

afro atlantic histories book

Decoding the Diaspora: An In-Depth Look into the Afro-Atlantic Histories Book

Keyword: afro atlantic histories book

The study of the African Diaspora is a complex and multifaceted undertaking, requiring a nuanced understanding of history, culture, and social dynamics across continents. This in-depth report analyzes the impact and scholarly contributions of various "afro atlantic histories book" publications, focusing on their methodology, findings, and overall contribution to the field. We will examine the authors' expertise, publishers' credibility, and editorial oversight to provide a comprehensive evaluation of the literature surrounding this crucial topic.

Author Expertise and Credibility in Afro-Atlantic Histories Book

While the term "afro atlantic histories book" encompasses a vast body of literature, several authors stand out for their significant contributions. Many prominent scholars have dedicated their careers to researching and writing on this topic. For example, renowned historians like Dr. [Insert Name of a prominent scholar in Afro-Atlantic history and their credentials, e.g., Sylvia Wynter with her expertise in Caribbean literature and postcolonial theory] have significantly shaped our understanding of the cultural, political, and economic forces that have shaped the Afro-Atlantic world. Their works often incorporate interdisciplinary approaches, drawing on sources from anthropology, sociology, and literary studies to paint a more complete picture. The credibility of these authors hinges on their extensive research, meticulous archival work, engagement with primary sources, and their ability to contextualize historical events within broader global frameworks. Many "afro atlantic histories book" authors possess Ph.D.'s in history, African studies, or related fields, and have published numerous peer-reviewed articles and books.

Publisher and Editorial Credibility

The publishers of "afro atlantic histories book" play a crucial role in ensuring the quality and accessibility of scholarship. Reputable academic presses, such as [Insert name of a relevant academic publisher, e.g., Oxford University Press, Cambridge University Press, Duke University Press], have a long-standing commitment to rigorous peer-review processes and high editorial standards. These publishers often have dedicated editors with expertise in

African Diaspora studies, ensuring that the books they publish meet the highest academic standards. The credibility of the publisher contributes significantly to the perceived authority and scholarly value of any "afro atlantic histories book." A publisher's reputation for rigorous fact-checking, adherence to academic integrity, and commitment to diversity and inclusion are all crucial factors to consider. The presence of a foreword or afterword by a leading scholar in the field further enhances the credibility of a particular "afro atlantic histories book."

Key Research Findings and Data in Afro-Atlantic Histories Books

"Afro atlantic histories book" publications consistently reveal several key findings:

The Complexity of the Transatlantic Slave Trade: Many books delve into the complexities of the transatlantic slave trade, moving beyond simple narratives of brutality to explore the diverse experiences of enslaved Africans, the agency they exercised within the system of slavery, and the varied forms of resistance they employed. Data from archival records, shipping manifests, and oral histories are used to reconstruct the human cost of the slave trade and its long-term impact on societies across the Atlantic world.

The Formation of Afro-Atlantic Cultures: Studies consistently demonstrate the creation of vibrant and diverse Afro-Atlantic cultures, shaped by the forced migration of Africans and their interaction with indigenous and European populations. The blending of musical traditions, religious beliefs, and linguistic practices resulted in unique cultural expressions that continue to evolve today. Research often draws on ethnographic studies, linguistic analysis, and musicological research to illustrate this dynamic process.

The Persistence of Racial Inequality: A recurring theme in "afro atlantic histories book" is the persistence of racial inequality in the Americas and Europe, demonstrating how the legacy of slavery continues to shape social, economic, and political structures. Data on income disparities, incarceration rates, and political representation are frequently used to illustrate the ongoing challenges of racial justice in post-colonial societies.

The Power of Diaspora Resistance: Numerous "afro atlantic histories book" highlight the various forms of resistance employed by people of African descent across the diaspora. These include armed revolts, cultural preservation, religious movements, and political activism. The resilience and agency of enslaved and marginalized communities are central themes in these narratives.

The Global Impact of African Diaspora Cultures: Increasingly, "afro atlantic histories book" emphasize the global influence of African diaspora cultures. Music, art, literature, and political thought originating in the diaspora

have had a profound impact on global cultural landscapes. These books often trace the flow of ideas, people, and cultural practices across borders and continents.

Summary of Major Points and Conclusions

The "afro atlantic histories book" literature provides a multifaceted and critical examination of the African Diaspora. The overarching conclusions highlight the complexity of historical processes, the enduring impact of the transatlantic slave trade, the resilience of African cultures, and the ongoing struggle for racial justice. These books demonstrate the importance of interdisciplinary approaches, drawing on a wide range of sources and methodologies to paint a richer and more nuanced understanding of the Afro-Atlantic world. The works consistently emphasize the need for a global perspective, acknowledging the interconnectedness of events and experiences across continents and over centuries. Furthermore, "afro atlantic histories book" consistently call for a more inclusive and equitable understanding of history, giving voice to marginalized communities and challenging dominant narratives.

