

RACE AND SLAVERY

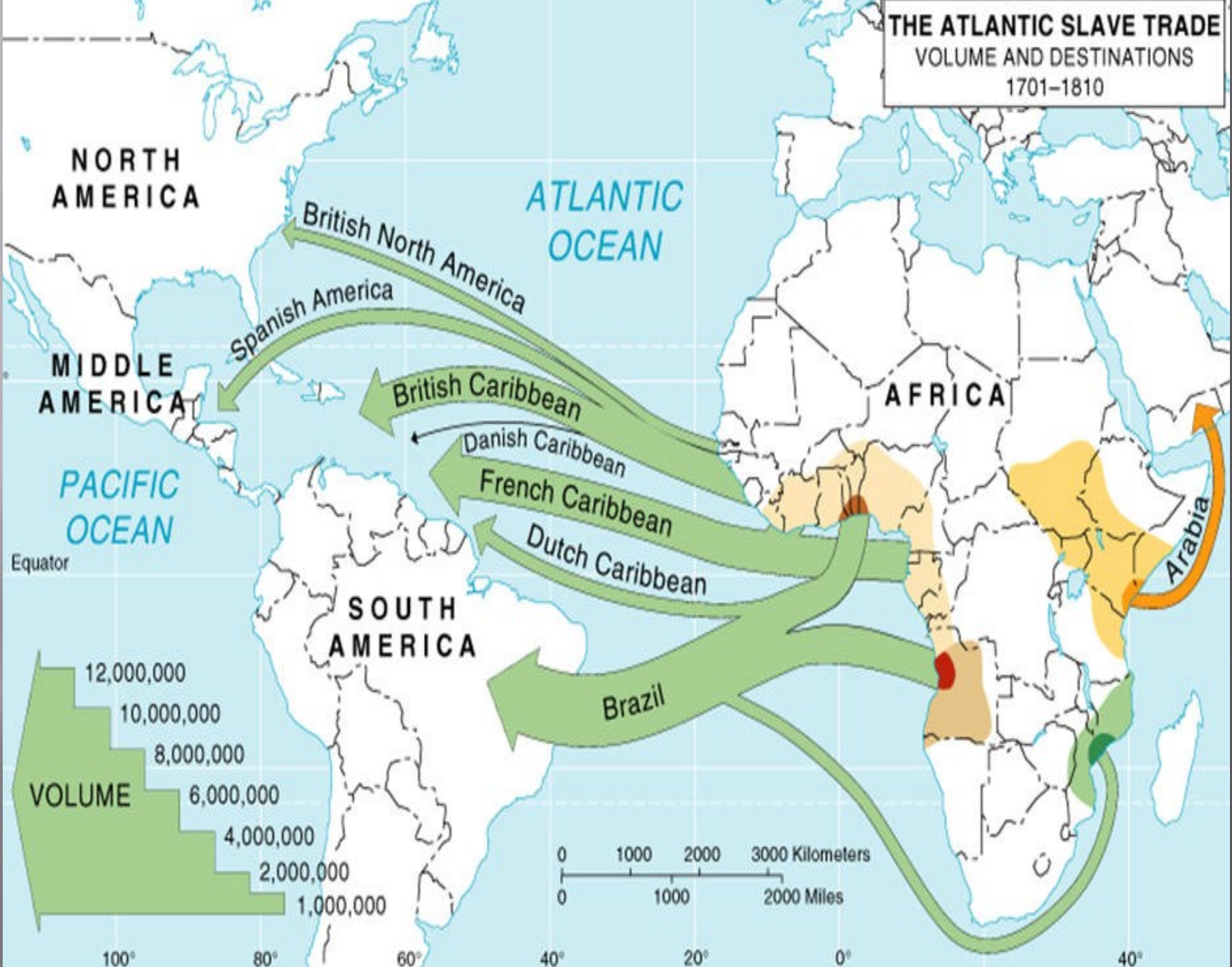
Rasa a otroctví

three “eras”

- slavery, 1619-1865
- “Jim Crow”, 1865-1965
- integration, 1965-



THE ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE
VOLUME AND DESTINATIONS
1701-1810





wedding? unknown artist, about 1700

TO BE SOLD, on board the
Ship *Bance-Island*, on tuesday the 6th
of *May* next, at *Ashley-Ferry*; a choice
cargo of about 250 fine healthy



NEGROES,

just arrived from the
Windward & Rice Coast.

