately lead to the end of occupation of Italian forces in Ethiopia after a nearly a decade.

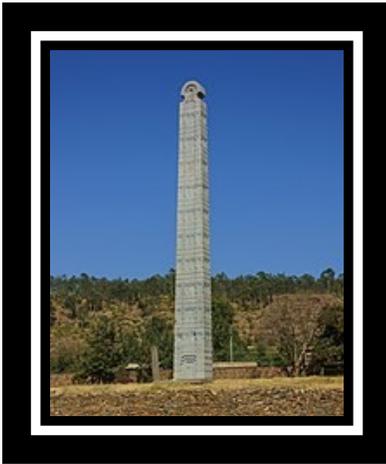


Figure 15 Obelisk of Aksum

Prior to the colonization of Africa and the occupation of Ethiopia from Italy, Ethiopia had long and interesting history. Dating back to 8th century B.C. the civilization of [D'mt](#) existed in northern Ethiopia until the 5th century B.C. followed by the [Kingdom of Aksum](#) during the 1st century A.D. Following the Kingdom of Aksum the Kingdoms of [Zagwe](#) and Abysinnia existed.

Interesting Facts About Ethiopia

- Only country in Africa to have its own unique script. ([Ge'ez script](#))
- The New Year begins on September 11th, the 12th on leap years.
- Sunrise represents the beginning of the day, and the sunset represents the end of the day, noon and midnight are at 6:00.
- Not following the Gregorian Calendar, Ethiopia has 13 months to the year.
- Birthplace to the Rastafarian Movement, however, it was developed in Jamaica.

- *Coffee originated in Ethiopia after a goat herder noticed his goats were getting excited after eating a plant.*
- *Ranked as Africa's oldest independent country dating back to **980 BC**.*
- *Oldest fossilized human, Lucy, found in 1974 dating back 3.2 million years.*
- *About 70% of the mountains in Africa lay within Ethiopia.*

Ethiopia and Eritrea

The story between Ethiopia and [Eritrea](#) is a prime example of how colonization, meddling, and special interest can lead to division. Once part of Ethiopia, Eritrea was controlled by the British that annexed the portion of land that bordered the Red Sea that turned Ethiopia into a land locked nation.

During the height of World War II, the US, which soon replaced the UK as the principal world power, occupied Radio Marina in Asmera in 1942 for use as a wartime communications base. It also established the Kagnew Station, a crucial military and intelligence communications base in 1953. The altitude and suitable location of Asmera along the same longitude as Moscow gave the US military base a unique advantage to eavesdrop on the Kremlin. Eritrea thus became a critical link in the chain of the postwar US strategy for the defense of the Middle East and the southern Mediterranean against the threat of expansion of Soviet influence. In the telling words of **John F. Dulles**, the then US representative to the Fifth Session of the UN General Assembly: *'From the point of view of justice, the opinion of the Eritrean people must receive consideration. Nevertheless, the strategic of the United States in the Red Sea Basin and world peace make it necessary that the country [Eritrea] be linked with our ally Ethiopia.'*

Ignoring a confidential British report in its possession, which revealed that about 75 percent of Eritreans wanted independence, the US sponsored, and the UN General Assembly adopted, Resolution 390 (V) A (1950) on December 2, 1950, providing for the federation of Eritrea as an autonomous unit with Ethiopia. The denial of Eritrea's legitimate right to full self-government, despite the warning that 'the people of Eritrea will not accept the dominance of Ethiopia.' Sowed the seeds of the thirty-year Ethio-Eritrean war (1961-1991). (Giorgis, 2014)

After the [30-year war](#) with Eritrea, Ethiopia began to take on its current shape, the first multi-party election occurred in 1995. In 1998 a border dispute with Eritrea led to a two-year

war that hurt the Ethiopian economy. Now, 2020, Ethiopia currently has a dispute with Egypt with the construction of the [Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam](#) that will reduce the amount of water supplied by the Nile River.

Culture

Music: Traditional music incorporates African folk sounds, but generally is less rhythmic and more string- and reed-based than that of other African countries. Ethiopian music, like that in neighboring countries Eritrea and the Sudan, incorporates several traditional instruments, the most common of which are:

- *Krar*: a six-stringed lyre, played with the fingers or a plectrum, which is used to pluck or strum the strings
- *Washint*: a simple flute
- *Negarit*: a kettle drum played with sticks
- *Atamo*: a drum tapped with the fingers or palm (OPFER, n.d.)

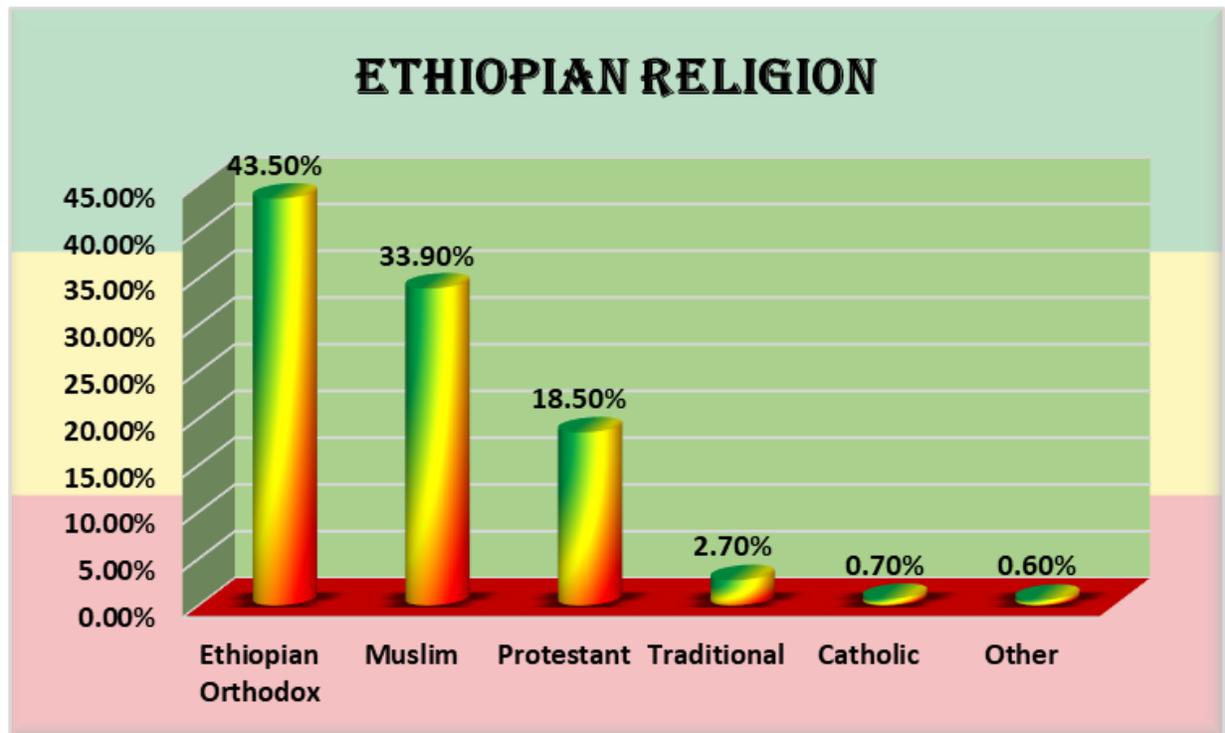
- In the 1970s [Ethio-Jazz](#) was created.

Sports:

- Track and Field notably long-distance running.
- Football

Cuisine:

- *Injera* is bread that is used a utensil that soaks up flavor.
- *Shiro* is a stew consisting of chickpeas and a broad bean.
- *Wot* is a thick oily stew that is often made chicken.
- *Tibs* are chunks of meat served sizzling, common meats used are beef, lamb, and chicken.
- *Firfir* breakfast dish made with left over injera.
- *Kitfo* is a dish that consist of ground beef mixed with butter and chili.



Data From: https://www.indexmundi.com/ethiopia/demographics_profile.html

ETHNIC GROUPS

- Oromo: 34.4%
- Amhara: 27%
- Somali: 6.2%
- Tigray: 6.1%
- Sidama: 4%
- Gurage: 2.5%
- Welaita: 2.3%
- Afar: 1.7%
- Gamo: 1.5%
- Gedeo: 1.3%
- Silte: 1.3%
- Kefficho: 1.2%
- Other: 8.8%

LANGUAGES

- Oromo: 33.8% (official working language in the State of Oromiya)
- Amharic: 29.3% (official national language)
- Somali: 6.2% (official working language of the State of Sumale)
- Tigrigna: 5.9% (official working language of the State of Tigray)
- Sidamo: 4%
- Wolaytta: 2.2%
- Gurage: 2%
- Afar: 1.7% (official working language of the State of Afar)
- Hadiyya: 1.7%
- Gamo: 1.5%
- Gedeo: 1.3%
- Opuuo: 1.2%
- Kafa: 1.1%
- Other: 8.1%

Chapter 7

Pan Africanism

Pathway to Freedom Revolts and Movements

	<i><u>Slave Rebellion of December 25, 1522</u>: Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic</i>
	<i><u>San Miguel de Gualdape 1526</u>: the first slave revolt in continental North America</i>
	<i><u>Gaspar Yanga's Revolt 1570</u>: Veracruz Mexico, revolt led to a free colony of escaped slaves in the highlands.</i>
	<i><u>São Tomé and Príncipe</u> slave revolt on July 9, 1595: Led by <u>Rei Amador</u></i>
	<i><u>San Basilio de Palenque</u> in Colombia: 16th century to the present, led by <u>Benkos Biohó</u>.</i>
	<i><u>Quilombo dos Palmares</u> in Brazil: 1605 to 1694, led by <u>Zumbi dos Palmarés</u></i>

	<u>New York Slave Revolt of 1712</u> : United States
	<u>Samba Rebellion 1731</u> : French Louisiana
	<u>The St. John's Slave Rebellion</u> in Danish West Indies: 1733
	<u>Stono Rebellion 1739</u> : South Carolina
	<u>Jamaican Maroons</u> slave uprising in the 1730s that led to five independent free slave towns, with peace treaties signed in 1739 and 1740.
	<u>New York Slave Insurrection of 1741</u> : United States
	<u>Tacky's War 1760</u> : Jamaica
	<u>The Berbice Slave Revolt</u> in <u>Guyana</u> 1763
	The <u>Suriname</u> slave rebellion, 1765-1793; This rebellion was led by <u>Boni</u> .
	<u>The Underground Railroad</u> Late 1700s to Civil War
	* <u>Haitian Revolution</u> beginning in 1791; independence 1804
	<u>Colihault Uprising</u> in <u>Dominica</u> 1795
	Venezuela Slave Rebellion led by <u>José Leonardo Chirino</u> 1795
	<u>Fedon Rebellion</u> Grenada from March 2, 1795 – June 19, 1796
	<u>Saint Vincent islands</u> the <u>Second Carib War</u> 1795-1797
	<u>Demerara</u> Rebellion in Guyana 1795
	<u>Gabriel's conspiracy 1800</u> : Richmond, VA
	<u>Igbo Landing</u> slave escape 1803: St. Simons Island, GA
	<u>1811 German Coast Uprising</u> : Louisiana
	<u>Aponte Conspiracy 1812</u> : Cuba
	<u>Bussa's rebellion</u> April 14-16, 1816: Barbados