Conclusion

The growing body of literature represented by "afro atlantic histories book" offers a crucial contribution to our understanding of the African Diaspora. By employing rigorous research methods and interdisciplinary approaches, these books challenge traditional historical narratives and offer new perspectives on the experiences of people of African descent across the Atlantic world. These books are not only valuable academic contributions but also essential resources for promoting a more inclusive and just society.

FAQs

1. What are some of the major themes explored in Afro-Atlantic Histories books? Major themes include the transatlantic slave trade, the formation of Afro-Atlantic cultures, the persistence of racial inequality, diaspora resistance, and the global impact of African diaspora cultures.
1. What types of sources are used in Afro-Atlantic Histories books? Authors utilize a range of sources, including archival records, oral histories, ethnographic studies, linguistic analysis, musicological research, and literary analysis.

1. How do Afro-Atlantic Histories books challenge traditional historical narratives? They challenge traditional narratives by centering the experiences of marginalized communities, highlighting agency and resistance, and providing a more nuanced understanding of complex historical processes.
1. What is the significance of interdisciplinary approaches in Afro-Atlantic Histories? Interdisciplinary approaches allow for a richer and more comprehensive understanding by integrating insights from various fields like history, sociology, anthropology, and literary studies.
1. How do these books contribute to the ongoing conversation about racial justice? By highlighting the historical roots of racial inequality and the ongoing challenges faced by people of African descent, these books contribute to a deeper understanding of systemic racism and the need for social justice.
1. What is the role of oral history in Afro-Atlantic Histories books? Oral histories provide invaluable firsthand accounts and perspectives, particularly regarding experiences and traditions that may not be documented in official records.
1. How do Afro-Atlantic Histories books contribute to global understanding? They promote a global perspective by examining the interconnectedness of events and experiences across continents and highlighting the global impact of African diaspora cultures.
1. What is the importance of primary source analysis in Afro-Atlantic Histories research? Primary source analysis provides direct evidence from the time period, offering a more authentic understanding of the past and countering potentially biased secondary sources.
1. Where can I find Afro-Atlantic Histories books? You can find these books at academic libraries, online bookstores like Amazon, and through university presses' websites.

Related Articles:

1. "The Black Atlantic: Modernity and Double Consciousness" by Paul Gilroy: Explores the cultural and intellectual connections between Africa and its diaspora.
1. "Afropessimism" by Frank B. Wilderson III: A radical critique of the racial imaginary and its implications for black liberation.
1. "In the Shadow of Slavery: Africa's History, America's Future" by Henry Louis Gates Jr.: Examines the lasting impact of slavery on both Africa and the United States.
1. "Sugar in the Blood: A Family's Story of Slavery and Empire" by Andrea Stuart: A personal and historical account of the transatlantic slave trade's impact on a family.
1. "The Half Has Never Been Told: Slavery and the Making of American Capitalism" by Edward E. Baptist: Details the crucial role of slavery in the economic development of the United States.
1. "They Were Her Property: White Women as Slave Owners in the American South" by Stephanie Jones-Rogers: Challenges conventional narratives of the antebellum South by focusing on the role of white women in the institution of slavery.
1. "The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano" by Olaudah Equiano: A first-hand account of the horrors of the Middle Passage and the experience of enslavement.
1. "Barracoon: The Story of the Last "Black Cargo"" by Zora Neale Hurston:

Hurston's account of Cudjo Lewis, one of the last survivors of the transatlantic slave trade.

1. "Notes of a Native Son" by James Baldwin: Though not exclusively focused on Afro-Atlantic history, this seminal work explores the complexities of race and identity in the African American experience.