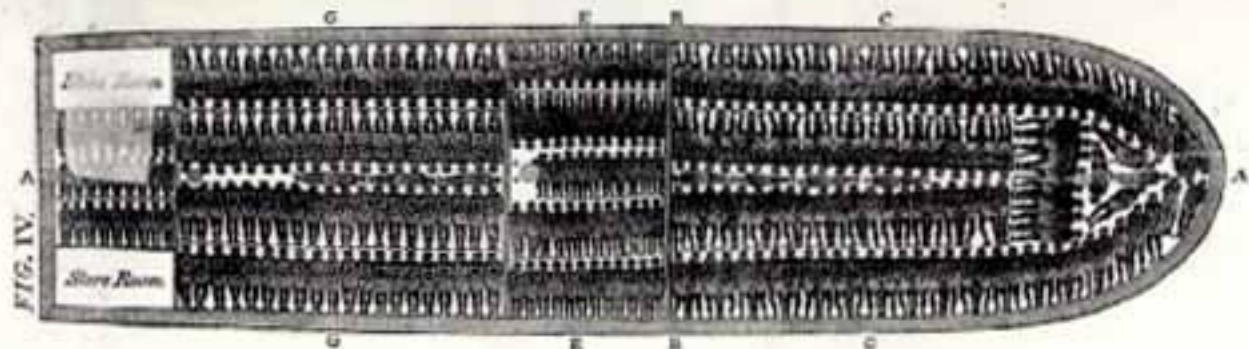
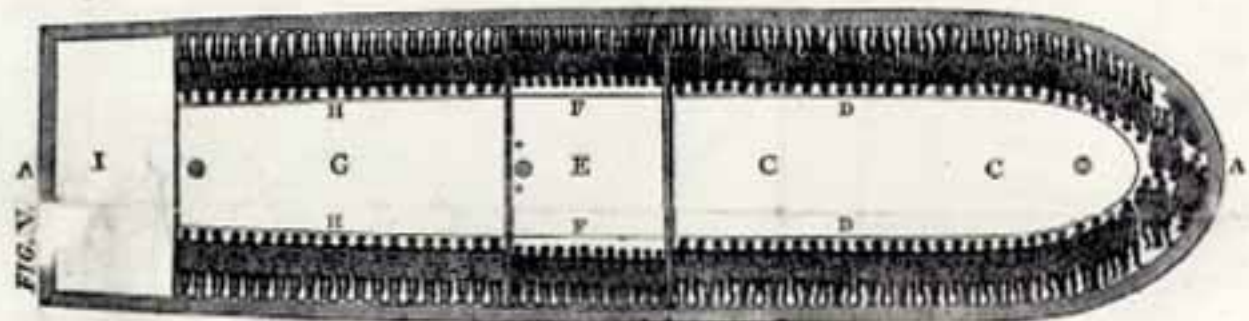
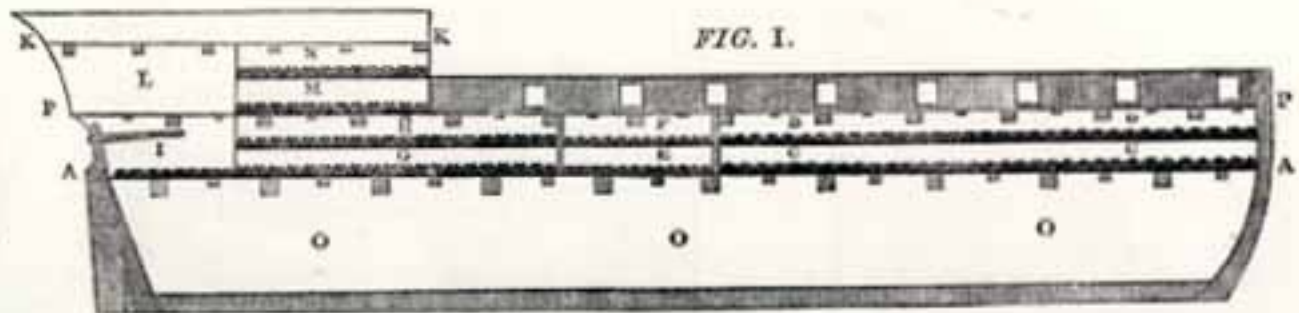
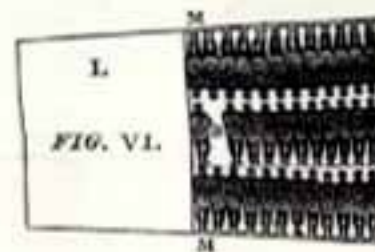
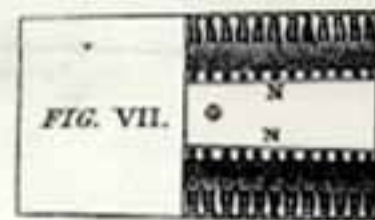
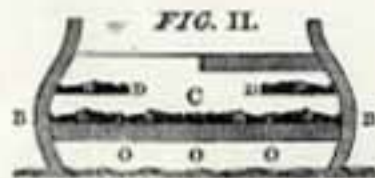


—The utmost care has
already been taken, and
shall be continued, to keep them free from
the least danger of being infected with the
SMALL-POX, no boat having been on
board, and all other communication with
people from *Charles-Town* prevented.

Austin, Laurens, & Appleby.

N. B. Full one Half of the above Negroes have had the
SMALL-POX in their own Country..

DESCRIPTION OF A SLAVE SHIP.