	<i><u>Puerto Rican Slave Rebellion of 1821</u>: led by <u>Marcos Xiorro</u></i>
	<i><u>Denmark Vesey's conspiracy 1822</u>: Charleston, SC</i>
	<i><u>Nat Turner's slave rebellion 1831</u>: Southhampton County, VA</i>
	<i><u>Malê Revolt 1835</u>: Salvador da Bahia, Brazil</i>
	<i><u>Amistad seizure 1839</u>: Originally headed to Cuba seized in Long Island, NY</i>
	<i><u>Creole case 1841</u>: U.S. coastal waters and The Bahamas</i>
	<i><u>Anglo-Zulu War 1879</u>: South Africa</i>
	<i><u>First Italo-Ethiopian War 1895 to 1896</u>: Ethiopia</i>
	<i><u>Second Italo-Ethiopian War October 1935 to February 1937</u>: Ethiopia</i>
	<i><u>Civil Rights Movement 1954-1968</u>: United States</i>
	<i><u>Rwandan Revolution 1959-1961</u>: Rwanda</i>
	<i><u>Angolan War of Independence 1961-1974</u>: Angola</i>
	<i><u>Guinea-Bissau War of Independence 1963-1974</u>: Guinea-Bissau</i>
	<i><u>Guinea-Bissau War of Independence 1963-1974</u>: Cape Verde</i>
	<i><u>Mozambican War of Independence 1964-1974</u>: Mozambique</i>
	<i><u>Black Lives Matter 2013-Present</u>: Worldwide (originated in the U.S.)</i>

***Haitian Revolution:** *The revolution represented the largest slave uprising since Spartacus' unsuccessful revolt against the Roman Republic nearly 1,900 years earlier*, [1] and challenged long-held European beliefs about alleged Black inferiority and about enslaved persons' ability to achieve and maintain their own freedom. The rebels' organizational capacity and tenacity under pressure inspired stories that shocked and frightened slave owners in the hemisphere. [2]

Sources:

1. Vulliamy, Ed, ed. (28 August 2010). "[The 10 best revolutionaries](#)". *The Guardian*. Retrieved 15 December 2015.
2. Philip James Kaisary (2008). [The Literary Impact of the Haitian Revolution, PhD dissertation](#). University of Warwick. pp. 8–10.



Chapter 8

Icons



Harriet Tubman



Figure Error! Bookmark not defined. *Toussaint L'Ouverture*

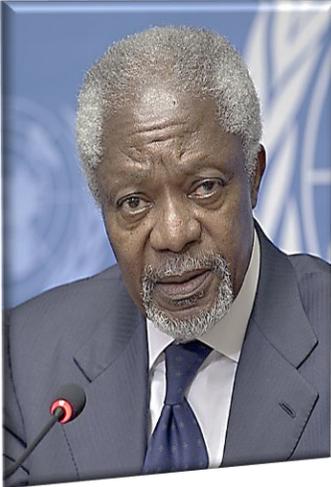


Figure Error! Bookmark not defined. [**Kofi Annan**](#)



Figure Error! Bookmark not defined. [**Ida B. Wells**](#)

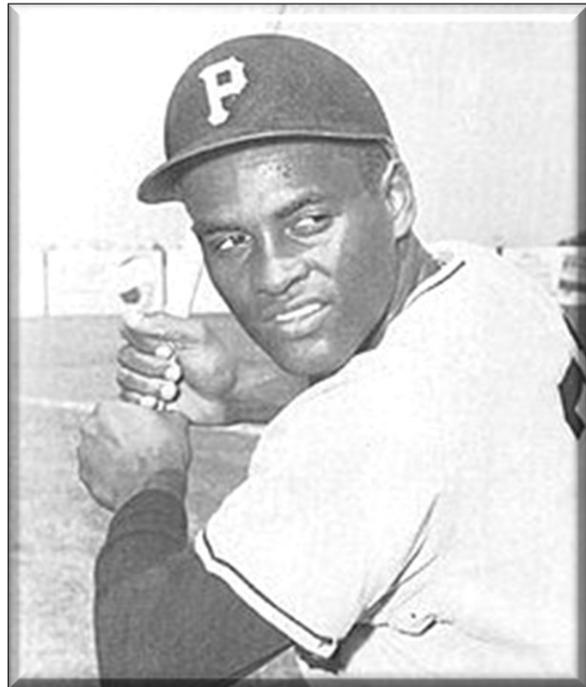


Figure Error! Bookmark not defined. [Roberto Clement](#)

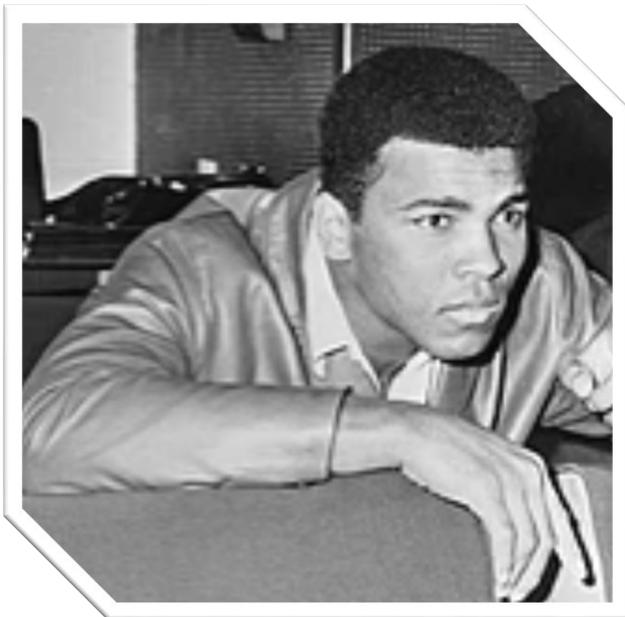


Figure Error! Bookmark not defined. [Muhammad Ali](#)

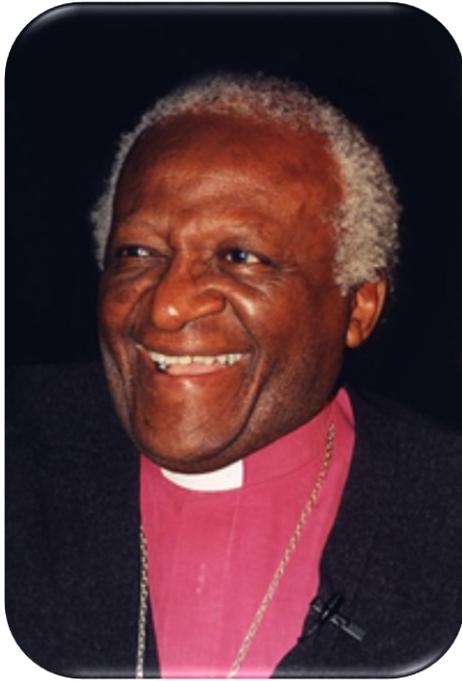


Figure Error! Bookmark not defined. *Desmond Tutu*



Figure Error! Bookmark not defined. [John Lewis](#)

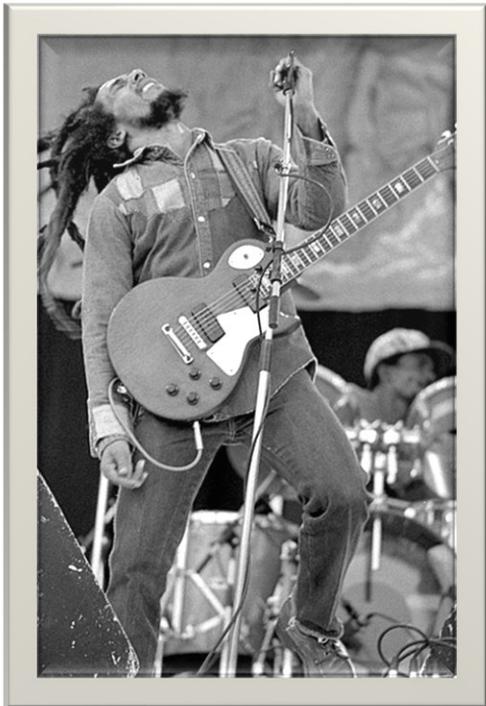


Figure Error! Bookmark not defined. [Bob Marley](#)



Figure Error! Bookmark not defined.

Michael Jackson

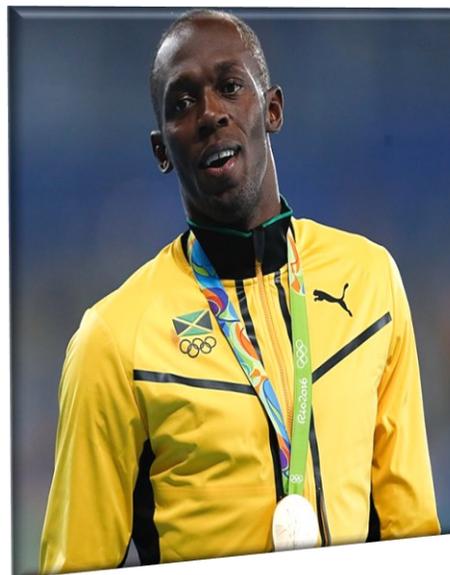


Figure Error! Bookmark not defined. **Usain Bolt**

["File:Anderson Silva.png"](#) by Conselho Nacional do Ministério Público CNMP is licensed under [CC BY 3.0](#)



Figure *Error! Bookmark not defined.* [Anderson Silva](#)

["The Inspiration: Billy Holiday"](#) by [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Los Angeles District](#) is licensed under [CC BY-ND 2.0](#)



Figure *Error! Bookmark not defined.* [Billy Holiday](#)

["Thurgood Marshall, 1967"](#) by [US Department of State](#) is licensed under [CC BY-NC 2.0](#)



Figure Error! Bookmark not defined. [Thurgood Marshall](#)



Figure Error! Bookmark not defined. [Celia Cruz](#)



Figure *Error! Bookmark not defined.* *Jean-Jacques Dessalines*



"[File:Eliud Kipchoge in Berlin - 2015 \(cropped\).jpg](#)" by Denis Barthel is licensed under [CC BY-SA 4.0](#)

Figure *Error! Bookmark not defined.* **[Eliud Kipchoge](#)**

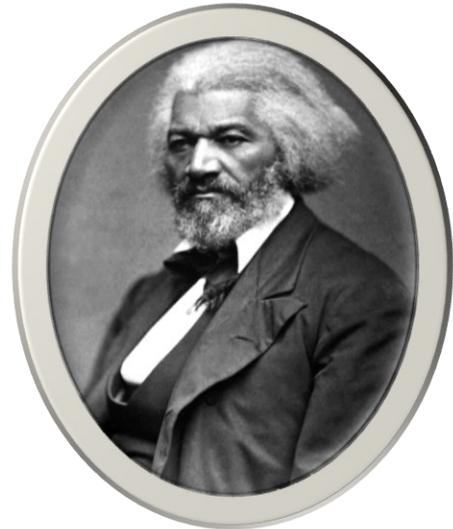


Figure *Error! Bookmark not defined.*
[Fredrick Douglass](#)

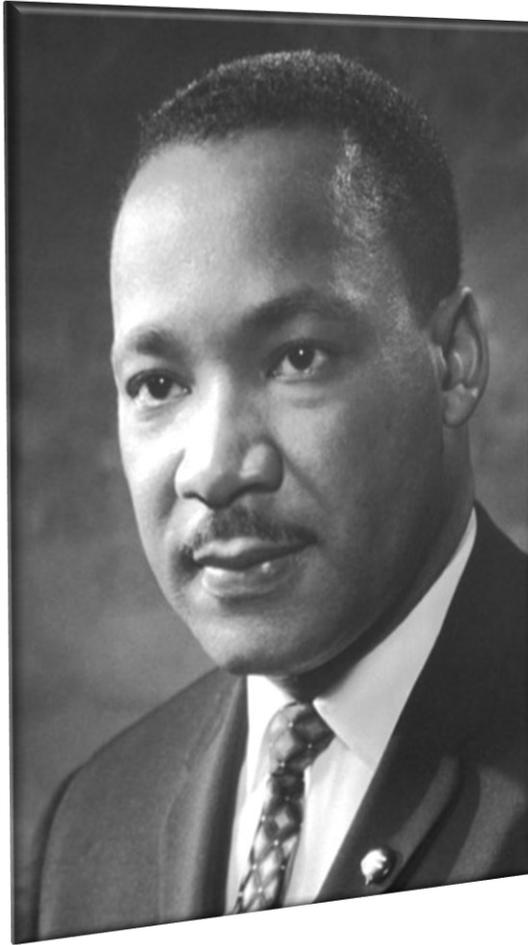


Figure Error! Bookmark not defined. *Dr.*
Martin Luther King Jr.