afro atlantic histories book: Afro-Atlantic Histories Adriano Pedrosa, Tomás Toledo, 2021-10 A colossal, panoramic, much-needed appraisal of the visual cultures of Afro-Atlantic territories across six centuries Afro-Atlantic Histories brings together a selection of more than 400 works and documents by more than 200 artists from the 16th to the 21st centuries that express and analyze the ebbs and flows between Africa, the Americas, the Caribbean and Europe. The book is motivated by the desire and need to draw parallels, frictions and dialogues around the visual cultures of Afro-Atlantic territories--their experiences, creations, worshiping and philosophy. The so-called Black Atlantic, to use the term coined by Paul Gilroy, is geography lacking precise borders, a fluid field where African experiences invade and occupy other nations, territories and cultures. The plural and polyphonic quality of histórias is also of note; unlike the English histories, the word in Portuguese carries a double meaning that encompasses both fiction and nonfiction, personal, political, economic and cultural, as well as mythological narratives. The book features more than 400 works from Africa, the Americas and the Caribbean, as well as Europe, from the 16th to the 21st century. These are organized in eight thematic groupings: Maps and Margins; Emancipations; Everyday Lives; Rites and Rhythms; Routes and Trances; Portraits; Afro Atlantic Modernisms; Resistances and Activism. Artists include: Nina Chanel Abney, Emma Amos, Benny Andrews, Emanuel Araujo, Maria Auxiliadora, Romare Bearden, John Biggers, Paul Cézanne, Victoria Santa Cruz, Beauford Delaney, Aaron Douglas, Melvin Edwards, Ibrahim El-Salahi, Ben Enwonwu, Ellen Gallagher, Theodore Géricault, Barkley Hendricks, William Henry Jones, Loïs Mailou Jones, Titus Kaphar, Wifredo Lam, Norman Lewis, Ibrahim Mahama, Edna Manley, Archibald Motley, Abdias Nascimento, Gilberto de la Nuez, Toyin Ojih Odutola, Dalton Paula, Rosana Paulino, Howardena Pindell, Heitor dos Prazeres, Joshua Reynolds, Faith Ringgold, Gerard Sekoto, Alma Thomas, Hank Willis Thomas, Rubem Valentim, Kara Walker and Lynette Yiadom-Boakye.

afro atlantic histories book: Afro-Atlantic Flight Michelle D. Commander, 2017-03-02 In Afro-Atlantic Flight Michelle D. Commander traces how post-civil rights Black American artists, intellectuals, and travelers envision literal and figurative flight back to Africa as a means by which to heal the dispossession caused by the slave trade. Through ethnographic, historical, literary, and filmic analyses, Commander shows the ways that cultural producers such as Octavia Butler, Thomas Allen Harris, and Saidiya Hartman engage with speculative thought about slavery, the spiritual realm, and Africa, thereby structuring the imaginary that propels future return flights. She goes on to examine Black Americans' cultural heritage tourism in and migration to Ghana; Bahia, Brazil; and various sites of slavery in the US South to interrogate the ways that a cadre of actors produces "Africa" and contests master narratives. Compellingly, these material flights do not always satisfy Black Americans' individualistic desires for homecoming and liberation, leading Commander to focus on the revolutionary possibilities inherent in psychic speculative returns and to argue for the development of a Pan-Africanist stance that works to more effectively address the contemporary resonances of slavery that exist across the Afro-Atlantic.

afro atlantic histories book: The Black Atlantic Paul Gilroy, 1993 An account of the location

of black intellectuals in the modern world following the end of racial slavery. The lives and writings of key African Americans such as Martin Delany, W.E.B. Dubois, Frederick Douglass and Richard Wright are examined in the light of their experiences in Europe and Africa.

afro atlantic histories book: Claiming Exodus Rhondra Robinson Thomas, 2013 Shows how writers such as Absalom Jones, Daniel Coker, and W.E.B. Du Bois employed the Exodus metanarrative to ask profound, difficult questions of the African experience in America from the eighteenth century onward.--Jacket flap.

afro atlantic histories book: Aesthetic of the Cool Robert Farris Thompson, 2011 Essays on the African heritage in the art and music of the Americas.

afro atlantic histories book: Activating the Past Andrew Apter, Lauren Derby, 2009-12-14 Activating the Past explores critical historical events and transformations associated with embodied memories in the Black Atlantic world. The assembled case-studies disclose hidden historical references to local and regional encounters with Atlantic modernity, focusing on religious festivals that represent political and economic relationships in "fetishized" forms of power and value. Although memories of the slave trade are rarely acknowledged in West Africa and the Americas, they have retreated, so to speak, within ritual associations as restricted, repressed, even secret histories that are activated during public festivals and through different styles of spirit possession. In West Africa, our focus on selected port cities along the coast extends into the hinterlands, where slave raiding occurred but is poorly documented and rarely acknowledged. In the Caribbean, regional contrasts between coastal and hinterland communities relate figures of the jíbaro, the indio and the caboclo to their ritual representations in Santería, Vodou, and Candomblé. Highlighting the spatial association of memories with shrines and the ritual "condensation" of regional geographies, we locate local spirits and domestic terrains within co-extensive Atlantic horizons. The volume brings together leading scholars of the African Diaspora who not only explore these ritual archives for significant echoes of the past, but also illuminate a subaltern historiography embedded within Atlantic cultural systems.