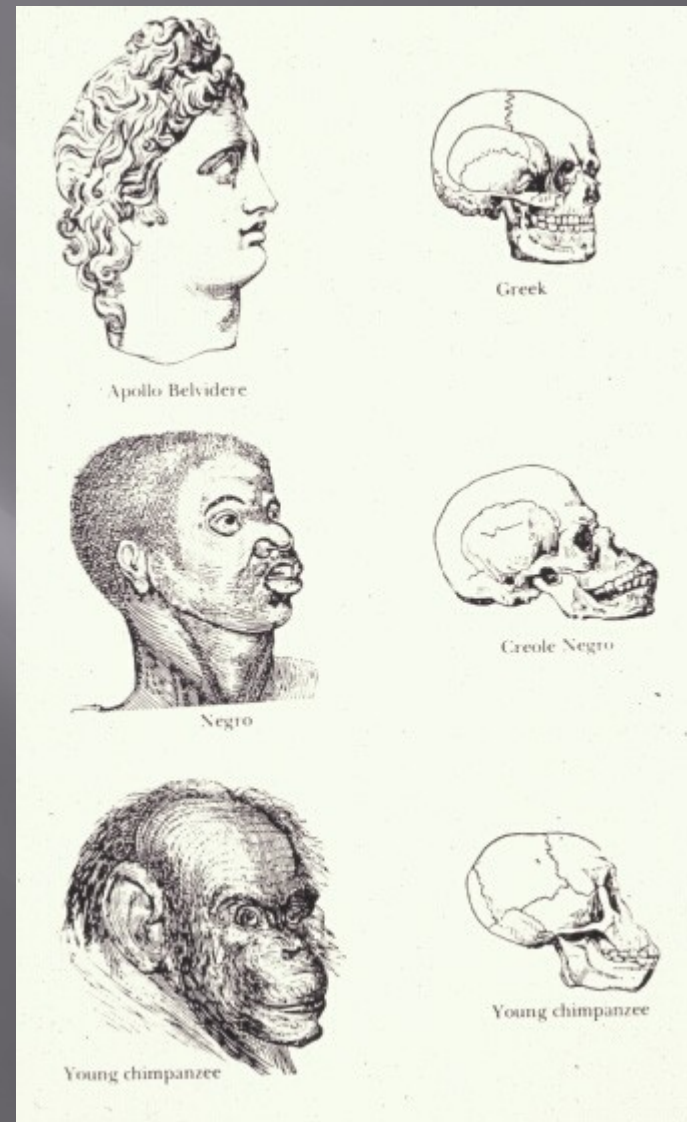




John Lewis Krimmel, *Quilting Frolic*, 1813 (prošivaná pokrývka)

“scientific” racism

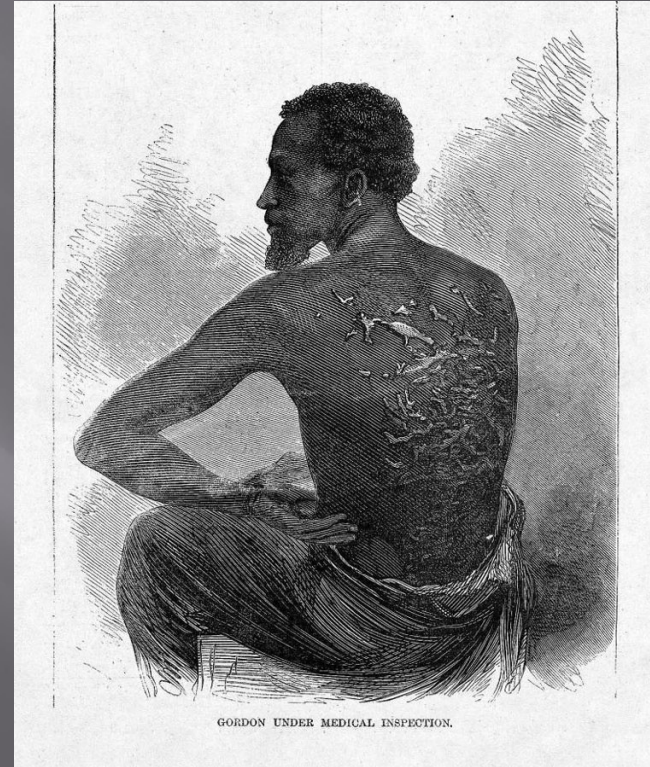
Dr. Samuel Cartwright of Louisiana attributed slave misconduct to a disease, *Dysaesthesia Aethiopica*, which others simply called “rascality.” Cartwright insisted that this disease caused slaves to misbehave, and the “malady” also brought about “stupidness of the mind and insensibility of the nerves.” The doctor said this disease resulted from poor sleeping habits. All blacks, he argued, slept with their heads under the covers, forcing them to breathe “warm, impure air, loaded with carbonic acid and aqueous vapor.” According to Cartwright, this habit resulted in the “improper atmospherization of the blood” that led to a lethargy that provided “one of the heaviest chains that binds the Negro to slavery.”