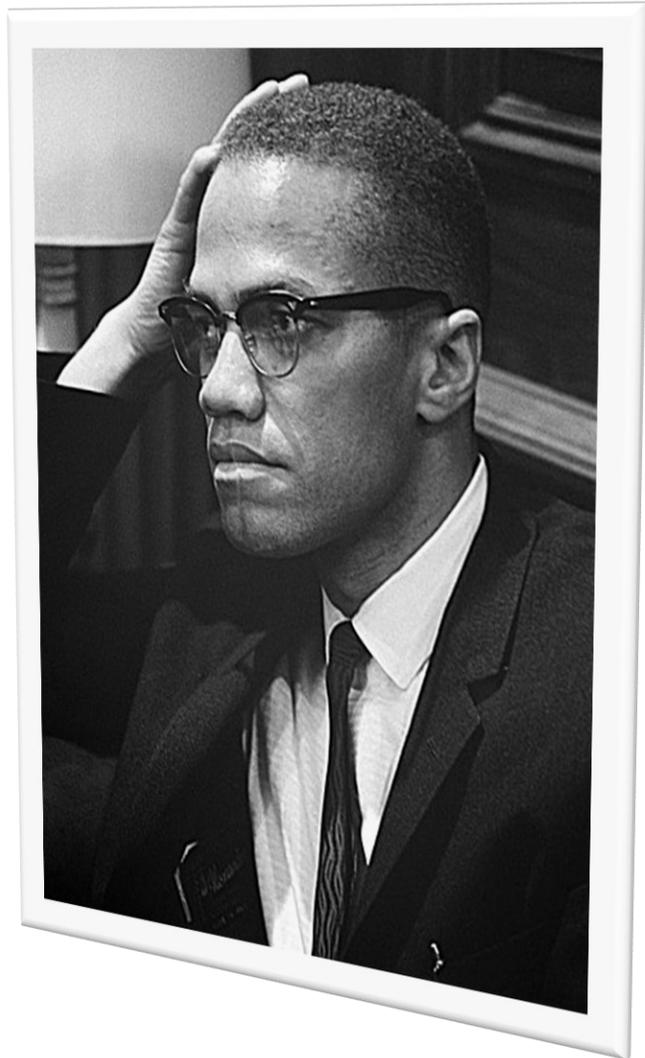


Figure Error! Bookmark not defined. [Malcolm X](#)



Malcolm X's only meeting with **Martin Luther King Jr.**, March 26, 1964, at the US Capitol in Washington DC



Figure Error! Bookmark not defined. [Marcus Garvey](#)

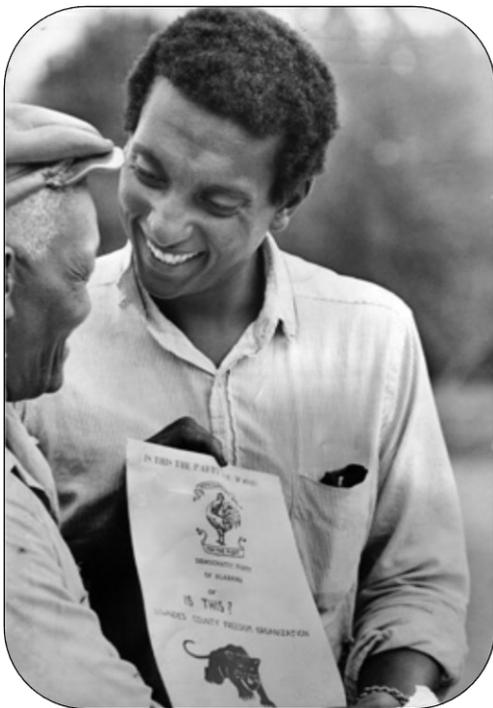


Figure Error! Bookmark not defined. [Stokely Carmichael](#)

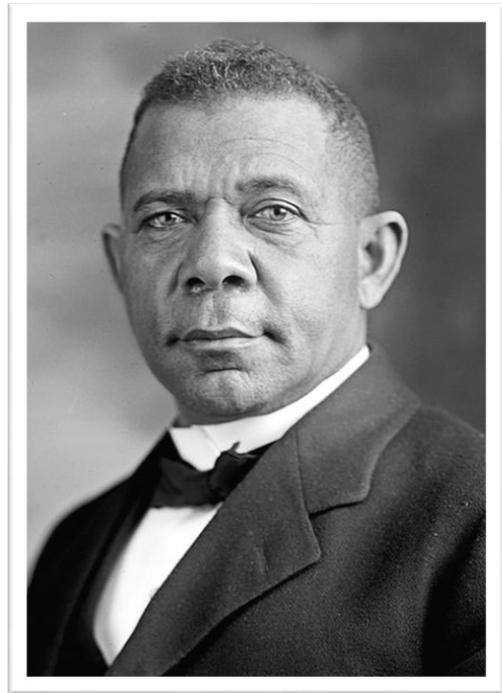


Figure Error! Bookmark not defined.

[Booker T. Washington](#)



Figure Error! Bookmark not defined. [W.E.B. DuBois](#)



Figure *Error! Bookmark not defined.* [Nelson Mandela](#)

© [copyright](#) John Mathew Smith 2001 / CC BY-SA 2.0



Figure Error! Bookmark not defined. [*Pele*](#)

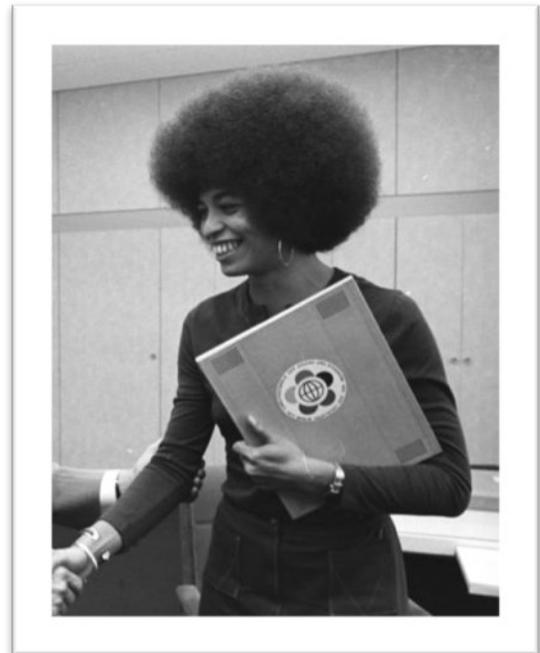


Figure Error! Bookmark not defined. [*Angela Davis*](#)

[Photographed by:](#) Peter Koard



Figure Error! Bookmark not defined. *[Kobe Bryant](#)*

Photographed by: Keith Allison



Figure Error! Bookmark not defined. *[Whitney Houston](#)*

Photographed by: Mark Kettenhof



Figure Error! Bookmark not defined. *[Chadwick Boseman](#)*

Photographed by: Georges Biard



Figure Error! Bookmark not defined. [Rosa Parks](#)

[Source](#): Associated Press; restored by Adam Cuerden



Figure Error! Bookmark not defined. [Madame C.J. Walker](#)



Figure Error! Bookmark not defined. *Fannie Lou Hamer*

[Photo Courtesy:](#) U.S. Library of Congress



Figure Error! Bookmark not defined. [Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf](#)

[Photographer:](#) Shealah Craighead

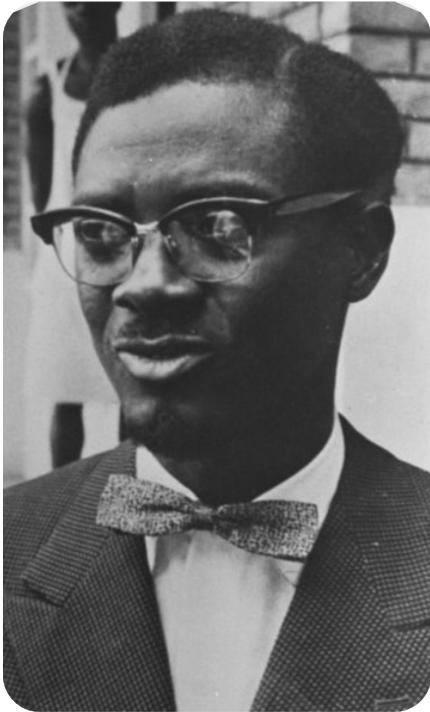


Figure Error! Bookmark not defined. [Patrice Lumumba](#)



Figure Error! Bookmark not defined. [Kwame Nkrumah](#)

Photographer: Abbie Rowe



Figure Error! Bookmark not defined. **Barack Obama**



Figure Error! Bookmark not defined. [Serena Williams](#)

"Serena Williams" by [Andrew Campbell Photography](#) is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](#)

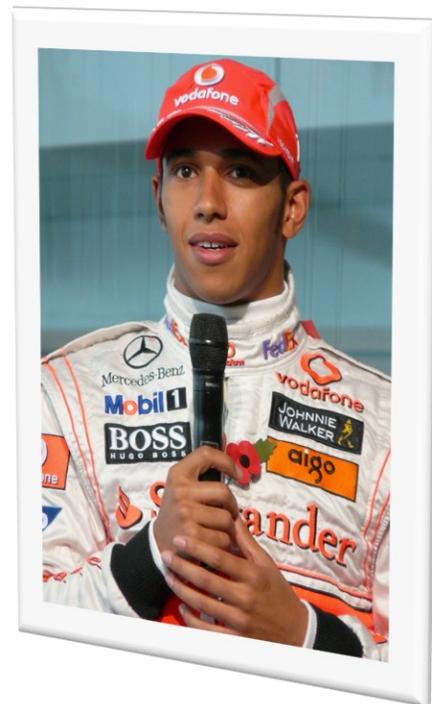


Figure Error! Bookmark not defined. [Lewis Hamilton](#)