afro atlantic histories book: Afro-Modern: Journeys Through the Black Atlantic Tanya Barson, Peter Gorschlüter, Tate Gallery Liverpool, 2010-06 Published on the occasion of the exhibition at Tate Liverpool, 29 January until 25 April 2010.

afro atlantic histories book: Origins of the Black Atlantic Laurent Dubois, Julius Sherrard Scott (III), 2010 Between 1492 and 1820, about two-thirds of the people who crossed the Atlantic to the Americas were Africans. With the exception of the Spanish, all the European empires settled more Africans in the New World than they did Europeans. The vast majority of these enslaved men and women worked on plantations, and their labor was the foundation for the expansion of the Atlantic economy during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Until relatively recently, comparatively little attention was paid to the perspectives, daily experiences, hopes, and especially the political ideas of the enslaved who played such a central role in the making of the Atlantic world. Over the past decades, however, huge strides have been made in the study of the history of slavery and emancipation in the Atlantic world. This collection brings together some of the key contributions to this growing body of scholarship, showing a range of methodological approaches, that can be used to understand and reconstruct the lives of these enslaved people.

afro atlantic histories book: Challenging the Black Atlantic John T. Maddox IV, 2020-10-16 The historical novels of Manuel Zapata Olivella and Ana Maria Gonçalves map black journeys from Africa to the Americas in a way that challenges the Black Atlantic paradigm that has become synonymous with cosmopolitan African diaspora studies. Unlike Paul Gilroy, who coined the term and based it on W.E.B. DuBois's double consciousness, Zapata, in *Changó el gran putas* (1983), creates an empowering mythology that reframes black resistance in Colombia, Haiti, Mexico, Brazil, and the United States. In *Um defeito de cor* (2006), Gonçalves imagines the survival strategies of a legendary woman said to be the mother of black abolitionist poet Luís Gama and a conspirator in an African Muslim-led revolt in Brazil's "Black Rome." These novels show differing visions of revolution, black community, femininity, sexuality, and captivity. They skillfully reveal how events

preceding the UNESCO Decade of Afro-Descent (2015–2024) alter our understanding of Afro-Latin America as it gains increased visibility. Published by Bucknell University Press. Distributed worldwide by Rutgers University Press.

afro atlantic histories book: *Atlantic Africa and the Spanish Caribbean, 1570-1640* David Wheat, 2016-03-09 This work resituates the Spanish Caribbean as an extension of the Luso-African Atlantic world from the late sixteenth to the mid-seventeenth century, when the union of the Spanish and Portuguese crowns facilitated a surge in the transatlantic slave trade. After the catastrophic decline of Amerindian populations on the islands, two major African provenance zones, first Upper Guinea and then Angola, contributed forced migrant populations with distinct experiences to the Caribbean. They played a dynamic role in the social formation of early Spanish colonial society in the fortified port cities of Cartagena de Indias, Havana, Santo Domingo, and Panama City and their semirural hinterlands. David Wheat is the first scholar to establish this early phase of the Africanization of the Spanish Caribbean two centuries before the rise of large-scale sugar plantations. With African migrants and their descendants comprising demographic majorities in core areas of Spanish settlement, Luso-Africans, Afro-Iberians, Latinized Africans, and free people of color acted more as colonists or settlers than as plantation slaves. These ethnically mixed and economically diversified societies constituted a region of overlapping Iberian and African worlds, while they made possible Spain's colonization of the Caribbean.

afro atlantic histories book: *Decolonizing the Republic* Félix F. Germain, 2016-07-01 *Decolonizing the Republic* is a conscientious discussion of the African diaspora in Paris in the post-World War II period. This book is the first to examine the intersection of black activism and the migration of Caribbeans and Africans to Paris during this era and, as Patrick Manning notes in the foreword, successfully shows how “black Parisians—in their daily labors, weekend celebrations, and periodic protests—opened the way to ‘decolonizing the Republic,’ advancing the respect for their rights as citizens.” Contrasted to earlier works focusing on the black intellectual elite, *Decolonizing the Republic* maps the formation of a working-class black France. Readers will better comprehend how those peoples of African descent who settled in France and fought to improve their socioeconomic conditions changed the French perception of Caribbean and African identity, laying the foundation for contemporary black activists to deploy a new politics of social inclusion across the demographics of race, class, gender, and nationality. This book complicates conventional understandings of decolonization, and in doing so opens a new and much-needed chapter in the history of the black Atlantic.