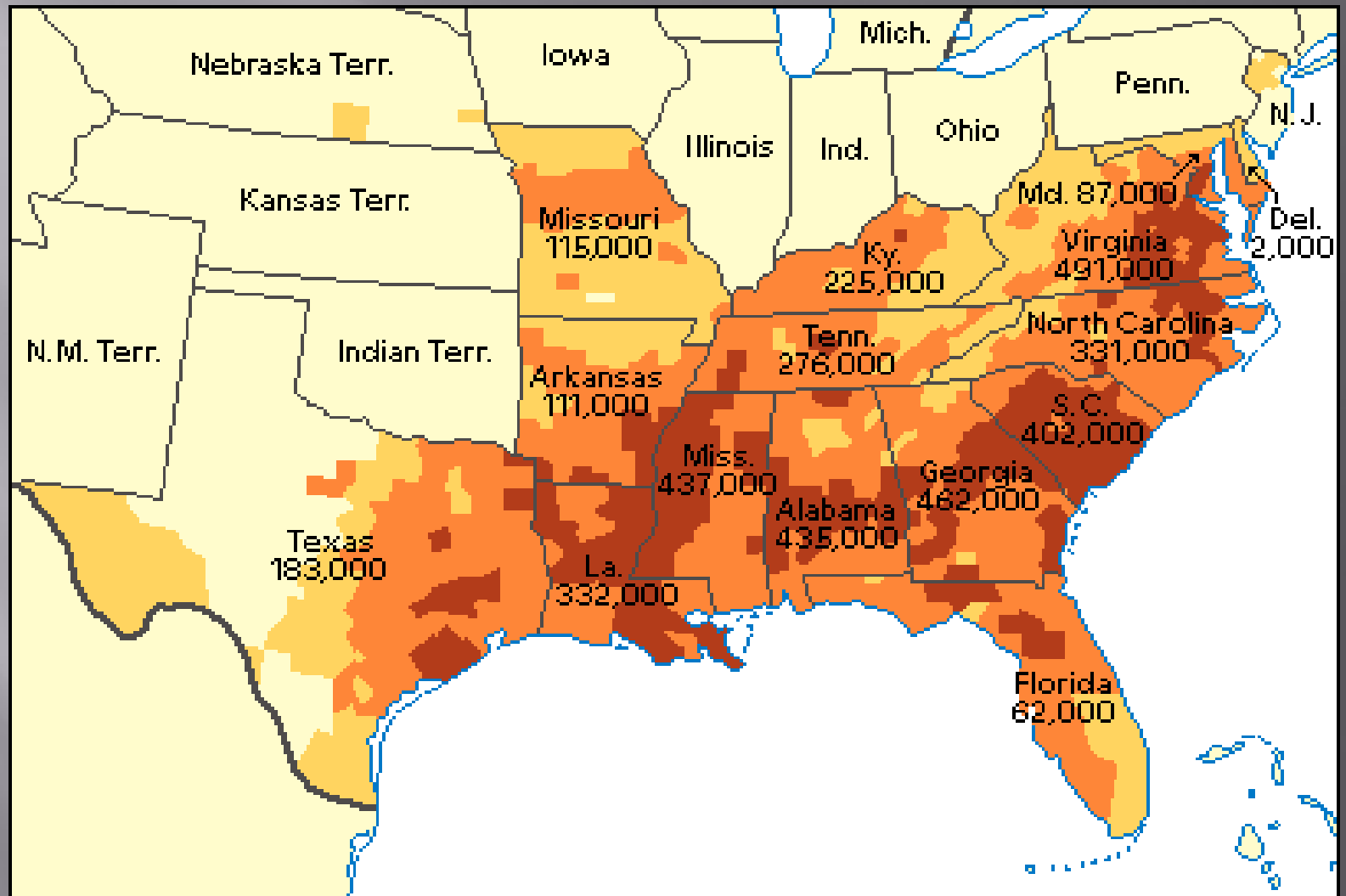




Eastman Johnson, *Negro Life in the South*
(*Kentucky Home*), 1859

in 1972, historian John Blassingame (who was black) published *The Slave Community*, the first real effort by an historian to look at slavery through the slaves' eyes. Understandably, the book was highly controversial. Blassingame suggested three types of slave: "Nat," the slave who never accepted being a slave, and constantly fought back or ran away (maybe 5% of all slaves); "Jack," who never really accepted slavery, but pretended to in order to survive (90%), and "Sambo," who was brainwashed by slavery and really did believe he was inferior (5%). Blassingame suggested - and was violently criticized for it - that the "Sambo" mentality still survives today among some (mostly elderly) blacks, and also that the "Jack" mentality is very common today: most African-Americans will talk and behave in one way around other blacks, and entirely differently when dealing with whites.