["Lewis Hamilton"](#) by [Evil Monkey Ali](#) is licensed under [CC BY-ND 2.0](#)

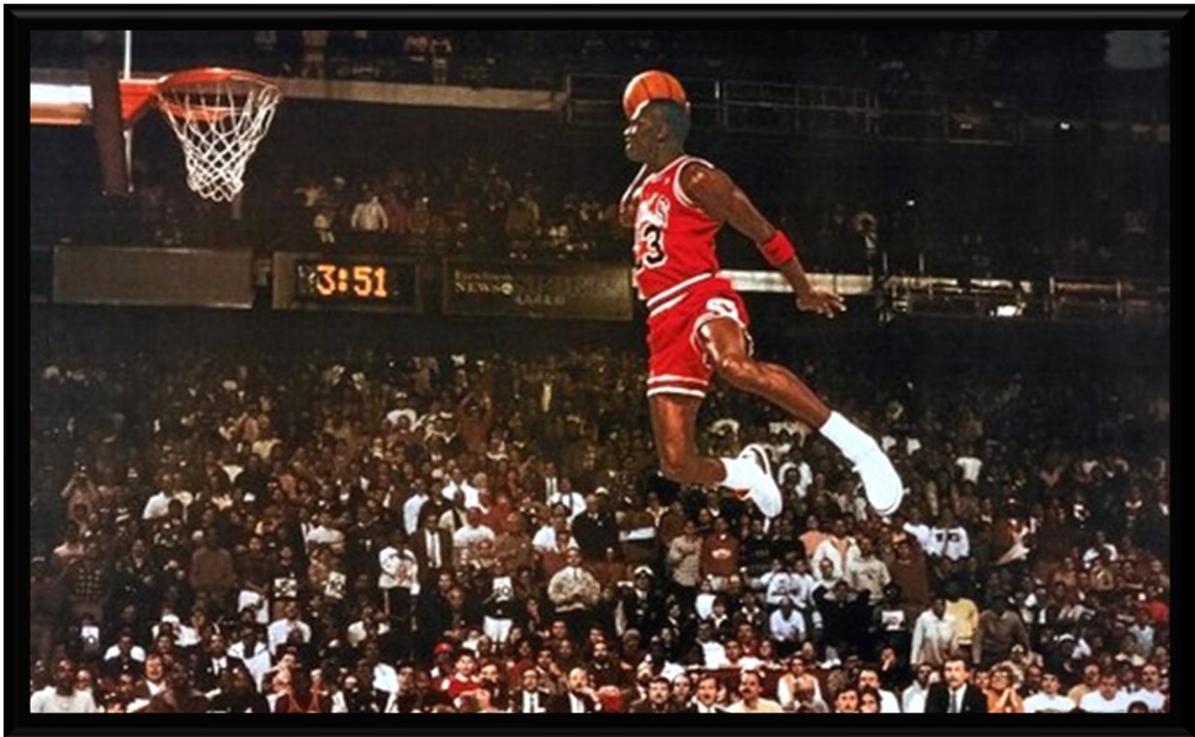


Figure *Error! Bookmark not defined.* [Michael Jordan](#)

["Michael Jordan"](#) by [Kip-koech](#) is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](#)

Chapter 9

S.T.E.M.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, MATH

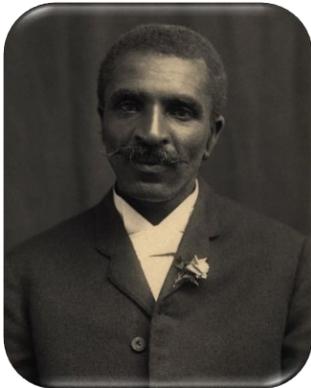


Figure 16: Photo Courtesy
Tuskegee University
Archives

George Washington Carver was an agricultural scientist who promoted the use of peanut and potato crops instead of cotton. His practice of using these crops prevented soil depletion, which in turn, yielded a better crop.



Garret Augustus Morgan, Sr. was a businessman and inventor. Notable inventions are the smoke hood, predecessor to the gas mask, the traffic signal, and hair straightener products.



Benjamin Banneker was a free African American almanac author, surveyor, landowner, and farmer who had knowledge of mathematics and natural history.



Marie Maynard Daly was an American biochemist. She made important contributions in four areas of research: the chemistry of histones, protein synthesis, the relationships between cholesterol and hypertension, and creatine's uptake by muscle cells.



[Andrew Jackson Beard](#) was an American inventor, who introduced two improvements to the automatic railroad car coupler in 1897 and 1899. Beard's improvement revolutionized the railroad industry. The previous model a pin had to be manually placed in the coupler that led to countless injuries. The new model automatically coupled upon contact that is still used today.



[Patricia Era Bath](#) was an American ophthalmologist, inventor, humanitarian, and academic. Bath developed the Lasophaco Probe, that she also coined, that improved the use of lasers to remove cataracts. With this accomplishment Bath became the first African American to receive a medical patent, along with her four other patents. Lasophaco Probe is a game changer it allowed Bath and other ophthalmologist to regain site in patient who could not see for decades.



[Percy Lavon Julian](#) regarded as one of the most influential chemists in history Julian's research as a chemist and a pioneer in the chemical synthesis of medicinal drugs from plants.



[Alexander Miles](#) was an inventor patenting automatic opening and closing of elevator doors. He was awarded U.S. Patent 371,207 on October 11, 1887. Prior to his invention the doors had to be closed manually, unfortunately leading to people falling down the elevator shaft.



[Marie Van Brittan Brown](#) was the inventor of the home security system still in use today by millions of residences and businesses. Inspired by crime in her neighborhood decided to develop it eventually getting the patent in 1969.



[Granville Taiter Woods](#) was a self-taught inventor who held more than 60 patents in the U.S. Becoming the first African American mechanical and electrical engineer after the Civil War. His notable invention was a telegraph system so trains can communicate between trains and the stations which created safer railways.



[Gladys Mae West](#) is one the women who should have been portrayed in the Hollywood movie “Hidden Figures.” Like the other ladies in the film, she was a mathematician, and her calculations and work are beyond amazing. “Her contributions to the mathematical modeling of the shape of the Earth, and her work on the development of the [satellite geodesy](#) models that were eventually incorporated into the Global Positioning System (GPS).”



[Creola Katherine Johnson](#) portrayed in “Hidden Figures” Katherine Johnson was a mathematician for NASA calculating trajectories to orbit the earth. “Johnson's work included calculating trajectories, launch windows, and emergency return paths for Project Mercury spaceflights, including those for astronauts [Alan Shepard](#), the first American in space, and [John Glenn](#), the first American in orbit.”



[Emmett W. Chappelle](#) was an American scientist who made valuable contributions in the fields of medicine, philanthropy, food science, and astrochemistry.



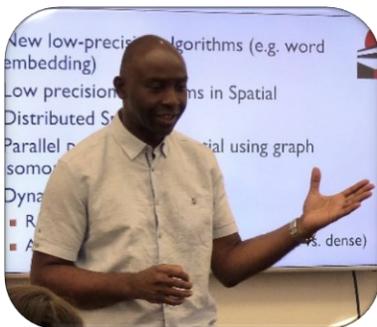
"[File:Herman Chinery-Hesse.jpg](#)" by [Sandister Tei](#) is licensed under [CC BY 3.0](#)

[Herman Kojo Chinery-Hesse](#) is a Ghanaian technology is the founder of The Soft Tribe a technology company in Ghana. He is also pioneer of government payroll systems, ERP systems, nationwide utility billing systems, point of sale systems, and electronic payment systems.



"[Kimberly Bryant, Black Girls Code @ SXSW 2016](#)" by [nrkbeta](#) is licensed under [CC BY-SA 2.0](#)

[Kimberly Bryant](#) is an electrical engineer who worked in biotechnology and is the creator of [Black Girls Code](#).



"[File:KunleOlukotun-2018photo.jpg](#)" by [Helleski](#) is licensed under [CC BY-SA 4.0](#)

[Oyekunle Ayinde \(Kunle\) Olukotun](#) his research focus is on computer architecture, parallel programming environments and scalable parallel systems, domain specific languages, and high-level compilers.

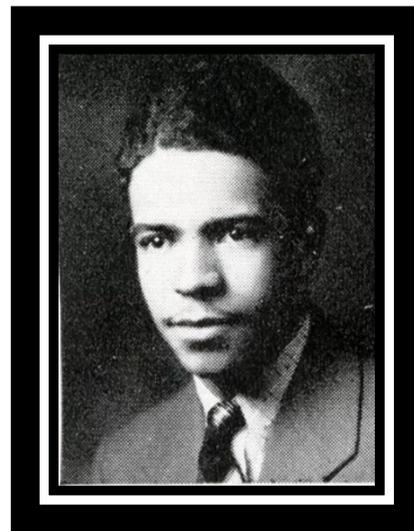
The Manhattan Project



Figure 17 Trinity Test was the first detonation of a nuclear weapon

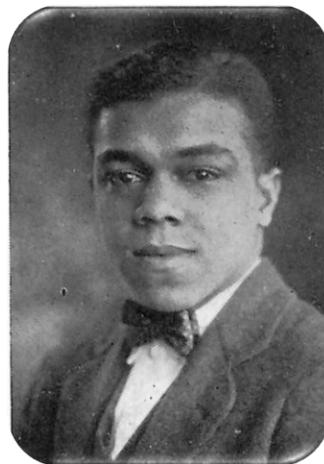
The Manhattan Project was the research and development of nuclear weapons during World War II. Beginning in 1939, years later the project grew exponentially to 130,000 people throughout the United States, Canada, and The United Kingdom. Amongst these people notable Black scientist contributed to the development of this technology.

J. Ernest Wilkins was a child prodigy who enter the University of Chicago at the age of 13. “At the Metallurgical Laboratory, Wilkins researched neutron energy, reactor physics and engineering with two prominent European-born scientists, Enrico Fermi and Leo Szilard. Together they did groundbreaking work in the movement of subatomic particles. But when his team was transferred in 1944 to Oak Ridge, Tennessee, a Manhattan Project site where the X-10 Graphite Reactor was being built, Wilkins was left behind because he was Black. Edward Teller, a scientist at the Columbia University complex, wrote to the War Research department in an attempt to recruit him to the work in New York. "He is a colored man and since Wigner's group is moving to (Oak Ridge) it is not possible for him to continue work with that group. I think that it might be a good idea to secure his services for our work," Teller said. He did not go to New York.” (EVANS, 2021)



Harold Delaney was born in Philadelphia in 1919 worked as a chemist in The Manhattan Project at the University of Chicago Metallurgical Laboratory. After WWII Delaney continued to teach at Morgan State University in Baltimore and received in Doctorate in chemistry at Howard University in 1969.