afro atlantic histories book: *Decolonizing Diasporas* Yomaira C Figueroa-Vásquez, 2020-10-15 Mapping literature from Spanish-speaking sub-Saharan African and Afro-Latinx Caribbean diasporas, *Decolonizing Diasporas* argues that the works of diasporic writers and artists from Equatorial Guinea, Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic, and Cuba offer new worldviews that unsettle and dismantle the logics of colonial modernity. With women of color feminisms and decolonial theory as frameworks, Yomaira C. Figueroa-Vásquez juxtaposes Afro-Latinx and Afro-Hispanic diasporic artists, analyzing work by Nelly Rosario, Juan Tomás Ávila Laurel, Trifonia Melibea Obono, Donato Ndongo, Junot Díaz, Aracelis Girmay, Loida Maritza Pérez, Ernesto Quiñonez, Christina Olivares, Joaquín Mbomio Bacheng, Ibeyi, Daniel José Older, and María Magdalena Campos-Pons. Figueroa-Vásquez’s study reveals the thematic, conceptual, and liberatory tools these artists offer when read in relation to one another. *Decolonizing Diasporas* examines how themes of intimacy, witnessing, dispossession, reparations, and futurities are remapped in these works by tracing interlocking structures of oppression, including public and intimate forms of domination, sexual and structural violence, sociopolitical and racial exclusion, and the haunting remnants of colonial intervention. Figueroa-Vásquez contends that these diasporic literatures reveal violence but also forms of resistance and the radical potential of Afro-furutures. This study centers the cultural productions of peoples of African descent as Afro-diasporic imaginaries that subvert coloniality and offer new ways to approach questions of home, location, belonging, and justice.

afro atlantic histories book: *Domingos Álvares, African Healing, and the Intellectual*

History of the Atlantic World James Hoke Sweet, 2011 Between 1730 and 1750, Domingos Alvares traversed the colonial Atlantic world like few Africans of his time--from Africa to South America to Europe. By tracing the steps of this powerful African healer and vodun priest, James Sweet finds dramatic means fo

afro atlantic histories book: Tradition and the Black Atlantic Henry Louis Gates Jr, 2010-08-24 Henry Louis Gates, Jr.'s *Tradition and the Black Atlantic* is both a vibrant romp down the rabbit hole of cultural studies and an examination of the discipline's roots and role in contemporary thought. In this conversational tour through the halls of theory, Gates leaps from Richard Wright to Spike Lee, from Pat Buchanan to Frantz Fanon, and ultimately to the source of anticolonialist thought: the unlikely figure of Edmund Burke. Throughout *Tradition and the Black Atlantic*, Gates shows that the culture wars have presented us with a surfeit of either/ors -- tradition versus modernity; Eurocentrism versus Afrocentricism. Pointing us away from these facile dichotomies, Gates deftly combines rigorous scholarship with humor, looking back to the roots of cultural studies in order to map out its future course.

afro atlantic histories book: Almost Dead Michael Lawrence Dickinson, 2022-05-01 Beginning in the late seventeenth century and concluding with the abolition of the Atlantic slave trade, *Almost Dead* reveals how the thousands of captives who lived, bled, and resisted in the Black Urban Atlantic survived to form dynamic communities. Michael Lawrence Dickinson uses cities with close commercial ties to shed light on similarities, variations, and linkages between urban Atlantic slave communities in mainland America and the Caribbean. The study adopts the perspectives of those enslaved to reveal that, in the eyes of the enslaved, the distinctions were often of degree rather than kind as cities throughout the Black Urban Atlantic remained spaces for Black oppression and resilience. The tenets of subjugation remained all too similar, as did captives' need to stave off social death and hold on to their humanity. *Almost Dead* argues that urban environments provided unique barriers to and avenues for social rebirth: the process by which African-descended peoples reconstructed their lives individually and collectively after forced exportation from West Africa. This was an active process of cultural remembrance, continued resistance, and communal survival. It was in these urban slave communities—within the connections between neighbors and kinfolk—that the enslaved found the physical and psychological resources necessary to endure the seemingly unendurable. Whether sites of first arrival, commodification, sale, short-term captivity, or lifetime enslavement, the urban Atlantic shaped and was shaped by Black lives.

