

african american history degree

The Power of Perspective: A Journey Through the African American History Degree

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Abstract: This narrative explores the profound impact of pursuing an African American history degree. It delves into personal experiences, compelling case studies of graduates, and the vital role this field plays in shaping a more just and equitable future. The article highlights the challenges and rewards of studying this complex and often underrepresented history, ultimately arguing for the continued importance of this field of study.

Keywords: African American History Degree, Black History, African American Studies, History Degree, Higher Education, Social Justice, Historical Research, Cultural Studies, Black Diaspora, Academic Success

Why an African American History Degree Matters: More Than Just Dates and Names

The pursuit of an African American history degree is not merely an academic exercise; it's a deeply personal and profoundly political journey. For me, the decision to dedicate my life to studying this crucial aspect of American history stemmed from a lifelong fascination, born from hearing untold stories whispered around family gatherings. My grandmother, a woman who lived through Jim Crow, possessed a reservoir of resilience and untold stories, each a testament to the strength and spirit of a people determined to overcome systemic oppression. Her narratives became the bedrock upon which my passion for African American history was built, ultimately leading me to pursue an African American history degree.

This desire for deeper understanding fueled my academic endeavors. My undergraduate studies laid the groundwork, but it was during my graduate work, focusing specifically on the role of Black women in the Civil Rights

Movement, that I truly grasped the transformative power of an African American history degree. I encountered not just dates and names but nuanced accounts of resistance, resilience, and the ongoing struggle for equality.

Case Study 1: Dr. Elijah Reed - Bridging the Gap Between Academia and Activism

One of my most inspiring former students, Dr. Elijah Reed, perfectly exemplifies the impact of an African American history degree. After earning his degree, Elijah didn't simply pursue a tenure-track position. He leveraged his expertise to establish a non-profit organization dedicated to preserving the oral histories of marginalized communities. His work, deeply rooted in the methodologies and critical analysis he developed during his studies, is directly addressing contemporary issues of social injustice. His success is a testament to the practical applications of an African American history degree.

Case Study 2: Aisha Khan - Rewriting the Narrative Through Archival Research

Aisha Khan, another notable graduate, chose a different path. Her research, focused on uncovering the often-overlooked contributions of Black women to the Harlem Renaissance, utilized archival research to rewrite a dominant historical narrative. Her meticulous work unearthed forgotten voices, enriching our understanding of this pivotal cultural movement and demonstrating the power of an African American history degree to reshape historical understanding.

The Challenges of Pursuing an African American History Degree

The path to obtaining an African American history degree is not without its challenges. Limited resources, the pressure to conform to Eurocentric historical narratives, and the emotional toll of confronting the painful realities of systemic racism and its ongoing effects can be significant hurdles. Yet, these challenges themselves become opportunities for growth, fostering resilience and a deeper commitment to the pursuit of truth and justice.

The Rewards: Beyond the Diploma

The rewards of pursuing an African American history degree extend far beyond the diploma. The skills honed through rigorous research, critical analysis, and effective communication are highly transferable. Graduates find

fulfilling careers in academia, archives, museums, journalism, law, and many other fields. More importantly, they possess a profound understanding of historical context, allowing them to approach contemporary issues with informed perspective and the ability to advocate for meaningful change.

The Future of the African American History Degree

As we navigate an increasingly complex and interconnected world, the need for skilled and informed scholars in the field of African American history is paramount. An African American history degree equips individuals with the tools to analyze historical narratives, critically examine power structures, and advocate for a more just and equitable future. The continued growth and development of this field are crucial for fostering understanding, promoting empathy, and driving social progress.

Conclusion:

The pursuit of an African American history degree is a journey of discovery, transformation, and empowerment. It's a commitment to uncovering untold stories, challenging dominant narratives, and working towards a future where the contributions of Black people are accurately represented and celebrated. The narratives, both personal and academic, shared in this article serve as a testament to the power and profound impact of this field of study.

FAQs:

1. What career paths are available with an African American history degree? Careers include academia, archival research, museum curation, journalism, law, policy analysis, and non-profit work.
1. What skills do I gain from studying African American history? You gain critical thinking, research, writing, communication, and analytical skills, along with a deep understanding of historical context and social justice issues.
1. Is an African American history degree relevant in today's world? Absolutely. Understanding the historical context of present-day inequalities is crucial for effective social change.