[William Jacob Knox Jr.](#) born in Bedford Massachusetts in 1904 was the *only African American supervisor* in The Manhattan Project. Knox is credited for nuclear research of gaseous diffusion techniques used for the separation of uranium isotopes. “Knox's efforts in the development of uranium contributed to the [atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki](#), Japan, in 1945.” (Wikipedia)



[George Warren Reed](#) born in Washington, D.C. in 1920 “during World War II, Reed worked on the Manhattan Project at the Chicago Met Lab. He primarily researched fission yields of uranium and thorium to determine their viability for a nuclear chain reaction. He was one of only a few African American scientists to work on

the project. After the war, Reed went on to receive a Ph.D. from the University of Chicago. He then stayed on to work in the chemistry division of the Argonne National Laboratory, where he continued to research radiation patterns of uranium and plutonium.” (Atomic Heritage Foundation, 2019)

[Carolyn Parker](#) born in Gainesville Florida in 1917, during The Manhattan Project she was assigned to Dayton Project. This area specialized on the radioactive element polonium. “In 1943, Parker’s team was tasked with separating and purifying polonium, the element that was used as the initiator for the fission chain reaction in the atomic bomb and early atomic weapons. The work of Parker’s team contributed to the development of the initiator used in the Trinity Test in New Mexico in July 1945, and in the Fat Man device that was dropped on Nagasaki later in 1945.” (Office of Legacy Management, 2021)





Figure 18 Worlds First Nuclear Reactor Site



*Located just southwest of **Chicago**, the first nuclear reactor is buried in *Red Gate Woods* area of the **Cook County Forest Preserve**.



- [Dr. Hadiyah-Nicole Green](#)
 - [Mark E. Dean](#)
 - [Vivien Thomas](#)
- [Dr. Daniel Hale Williams](#)
 - [Ernest Everett Just](#)
 - [James West](#)
 - [Philip Emeagwali](#)
- [Dorothy Johnson Vaughan](#)
 - [Mae C. Jemison](#)
- [Charles Richard Drew](#)
 - [Lonnie G. Johnson](#)
 - [George Carruthers](#)
 - [Herman Branson](#)
 - [Alice Ball](#)
 - [Elijah McCoy](#)
 - [Mary Jackson](#)
 - [Christine Darden](#)
 - [Valerie Thomas](#)
- [Dr. Betty Wright Harris](#)
- [Dr. Shirley Ann Jackson](#)
- [Dr. Leonidas Harry Berry](#)
- [George Edward Alcorn Jr.](#)
 - [Annie Easley](#)
- [Arthur B.C. Walker Jr.](#)



Chapter 10

Culture



Capoeira!! Is an *Afro-Brazilian* form of martial arts. Created by slaves it is a blend of music, acrobatics, and dance.

"capoeira mural" by [Tara Severns](#) is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](#)



"Capoeira" by [Arquivo Nacional do Brasil](#) is marked with [CC PDM 1.0](#)



["First Friday April 2011 - Capoeira"](#) by [madmarv00](#) is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](#)



Carnival was not created by blacks; it is a Christian tradition occurring before lent. However, the masks, music, and dance are all influenced by blacks in Brazil, Trinidad, and other Caribbean nations. It is no coincidence the celebrations throughout the America's are nothing like the ones in Europe.



["0167 Feathered Carnival Girl"](#) by [Mark Morgan Trinidad A](#) is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](#)



["File:Orange Carnival Masqueraders in Trinidad.jpg"](#) by [Jean-Marc /Jo BeLo/Jhon-John from Caracas, Venezuela](#) is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](#)



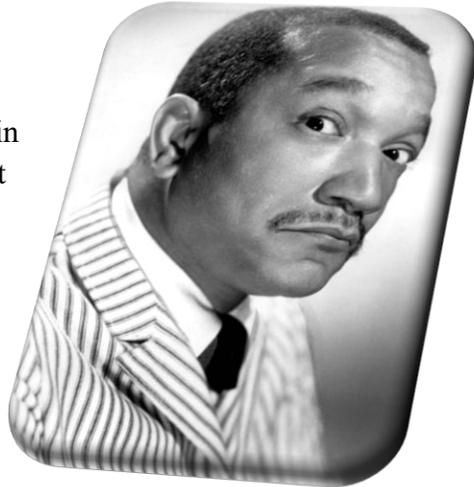
Comedy!!

Bert Williams born in 1874, a *Bahamian-born* American entertainer, was one of the most popular entertainers of his time. He is credited as being the first Black man to have the leading role in a film: *Darktown Jubilee* in 1914.



Born in 1894, **Loretta Mary Aiken** known by her stage name Jackie "Moms" Mabley was a trailblazer in stand up and comedy. Her raw humor was a head of its time and influenced other Black comedians during and after her amazing career. Mabley's legacy cannot be understated, where she planted the seeds for other great comedians to emulate her success.

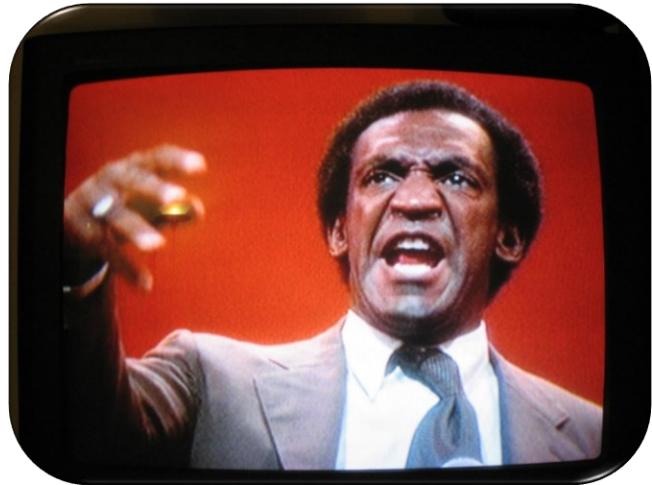
John Elroy Sanford born in 1922 was better known by **Redd Foxx**, was a stand-up comedian and actor. Foxx gained success with his raunchy nightclub acts during the 1950s and 1960s. Foxx continued to entertain people by the masses and future generations with his hit show Sanford and Son.



Dick Gregory was born in 1932 he was not only a comedian but also a civil rights activist and conspiracy theorist. Gregory became popular with his stand-up making fun at the bigotry and racism in the United States. In 1961 he began to appear on television and released comedy albums.

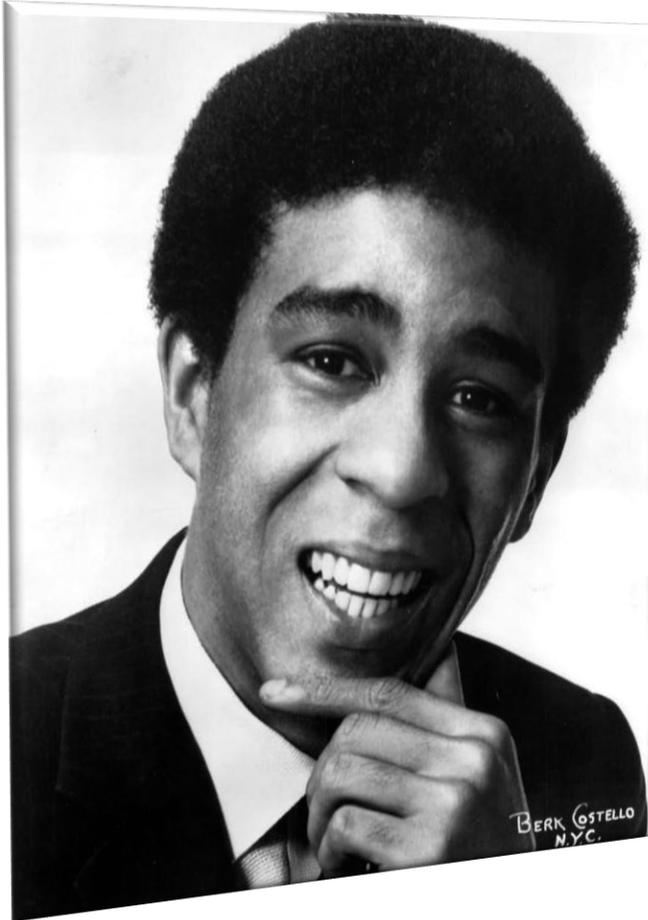
"Bill Cosby" by [fuzzcat](#) is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](#)

Bill Cosby born in 1937, and it is a justified reason to question how he is even mentioned. However, if you separate his personal demons and legal problems and what he is accomplished you cannot ignore his contributions. Emerging in the 60s Cosby's comedy routines were not raunchy and omitted talking about race that some black comics were doing at the time. In the 70s he starred in movies to counter the blaxploitation movies of the time. He is also credited with the creation of Fat Albert and the extraordinarily successful The Cosby Show in the 80s with the spin off A Different World. The Cosby Show had cultural importance, to show a Black family with two successful parents, one a doctor and another a lawyer.



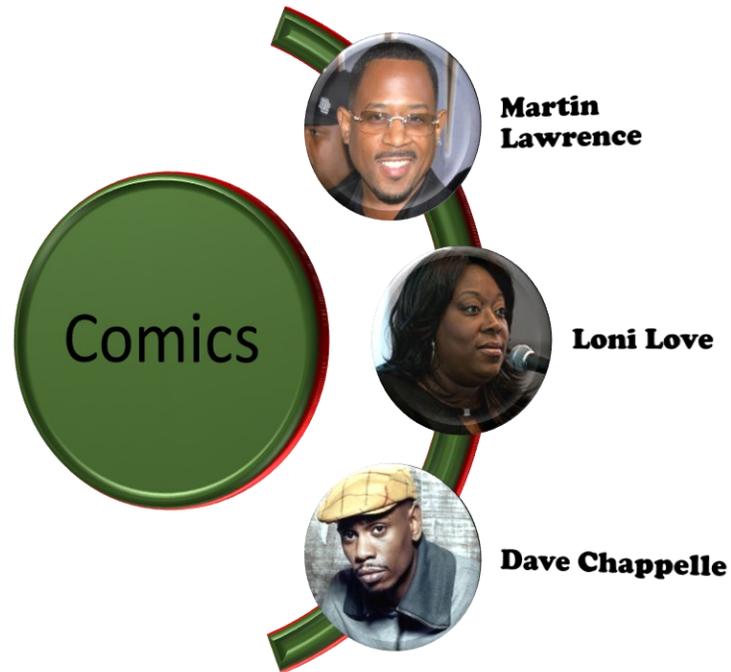
Lawanda Page born in 1920 in Cleveland Ohio, she eventually moved to St. Louis where she became friends with Red Fox. Her career is impressive, where she is best known on the hit show Sanford and Son, however, she was a talented stand-up comedian as well. During her stand-up career she was billed the "Queen of Comedy" or the "Black Queen of Comedy."





Richard Pryor was born in 1940 where he made his mark in as a stand-up comedian, actor, and writer. Originally emulating Bill Cosby in his comedy routines, he eventually took a different approach by becoming more controversial. In 2017 Pryor was voted as number one stand-up comic of all time by **Rolling Stone Magazine**. Today, Pryor is credited to influencing many comics such as Eddie Murphy, Chris Rock, Dave Chappelle, and Kevin Hart.





Music & Dance



Swing Dance Created in the jazz area between 1920 and 1940 by **African Americans**.



Jazz originated in the Black communities in **New Orleans** with roots to Blues and Ragtime.

Photo Courtesy: [Isaiah McClean](#)

Salsa has roots in **Cuba** with [Son](#) music an **Afro Cuban** style of music.