Percent of slaves in total population by county



Less than 10%

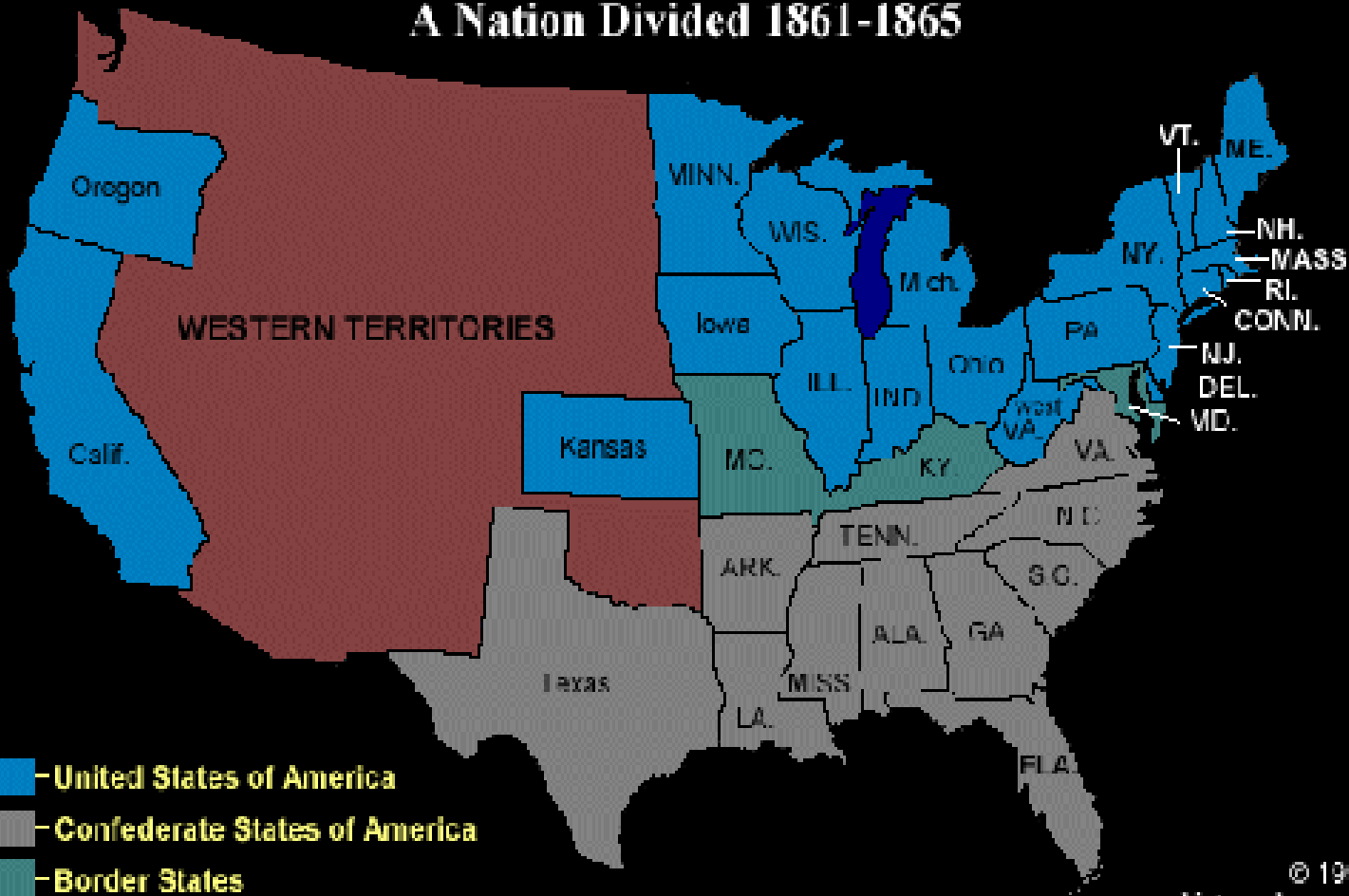


10% to 50%



More than 50%

A Nation Divided 1861-1865



Thirteenth Amendment:

The Thirteenth Amendment officially abolished slavery, with limited exceptions regarding criminal punishment. Before it was ratified, slavery was still legal in Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland and New Jersey. All other states had fallen under the jurisdiction of the Emancipation Proclamation. The Amendment, ratified December 6, 1865 states:

"Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime where of 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 the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."



Winslow Homer, *A Visit from the Old Mistress*,
1876

“Jim Crow”

Jim Crow laws, or Jim Crow for short, maintained racial segregation in the South beginning in the late 1800s. Under Jim Crow, whites and blacks drank from different water fountains, used different restrooms and sat separately on public transportation and in restaurants. Jim Crow owes its name to a 19th century minstrel song called “Jump Jim Crow,” popularized by a minstrel performer named Thomas “Daddy” Rice who appeared in blackface.