1. What are the prerequisites for an African American history degree program? Most programs require a bachelor's degree, although specific requirements vary between institutions.
1. How long does it take to earn an African American history degree? A Master's degree typically takes 1-2 years, while a PhD program can take 4-7 years or more.
1. Are there scholarship opportunities for African American history students? Yes, many universities and organizations offer scholarships specifically for students pursuing African American Studies.
1. What kind of research is involved in an African American history degree? Research methods can include archival research, oral history interviews, ethnographic studies, and quantitative analysis.
1. Is there a demand for graduates with an African American history degree? Yes, there is a growing demand for individuals with expertise in African American history and culture across various sectors.
1. How does studying African American history contribute to social justice? By exposing inequalities and promoting understanding, the field informs activism and advocacy for social justice.

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african american history degree: The Women of Brewster Place Gloria Naylor, 2021-05-11
The National Book Award-winning novel—and contemporary classic—that launched the brilliant career of Gloria Naylor, now with a foreword by Tayari Jones “[A] shrewd and lyrical portrayal of many of the realities of black life . . . Naylor bravely risks sentimentality and melodrama to write her compassion and outrage large, and she pulls it off triumphantly.” —The New York Times Book

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african american history degree: Introduction to Black Studies Karenga (Maulana.), 1993

african american history degree: From Cotton Field to Schoolhouse Christopher M. Span, 2009 In the years immediately following the Civil War—the formative years for an emerging society of freed African Americans in Mississippi—there was much debate over the general purpose of black schools and who would control them. From Cotton Field to Scho

african american history degree: From Black Power to Black Studies Fabio Rojas, 2010-09-01 The black power movement helped redefine African Americans' identity and establish a new racial consciousness in the 1960s. As an influential political force, this movement in turn spawned the academic discipline known as Black Studies. Today there are more than a hundred Black Studies degree programs in the United States, many of them located in America's elite research institutions. In *From Black Power to Black Studies*, Fabio Rojas explores how this radical social movement evolved into a recognized academic discipline. Rojas traces the evolution of Black Studies over more than three decades, beginning with its origins in black nationalist politics. His account includes the 1968 Third World Strike at San Francisco State College, the Ford Foundation's attempts to shape the field, and a description of Black Studies programs at various American universities. His statistical analyses of protest data illuminate how violent and nonviolent protests influenced the establishment of Black Studies programs. Integrating personal interviews and newly discovered archival material, Rojas documents how social activism can bring about organizational change. Shedding light on the black power movement, Black Studies programs, and American higher education, this historical analysis reveals how radical politics are assimilated into the university system.

african american history degree: Blackness in Britain Kehinde Andrews, Lisa Amanda Palmer, 2016-04-28 Black Studies is a hugely important, and yet undervalued, academic field of enquiry that is marked by its disciplinary absence and omission from academic curricula in Britain. There is a long and rich history of research on Blackness and Black populations in Britain. However Blackness in Britain has too often been framed through the lens of racialised deficits, constructed as both marginal and pathological. Blackness in Britain attends to and grapples with the absence of Black Studies in Britain and the parallel crisis of Black marginality in British society. It begins to map the field of Black Studies scholarship from a British context, by collating new and established voices from scholars writing about Blackness in Britain. Split into five parts, it examines: Black studies and the challenge of the Black British intellectual; Revolution, resistance and state violence; Blackness and belonging; exclusion and inequality in education; experiences of Black women and the gendering of Blackness in Britain. This interdisciplinary collection represents a landmark in building Black Studies in British academia, presenting key debates about Black experiences in relation to Britain, Black Europe and the wider Black diaspora. With contributions from across various disciplines including sociology, human geography, medical sociology, cultural studies, education studies, post-colonial English literature, history, and criminology, the book will be essential reading for scholars and students of the multi- and inter-disciplinary area of Black Studies.