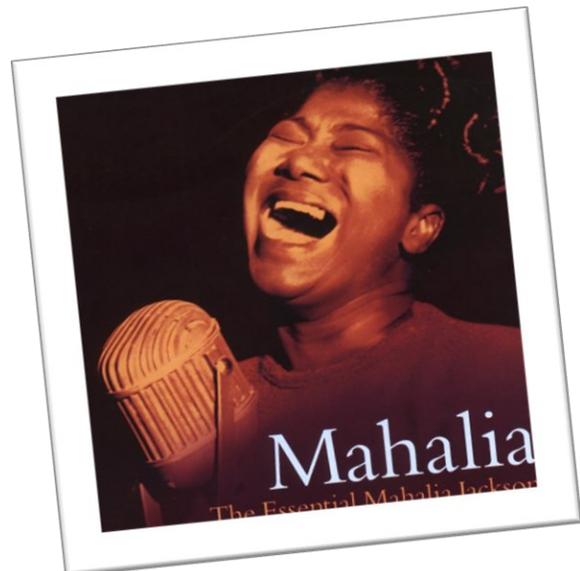


Photo Courtesy: Anouchka Unel

Tango a dance created in **Argentina** is a melting pot of various cultures with a heavy influence from African slaves.

"The Essential Mahalia Jackson" by Brett Jordan is licensed under CC BY 2.0

Gospel is a Christian form of music that was created in the **Southern United States** by the African American religious experience.



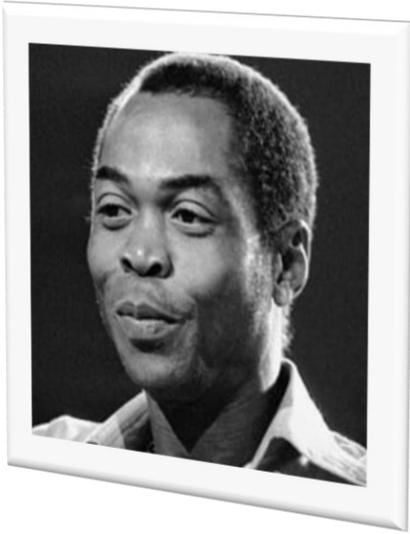


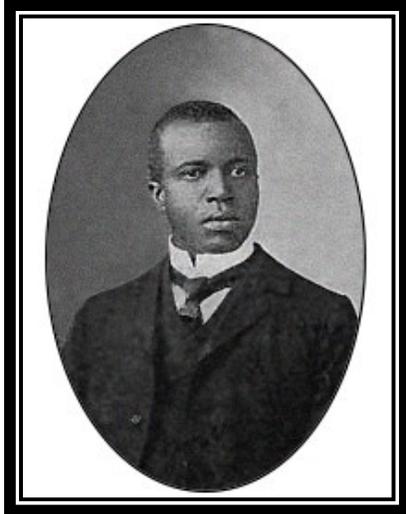
Figure Error! Bookmark not defined. Photo Courtesy: Laurent Rebours

[Afro Beats](#) pioneered by [Fela Kuti](#) (pictured) is a musical style created in **Ghana** and **Nigeria**.

"[Toots Hibbert](#)" by [karl.simpson](#) is licensed under [CC BY-SA 2.0](#)

[Reggae](#) pioneered by Jamaican legend [Toots Hibbert](#).





Ragtime is a genre of music that predated jazz originating in **St. Louis** by **African Americans**. Pictured is legendary Scott Joplin.

Calypso is an Afro-Caribbean music style created in **Trinidad and Tobago**. Pictured is Mighty Sparrow a legend in calypso music.



Blues created in the **Deep South** by **African Americans** around 1870. Pictured is **Ma Rainey** considered “Mother of Blues” and was part of the first generation of Blues singers.



Samba a music and dance created by **Afro Brazilians** in **Rio De Janeiro** in the early 1900s. Pictured is **Ismael Silva** was one of the great composers of Samba.

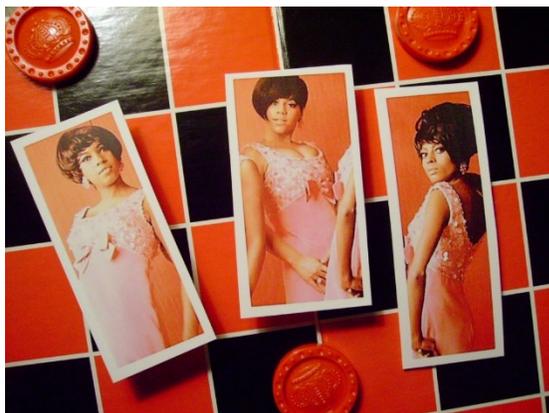


["File:Aankomst Ray Charles \(kop\) op Schiphol, Bestanddeelnr 921-7410.jpg"](#) by Eric Koch / Anefo is marked with [CC0 1.0](#)

Soul created in the **United States** by **African Americans** in the 1950s that combined gospel, rhythm and blues, and jazz. Innovators during this time were [Clyde McPhatter](#), [Hank Ballard](#), and [Etta James](#) where [Ray Charles](#) is often cited as popularizing the soul music genre.

["James Brown Live 1702730047"](#) by [Heinrich Klaffs](#) is licensed under [CC BY-NC-SA 2.0](#)

Funk although known by one of his nicknames the "Godfather of Soul," [James Brown](#) is credited of creating this genre of music.



["the supremes- mary wilson, florence ballard, diana ross"](#) by [tomovox](#) is licensed under [CC BY-ND 2.0](#)

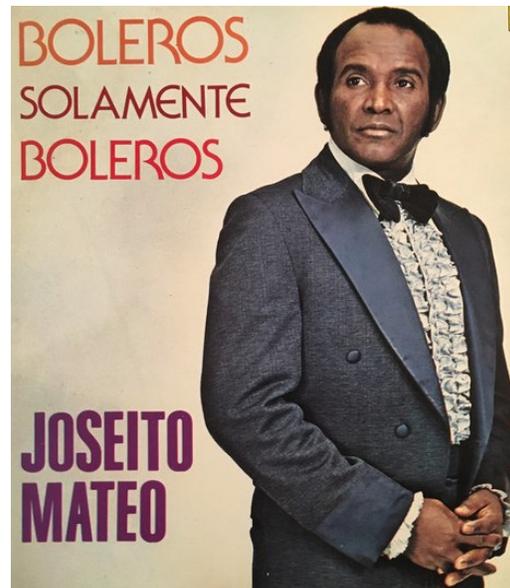
Motown unlike the others, Motown is not a genre of music but has a distinct sound. Created in **Detroit MI** this record label founded by [Berry Gordy](#) had a list of **African American** talent that sold millions of records. ([Supremes](#) pictured)



Figure **Error! Bookmark not defined.** Photo By: Rodrigo Mejias

Reggaeton is a music genre with roots to **Panama**. When Jamaican immigrants came to the country to help construct the Panama Canal the fusion of two cultures blended with Spanish Music and Reggae. **El General** helped pioneer the new genre in the early 90s, however, it became popular in **Puerto Rico**. Today the lighter skinned artist are getting more recognition in the genre while **Afro Puerto Ricans are not.**

Merengue was created in the **Dominican Republic** in the mid 1800's, pictured is legendary merengue singer **Joseito Mateo.**





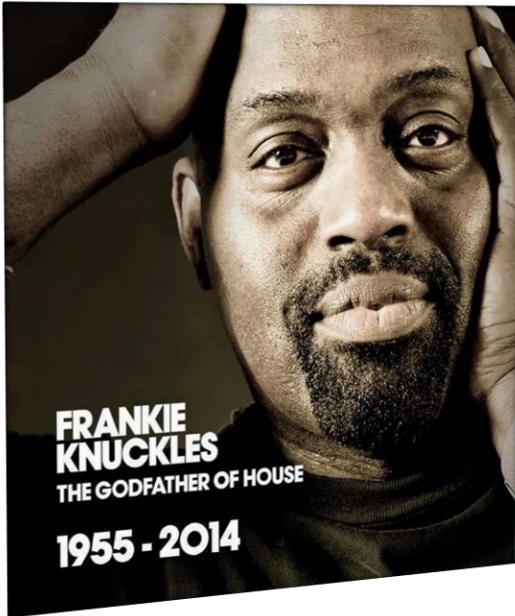
"Grandmaster Flash, Stockholm Nov 10, 2017." by [Per Olof Forsberg](#) is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](#)

Hip-Hop also known as Rap Music was created in **Bronx NY** in the early 70s. Legendary [Grandmaster Flash](#) was inspired by pioneer **Jamaican American** [DJ Kool Here](#).

"File:Breakdancer - Faneuil Hall.jpg" by [Chris Kirkman from Chapel Hill, North Carolina, United States](#) is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](#)

Breakdancing created by **African Americans** and **Puerto Rican** youth in **Bronx New York** during the inception of Hip Hop in the early 70s.





"RIP-Frankie-Knuckles" by DJANDYW.COM is licensed under [CC BY-SA 2.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0/)

House Music was created in Chicago pioneered by [Frankie Knuckles](#) during the demise of [Disco](#).

Doo wop is genre of rhythm and blues created by African American youths in the 1940s. [The Cadillacs](#), pictured, had their best hit Speedoo in 1955.



ROCK & ROLL

Rock & Roll there is a misconception that Elvis Presley created it, in fact he just popularized it. Considering that Rock & Roll is a mixture of Gospel, Blues, Jazz, Boogie Woogie, R & B, and Country. All but Country is Black music, in fact many early white Rock & Roll musicians were covering their black counterparts.



Sister Rosetta Tharpe considered the “Godmother of Rock & Roll” gained popularity in the 1930s and 40s influenced Little Richard, [Johnny Cash](#), [Carl Perkins](#), Chuck Berry, [Elvis Presley](#) and [Jerry Lee Lewis](#).

Chuck Berry known as the “Father of Rock & Roll” was one of the pioneers. Berry gave Rock & Roll a distinct sound by using elements of Rhythm and Blues.

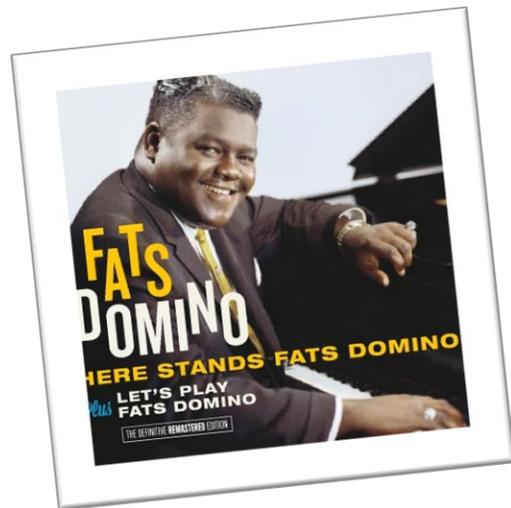




LITTLE RICHARD also known as "The Innovator, The Originator, and The Architect of Rock and Roll" contributed by using his charisma and showmanship.

"Fats Domino - Here Stands Fats Domino" by comunicom.es is licensed under [CC BY-SA 2.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0/)

Fats Domino is one of the pioneers of Rock & Roll that had eleven top 10 hits between 1955 and 1960.



Some may ask, why so few Black Rock & Roll musicians if they created the genre? Shortly after Black musicians pioneered Rock & Roll it was rebranded for a white audience. Like what you see in Afro Latino music, where non-Black musicians seem to be the face of that genre, happened to Rock & Roll.