afro atlantic histories book: Archives of the Black Atlantic Wendy W. Walters, 2013-09-02 Many African diasporic novelists and poets allude to or cite archival documents in their writings, foregrounding the elements of archival research and data in their literary texts, and revising the material remnants of the archive. This book reads black historical novels and poetry in an interdisciplinary context, to examine the multiple archives that have produced our historical consciousness. In the history of African diaspora literature, black writers and intellectuals have led the way for an analysis of the archive, querying dominant archives and revising the ways black people have been represented in the legal and hegemonic discourses of the west. Their work in genres as diverse as autobiography, essay, bibliography, poetry, and the novel attests to the centrality of this critique in black intellectual culture. Through literary engagement with the archives of the slave trader, colonizer, and courtroom, creative writers teach us to read the archives of history anew, probing between the documents for stories left untold, questions left unanswered, and freedoms enacted against all odds. Opening new perspectives on Atlantic history and culture, Walters generates a dialogue between what was and what might have been. Ultimately, Walters argues that references to archival documents in black historical literature introduce a new methodology for studying both the archive and literature itself, engaging in a transnational and interdisciplinary reading that exposes the instability of the archive's truth claim and highlights rebellious possibility.

afro atlantic histories book: Paris, Capital of the Black Atlantic Jeremy Braddock, Jonathan P. Eburne, 2013-09-20 "How African-American artists and intellectuals sought greater liberty in Paris

while also questioning the extent of the freedoms they so publicly praised.” —American Literary History Paris has always fascinated and welcomed writers. Throughout the twentieth and into the twenty-first century, writers of American, Caribbean, and African descent were no exception. Paris, Capital of the Black Atlantic considers the travels made to Paris—whether literally or imaginatively—by black writers. These collected essays explore the transatlantic circulation of ideas, texts, and objects to which such travels to Paris contributed. Editors Jeremy Braddock and Jonathan P. Eburne expand upon an acclaimed special issue of the journal *Modern Fiction Studies* with four new essays and a revised introduction. Beginning with W. E. B. Du Bois’s trip to Paris in 1900 and ending with the contemporary state of diasporic letters in the French capital, this collection embraces theoretical close readings, materialist intellectual studies of networks, comparative essays, and writings at the intersection of literary and visual studies. Paris, Capital of the Black Atlantic is unique both in its focus on literary fiction as a formal and sociological category and in the range of examples it brings to bear on the question of Paris as an imaginary capital of diasporic consciousness. “Demonstrate[s] how Black writers shaped history and contributed to conflicting notions of modernity hosted in Paris . . . The wide range of writers and scholars from American and Francophone studies makes this collection very original and an exciting adventure in concepts, movements, and ideologies that could be acceptable to non-specialists as well.” —American Studies

afro atlantic histories book: *Rhythms of the Afro-Atlantic World* Mamadou Diouf, Ifeoma Kiddoe Nwankwo, 2010-11-03 Collected essays exploring the origins and evolution of music and dance in Afro-Atlantic culture

afro atlantic histories book: *Black Atlantic Religion* J. Lorand Matory, 2009-02-09 *Black Atlantic Religion* illuminates the mutual transformation of African and African-American cultures, highlighting the example of the Afro-Brazilian Candomblé religion. This book contests both the recent conviction that transnationalism is new and the long-held supposition that African culture endures in the Americas only among the poorest and most isolated of black populations. In fact, African culture in the Americas has most flourished among the urban and the prosperous, who, through travel, commerce, and literacy, were well exposed to other cultures. Their embrace of African religion is less a survival, or inert residue of the African past, than a strategic choice in their circum-Atlantic, multicultural world. With counterparts in Nigeria, the Benin Republic, Haiti, Cuba, Trinidad, and the United States, Candomblé is a religion of spirit possession, dance, healing, and blood sacrifice. Most surprising to those who imagine Candomblé and other such religions as the products of anonymous folk memory is the fact that some of this religion's towering leaders and priests have been either well-traveled writers or merchants, whose stake in African-inspired religion was as much commercial as spiritual. Moreover, they influenced Africa as much as Brazil. Thus, for centuries, Candomblé and its counterparts have stood at the crux of enormous transnational forces. Vividly combining history and ethnography, Matory spotlights a so-called folk religion defined not by its closure or internal homogeneity but by the diversity of its connections to classes and places often far away. *Black Atlantic Religion* sets a new standard for the study of transnationalism in its subaltern and often ancient manifestations.

afro atlantic histories book: *Histórias afro-atlânticas* Adriano Pedrosa, Tomás Toledo, 2018 *Afro-Atlantic Stories* presents a selection of 450 works by 214 artists, from the 16th to the 21st century, around the ebb and flow between Africa, the Americas, the Caribbean, and also Europe, to use the famous expression of the ethnologist, French-Bahian photographer and babalao Pierre Verger. Brazil is a central territory in Afro-Atlantic history, as it received approximately 46% of the approximately 11 million Africans who disembarked compulsorily on this side of the Atlantic, over more than 300 years. It was also the last country to abolish commercial slavery with the Lei Áurea of 1888, which perversely did not foresee a project of social integration, perpetuating economic, political and racial inequalities to this day. On the other hand, the Brazilian protagonism in these stories led to the development of a rich and profound presence of African cultures here... -- From MASP website masp.org.br (English) accessed 09.11.2021.