african american history degree: Black Campus Life Antar A. Tichavakunda, 2021-12-01 An in-depth ethnography of Black engineering students at a historically White institution, *Black Campus Life* examines the intersection of two crises, up close: the limited number of college graduates in science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) fields, and the state of race relations in higher education. Antar Tichavakunda takes readers across campus, from study groups to parties and beyond as these students work hard, have fun, skip class, fundraise, and, at times, find themselves in

tense racialized encounters. By consistently centering their perspectives and demonstrating how different campus communities, or social worlds, shape their experiences, Tichavakunda challenges assumptions about not only Black STEM majors but also Black students and the “racial climate” on college campuses more generally. Most fundamentally, Black Campus Life argues that Black collegians are more than the racism they endure. By studying and appreciating the everyday richness and complexity of their experiences, we all—faculty, administrators, parents, policymakers, and the broader public—might learn how to better support them. This book is freely available in an open access edition thanks to TOME (Toward an Open Monograph Ecosystem)—a collaboration of the Association of American Universities, the Association of University Presses, and the Association of Research Libraries. Learn more at the TOME website, available at: openmonographs.org, and access the book online through the SUNY Open Access Repository at <http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12648/7009>

african american history degree: The Legend of the Black Mecca Maurice J. Hobson, 2017-10-03 For more than a century, the city of Atlanta has been associated with black achievement in education, business, politics, media, and music, earning it the nickname the black Mecca. Atlanta's long tradition of black education dates back to Reconstruction, and produced an elite that flourished in spite of Jim Crow, rose to leadership during the civil rights movement, and then took power in the 1970s by building a coalition between white progressives, business interests, and black Atlantans. But as Maurice J. Hobson demonstrates, Atlanta's political leadership--from the election of Maynard Jackson, Atlanta's first black mayor, through the city's hosting of the 1996 Olympic Games--has consistently mishandled the black poor. Drawn from vivid primary sources and unnerving oral histories of working-class city-dwellers and hip-hop artists from Atlanta's underbelly, Hobson argues that Atlanta's political leadership has governed by bargaining with white business interests to the detriment of ordinary black Atlantans. In telling this history through the prism of the black New South and Atlanta politics, policy, and pop culture, Hobson portrays a striking schism between the black political elite and poor city-dwellers, complicating the long-held view of Atlanta as a mecca for black people.

african american history degree: Crossing the Color Line Carina E. Ray, 2015-10-15 Interracial sex mattered to the British colonial state in West Africa. In *Crossing the Color Line*, Carina E. Ray goes beyond this fact to reveal how Ghanaians shaped and defined these powerfully charged relations. The interplay between African and European perspectives and practices, argues Ray, transformed these relationships into key sites for consolidating colonial rule and for contesting its hierarchies of power. With rigorous methodology and innovative analyses, Ray brings Ghana and Britain into a single analytic frame to show how intimate relations between black men and white women in the metropole became deeply entangled with those between black women and white men in the colony in ways that were profoundly consequential. Based on rich archival evidence and original interviews, the book moves across different registers, shifting from the micropolitics of individual disciplinary cases brought against colonial officers who “kept” local women to transatlantic networks of family, empire, and anticolonial resistance. In this way, Ray cuts to the heart of how interracial sex became a source of colonial anxiety and nationalist agitation during the first half of the twentieth century.

african american history degree: South Africa-China Relations Phiwokuhle Mnyandu, 2021-10-19 In *South Africa-China Relations: Between Aspiration and Reality in a New Global Order*, Phiwokuhle Mnyandu analyzes South Africa-China relations in the context of South Africa's quest to reduce unemployment and transform its economy to ensure lasting social stability. Mnyandu uses trade patterns, analyses of governmental organizations and initiatives, and other socio-economic data to determine the extent to which developmental change or stasis has taken place as relations between South Africa and China have deepened. Tracing South Africa's changing attitudes and policies towards China's involvement, the impact of programs involving commodities trades on unemployment, and the prospective outcomes of an endogenous developmental policy, Mnyandu concludes by proposing a quadri-linear model as a tool for more comprehensive analyses of China's

relations not only with South Africa, but other African countries as well to avoid disinformation on Africa-China issues.

african american history degree: Slavery by Another Name Douglas A. Blackmon, 2012-10-04 A Pulitzer Prize-winning history of the mistreatment of black Americans. In this 'precise and eloquent work' - as described in its Pulitzer Prize citation - Douglas A. Blackmon brings to light one of the most shameful chapters in American history - an 'Age of Neoslavery' that thrived in the aftermath of the Civil War through the dawn of World War II. Using a vast record of original documents and personal narratives, Blackmon unearths the lost stories of slaves and their descendants who journeyed into freedom after the Emancipation Proclamation and then back into the shadow of involuntary servitude thereafter. By turns moving, sobering and shocking, this unprecedented account reveals these stories, the companies that profited the most from neoslavery, and the insidious legacy of racism that reverberates today.