To answer the question of the extent that African American influence had on the later Rock and Roll genre, it seems to be an integral part of the foundation of the genre and the artists that are included in it. All the artists discussed previously were impacted by the African American Rhythm and Blues style in one way or another. For instance, the success of the African American Blues genre prompted recording companies to cover many songs originally performed by African Americans and market

them to the young white audience of the 1950's. This is shown over and over again in the examples of Elvis Presley and Pat Boone, two young handsome white singers who took distinctly Blues songs and transformed them to be consumed by the white teenagers who so enthusiastically applauded this new movement. It can thus be argued that the name, Rock and Roll, was created for the purpose of marketing Blues music to a different kind of audience with a different identity. The new, younger artists of the time, who were marketed mainly for the young Baby Boomer generation, claimed to have been influenced greatly by their Rhythm and Blues predecessors, but in contrast, they still claimed to be distinctly Rock and Roll singers. Specifically, Elvis Presley's "Hound Dog" is a cover of the original, performed by the African American artist Big Mama Thornton. But since Big Mama Thornton's version is more explicit and sexual Elvis excluded these innuendos in an attempt to aim the song at the younger conservative audience. Before Elvis became famous, it was said that his voice had confused audiences since they did not know if he was white or black. Ultimately, he had been one of the most successful artists to create music that was so deeply rooted in the African American style. These covers would have great success in this time period and would cause them to be recognized by a larger, more youthful audience. (Dreyer, 2015)

During the early sixties, the influence of Black showmanship and music crossed the Atlantic Ocean to Great Britain. [The British Invasion](#) was occurring in the United States as the influence of Black culture began to spread across the globe. Like white musicians in the United States, white British musicians were singing cover songs of African American singers, most notably is the [Rolling Stones](#).

In 1964, the Rolling Stones got to meet some of their heroes and record at the legendary source of their beloved blues. During a tour to Chicago, they traveled to Chess Records to cut some songs. When they arrived, they found [Muddy Waters](#) painting the exterior, and [Buddy Guy](#) recording inside. In tribute to that hallowed ground, they named one of the songs they recorded there "2120 South Michigan Avenue," after the studio's address. "We felt we were taking part in a little bit of history there," Wyman later recalled.

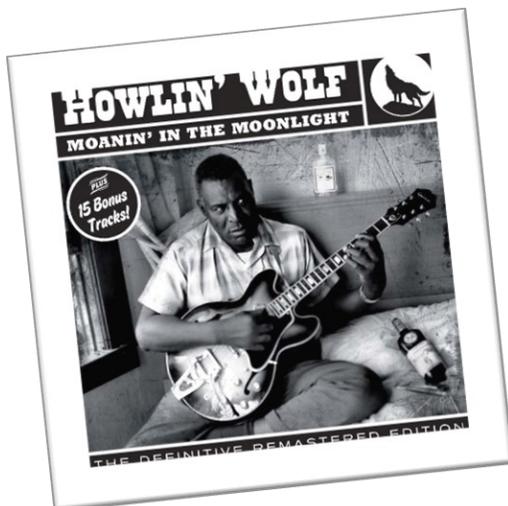
As the Stones' popularity exploded, they made sure to continue to emphasize their debt to the **CHICAGO BLUES**. In 1965, when the band appeared on the American TV show *Shindig*, they brought Waters and [Howlin' Wolf](#) with them. (Hautzinger, 2018)

🎵 Chicago Blues 🎵



"[Muddy Waters - They Call Me Muddy Waters](#)" by [kevin dooley](#) is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](#)

"[Buddy Guy Edit-28](#)" by [dannyb](#) is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](#)



"[Howlin' Wolf - Howling in the Moonlight](#)" by [comunicom.es](#) is licensed under [CC BY-SA 2.0](#)

Today black musicians across the diaspora have influenced music across the globe. From rock bands, [British Soul](#), [Yacht Rock](#), [Latin music](#), and even [K-pop](#) the trend of appropriating black culture seems to have no end in sight.

Chapter 11

Friends and Allies

Black history typically studies and reflects the firsts and hardships of the African American experience in the United States. With the heavy focus on pain and sufferings, civil, rights and slavery. With no or little mention of Pan Africanism, Afro Latino's, Black migrations to the U.S., culture, and accomplishments. The relations between black and whites has always been turbulent since the arrival of Africans by way of the Transatlantic Slave Trade throughout the Americas. Despite the number of countries that participated in slavery and/or involved in the colonization of Africa many European countries did not partake in either. Unfortunately like any complicated relationship people tend to only focus on the negative relations despite mounting evidence that this is not always the case. "I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they ***will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character.***" (MLK) That quote still resonates today, however, that iconic quote goes both ways. It is not only how whites should view Blacks but how Blacks should perceive whites as well. From the underground railroad to voting Barack Obama into office, Civil Rights, and Black Lives Matter Movements whites have been there fighting alongside Blacks for equality and change.

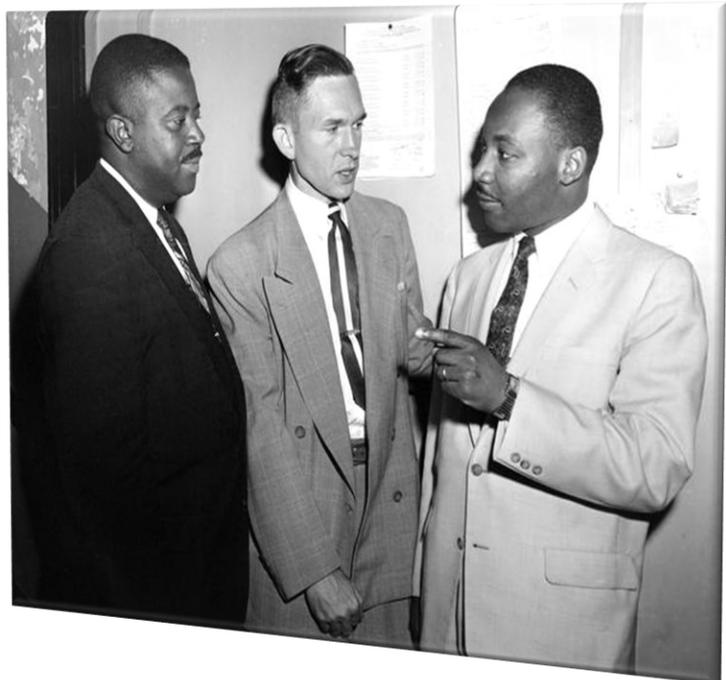
HARRIET BEECHER Stowe had an integral part to the pathway to the Civil War. Her book [Uncle Tom's Cabin](#) gave readers in the north the hardships of slavery. As an abolitionist her book reached millions fueling anti-slavery sentiment in the United States and Britain.

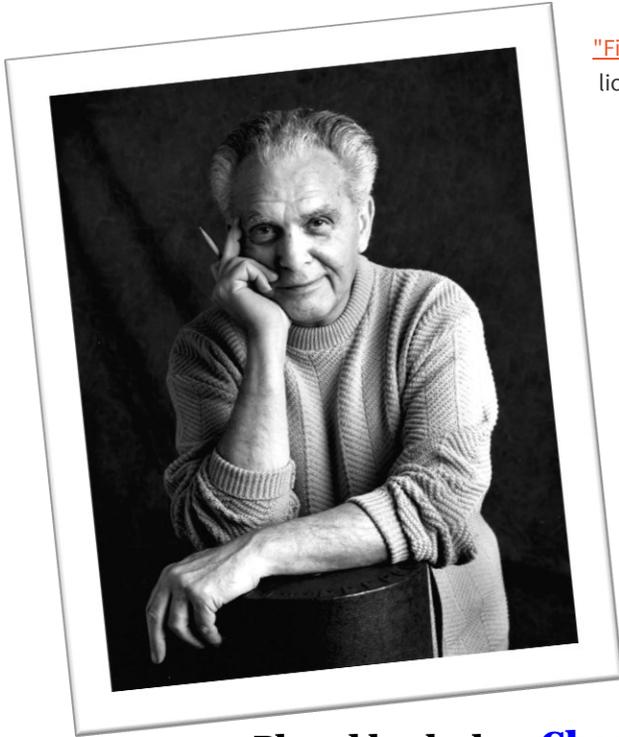




William Lloyd Garrison was an abolitionist and one the founders of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Robert Graetz was the only white pastor at a Black congregation. He is also the only white clergy to support the Montgomery Bus Boycott. At 92 Graetz recently passed away and during his time supporting the boycott Graetz and his family received numerous threats.





"File:Jack-Kirby art-of-jack-kirby wyman-skaar.jpg" by Susan Skaar is licensed under [CC BY-SA 3.0](#)

In 2018 Marvel debuted **Black Panther's** solo film during black history month, a juggernaut at the box office it was a cultural phenomenon.

Played by the late **Chadwick Boseman** it was a delight to see Black people portrayed differently. The character was created by comic book titans **Jack Kirby** and **Stan Lee** two gentlemen ahead of their time.



"Stan Lee" by Gage Skidmore is licensed under [CC BY-SA 2.0](#)

"Frank Sinatra" by [twm1340](#) is licensed under [CC BY-SA 2.0](#)

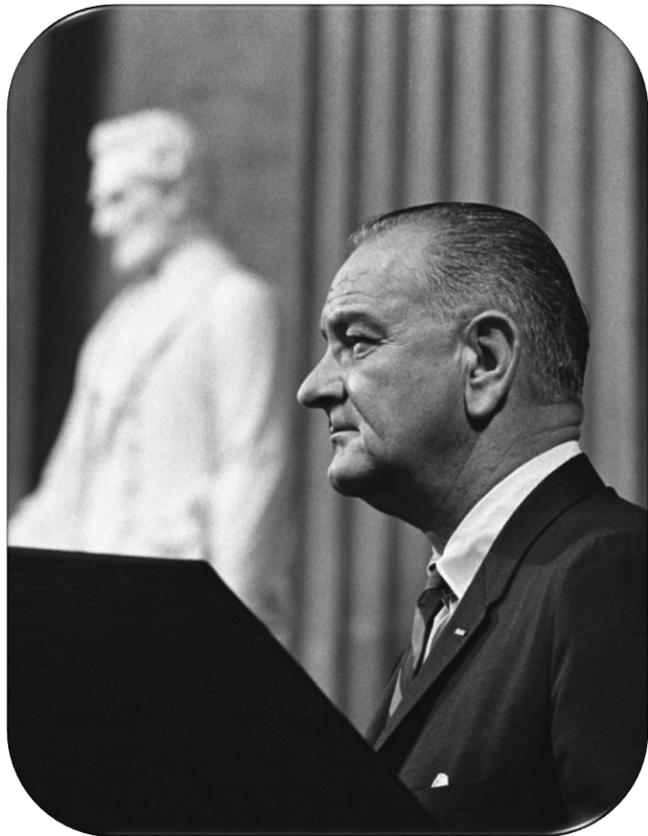


“[Frank Sinatra](#) was a generous financial supporter of Martin Luther King. He was always willing to headline fundraisers and help the Civil Rights Movement in any way that he could. He received a lifetime award from the NAACP. During the turbulent sixties, Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. recruited Frank Sinatra to join the Civil rights marches in the South. His stance upon the racial issues can be summed up in a few lines from the July 1958 edition of Ebony Magazine, which featured an essay by Sinatra on race. ‘A friend to me has no race, no class and belongs to no minority. My friendships are formed out of affection, mutual respect, and a feeling of having something in common. These are eternal values that cannot be classified,’ he wrote.