“lawn nigger”



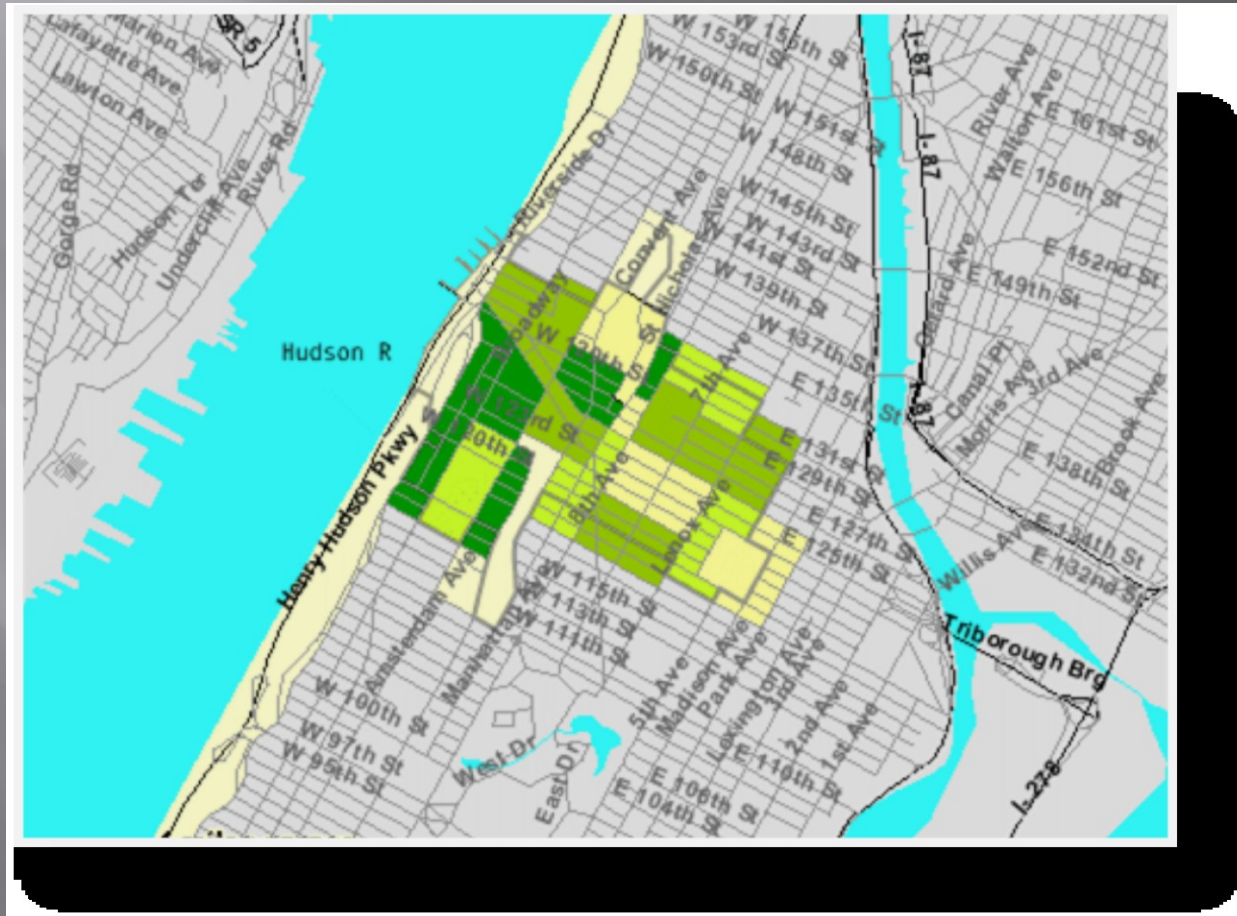


Aunt Minnie, about 1940





Harlem renaissance – 1920s



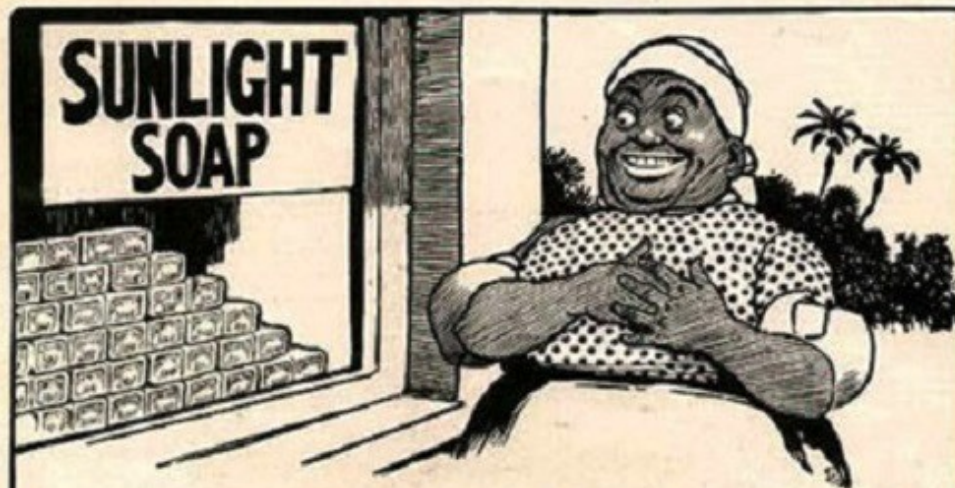


Palmer Hayden, *Midsummer Night in Harlem*, 1936

Winold Reiss, *Portrait of Langston Hughes*, c. 1925

Langston Hughes was born on February 1, 1902, in Joplin, Missouri. He published his first poem in 1921. He attended Columbia University, but left after one year to travel. His poetry was later promoted by Vachel Lindsay, and Hughes published his first book in 1926. He went on to write countless works of poetry, prose and plays, as well as a popular column for the *Chicago Defender*. He died on May 22, 1967.





"I Want Yer, Ma Honey."

Every woman wants Sweet, Clean
Clothes with less Toiling and Boiling on
Wash-day. Then every woman wants

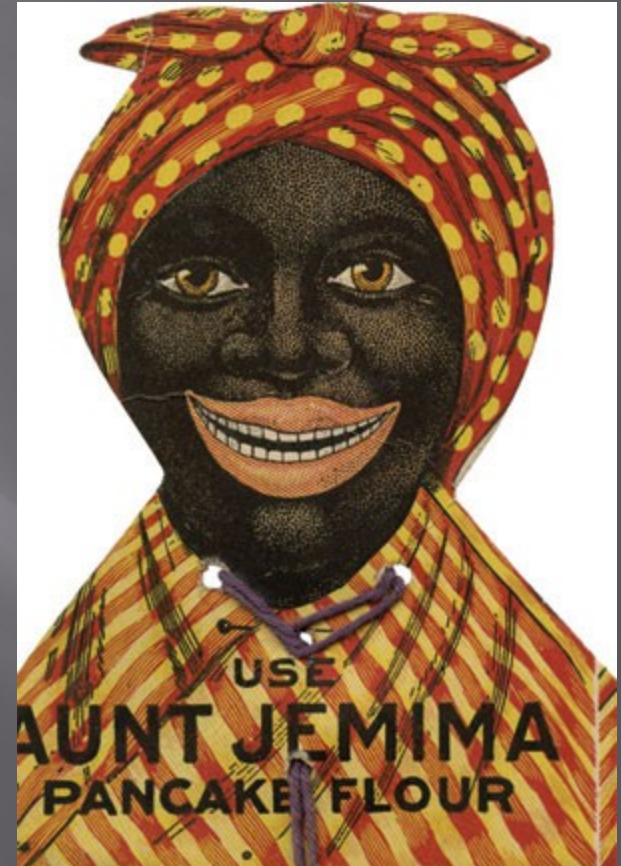
SUNLIGHT SOAP

It cleanses easily and adds sweetness
and durability to the linen. Clothes are
worn out quickly enough, do not help to
wear them out by needless rubbing and
scrubbing.

LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED, PORT SUNLIGHT, ENGLAND.
The name LEVER on soap is a guarantee of Purity and Excellence.

Aunt Jemima

In 1890, a former slave named Nancy Green was hired to be the spokesperson for **Aunt Jemima** brand food products. Nancy Green was born into slavery in 1834 in Montgomery County, Kentucky. In 1889 the creators of Aunt Jemima, Charles Rutt and Charles Underwood, sold the company to R.T Davis, who soon found Nancy Green in Chicago. The previous owners had already agreed upon her 'look' of a bandana and apron. Davis combined the Aunt Jemima look with a catchy tune from the Vaudeville circuit to make the Aunt Jemima brand. Green's identity was first uncovered at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. There were so many people interested in the Aunt Jemima exhibit, police were called for crowd control. Green served pancakes to thousands of people. People loved her warm personality and friendly demeanor, not to mention her cooking. Green was given an award for showmanship at the exposition. As a result of her dedication, Aunt Jemima received 50,000 orders for pancake mix. Not only did flour sales soar, but Green received a lifetime contract to serve as spokesperson. She was a living legend of the brand until she died in a car accident in September 1923.



Betye Saar, *The Liberation of Aunt Jemima, 1972*





The Prevalence of Ritual: Baptism, 1964,
Romare Bearden

Romare Bearden

1911-1988

Recognized as one of the most creative and original visual artists of the twentieth century, Romare Bearden had a prolific and distinguished career. He experimented with many different mediums and artistic styles, but is best known for his richly textured collages, two of which appeared on the covers of *Fortune* and *Time* magazines, in 1968. An innovative artist with diverse interests, Bearden also designed costumes and sets for the Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater, and programs, sets and designs for Nanette Bearden's Contemporary Dance Theatre.