african american history degree: African American Studies Jeanette R Davidson, 2010-10-19 This book presents the diverse, expansive nature of African American Studies and its characteristic interdisciplinarity. It is intended for use with undergraduate/ beginning graduate students in African American Studies, American Studies and Ethnic Studie

african american history degree: African American History Jake Henderson, Robert Marshall, 2015-08-23 Reading Through History is pleased to present African American History: Volume One. This is a collaborative effort by two Oklahoma classroom teachers with over thirty years of teaching experience at the secondary level. It includes 159 pages of student activities related to the major figures and events of African American history from the Middle Passage up to Jackie Robinson's breakthrough in Major League Baseball. The workbook is divided into eight complete units. This is the go-to resource for any teacher in need of information or student reading activities in a U.S. History class, or African American Studies. This resource manual is sure to be a perfect fit for any classroom, whether it be elementary school, middle school, or high school. There are 37 reading lessons in all, and each has several pages of student activities to accompany the reading, including multiple choice questions, guided reading activities, vocabulary exercises, and student response essay questions. Topics include slavery, Harriet Tubman, the Underground Railroad, the Abolitionist Movement, Frederick Douglass, Sojourner Truth, the Emancipation Proclamation, the 13th-15th Amendments, Buffalo Soldiers, Jim Crow Laws, the Harlem Renaissance and many more!

african american history degree: Slavery and the University Leslie Maria Harris, James T. Campbell, Alfred L. Brophy, 2019-02-01 Slavery and the University is the first edited collection of scholarly essays devoted solely to the histories and legacies of this subject on North American campuses and in their Atlantic contexts. Gathering together contributions from scholars, activists, and administrators, the volume combines two broad bodies of work: (1) historically based interdisciplinary research on the presence of slavery at higher education institutions in terms of the development of proslavery and antislavery thought and the use of slave labor; and (2) analysis on the ways in which the legacies of slavery in institutions of higher education continued in the post-Civil War era to the present day. The collection features broadly themed essays on issues of religion, economy, and the regional slave trade of the Caribbean. It also includes case studies of slavery's influence on specific institutions, such as Princeton University, Harvard University, Oberlin College, Emory University, and the University of Alabama. Though the roots of Slavery and the University stem from a 2011 conference at Emory University, the collection extends outward to incorporate recent findings. As such, it offers a roadmap to one of the most exciting developments in the field of U.S. slavery studies and to ways of thinking about racial diversity in the history and current practices of higher education.

african american history degree: Black Montana Anthony W. Wood, 2021-07 2022 Stubbendieck Great Plains Distinguished Book Prize Finalist Toward the end of the nineteenth century, many African Americans moved westward as Greater Reconstruction came to a close. Though, along with Euro-Americans, Black settlers appropriated the land of Native Americans,

sometimes even contributing to ongoing violence against Indigenous people, this migration often defied the goals of settler states in the American West. In *Black Montana* Anthony W. Wood explores the entanglements of race, settler colonialism, and the emergence of state and regional identity in the American West during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. By producing conditions of social, cultural, and economic precarity that undermined Black Montanans' networks of kinship, community, and financial security, the state of Montana, in its capacity as a settler colony, worked to exclude the Black community that began to form inside its borders after Reconstruction. *Black Montana* depicts the history of Montana's Black community from 1877 until the 1930s, a period in western American history that represents a significant moment and unique geography in the life of the U.S. settler-colonial project.

african american history degree: Afro-Latin American Studies Alejandro de la Fuente, George Reid Andrews, 2018-04-26 Alejandro de la Fuente and George Reid Andrews offer the first systematic, book-length survey of humanities and social science scholarship on the exciting field of Afro-Latin American studies. Organized by topic, these essays synthesize and present the current state of knowledge on a broad variety of topics, including Afro-Latin American music, religions, literature, art history, political thought, social movements, legal history, environmental history, and ideologies of racial inclusion. This volume connects the region's long history of slavery to the major political, social, cultural, and economic developments of the last two centuries. Written by leading scholars in each of those topics, the volume provides an introduction to the field of Afro-Latin American studies that is not available from any other source and reflects the disciplinary and thematic richness of this emerging field.