‘We’ve got a hell of a long way to go in this racial situation. As long as most white men think of a Negro first and a man second, we are in trouble. I don’t know why we can’t grow up.’”
(CROWLEY, 2015)

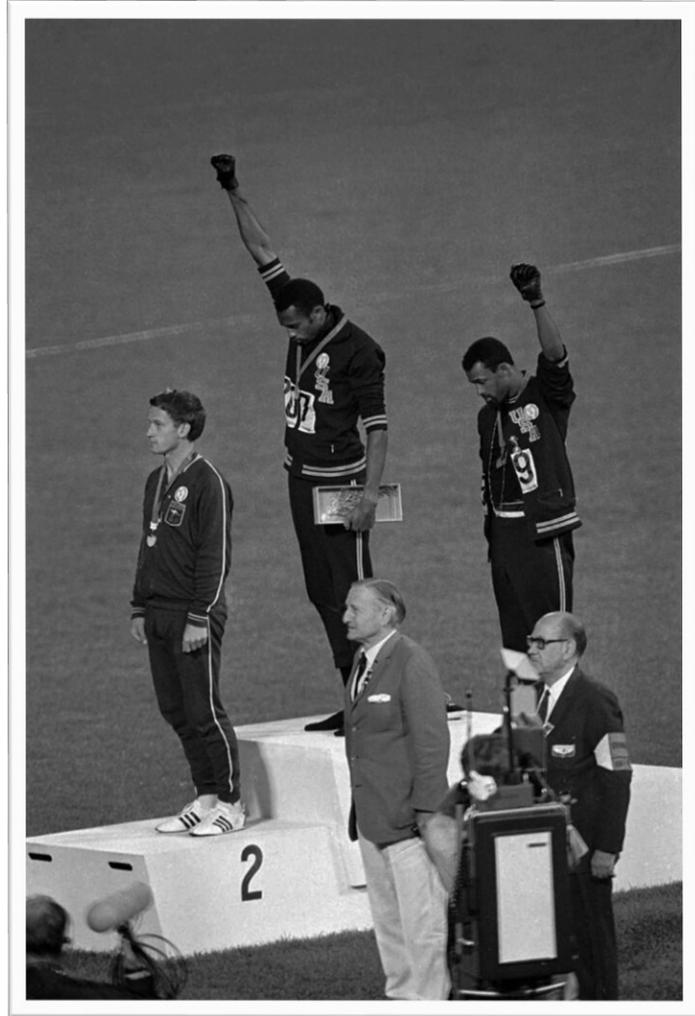
"[President Lyndon B. Johnson](#)" by [TradingCardsNPS](#) is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](#)

The turbulent sixties tarnished Lyndon Johnson's legacy. The former president had to deal with civil unrest, the U.S. Soviet Union Space Race, and the Vietnam War that led him not running for reelection. However, under his watch he signed and passed **monumental** legislation for Civil Rights. Johnson is responsible for [The Voting Rights Act](#), [The Civil Rights Act](#), [Immigration and Nationality Act](#), and the [American Indian Civil Rights Act](#).



"[1968 Black Power Salute](#)" by [urcameras](#) is marked with [CC PDM 1.0](#)

Australian Sprinter [Peter Norman's](#) story is tragic after he supported U.S. sprinters Tommie Smith and John Carlos. “Just prior to the walk up to the Olympic podium, John Carlos and Tommie Smith made Peter Norman aware of their plan. They asked him if he believed in human rights. Peter answered that he did and that he believed strongly in God. Peter said, *‘I will stand with you, how can I participate?’* They asked him to wear the Olympic Project for Human Rights (OPHR) badge. Remembers Carlos, ‘I expected to see fear in Peter’s eyes, but instead we saw love.’ Norman reached for Carlos’ badge but he said, “this is mine but we will get you one.” Paul Hoffman a Harvard and Olympic crew team member offered his to Norman. Just prior to the walk into the dais, Carlos realized he had forgotten his gloves. It was Peter



who suggested that Tommie and Carlos each wear one, which they both agreed. (Reason why Smith’s glove is on his right and the left on Carlos) The three men, united, walked to the dais...and history was soon to be made.” (ZANETTI, 2016) The backlash Norman received from fellow Australians was swift. He was criticized for supporting Carlos and Smith and unfortunately never competed in the Olympics again despite having qualifying times for the 1972 Olympics. The 2000 Olympics in Sydney Australia failed to invite Norman, despite still holding the record time from the 1968 race, however, the United States invited him since his country failed him. In 2006 Norman passed away of a heart attack where both Carlos and Smith gave eulogies and were pallbearers. It was until six years later in 2012 where the Australian Parliament officially apologized to Norman for his treatment after the 1968 Summer Olympics.



Viola Liuzzo

A housewife from Michigan, Liuzzo answered the call from Martin Luther King Jr. to participate in the Selma to Montgomery March for voting rights. After the events of Bloody Sunday was broadcasted on national television protesters from across the nation took part, including Liuzzo where she oversaw logistics.

Unfortunately, while driving protesters back from the airport Liuzzo was fatally shot in the head twice by Klu Klux Klan members. If you are ever near Selma or Montgomery Alabama, make sure to pay your respects where a memorial has been erected in her honor.

<https://goo.gl/maps/1d2Bw9iDTtLjiWsS8>

FREEDOM RIDERS

*Mr Good Trouble
John
Lewis!*



So....are we just going to pretend white people are not in these mugshots?

Rabbi Abraham Joshua

Heschel born in Poland Heschel was a leading Jewish Theologian and like many during the 60s, Rabbi Heschel answered the call and showed his support for the March to Selma. Heschel was an active participant of the Civil Rights Movement where Martin Luther King referred him as a “truly great prophet.”



Figure Error! Bookmark not defined. Rabbi Heschel pictured 2nd from the Right



[Orson Welles](#) this acclaimed writer, director, actor, and producer lent his talents to high light the abuse of a WWII veteran after getting severely beaten by police. “ In World War II [Isaac Woodard](#) served as a

longshoreman, unloading ships in the Pacific theater while under fire. After his honorable discharge from the military on February 12, 1946, Woodard set out to meet his wife, catching a Greyhound bus from Georgia to South Carolina, where the 26-year-old Black man grew up under segregation and Jim Crow. But just a few hours after his discharge, while still wearing his uniform, police forced Woodard from the bus in the town of Batesburg (now Batesburg-Leesville), South Carolina.

Several officers, including the town's police chief Lynwood Shull, took Woodard to an alleyway, where they beat him with nightsticks. Then they arrested him for disorderly conduct, jailed him, then beat him throughout the night, jabbing him in the eyes so many times with their billy clubs that the globes (eyes) were irreparably damaged.” (Whalen, 2020)

The NAACP reached out to Welles to highlight and turn this tragedy into national headlines. On July 28, 1946 Welles read Woodard’s entire account boosting the encounter with the police to the masses, however, Welles was not finished he aired four additional shows about Woodard.

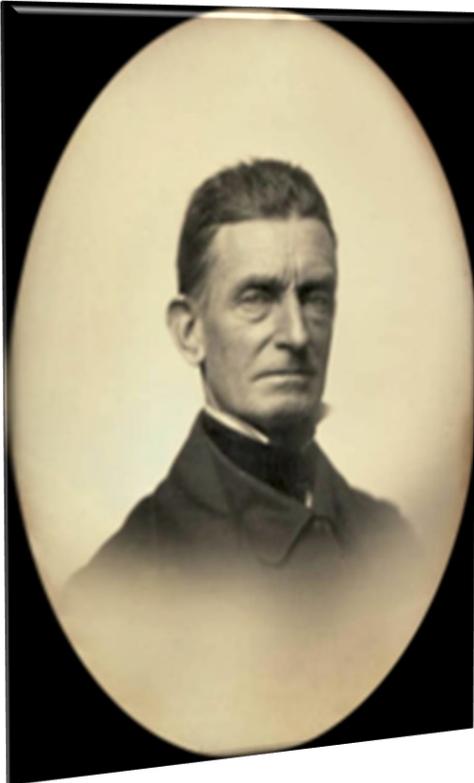


Black Lives Matter

["George Floyd Black Lives Matter Protest, 14th & U Streets, 5/29/20"](#) by [Geoff Livingston](#) is licensed under [CC BY-SA 2.0](#)



JOHN BROWN



An abolitionist that this world has never seen, [John Brown](#) is in a class of his own. When icons of Black history are depicted every year, Brown should be one of them. This man gave his life for the emancipation of slaves which is no exaggeration. “In 1855 he followed five of his sons to the Kansas Territory to assist antislavery forces struggling for control there, a conflict that became known as [Bleeding Kansas](#). With a wagon laden with guns and ammunition, Brown settled in Osawatomie and soon became the leader of antislavery guerrillas in the area. Brooding over the sack of the town of Lawrence by a mob of slavery sympathizers (May 21, 1856), Brown concluded that he had a divine mission to take vengeance. Three days later he led a nighttime retaliatory raid on a proslavery settlement at Pottawatomie Creek, in which five men were dragged out of their cabins and hacked to death. After this raid, which became known as the [Pottawatomie Massacre](#), the name of “Old Osawatomie Brown” conjured up a fearful image among local slavery apologists.” (Britannica, 2020)

October 1859 Brown with other men attempted to take

over the U.S. Armory in Harpers Ferry Virginia (West Virginia Today) in attempt to start a slave revolt. Unfortunately, few showed up, within 36 hours he and many of his men were captured. When his case finally went to trial Brown was found guilty of treason and executed by hanging, the first in the United States. Historians agree that John Brown’s Raid on Harpers Ferry was one of the catalysts of the Civil War. ***After his execution, many African Americans sympathized and mourned his death, in Haiti, a major street in the nation’s capital is named in his honor.***

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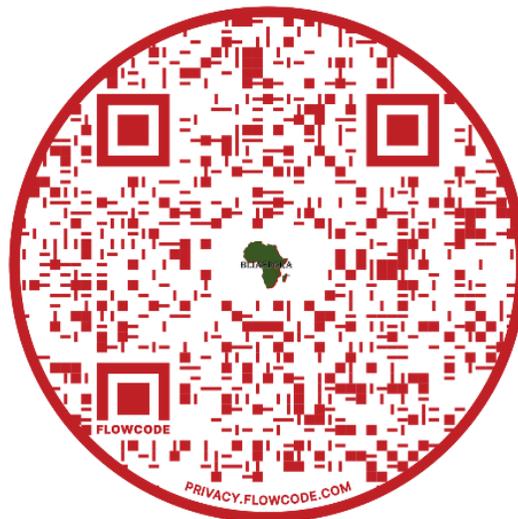
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Story: *Bliaspora*[®] and *Black 360° Five*[®] was conceived by me, Kevin Guerrier, January 2018 a month before Black History Month. Year after year I grew frustrated with the narrative of Black History which tends to focus on civil rights, struggles, and pain, which also omits Pan Africanism and the Black Immigrant contributions to Black History. For myself, I am a proud Haitian American born and raised in [Evanston, IL](#). I am the youngest of three and married with two children. I graduated from [Evanston Township High School](#) '96, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign '00, and Saint Francis School of Radiography '07 and currently have a career as a Radiographic Technologist.



***Bliaspora*[®] and *Black 360° Five*[®]**

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