afro atlantic histories book: *The Black Atlantic* Paul Gilroy, 2022-05

afro atlantic histories book: The Digital Black Atlantic Roopika Risam, Kelly Baker Josephs, 2021-03-16 Exploring the intersections of digital humanities and African diaspora studies How can scholars use digital tools to better understand the African diaspora across time, space, and disciplines? And how can African diaspora studies inform the practices of digital humanities? These questions are at the heart of this timely collection of essays about the relationship between digital humanities and Black Atlantic studies, offering critical insights into race, migration, media, and scholarly knowledge production. The Digital Black Atlantic spans the African diaspora's range—from Africa to North America, Europe, and the Caribbean—while its essayists span academic fields—from history and literary studies to musicology, game studies, and library and information studies. This transnational and interdisciplinary breadth is complemented by essays that focus on specific sites and digital humanities projects throughout the Black Atlantic. Covering key debates, The Digital Black Atlantic asks theoretical and practical questions about the ways that researchers and teachers of the African diaspora negotiate digital methods to explore a broad range of cultural forms including social media, open access libraries, digital music production, and video games. The volume further highlights contributions of African diaspora studies to digital humanities, such as politics and representation, power and authorship, the ephemerality of memory, and the vestiges of colonialist ideologies. Grounded in contemporary theory and praxis, The Digital Black Atlantic puts the digital humanities into conversation with African diaspora studies in crucial ways that advance both. Contributors: Alexandrina Agloro, Arizona State U; Abdul Alkalimat; Suzan Alteri, U of Florida; Paul Barrett, U of Guelph; Sayan Bhattacharyya, Singapore U of Technology and Design; Agata Błoch, Institute of History of Polish Academy of Sciences; Michał Bojanowski, Kozminski U; Sonya Donaldson, New Jersey City U; Anne Donlon; Laurent Dubois, Duke U; Amy E. Earhart, Texas A&M U; Schuyler Esprit, U of the West Indies; Demival Vasques Filho, U of Auckland, New Zealand; David Kirkland Garner; Alex Gil, Columbia U; Kaiama L. Glover, Barnard College, Columbia U; D. Fox Harrell, MIT; Hélène Huet, U of Florida; Mary Caton Lingold, Virginia Commonwealth U; Angel David Nieves, San Diego State U; Danielle Olson, MIT; Tunde Opeibi (Ope-Davies), U of Lagos, Nigeria; Jamila Moore Pewu, California State U, Fullerton; Anne Rice, Lehman College, CUNY; Sercan Şengün, Northeastern U; Janneken Smucker, West Chester U; Laurie N. Taylor, U of Florida; Toniesha L. Taylor, Texas Southern U.

afro atlantic histories book: Eighty-Eight Years Patrick Rael, 2015-08-15 Why did it take so long to end slavery in the United States, and what did it mean that the nation existed eighty-eight years as a house divided against itself, as Abraham Lincoln put it? The decline of slavery throughout the Atlantic world was a protracted affair, says Patrick Rael, but no other nation endured anything like the United States. Here the process took from 1777, when Vermont wrote slavery out of its state constitution, to 1865, when the Thirteenth Amendment abolished slavery nationwide. Rael immerses readers in the mix of social, geographic, economic, and political factors that shaped this unique American experience. He not only takes a far longer view of slavery's demise than do those who date it to the rise of abolitionism in 1831, he also places it in a broader Atlantic context. We see how slavery ended variously by consent or force across time and place and how views on slavery evolved differently between the centers of European power and their colonial peripheries some of which would become power centers themselves. Rael shows how African Americans played the central role in ending slavery in the United States. Fueled by new Revolutionary ideals of self-rule and universal equality and on their own or alongside abolitionists, both slaves and free blacks slowly turned American opinion against the slave interests in the South. Secession followed, and then began the national bloodbath that would demand slavery's complete destruction.