african american history degree: Black Intellectual Thought in Modern America Brian D. Behnken, Gregory D. Smithers, Simon Wendt, 2017-09-07 Contributions by Tunde Adeleke, Brian D. Behnken, Minkah Makalani, Benita Roth, Gregory D. Smithers, Simon Wendt, and Danielle L. Wiggins Black intellectualism has been misunderstood by the American public and by scholars for generations. Historically maligned by their peers and by the lay public as inauthentic or illegitimate, black intellectuals have found their work misused, ignored, or discarded. Black intellectuals have also been reductively placed into one or two main categories: they are usually deemed liberal or, less frequently, as conservative. The contributors to this volume explore several prominent intellectuals, from left-leaning leaders such as W. E. B. Du Bois to conservative intellectuals like Thomas Sowell, from well-known black feminists such as Patricia Hill Collins to Marxists like Claudia Jones, to underscore the variety of black intellectual thought in the United States. Contributors also situate the development of the lines of black intellectual thought within the broader history from which these trends emerged. The result gathers essays that offer entry into a host of rich intellectual traditions.

african american history degree: The Long Emancipation Rinaldo Walcott, 2021-04-16 Rinaldo Walcott posits that Black people globally live in the time of emancipation and that emancipation is definitely not freedom, showing that wherever Black people have been emancipated from slavery and colonization, a potential freedom became thwarted.

african american history degree: White Money/Black Power Noliwe Rooks, 2007-02-15 The history of African American studies is often told as a heroic tale, with compelling images of black power and passionate African American students who refused to take no for an answer. Noliwe M. Rooks argues for the recognition of another story, which proves that many of the programs that survived actually began as a result of white philanthropy. With unflinching honesty, Rooks shows that the only way to create a stable future for African American studies is by confronting its complex past.

african american history degree: African American Education in Delaware Bradley Skelcher, 1999

african american history degree: *Reading Like a Historian* Sam Wineburg, Daisy Martin, Chauncey Monte-Sano, 2015-04-26 This practical resource shows you how to apply Sam Wineburg's highly acclaimed approach to teaching, *Reading Like a Historian*, in your middle and high school

classroom to increase academic literacy and spark students curiosity. Chapters cover key moments in American history, beginning with exploration and colonization and ending with the Cuban Missile Crisis.

african american history degree: Remembrances in Black Charles F. Robinson II, Lonnie R. Williams, 2010-12-01 With the admittance in 1948 of Silas Hunt to the University of Arkansas Law School, the university became the first southern public institution of higher education to officially desegregate without being required to do so by court order. The process was difficult, but an important first step had been taken. Other students would follow in Silas Hunt's footsteps, and they along with the university would have to grapple with the situation. *Remembrances in Black* is an oral history that gathers the personal stories of African Americans who worked as faculty and staff and of students who studied at the state's flagship institution. These stories illustrate the anguish, struggle, and triumph of individuals who had their lives indelibly marked by their experiences at the school. Organized chronologically over sixty years, this book illustrates how people of color navigated both the evolving campus environment and that of the city of Fayetteville in their attempt to fulfill personal aspirations. Their stories demonstrate that the process of desegregation proved painfully slow to those who chose to challenge the forces of exclusion. Also, the remembrances question the extent to which desegregation has been fully realized.

african american history degree: *Chicago* Frederik Byrn Køhlert, 2021-09-30 Chicago occupies a central position in both the geography and literary history of the United States. From its founding in 1833 through to its modern incarnation, the city has served as both a thoroughfare for the nation's goods and a crossroads for its cultural energies. The idea of Chicago as a crossroads of modern America is what guides this literary history, which traces how writers have responded to a rapidly changing urban environment and labored to make sense of its place in - and implications for - the larger whole. In writing that engages with the world's first skyscrapers and elevated railroads, extreme economic and racial inequality, a growing middle class, ethnic and multiethnic neighborhoods, the Great Migration of African Americans, and the city's contemporary incarnation as a cosmopolitan urban center, Chicago has been home to a diverse literature that has both captured and guided the themes of modern America.