“Colored Only,” 1946

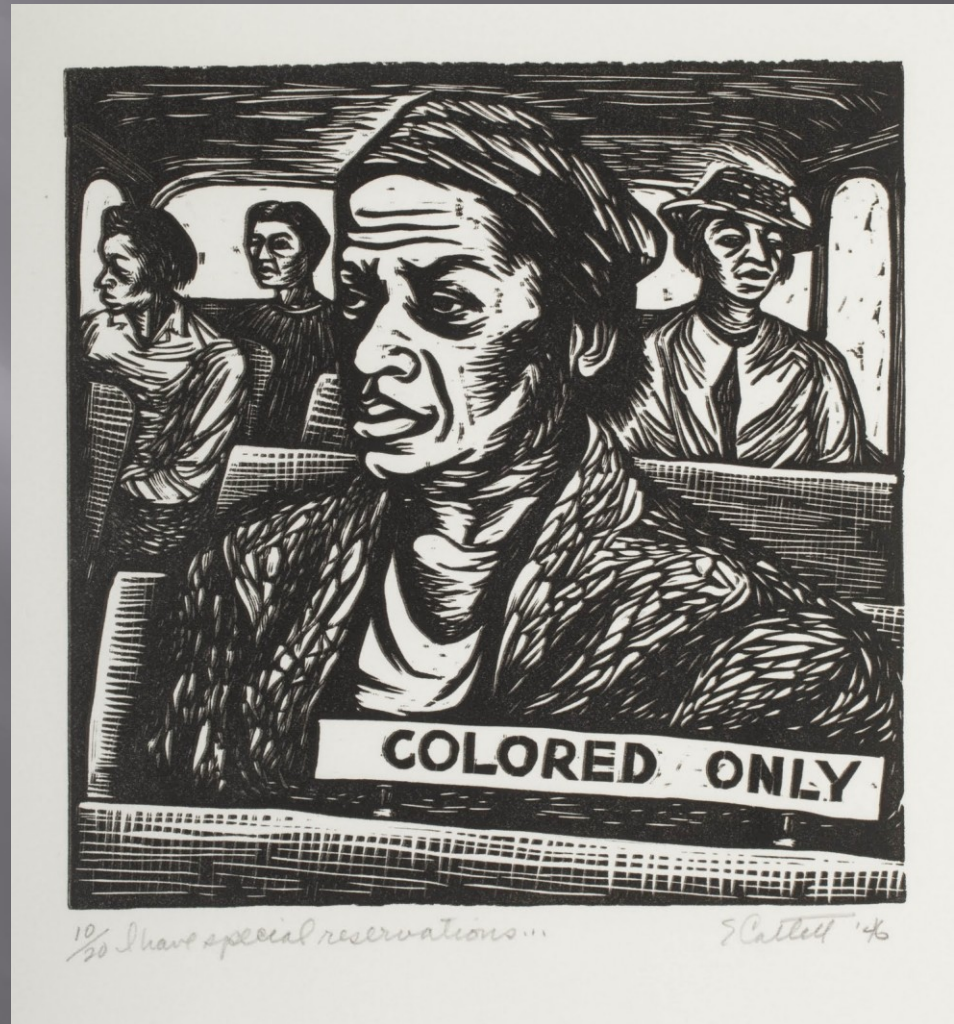
Elizabeth Catlett 1915-2012

Washington Post obituary:

Although she had lived in Mexico since 1946, Ms. Catlett was one of the few remaining links to the Harlem Renaissance of the 1920s and 1930s. Her friends included such storied African American thinkers and artists as W.E.B. Du Bois, Langston Hughes, Paul Robeson, Thurgood Marshall and Jacob Lawrence.

“I have always wanted my art to service black people — to reflect us, to relate to us, to stimulate us, to make us aware of our potential,” Ms. Catlett told author Samella Lewis in her 1978 book “Art: African American.”

For years, Ms. Catlett was denied entry to the United States because of suspected Communist sympathies, and her art was seldom seen in the land of her birth. Yet, in the past 25 years, her prints and sculptures have been exhibited worldwide and have entered the collections of major museums, including the Smithsonian American Art Museum, the Museum of Modern Art and the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, and the Baltimore Museum of Art.



civil rights movement

LITTLE ROCK, 1957



NORMAN ROCKWELL, THE PROBLEM WE ALL LIVE WITH (1935)





Faith Ringgold, *Die*, 1967



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post-racial America?

AFRICA
KENYA

**CERTIFICATE
OF BIRTH**

MINISTRY OF HEALTH PLANNING
Vital Statistics Agency

This is to certify that the following is an registration on file with the
Vital Statistics Agency, Kenya, Africa con the birth of

Name **BARACK HUSSEIN OBAMA**

Date of Birth **AUGUST 4, 1961**

Place of Birth **KENYA, AFRICA**

Religious Affiliation **MUSLIM**

Name of Father **BARACK OBAMA**

Birthplace of Father **KENYA**

Maiden Name

Sex