afro atlantic histories book: Africans in the Old South Randy J. Sparks, 2016-04-04 The Atlantic slave trade was the largest forced migration in history, and its toll in lives damaged or destroyed is incalculable. Most of those stories are lost to history, making the few that can be reconstructed critical to understanding the trade in all its breadth and variety. Randy J. Sparks examines the experiences of a range of West Africans who lived in the American South between 1740 and 1860. Their stories highlight the diversity of struggles that confronted every African who

arrived on American shores. The subjects of Africans in the Old South include Elizabeth Cleveland Hardcastle, the mixed-race daughter of an African slave-trading family who invested in South Carolina rice plantations and slaves, passed as white, and integrated herself into the Lowcountry planter elite; Robert Johnson, kidnapped as a child and sold into slavery in Georgia, who later learned English, won his freedom, and joined the abolition movement in the North; Dimmock Charlton, who bought his freedom after being illegally enslaved in Savannah; and a group of unidentified Africans who were picked up by a British ship in the Caribbean, escaped in Mobile's port, and were recaptured and eventually returned to their homeland. These exceptional lives challenge long-held assumptions about how the slave trade operated and who was involved. The African Atlantic was a complex world characterized by constant movement, intricate hierarchies, and shifting identities. Not all Africans who crossed the Atlantic were enslaved, nor was the voyage always one-way.

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forced migration of Africans to Europe and across the Atlantic to the Americas, the chapters explore the slave trade, enslavement, resistance, adaptation, cultural transformations, and the quest for citizenship rights. The variety of experiences, constraints and choices depicted in the book and their changes across time and space defy the idea of a unified black experience. At the same time, it is clear that in the twentieth century, black identity unified people of African descent who, along with other minority groups, struggled against colonialism and racism and presented alternatives to a version of modernity that excluded and alienated them. Drawing on a rich array of little-known documents, the contributors reconstruct the lives and times of some well-known characters along with ordinary people who rarely left written records and would otherwise have remained anonymous and unknown. Contributions by: Aaron P. Althouse, Alan Bloom, Marcus J. M. de Carvalho, Aisnara Perera Díaz, María de los Ángeles Meriño Fuentes, Flávio dos Santos Gomes, Hilary Jones, Beatriz G. Mamigonian, Charles Beatty Medina, Richard Price, Sally Price, Cassandra Pybus, Karen Racine, Ty M. Reese, João José Reis, Lorna Biddle Rinear, Meredith L. Roman, Maya Talmon-Chvaicer, and Jerome Teelucksingh.

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afro atlantic histories book: Between the World and Me Ta-Nehisi Coates, 2015-07-14 #1 NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER • NATIONAL BOOK AWARD WINNER • NAMED ONE OF TIME’S TEN BEST NONFICTION BOOKS OF THE DECADE • PULITZER PRIZE FINALIST • NATIONAL BOOK CRITICS CIRCLE AWARD FINALIST • ONE OF OPRAH’S “BOOKS THAT HELP ME THROUGH” • NOW AN HBO ORIGINAL SPECIAL EVENT Hailed by Toni Morrison as “required reading,” a bold and personal literary exploration of America’s racial history by “the most important essayist in a generation and a writer who changed the national political conversation about race” (Rolling Stone) NAMED ONE OF THE MOST INFLUENTIAL BOOKS OF THE DECADE BY CNN • NAMED ONE OF PASTE’S BEST MEMOIRS OF THE DECADE • NAMED ONE OF THE TEN BEST BOOKS OF THE YEAR BY The New York Times Book Review • O: The Oprah Magazine • The Washington Post • People • Entertainment Weekly • Vogue • Los Angeles Times • San Francisco Chronicle • Chicago Tribune • New York • Newsday • Library Journal • Publishers Weekly In a profound work that pivots from the biggest questions about American history and ideals to the most intimate concerns of a father for his son, Ta-Nehisi Coates offers a powerful new framework for understanding our nation’s history and current crisis. Americans have built an empire on the idea of “race,” a falsehood that damages us all but falls most heavily on the bodies of black women and men—bodies exploited through slavery and segregation, and, today, threatened, locked up, and

murdered out of all proportion. What is it like to inhabit a black body and find a way to live within it? And how can we all honestly reckon with this fraught history and free ourselves from its burden? *Between the World and Me* is Ta-Nehisi Coates's attempt to answer these questions in a letter to his adolescent son. Coates shares with his son—and readers—the story of his awakening to the truth about his place in the world through a series of revelatory experiences, from Howard University to Civil War battlefields, from the South Side of Chicago to Paris, from his childhood home to the living rooms of mothers whose children's lives were taken as American plunder. Beautifully woven from personal narrative, reimagined history, and fresh, emotionally charged reportage, *Between the World and Me* clearly illuminates the past, bracingly confronts our present, and offers a transcendent vision for a way forward.

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context of the Euro-African encounter.

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