african american history degree: *Uninvited Neighbors* Herbert G. Ruffin, 2014-03-28 In the late 1960s, African American protests and Black Power demonstrations in California's Santa Clara County—including what's now called Silicon Valley—took many observers by surprise. After all, as far back as the 1890s, the California constitution had legally abolished most forms of racial discrimination, and subsequent legal reform had surely taken care of the rest. White Americans might even have wondered where the black activists in the late sixties were coming from—because, beginning with the writings of Fredrick Jackson Turner, the most influential histories of the American West simply left out African Americans or, later, portrayed them as a passive and insignificant presence. *Uninvited Neighbors* puts black people back into the picture and dispels cherished myths about California's racial history. Reaching from the Spanish era to the valley's emergence as a center of the high-tech industry, this is the first comprehensive history of the African American experience in the Santa Clara Valley. Author Herbert G. Ruffin II's study presents the black experience in a new way, with a focus on how, despite their smaller numbers and obscure presence, African Americans in the South Bay forged communities that had a regional and national impact disproportionate to their population. As the region industrialized and spawned suburbs during and after World War II, its black citizens built institutions such as churches, social clubs, and civil rights organizations and challenged socioeconomic restrictions. Ruffin explores the quest of the area's black people for the postwar American Dream. The book also addresses the scattering of the black community during the region's late yet rapid urban growth after 1950, which led to the creation of several distinct black suburban communities clustered in metropolitan San Jose. Ruffin treats people of color as agents of their own development and survival in a region that was always multiracial and where slavery and Jim Crow did not predominate, but where the white embrace of racial justice and equality was often insincere. The result offers a new view of the intersection of

African American history and the history of the American West.

african american history degree: *Black Leaders of the Twentieth Century* John Hope Franklin, August Meier, 1982 Biographical studies of fifteen twentieth-century black leaders.

african american history degree: *Harlem Nocturne* Farah Jasmine Griffin, 2013-09-10 As World War II raged overseas, Harlem witnessed a battle of its own. Brimming with creative and political energy, the neighborhood's diverse array of artists and activists took advantage of a brief period of progressivism during the war years to launch a bold cultural offensive aimed at winning democracy for all Americans, regardless of race or gender. Ardent believers in America's promise, these men and women helped to lay the groundwork for the Civil Rights Movement before Cold War politics and anti-Communist fervor temporarily froze their dreams at the dawn of the postwar era. In *Harlem Nocturne*, esteemed scholar Farah Jasmine Griffin tells the stories of three black female artists whose creative and political efforts fueled this historic movement for change: choreographer and dancer Pearl Primus, composer and pianist Mary Lou Williams, and novelist Ann Petry. Like many African Americans in the city at the time, these women weren't native New Yorkers, but the metropolis and its vibrant cultural scene gave them the space to flourish and the freedom to express their political concerns. Pearl Primus performed nightly at the legendary Cafe Society, the first racially integrated club in New York, where she debuted dances of social protest that drew on long-buried African traditions and the dances of former slaves in the South. Williams, meanwhile, was a major figure in the emergence of bebop, collaborating with Dizzy Gillespie, Thelonious Monk, and Bud Powell and premiering her groundbreaking *Zodiac Suite* at the legendary performance space Town Hall. And Ann Petry conveyed the struggles of working-class black women to a national audience with her acclaimed novel *The Street*, which sold over a million copies -- a first for a female African American author. A rich biography of three artists and the city that inspired them, *Harlem Nocturne* captures a period of unprecedented vitality and progress for African Americans and women, revealing a cultural movement and a historical moment whose influence endures today.

african american history degree: *Undergraduate Announcement* University of Michigan--Dearborn, 1987

african american history degree: *Freedom's Racial Frontier* Herbert G. Ruffin, Dwayne A. Mack, 2018-03-15 Between 1940 and 2010, the black population of the American West grew from 710,400 to 7 million. With that explosive growth has come a burgeoning interest in the history of the African American West—an interest reflected in the remarkable range and depth of the works collected in *Freedom's Racial Frontier*. Editors Herbert G. Ruffin II and Dwayne A. Mack have gathered established and emerging scholars in the field to create an anthology that links past, current, and future generations of African American West scholarship. The volume's sixteen chapters address the African American experience within the framework of the West as a multicultural frontier. The result is a fresh perspective on western-U.S. history, centered on the significance of African American life, culture, and social justice in almost every trans-Mississippi state. Examining and interpreting the twentieth century while mindful of events and developments since 2000, the contributors focus on community formation, cultural diversity, civil rights and black empowerment, and artistic creativity and identity. Reflecting the dynamic evolution of new approaches and new sites of knowledge in the field of western history, the authors consider its interconnections with fields such as cultural studies, literature, and sociology. Some essays deal with familiar places, while others look at understudied sites such as Albuquerque, Oahu, and Las Vegas, Nevada. By examining black suburbanization, the Information Age, and gentrification in the urban West, several authors conceive of a Third Great Migration of African Americans to and within the West. The West revealed in *Freedom's Racial Frontier* is a place where black Americans have fought—and continue to fight—to make their idea of freedom live up to their expectations of equality; a place where freedom is still a frontier for most persons of African heritage.

african american history degree: *The Practice of Diaspora* Brent Hayes EDWARDS, Brent Hayes Edwards, 2009-06-30 Edwards revisits black transnational culture in the 1920s and 1930s, paying particular attention to links between the intellectuals of the Harlem Renaissance and their

Francophone counterparts in Paris. He suggests that diaspora is less a historical condition than a set of practices through which black intellectuals pursue international alliances.

african american history degree: The Afrocentric Paradigm Ama Mazama, 2003

african american history degree: Mama's Gun Marlo D. David, 2016 In *Mama's Gun: Black Maternal Figures and the Politics of Transgression*, Marlo D. David identifies five bold, new archetypes of black motherhood for the post-civil rights generation in order to imagine new ways of thinking about pervasive maternal stereotypes of black women. Rather than avoiding negative images of black motherhood, such as welfare queens, teen mothers, and baby mamas, *Mama's Gun* centralizes these dispossessed figures and renames them as the Young Mother, the Blues Mama, the Surrogate, Big Mama, and the Mothership. Taking inspiration from African American fiction, historical accounts of black life, Afrofuturism, and black popular culture in music and on screen, David turns her attention to Sapphire's *Push*, Octavia Butler's *Dawn*, and Suzan-Lori Parks's *Getting Mother's Body* as well as the performance art of Erykah Badu and the films of Tyler Perry. She draws out the implications of black maternal figures in these texts who balk at tradition and are far from ideal. David's study shows how representations of blackness are deeply embedded in the neoliberal language of contemporary American politics and how black writers and performers resist such mainstream ideologies with their own transgressive black maternal figures.

african american history degree: Critical Black Studies Reader Rochelle Brock, Dara Nix-Stevenson, Paul Chamness Miller, 2017 *The Critical Black Studies Reader* is a ground-breaking volume whose aim is to criticalize and reenvision Black Studies through a critical lens. The book not only stretches the boundaries of knowledge and understanding of issues critical to the Black experience, it creates a theoretical grounding that is intersectional in its approach. Our notion of Black Studies is neither singularly grounded in African American Studies nor on traditional notions of the Black experience. Though situated work in this field has historically grappled with the question of «where are we?» in Black Studies, this volume offers the reader a type of criticalization that has not occurred to this point. While the volume includes seminal works by authors in the field, as a critical endeavor, the editors have also included pieces that address the political issues that intersect with - among others - power, race, class, gender, sexuality, religion, place, and economics.

african american history degree: A Book of Medical Discourses: in Two Parts Rebecca Lee Crumpler, 2023-12-18 Reprint of the original, first published in 1883.

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Safe sex. Sore throat. Long flu. Hard nodes. Beware. Test blood. Count cells. Reds thin. Whites low. Dress warm. Eat well. Short breath. Fatigue. Night sweats. Dry cough. Loose stools. Weight loss. Get mad. Fight back. Call home. Rest well. Don't cry. Take charge. No sex. Eat right. Call home. Talk slow. Chin up. No air. Arms wide. Nodes hard. Cough dry. Hold on. Mouth wide. Drink this. Breathe in. Breathe out. No air. Breathe in. Breathe in. No air. Black out. White rooms. Head hot. Feet cold. No work. Eat right. CAT scan. Chin up. Breathe in. Breathe out. No air. No air. Thin blood. Sore lungs. Mouth dry. Mind gone. Six months? Three weeks? Can't eat. No air. Today? Tonight? It waits. For me. Sweet heart. Don't stop. Breathe in. Breathe out.

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